

A frog bred three times its natural size by a British scientist. It points the way to cut the cost of living in three.

WEATHER TODAY.
Clear and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair.

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SALT LAKE CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1913.

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TOLE JUDGE COMES MILD IN AFTERNOON

Off the Day by Imposing Heavy Sentences on the Defiant Socialists.

BY LETTING LEADERS DEPART

and Women Already in Must Await Action of Supreme Court in Order to Regain Liberty.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 3.—Superior Judge Humphries, who began the day in a different mood, with his docket full of contempt of court cases against socialists and opened the proceedings with a speech in which he asserted, had been plotting to adjourn court late today by dispensing pardons and remissions on all comers. His change of attitude after a consultation with the representative of eight other superior judges was the most remarkable feature of the court was the discharge of Dr. F. Titus, Kate Sadley and Milton, the citation of whom to contempt charges because of what they made in city hall park, and the "resolutions of defiance" whose signers have been on a list a number of whom are in jail.

At the middle of the afternoon, Humphries continued to hear the case of the fifty-five signers of the "resolutions of defiance," making frequent addresses and packed tight in the stuffy courtroom. In the morning the court imposed severe, in the afternoon the court frequently remitted the defendants not to jail. Those who were "sassy" and the "defiance" persons had been charged of violating an anti-speech injunction, was called, and delivered a long address, it had wrung his heart to be sent to jail, but declaring he must obey the law. He had been obliged to send his old cook to jail for "getting sassy."

Great Power.

Judge dwelt upon the great power of the state, saying he had but to close his eyes to see his hearers in jail and open it to let them out. He explained the power of the state, and the power of the judge. He said that the judge had great power, and that the judge had the power to send a man to jail, and that the judge had the power to let a man out of jail. He said that the judge had the power to send a man to jail, and that the judge had the power to let a man out of jail. He said that the judge had the power to send a man to jail, and that the judge had the power to let a man out of jail.

Hand to Crowd.

At his hand to the crowd, the judge said that he had a hand to the crowd, and that he had a hand to the crowd. He said that he had a hand to the crowd, and that he had a hand to the crowd. He said that he had a hand to the crowd, and that he had a hand to the crowd. He said that he had a hand to the crowd, and that he had a hand to the crowd.

Women in Jail.

Women are in jail tonight for non-payment of \$100 fines. They are Mrs. Reed, a stylishly dressed young woman, who presented a remark made by her about her good clothing, and who was fined \$100 for contempt of court. Mrs. Katherine, who was fined \$100 for contempt of court. Mrs. Katherine, who was fined \$100 for contempt of court. Mrs. Katherine, who was fined \$100 for contempt of court.

SENATOR JAMES A. REED of Missouri, who had physical encounter with witness in lobby inquiry.



REED OF MISSOURI FIGURES IN FIGHT

John McIntyre, Witness in Lobby Inquiry, Worsted in the Encounter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The senate judiciary committee room, where the recent lobby investigation was held, was the scene today of a personal encounter between Senator Reed of Missouri, one of the leading members of the investigating committee, and John McIntyre, said to be a former officer of the National Typographical union, whose name figured in the correspondence of Martin M. Mullhall, the legislative agent for the National Association of Manufacturers. There were few witnesses to the episode, but it is said Senator Reed struck McIntyre in the face, accompanying his action with an emphatic statement as to the falsity of certain allegations contained in an affidavit which McIntyre was supposed to have in his possession. The controversy is understood to have arisen over this affidavit, which, it was said, bore on Senator Reed's action in not putting on the witness stand one of the men subpoenaed during the lobby inquiry. When questioned about the affair tonight, Senator Reed smiled but declined to confirm the ordinary story. "You don't see any scratches on me," he said. McIntyre left tonight for Philadelphia. He is alleged to have borne evidence of his encounter with the Missouri senator.

WILL ATTACK ROAD UNDER SHERMAN LAW

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Attorney General McReynolds expects to file an anti-trust suit for the dissolution of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad as soon as the department of justice investigation is completed, and to defer the question of possible criminal prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law for future developments.

The Sunday Tribune

NEW FUN FEATURE—Beginning tomorrow The Tribune will begin a series of articles by George V. Hobart, the famous humorist, playwright and writer of "Liberty and Life With John Henry." The general title of the series, John Henry is a breezy American character who knows folly when he sees it and can shoot it through and through with the shafts of satire. For the moment George Ade is silent and Finley Peter Dunne is only an occasional contributor to the gaiety of the nation. George V. Hobart ranks next in thoroughness original. Read tomorrow's Tribune for a side-splitting satire on the cabaret craze.

