

The Salt Lake Tribune

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Saturday, October 4, 1913.

One month from today is election day in and for this city. And how little has been actually done about it!

It is claimed that thirty pastors in Pittsburgh have been let out during the last year because of their socialistic opinions. More martyrdom!

Secretary Bryan says that President Wilson has a mind of his own. But isn't that a speech of courtesy which the Secretary is expected to speak?

Mexico is producing so many candidates for the Presidency that the cry of fraud at the election is certain to be raised. And thus President Wilson can do as he likes.

The Democratic partisan tariff bill has been passed and signed. Argument and demonstration are alike useless. We may be permitted to hope for the best while dreading the worst.

The contentions at Seattle appear to be quite as much between the judges as upon the main point involved. It is an unseemly performance, well calculated to bring our whole judicial system into contempt.

Wouldn't it be a good idea for President Wilson to send a special commission down to Mexico to supervise the Presidential election there on October 26th, so that he would feel confident that a fair election had been held?

A Baltimore scientist has returned from foreign parts with eighty billion germs, which he will study by cultural methods. It is to be hoped that he won't let any of them escape, as that other scientist did the gypsy moths in Massachusetts.

Senator Lane of Oregon objects to legislation and the setting aside of the laws by the executive departments. It is well to have a voice of power raised in this behalf. The people of all this western country have been tired of that for many years.

And now it is beginning to be spoken of as a "revenue tariff." This while all the time its friends admit that it won't produce enough revenue to support the government by some \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000, so that they have to have an income tax to eke out!

Former President Taft recently went to Washington to lobby (not insidiously) for a commodious marble postoffice for New Haven. And he won. Certainly New Haven should be correspondingly grateful for this successful activity of her most illustrious citizen.

A third Balkan war threatens, is the report. Only the third? It seems as though there have been so many of these wars that one might be pardoned for losing count. Besides, there seems that such determination to fight, that "a third war" may prove to be only the beginning of a new "thirty years' war."

The idea of trying to get up a panic on the imagined unsafety of the heating apparatus in the public schools of this city is reprehensible in the highest degree. No more impeachable and utterly indefensible position could the city board of education be found in than for it to be guilty of opening the schools with this or any other part of the school houses in a dangerous condition. It is incredible to think of such a thing.

Portland Oregonian: "The woman suffragists are now concentrating their efforts upon Pennsylvania. Beginning October 6, they will carry out a series of demonstrations in Philadelphia and thence extend their efforts over the State. In New York and Pennsylvania, the two States where self-government has been a conspicuous failure, woman suffrage has up to this time made the least progress. The truth of the matter is that all the elements of civilization hang together and advancement in one means advancement in all."

This Democratic Congress is encroaching on the civil service laws in every place when it is thought that too much of a row will not be made about it. Tim Campbell once put the ingenious question to President Cleveland, "Aw, Mr. President, what's the constitution between friends?" when the President had objected to Campbell's proposition as unconstitutional. So now as to the civil service laws, the Democratic legislative leaders and President Wilson both appear to be answering the question, "What's civil-service legislation among us parti-

sans?" with a decided "Nothing whatever!"

DR. McNIECE IS DEAD.

The announcement of the death of Dr. R. G. McNiece of this city will spread a wave of sorrow over all this intermountain country, where he was so well known and so warmly loved. Dr. McNiece was one of the oldest Christian ministers in this region. He came here thirty-six years ago, and at once set a standard of loyalty, of sound ideas, of virtuous living and of consistent moral thought and conduct, always of inestimable value to all of this community.

For a good many years past his heart has been bound up in the establishment of Westminster College, and more recently his great anxiety has been to get a proper man for the presidency of that college, to succeed himself, as he felt that he was growing in years and losing his strength for sustained work. On Thursday night the efforts of the trustees to find a suitable man, strong in every quality, to take the presidency of the college, met with success in the acceptance of Dr. Rheaard of Waterloo, Iowa, who will take the position. When Dr. McNiece was apprised of this, he thanked God, and called upon those present to kneel in a prayer of thankfulness. He expressed the hope that he might live long enough to welcome Dr. Rheaard and see him begin his great educational work at the college, which is located well out on the southeastern bench of this city.

