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Wednesday, June 19, 1912.

All indications favor the view that is now gaining in strength, that the people of Mexico are getting tired of revolutions. It's about time.

President Gomez promises to stamp out the insurrection in Cuba in ten days. This to ward off intervention by the United States. But if he doesn't do it, then what?

Complaints of the stealing of automobiles are heard in all parts of the country. The "joy riders" set the fashion, and as usual, fashion is eagerly followed.

The "revolt" of Tim Woodruff didn't make so much of a ripple as he evidently hoped; and it carried only his own vote. His quality of leadership seems altogether to have departed from him.

At Baltimore, the Democrats insist, the temporary chairman must be neutral. It will be comparatively easy to have it there, since the Democrats have no such fierce personal wrangle as is on at Chicago.

A stiff effort is being organized to fight the two-third rule in the Democratic National convention. But it is not likely to win. That rule was adopted by the Jackson Democrats in 1832, and is a fixed standard.

With Col. Roosevelt on hand wielding the "big stick," and Leader (former Boss) Plinn at Chicago with the famous "blacksnake whip," there will be no lack of coercive handiness to apply to any would-be deserter.

The Democratic delegates in the Republican National convention, particularly Mr. Healey, showed themselves as immoderate and licentious in speech as they undoubtedly would be in act were they given the power.

We trust that the Eagles from three States, who are here for their joint convention, will have every facility for their procedure, and that their sojourn among us will be so pleasant that they will be eager to come again.

The Powder Trust has been dissolved by decree of the U. S. Supreme Court. It will do business now as several companies, and, as in the case of the Standard Oil Trust, which has made more money since dissolution than ever before, it will probably enjoy hugely the process of dissolution.

An enormous number of "campaign possibilities" are suggested, from a recognition by the new National Committee of a Roosevelt bolting nomination at the regular nomination, to the Plinn proposition that the Presidential electors in the Republican States vote for Roosevelt whether he is nominated or not. It is a year fertile in fakery, but it is all plain fakery just the same.

The final action of the Utah Supreme Court, affirming the validity of the judgment of death in the appeal of Thorne, one of the murderers of Fassell, will be well received by the public. Mr. Fassell was murdered by Riley and Thorne on March 26, 1910, and the two murderers have been able to stave off their deserved punishment for more than two years. It is surely time that their criminal careers came to an end.

Tonka State Journal: "Politics, indeed, make strange bedfellows. Such erstwhile trust-busters as Governor Johnson of California, Governor Hadley of Missouri and Governor Stubbs of Kansas, are running errands in Chicago for George W. Perkins, organizer of the harvest trust, a power in the steel trust, and a recent partner of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., the father of most of the trusts."

San Francisco Chronicle: "There may be nothing inquisitive about a third term, but it is certainly barefaced hypocrisy to pooh-pooh at those who denounce it and say that there is no cause for alarm in the same breath that a perpetual Presidency is defended as something desirable. In the Outlook for May 29th, a magazine edited in part by Roosevelt, we find the statement: 'There is no reason why the people of the country should not continue a President in office as long as he serves them well.' Perhaps the Colonel did not pen this sentence, but

whoever did quite overlooks the fact that there is a very excellent reason, to wit: The American people do not want or need a perpetual President."

GOOD FOR THE FIRST DAY!

The first day's work of the Republican National Convention in Chicago is eminently satisfactory. The opposition massed against Senator Root, the Taft candidate for temporary chairman, and Root won handsomely against that combined opposition. This shows that the Taft forces are in control of the convention; they have the majority of the delegates. It can fairly be presumed, therefore, that Taft's nomination is reasonably sure.

The preliminary skirmishing was vigorous, and the opposition lost no opportunity to press its case. But as against steadfast majorities, minorities do not win.

The roll call was tedious, and the interest manifested by everybody in it was very keen. Salt Lake City cheered the bulletin boards, and displayed the greatest political anxiety of the year thus far, to keep track of the vote as it was reported, State after State.

The Taft forces stood firm for Root; there was little wavering. The opposition also stood firm, and the line-up as made on the vote as between Senator Root and Governor McGovern can fairly be assumed to be a close index of the standing of the delegates on the Presidential nomination.

Senator Root with his 558 votes, being 20 more than the half of all who voted, is the forerunner of Taft, who will get the like vote.

Important developments are likely to occur today. The contention that the delegates whom the Roosevelt managers affect to assume are yet in contest, should not vote, is folly; they voted, as they had the right to vote. They will continue to vote, also, and the Taft contestees will vote the Taft way, just as they have done thus far.

The contest between the Roosevelt and the Taft forces is something more than spirited; it is bitter. The evil words hurled from the Roosevelt side are words that ought not to have been spoken, and that are certain to be regretted. The people of the United States do not take kindly to billingsgate or extravagant abuse, nor to pot-house hawling in a great assemblage such as this convention. If anything were needed to consolidate the Taft vote absolutely, and at the same time to disgust the American people with the spectacle presented by such intemperance of language on the part of the Roosevelt shouters, the proceedings of yesterday are well calculated thereto, and also destroy whatever chances Col. Roosevelt might have had, and in the same degree to advance the fortunes of President Taft.