GAMBLER'S GOLD—Here is an exciting story of the curse that lurks in gambler's gold. How the \$2,000,000 lured by Al Adams, the "Policy King," from the poor and ignorant is vanishing out of the hands of his family and bringing them nothing as it goes—just as he wished it would.

OUR RADIUM DINNERS OF THE FUTURE—A frog bred three times its natural size by a British scientist points the way to cut the cost of living in three.

TANGO DRESSES AND BOX COATS—Newest fall fashions described by Lady Duff Gordon. The fall fashions are as unusual as those which proved so startling in the spring and summer.

FIRST NOBLE EUGENIC BABY—The easiest part of our American Duchess of Roxburgh's interesting experiment is over. Here her unique future difficulties are discussed.

WERE THEIR ANCESTORS APES?—A skeleton has been discovered in England that is declared to be many ages older than

PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN VISIT BIG STATE FAIR

More Than 16,000 Salt Lake City Pupils Flock Through Grounds and See Everything on Exhibition.

LOST "KIDDIES" KEEP POLICE FORCE BUSY

Today Is Box Elder County Day, and Also Will Mark the Close of the Great Show.

More than 16,000 school children went to the state fair grounds yesterday to get their lessons on the resources and opportunities of their state through the many splendid exhibits. With the adults that accompanied them and the large crowd that visited the grounds last night the total attendance was more than 30,000, according to conservative estimates. It was by far the largest day of this year's fair and has had few equals in the history of the association.

The public schools of the city were closed yesterday to give all the children an opportunity to attend the big exhibition. Judging from the thousands that made merry there yesterday afternoon there were very few who did not take advantage of the opportunity. Little tots were to be seen everywhere, their arms loaded with souvenirs given them by the generous exhibitors who had an unusual supply on hand to care for the children. Not one of the exhibits was neglected by the youngsters. They were there to see the fair and they saw everything.

They See Everything.

The dog, pony and monkey show in the coliseum was a favorite with the young people, as were the horses and cows in the livestock section. Much interest was also displayed in the fish and game exhibit. When Annette Barker did her diving act at 4 o'clock there were crowds of children that made it impossible for a late arrival to get nearer than a block from the tank.

Forty of the "kiddies" were either reported lost at police headquarters or were brought there by officers and kept until they were claimed by anxious "grown-ups." This was about the only feature of the day for the police, although a number of lost articles were found. They may be secured by calling at the police headquarters and giving (Continued on Page Nine.)

Text of President's Speech

Wilson Declares the Law Will Help to Free the Country From Grip of Monopolies.

I feel a very peculiar pleasure in what I have just done by way of taking part in the completion of a great piece of business. It is a pleasure which is very hard to express in words which are adequate to express the feeling, because the feeling that I have is that we have done the rank and file of the people of this country a great service. It is hard to speak of these things without seeming to go off in campaign eloquence, but that is not my feeling. It is very profound, a feeling of very profound gratitude that, working with the splendid men who have put this thing through with studious attention and doing justice all round, I should have had part in serving the people of this country as we have been striving to serve them ever since I can remember.

I have had the accomplishment of something like this at heart ever since I was a boy and I know men standing around me who can say the same thing—who have been waiting to see the things done which it was necessary to do in order that there might be justice in the United States. And so it is a solemn moment that brings such a business to a conclusion and I hope I will not be thought to be demanding too much of myself or of my colleagues when I say that this, great as it is, is the accomplishment of only half the journey.

We have set the business of this country free from those conditions which have made monopoly not only possible, but in a sense easy and natural. But there is no use taking away the conditions of monopoly if we do not take away also the power to create monopoly and that is a financial rather than a merely circumstantial and economical power, the power to control and guide and direct the credits of the country, the power to say who shall and who shall not build up the industries of the country, in which direction they shall be

President Wilson



built and in which direction they shall not be built.

We are now about to take the second step, which will be the final step in setting the business of this country free. That is what we shall do in the currency bill which the house has already passed and which I have the utmost confidence the senate will pass much sooner than some pessimistic individuals believe, because the question, now that this piece of work is done, will arise all over the country, for what do we wait? Why should we wait to crown ourselves with consummate honor? Are we so self-denying that we do not wish to complete our success?