Dr. McNiece for a great many years was the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, and as such was greatly honored and relied upon. He has been a prominent factor in all good work in this community for more than a generation of time. He has always been staunch, always firm, always true. There has never been the slightest varying in his high standards of loyalty, of truthfulness, and of devotion to his work. He has gone to his reward. May God set the seal of his approval upon this man's noble soul. His work was great, his ambitions high, the light that he bore has always shone clear and true. May the Lord soften the blow to his afflicted family. Whatever consolation the keen sympathy of such a wide circle of friends as Dr. McNiece had may do to mitigate their grief, they may surely count upon as theirs in full measure.

NOT APPOINTING CADETS.

The report comes from Washington that members of Congress are not appointing their full quota of cadets to the West Point Military Academy, and the question is asked why this neglect and whether the reason is the desire for "universal peace" or "the high cost of living." We doubt very much whether either of these questions goes to the root of the neglect, for no matter how much desire there may be in the heart of any member of Congress for universal peace, he is not likely to lose on that account any opportunity to exercise his prerogative of making an appointment in this or any other position. While, as to the high cost of living, that need not bother the cadet, because the government pays the bill, while his family would in most cases be able to live without his help.

We believe the true reason for failure to appoint the full number of cadets to West Point to which Congressmen are entitled, is because there is not a military career open to students of the West Point Military Academy commensurate with that open on all sides in civil life. The pay of cadets is small compared to that which graduates of colleges on technical lines can easily command. When it is considered, also, that promotion in the army is extremely slow, that man may serve, and do serve, until their hair is gray in times of peace and are not advanced beyond the rank of captain; while engineers and scientific men of ability get quick recognition and large pay, even before they have attained middle life, the case is clear that the allurements of the military life fade and become dim as compared with the attractions for young men in civic and professional careers.

We believe that the latter is the real reason why the appointments to the military academy at West Point are not sought as they have been heretofore, and why the attractions of a military life are regarded as inferior compared with the attractions of civil life in various pursuits, expert, professional, and of technical utility. A young man who is able to meet the examinations of West Point and to measure up to the status of accomplishment therein taught and imparted, can by going to a technical school attain knowledge that will enable him to pursue a career that will be infinitely more profitable and more quickly fruitful of fame, money, and position than is possible in the military line.

The military profession in time of peace is by no means attractive as compared with the callings of civil life. The work is hard, the requirements for patience are exacting, the discipline is often severe and in certain cases unjust. The young man who goes into military life faces all these difficulties and disabilities, and besides, is prevented from taking his full part as a citizen and from exercising his liberty of criticizing things that do not suit him, which are so fully enjoyed by the civilian. On all accounts, therefore, it is not surprising that the military profession is neglected at this time.

The government itself neglects the army; it refuses to put it upon a military basis, and it scorns the advice of military experts, holding that any sort of a political blatherskite is able to deal with the army and to say what its needs are better than the best army experts are able to do. At any rate,

the blatherskite is listened to, and the military expert is not.

It is quite different in civil life, where a man attains eminence in his profession or pursuit; then every one is willing to accord him the highest consideration. In the military profession it is quite the reverse. In fact, when a military man undertakes to explain to Congress or to the public our military confusion and the need of getting the army on a military basis, he is scorned as one who is undertaking to advance his own interest and propagate his own professional views as against the civil (in fact political) views of those who know nothing about the matter, but by reason of their political support and popular standing cannot be gaisaid, and whose views prevail even though they are absolutely irrelevant to the case and ruinous to the army.

It is, in fact, a very serious question in the minds of conscientious military experts whether it is worth while to have an army at all at such cost as the army is to the country and have it so mismanaged as it has been, so utterly futile for all military purposes as it actually is by reason of the scandalous method in which it is disjointed, dispersed and deprived of all actual concentration and training, the very things which would tend to make a real army of our military force in place of the mere fragmentary impotence which we actually have. As it is, we have more scraps of troops in place of the effective army that we ought to have. So, why should an ambitious young man consider an army career desirable for himself?