We look to see the vote as cast yesterday substantially maintained throughout the convention.

As to the threatened bolt, we assume that the danger of that is now past. The Roosevelt delegates have gone into the convention, have participated in the proceedings, and have thus acquiesced in the organization. There is nothing remaining that is in the least likely to give even a plausible excuse for a bolt.

FAKE CONTESTS AND BOSSES.

Four years ago Col. Roosevelt was on precisely the opposite side of the Southern delegate question from the side he is on this year. At that time he wrote as follows to a friend in Indiana:

At present various efforts are being made to get up bolting delegations from the Southern States, and the meetings at which these so-called delegates are chosen are usually announced as "non-objectionable" conventions. As a rule, this means only so far as it means anything, that they are held under the leadership of persons who wish to be put in office, but whose character and capacity are such that they have not been regarded as fit to be appointed under the administration. In these cases, he it remembered, that the failure to secure office is not the result of the political action of the men in question. On the contrary, their political action is due to their failure to secure office.

It seems that those who got up the contests against Col. Roosevelt's programme four years ago were unworthy political scamps who had no standing at home and deserved no consideration abroad. This year, however, the contests in those States are the essence of virtuous effort, while those who hold to the regular conventions are the brigands, thieves, and ruffians of the Republican party.

A curious light is shown upon these Roosevelt contests from the Southern States in the Washington Times, which is owned by Mr. Frank Munsey, one of the greatest sponsors for and supporters of Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Munsey explains that the contests were not real, that they were got up "for psychological effect as a move in practical politics; it was necessary for the Roosevelt people to start contests on those early Taft elections in order that a tabulation of delegate strength could be put out that would show Roosevelt holding a good hand in the game." That is, it was all a bluff and a game, although Roosevelt has been especially severe in denouncing the word "game" as used in this connection. Still, Mr. Munsey evidently considered the whole matter as a game, and the Roosevelt contests a legitimate bluff in that game. As he explains, a table showing "Taft 150, Roosevelt 19" was a shocking confession of inferiority; but the table which showed "Taft 23, Roosevelt 19, contested 127" looked a whole lot better. And so, as Mr. Munsey puts it in his paper,

That is the whole story of the larger number of Southern contests that were started early in the game. It was never seriously that they would be taken very seriously; they served a useful purpose, deciding them in favor of Taft—in most cases without real division. And yet, when it came to throwing out these contests, which were con-

fessed fakes, what an uproar the Roosevelt faction made! And neither did his workers cease their efforts at any time to capture those Southern delegations which are now pronounced to be so very outrageous. It is, they claim, a shame to allow such delegations to come in and vote in a Republican convention when they have no possibility of returning electoral votes from their States. But nevertheless, if the Colonel could have got those delegations either by fair or by foul, he would have rejoiced. The fact that the National Committee, the Roosevelt members thereon concurring, voted to throw out those contestants, made an end of the farce which is so freely confessed by Mr. Munsey.

Another contention of Colonel Roosevelt's is that the bosses must dispose of the Presidency; that it is the high prerogative of the people to say who shall occupy that office. This is a truism, admitted by everybody. But it is not admitted by everybody that Roosevelt is the people, and that everything must give way to him accordingly. Four years ago, however, he himself, acting as the big boss, undertook to dispose of the Presidency and, in fact, did dispose of it. It was through Roosevelt's efforts that Taft was nominated and elected. This Mr. Taft himself confessed in a fervid letter of thanks. But how does it happen that he was perfectly proper for one big boss to dispose of the Presidency four years ago, and that this year it is such a terrible outrage for bosses (unless they change to his side and become "leaders") to have anything to say about the nomination of a President?

NOT PREPARED FOR WAR.

In a recent statement Mr. Stimson, Secretary of War, stated that we are not prepared for a war, which is true enough; for the United States has never been prepared for a war when a war broke out. But an Eastern contemporary, combating Secretary Stimson's effort to get the country at least somewhat prepared for a war that might break out, states that "we have always managed to put up a stiff argument when the proper time came," meaning thereby that we have been able to fight our battles to a successful finish, even though we were not prepared at the beginning. True, in part, but at what a fearful sacrifice!

The War of the Revolution dragged on for seven years. The constant complaint by General Washington throughout the duration of that war was that he had no adequate force, that the country was unable, by reason of its lack of military preparation, to do the work that its armies ought to do. He was always short of men, and woefully scant of military supplies. Therefore the war dragged and was enormously more costly in lives and in money than it would have been if proper provision could have been made for adequate armies at the beginning.

In the war of 1812, the country made a shameful spectacle of itself through its inefficiency, its inability to strike any effective blow. There was no military force adequate to the occasion; the States responded feebly and uncertainly to calls for troops, and the arming and supplying of such forces as were put in the field were so skimpy that the commanders were vehement in protest against being so badly equipped and supplied. That war which ought to have been a splendid triumph for the United States resulted in the failure of every effort to gain any real advantage, save only on the sea.