I was quoting the other day to some of my colleagues in the senate those lines from Shakespeare's Henry V, which have always appealed to me, "If it be a sin to covet honor, then am I the most offending soul alive;" and I am happy to say that I do not covet it for myself alone. I covet it with equal ardor for the men who are associated with me and the honor is going to come from them. I am their associate. I can only complete the work which they do. I can only counsel when they ask for my counsel. I can come in

only when the last stages of the business are reached. And I covet this honor for them quite as much as I covet it for myself; and I covet it for the great party of which I am a member, because that party is not honorable unless it redeems its name and serve the people of the United States.

So I feel tonight like a man who is lodging happily in the inn which lies half way along the journey, and that in the morning with a fresh impulse we shall go the rest of the journey and sleep at the journey's end like men with a quiet conscience, knowing that we have served our fellow men and have thereby tried to serve God.

STEAMER GOES DOWN OFF CAPE LAZO, B. C.

Passengers and Crew in Lifeboats Being Picked Up; All Safe So Far as Known.

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 3.—Wireless stations here and at Corvallis have picked up messages reporting that the steamer Spokane of the Pacific Coast Steamship company has been wrecked off Cape Lazo, B. C. The steamer Dolphin is rushing to the Spokane's assistance in answer to "S. O. S." calls. A message from the Spokane said: "Sinking fast; rush help."

The steamer La Touche is taking off passengers. The Spokane is a passenger vessel plying between Portland and north coast points.

The steamer La Touche of the Alaska Steamship company, was one of the first vessels to answer the distress call, and at 10:30 o'clock tonight was standing by. Fifteen minutes later she began taking off the passengers of the Spokane.

"Taking water fast; send all assistance possible," was one of the flashes received at the wireless stations almost immediately after the first distress call, which read: "Steamer Spokane, fifteen miles north of Cape Lazo, wants assistance."

The steamer Dolphin and the steamer Minnesota answered the message. The Spokane is a vessel of 2036 tons, and was built by the Union Iron Works in San Francisco in 1901. She left Skagway, Alaska, on the return trip southward yesterday.

CANNIBAL MURDERERS CAUGHT IN NEW GUINEA

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 3.—Eight ringleaders of the cannibals who recently murdered John Henry Wernse, a German-American mineralogist, while he was at the head of an expedition searching for radium in an unexplored region of New Guinea, have been arrested by a patrol, according to a dispatch received here today from Papua.

The patrol, meeting with resistance, killed four natives and wounded a number of others.

COLORADO STRIKE BECOMES SERIOUS

Giant Powder and Dynamite Bombs Used at Trinidad and Boulder.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 3.—Fifteen kegs of black and two cases of giant powder exploded in the relay powder house of the Primrose, an independent mine at Rugby, early this evening, shattering the house, the company store and shook the town. No one was injured. The damage is estimated at a few thousand dollars.

Mine Superintendent Malott tonight was unable to assign a cause for the explosion. The mine is operated by an independent company that has refused to sign up with the striking coal miners in the southern Colorado fields. Mine guards left tonight for the scene. An official investigation is planned for tomorrow.

BOULDER, Colo., Oct. 3.—Six dynamite bombs were thrown into the stockade surrounding the Mitchell Mine company's property near Lafayette at 11 o'clock tonight. The bombs struck the rear of a company boarding house, demolishing it. Twenty-five men were asleep in the house at the time, but all escaped without injury; the force of the explosion being confined to the rear of the house, some distance from the sleeping quarters. Immediately following, 500 shots were fired from rifles into the company's camp, but with no effect.

CHILD MISTAKES PORCUPINE FOR DOG

OGDEN, Utah, Oct. 3.—Battling the animal with a clothes pole, Mrs. George F. Wright saved her 5-year-old daughter today from the attacks of a large porcupine, which had strayed from the mountain and was mistaken for a pet dog by the child. The bristling of quills frightened the girl and her screams brought assistance.

Report Goes Over. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Chairman Garrett of the house lobby investigating committee announced today that his committee would not report its findings to the house before next December.

VOTING BY MAIL IS PLAN PROPOSED

Commercial Travelers Specially Interested; Head of Movement in City.

The enfranchisement of 1,500,000 voters in the United States, whose business prevents their voting at their place of residence on the day of election, is the aim of Leon Meyer of Cohn, Brown & Co. of New York, who is a guest at the Hotel Utah. Mr. Meyer will call on Governor William Spry today to interest him in the movement.