ROOSEVELT'S EXPLANATION.

Colonel Roosevelt continues to insist that the only way open for harmony between his personal Progressive party and the Republican party, is for the Republicans all to come into his camp in unconditional surrender, submit to his yoke, and subscribe to the policies he stands for, without any equivocation, demur, or mental reservation. It has always been a puzzle, however, to establish what it is in the way of policies that Colonel Roosevelt stands for. The Progressive platform of last year was so windy, so absolutely vague and practically meaningless, that nothing could be gathered from it; save only that State judges were to be recalled and their opinions overruled by the people at popular elections. But the idea of making this sort of assault upon the State courts a National proposition is absolutely illogical. There is no way whereby the Nation could undertake to discipline the State courts, either as proposed or in any other way. This central idea of the Roosevelt platform is, therefore, absolutely impossible as even promising any practical results.

The Colonel has an article in the current number of the Century Magazine, which is fully and firmly protected by copyright, and express notice is given that any republication, either in whole or in part, is expressly prohibited. It is not prohibited, however, to comment generally upon it, and it must be admitted that his paper is quite as indefinite, vague, and impossible as his previous utterances in behalf of himself politically and of the party which he has formed. This article, like much of Colonel Roosevelt's former outpourings, is expressly and indeed vindictively hostile to the courts. It notes that there is no way to reverse, discipline or set aside court judgments, therefore he wants to provide such means, and his idea is that it can best be done by popular vote.

Students of American institutions know that Thomas Jefferson was fiercely opposed to the Federal constitution, and that he urged the possible tyranny of the courts, in that no means are provided in the constitution to curb their possible usurpations of power or to break the force of any obnoxious decisions or rulings which they might make, as one great defect in the constitution, and as the reason why it should not be ratified by Virginia. It is a defect in our institutions that has always been recognized, but no one has ever heretofore proposed that the popular vote ought to overrule or set aside the decisions of the courts. Besides, Roosevelt's idea fails to meet Mr. Jefferson's view, in that Jefferson's objection applied to the Federal courts, whereas Roosevelt's expressly applies to the State courts. The Colonel does not go to the impossible extreme of suggesting that decisions of the Federal courts and especially of the U. S. Supreme Court, should be overridden by the popular vote of the Nation. So his nostrum and his criticism of the State courts has nothing to do with National affairs and has no place in the National political arena. He seems to recognize this instinctively, but to make up for such recognition by vindictive ferocity in his comment.

Just now Colonel Roosevelt is engaged politically in a campaign in behalf of Governor Sulzer in New York, and against Murphy, who is Tammany's boss. He exhibits a great admiration for John Purroy Mitchell, the fusion candidate for Mayor of New York. The fact that Mitchell is also endorsed by President Wilson seems to encourage Roosevelt and to make him understand that in supporting Mitchell he is likely to be on the winning side, and, of all things upon earth, Colonel Roosevelt likes to be upon the winning side.

It is plain to see from Colonel Roosevelt's political movements just now, that he is much more inclined to side with the Democrats than with the Republicans. He was not willing to allow his party associates to support a fusion candidate for Mayor of New York if that fusion candidate should be a Republican; but he is quite willing to support a Democrat as fusion candidate for Mayor of Greater New York,

and to urge his followers to join in that support. He is willing to give Governor Sulzer a clean bill of health, not because Sulzer is innocent, but because he hates Murphy more than he hates Sulzer, and charges Murphy with Sulzer's impeachment. So that his political procedure in this is shown to be impulsive rather than on principle, and personal rather than on the merits of the case involved; and, inasmuch as Colonel Roosevelt's political activities have quite commonly taken precisely that course, it is a clear case that he is a dangerous man to follow.

CROSSING BY LAPS.