The war with Mexico came nearer indicating the idea that the United States, even when unprepared for war, is able to wage war, than any other contest we have ever had. The troops under General Taylor did good work in northern Mexico, and they held that line, while General Scott, with the small regular army, advanced to the capital and compelled the submission of the Mexican Government. But a war practically fought with less than 20,000 effective men in the field can hardly be called a war in the modern sense.

The War of the Rebellion was the most disastrous that any nation ever fought to a success while beginning with no preparation. Volunteers were enrolled by the hundred thousand, and melted away in the stress of camp life, and the toilsome marching, to mere fragments of commands. Regiments starting with a thousand men were lucky if at the end of the campaign they were able to muster one-third of the number—this, of course, in the early period of the war; for later the soldiers who had been tried out made a glorious showing for themselves, and for their country. But in the first years of the war, men were sacrificed by the tens of thousands to inefficient training, to disease, to weakness, and to unfitness for the field. In a total death roll of the war of about 350,000 during its progress, 183,287, or more than half, died of disease, this saying nothing of the 40,000 who died in rebel prisons.

In the war with Spain, it was the same old story. Volunteers were enrolled enthusiastically, and went into camp to die by the hundreds of disease, without the slightest opportunity of getting to the front or doing any real service.

It is a cruel thoughtlessness that urges the idea that we should be unprepared for war all the time because we have been able heretofore to give a good account of ourselves, though at a frightful cost, without such preparation. The fact is that there would have been no war with Spain if we had had an adequate army and navy. That war came because Spain supposed herself to be superior both in army and navy to the United States. The cost of the Spanish war, added to the Philippine fighting and occupation, has been tremendous. It would have easily kept up an army of 100,000 to 150,000

men of a regular army, properly officered and cared for. These, provided years before that contest, would have averted the war altogether.

That is one great point that those who resist the military preparations always miss, and yet it is the great argument in favor of keeping up our navy; that is, that with a proper military and navy equipment we are no temptation to any nation to provoke a war. When we are fully able to defend ourselves, when this ability is evident and is ready for service at any time, there is no likelihood of any war being forced upon us, and we do not wish to force war upon any other nation; we simply wish to be left alone in peace and in our commanding position among the nations. But in order to be left in peace, it is necessary that we should retain and maintain that commanding position. Nothing else than sufficient preparation both in army and navy will do this. Therefore we favor a sufficient army to be the ample nucleus for the rallying of needed forces upon, at any time that there is call; and in the meantime we favor the maintenance of our navy at such a high state of strength and efficiency that it will be a warning to all nations to keep their hands off, and also to respect the Monroe doctrine, to the protection of which we are fully committed.

THE GALLACHER SALE.

The Tribune yesterday morning reported a sale of property on Main street which, while not so great in aggregate amount as some other sales that have been noted, is typical of the advance of Salt Lake realty. Eight years ago Mr. John Gallacher purchased this property from former Mayor Ezra Thompson, paying him \$1550 a front foot for it. In these eight years Mr. Gallacher has had the use of the property, and has almost doubled his money in its rise in value. That is, he paid some \$33,000 for the property, and now sells it for \$60,000. He has therefore made more than \$2000 a year on this property merely by holding it and having, besides, the use of it in the meantime.

The advance in price of property on Main street has been the phenomenon of valuations in this city. It shows that formerly the price at which Main street property was held was altogether too low. Now it is reaching metropolitan figures. Those who have held on to their Main street property are those who win, and those who bought at the lower estimates also win, and those who sold are the losers.

COMPARATIVE HUMANENESS.

There was a general uprising of protest against the cruel and rapacious administration of the Congo Free State by Leopold, the late avuncular, unscrupulous, and conscienceless King of Belgium. Letters were written to newspapers in all the civilized world exploiting the cruelties that were practiced, the floggings, the maimings and the tortures inflicted upon the natives in order to compel them to bring in each his or her quota of rubber. Piteous pictures were printed of mangled human beings, some who had lost hands, some feet, and some victims of cruel tortures, because they had failed to bring in the rubber required. The engineers through which all this cruelty and these mutilations were inflicted was represented pitifully in the press. Many books of the same order, giving like accounts and similar pictures, were printed. Finally, the Belgians became aroused and determined to put an end to the atrocities. They bought out the interests of the cruel old king, and set on foot reforms which were calculated to avert the scorn and denunciations of the world.

It seems, in fact, that there have been great ameliorations of the former scandalous conditions that prevailed while King Leopold had undisputed sway; and yet there is apparently something to desire by way of reform on the Congo. A dispatch recently sent from the British Consul at Boma to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, reports the new laws affecting the natives, and gives this as the one dealing officially with permitted punishment:

Flogging is limited to twelve strokes, old men, the sick women, and children being entirely exempted, and it faintly treats you as you deserve to be treated with every courtesy and consideration. UTAH STATE NATIONAL BANK, Salt Lake City, Utah.

And now it is Champ Clark who is "a second Lincoln." And it must be confessed that compared with Col. Roosevelt, he may have a shade the better of it, with both a long way off.

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