Mr. Meyer, who has been a traveling salesman for years, has devised a system of voting by mail which has been pronounced constitutional by eminent attorneys. Speaker Champ Clark, at the suggestion of Mr. Meyer, has in preparation a bill to be introduced in the New York legislature which will permit persons necessarily absent from their polling places to vote by mail. With slight modifications to suit local conditions this bill will be recommended for passage to the various legislatures of the country.

Certified ballots, similar to the certified checks of banks, is the underlying plan whereby the Meyer plan of voting by mail would become operative. To make this plan feasible in Utah the following slight changes in the election laws are necessary, Mr. Meyer points out: First—It will be necessary to permit traveling men and others who expect to be absent from their voting district on election day to register any time within four months of election day.

Second—It will be necessary to provide each registration agent with special blanks for the registration of voters who expect to be absent. These blanks must be numbered and provided with a numbered stub. On presenting himself for registration the voter must sign both the blank and the stub. Having properly registered the voter will then receive from the registration agent an official ballot. In case the nominations are not made the ballot must have blanks in which the names of the candidates may be written. This official ballot must be folded and placed in an unsealed blank envelope. The stub is then pasted on the outside of the envelope and the envelope and its contents given to the voter.

Third—Provision must be made for (Continued on Page Four.)

NEW TARIFF LAW SIGNED BY WILSON

Leaders of the Democracy Assemble at the White House to Witness Culmination of the Long Fight Over the Revision of the Schedules.

TWO PENS USED BY THE PRESIDENT

One Is Given to Chairman Underwood and the Other to Chairman Simmons as Souvenirs in Recognition of Their Work in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Surrounded by the leaders of a united Democracy, President Wilson signed the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill at 9:09 o'clock today at the White House. Simultaneous telegrams were sent to customs collectors throughout the country by the treasury department putting into actual operation the first Democratic tariff revision since 1894.

A happy group of legislators, members of the cabinet and friends encircled the president as he smilingly sat down, slowly affixed his signature with two gold pens. He presented to Representative Underwood the pen that had written the word "Woodrow" and the one which had completed his name to Senator Simmons, both of whom bowed their appreciation.

Impressive Scene.

In impressive silence the president delivered in easy natural tones an extemporaneous speech that brought prolonged applause. He said that the journey of legislative accomplishment had been only partly completed; that great service had been done for the rank and file of the country; but that the second step in the emancipation of business was currency reform. He earnestly called upon his colleagues to go "the rest of the journey" with fresh impulse.

It was an unusual spectacle which attended the completion of a legislative reform that had been seven months in congress and embraced a tariff revision of a most far-reaching character. Guests Jubilant. Happy and jubilant, the invited guests came to the executive offices. They chatted and jested with the president in an anteroom while waiting for the full group to appear. When the members of the senate finance committee and house ways and means committee finally arrived, Vice President Marshall was ushered into the president's office, followed by Speaker Clark, Representative Underwood and members of the cabinet and congressional committees and their friends. No photographers were admitted, as the president regarded the occasion as too solemn to be disturbed by flashlight apparatus.

The guests crowded about the president's desk, over which an electric light threw a bright glow. "I chose 9 o'clock," explained the president slowly, "on the advice of the attorney general in order that the bill might be signed after business transactions everywhere, including San Francisco, had closed for the day."

"I will not say anything about the bill," he added with a smile, "until I have signed it. I do not want it to get away from me."

Signs the Bill.

Promptly at 9:09 o'clock the president began writing, and at 9:10 he had written the words, "Approved 9:10 p. m., October 3, 1913. Woodrow Wilson," on the 11th page of parchment containing the engrossed bill. As the president rose and handed the two pens to the men who had steered the measure successfully through both houses of congress there was an enthusiastic outburst of applause. The president had not intended to make a long speech, and had not even prepared a statement, but was moved on the spur of the moment to express his gratification.

The small but distinguished audience crowded about him afterwards with congratulations. Leading figures of the Democratic party—Speaker Clark, Secretary Bryan, Representative Underwood—stood together, sponsors, with the president for the first big piece of legislation that had been accomplished in the Democratic programme of reform. They gave the president their personal congratulations and reiterated promises of support.

Bryan's Prediction.

"We'll be coming here again in a short time to see the currency bill signed," Secretary Bryan said and Secretary McAdoo spoke with equal confidence. While the president was surrounded (Continued on Page Two.)