In view of the splendid triumphs of aviation, and more particularly reckoning from the great flight of Roland G. Garros, who flew across the Mediterranean, achieving nearly 600 miles in a single flight, the possibility of flying across the Atlantic has again come up for discussion. M. Garros himself is quoted as saying that in time the Atlantic will be crossed in stages not much longer than his flight across the Mediterranean. The programme suggested by him is to start from the northwest coast of Scotland, fly to Iceland, thence to Newfoundland, which, in fact, would finish the flight and from which the aviator could easily pass to the mainland of America, but would be a tedious, long flight. It is probable, however, that this flight would have to be broken by another stop at the south of Greenland, and

then in place of flying to Newfoundland, the aviator would land on the Labrador coast, and on getting there he would also have crossed the Atlantic and would be in immediate air-flight communication with the main channels of transportation in this country. An aviator might, in fact, start either from the west coast of Norway or from the northwest coast of Scotland and be on practically the same advantageous terms. The first flight of course would be to Iceland, thence the passage to Greenland would be even shorter than the first flight. From Greenland to Labrador would be the longest lap of the flight, but this would not be forbiddingly longer than the flight that M. Garros has already achieved in crossing the Mediterranean. At least, it is quite conceivable that the additional distance included in this lap would be possible to achieve in the greater advancement of the science of aeronautics a few years hence.

Still, a flight like that would not be of any particular advantage, since it would be so broken, and since it would be possible only in certain seasons of the year.

Another possibility in crossing the Atlantic might be from the west coast of Africa in the vicinity of Cape Verde, thence to the most westerly of the Cape Verde Islands, then to the protruding coast of South America in the vicinity of Cape St. Roque. The trade winds would help in that flight, and if achieved it would be a flight that

would be possible at all seasons of the year.

In view of the triumphs of the Zeppelin dirigible balloons, and in view of the magnificent flights made by M. Garros and other Frenchmen in their monoplanes, we think it quite reasonable to indulge in the hope that a way will be found to fly across the Atlantic before many years.

THE TROUBLE IN TENNESSEE.

The trouble in Tennessee appears to be entirely over the question of enforcing the prohibitory law. They have a prohibitory law in that State that has so many holes in it that the people find no difficulty in getting liquor, even in the driest localities. Under that law the liquor traffic goes on in a lively manner, the only real effect being to make it difficult for negroes to get liquor unless the white men help them get it.

Governor Ben W. Hooper, of that State, urged upon the regular session of the legislature which met last winter, that the law should be strengthened and the holes filled up. The legislature wrangled month after month, a good many of the members fled the State and left the legislative body without a quorum so that no business could be done. Adjournment was finally had last month, after a fruitless session of something like half a year. The regular legislation suffered from the wrangling and the absentees. Governor Hooper promptly called an extra ses-

sion when the adjournment of the regular session was finally taken. The special session was just as unproductive as the regular session had been. No could be done, and last week the legislature adjourned again, leaving things practically as before.

The controversy has been over the "four-mile" law, which bids the sale of liquor within miles of a school house. The absurd, since it could be more easily of measurement forbid the sale of liquor in cities where there is no "drought." A school house within the border of a city would carry prohibition four miles in every direction and would make that city dry, and the people wanted it to be dry. The law also prohibits the shipping of liquor into the State or within boundaries, and provides that a complaint may be suppressed as a nuisance in the country. But these provisions are generally defied. The enforcement of the law there is such general opposition that the legislators did not dare strengthen it.

The adjournment of the legislature without action has disgusted the people of Tennessee, and the Commercial Appeal doubtless expresses the general sentiment of the when it says: "Nobody's got wear crepe for the departed legislator. Obviously, the evil that men do after a legislative session; the soft interred in the record books are seldom opened."

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TODAY Boy's School Hose Special 19c Values at—12c. Made to stand the test of WEAR—heavy ribbed STEEL-KNIT. Ideal school hose, Saturday, 12c pair. TODAY Women's Hose 3 for \$1.00 Values 23c. They're milk lisse, with linen heels and toes, assuring GREAT wear—black or tan, Saturday at 23c pair.

TODAY New Corsets SPECIAL 65c VALUES 33c. New Fall styles; lace trimmed; have 2 pairs hose supporters; unequalled 65c value; Saturday at 33c. TODAY Bungalow Aprons BEST 75c VALUES 59c. Full length with sleeves cover entire dress; have pocket and are attractively trimmed; light or dark colors; Saturday, 59c.