

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance):
One Year \$4.00
Six Months \$2.50
Three Months \$1.50
One Month \$0.50
Saturday Edition, per year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, per year \$2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications and all advertisements to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City, as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 16, 1908.

IN MEMORIAM

Tonight, as the shadows fall over the valley, there will be consigned to earth, the remains of a youth whose career was full of more than ordinary promise, whose life once held out the hope of all that makes life worth while. Mystery of mysteries! Who but the One who reads the end from the beginning, can fathom the secret of such an untimely ending to so many glorious hopes? The grave that closes over the form of Kate Whitney becomes a double burial place, the sepulcher of one of earth's gifted sons, and the tomb of a father's fondest hopes and pride. What remains? Only memory, faith and resignation to those who mourn and the tender offices of sympathy from the hearts of their friends.

The staff of the Deseret News, among whom Kate Whitney once labored, and to whom his brilliant qualities and his lovable disposition were so well known, join their condolences to the many that Bishop Whitney and his family will receive in their bereavement.

ANOTHER APPEAL

Another appeal has been issued for bonds. It is signed by the Mayor and eight councilmen. The statement embodied in the document regarding the purposes for which the money is needed differs from that first presented by the Mayor at the meeting at his office on the first day of May last. But it agrees with a later statement by councilmen. The appeal, however, does not have the signatures of the gentlemen who constitute the minority. It is a one-sided, partisan appeal to citizens of all parties and lacks the weight that unanimity in the council would have added to it.

The first item in the statement calls for \$65,000 for an aqueduct on North Temple street. This improvement is very much needed and in every way desirable. In fact, \$65,000 may not be near enough for the work necessary in that part of the city. But, as we have stated before, the City has no authority under the Constitution to borrow money for any other purpose than increasing the water supply, sewers, and artificial light. The citizens have no authority under the Constitution to vote an additional indebtedness for any other purpose than the three expressly mentioned. Neither the council nor the voters have discretionary powers in the matter. A vote for bonds for any other purpose than those authorized by the Constitution would be null and void, and the courts would undoubtedly so declare.

In the appeal the Mayor and the eight councilmen pledge themselves to expend the money "only" in the manner set forth in the foregoing statement. The value of that pledge is best estimated in the light of precedent. The Mayor himself has told the public that promises made by the majority are not always kept sacred. And that fact is very much in evidence in the manner in which the proceeds of the last bond issue were disposed of. Look at these items:

In December 1894, the council appealed to the citizens asking for a million dollars to spend on water supply and sewers. In the official address to the taxpayers it was stated that \$300,000 were needed for the construction of a conduit from Cottonwood to Parley's. The citizens authorized this improvement at the figure mentioned. The contract, however, was let for a considerably smaller sum—something like \$232,000, we believe, not including certain necessary finishing touches at the terminus of the conduit. As will be seen, there ought to have been at least \$100,000 saved on this item alone, after allowing something for work not specified in the contract. But instead of saving anything, they added very nearly \$100,000 to the sum they were authorized to spend on the conduit. They tell us they paid \$443,635.93, instead of the \$300,000 the taxpayers authorized them to spend. By what authority was this increase added?

The taxpayers were at the same time appealed to for \$200,000 to be spent on development at Utah Lake. The money was voted as asked for. But not a cent more than \$8,913.25 of this money was spent for the purpose for which it was authorized by the vote of the taxpayers. There ought to be \$191,086.75 of this money somewhere, unless it has been spent otherwise than authorized.

The sum of \$100,000 was asked for, for improvement of the distribution system. That request was granted by the taxpayers. But it appears that \$221,304.70 was spent instead of \$100,000. By what authority?

For repairs on the City canal \$20,000 was asked, and granted. The sum of \$21,763.19, it is said, was spent on this account. By what authority?

Now, the citizens are asked for another \$600,000. In the light of former financial transactions, what reasonable guarantee have they that the money will be expended as promised? What guarantee have they that the improvements now estimated at \$600,000 will not turn out to cost a million? Can public servants who spend \$400,000 when they are authorized to spend \$300,000, and \$221,600 when they are authorized to spend \$100,000, be trusted with the expenditure of public funds? A business house would discharge a representative

who should prove himself so utterly void of regard for the interests of his employers.

The pledge is not satisfactory. The Mayor is an honorable business man, and some of the councilmen may be ever so worthy personally. But behind them stand the self-appointed dictators, who have degraded local politics by turning political campaigns into religious crusades. Behind them stand the hypocrites who revel in strife, in falsehood, in brutality and character assassination.

The appeal fails to show just how much every home owner will be required to pay for the privilege of living in his own house, if the new bond issue is authorized. A true statement as to what the people of this City pay, directly and indirectly, in the shape of taxes, would be a highly interesting contribution to the bond discussion.

Then, the question whether, as alleged in the address, the money is really needed at this time, may be weighed calmly and dispassionately. We understand that figures will shortly be made public proving conclusively to the taxpayers that the council does not need a loan in order to administer the affairs of the City economically and conservatively. If this is true, as it undoubtedly is, the citizens will think twice before authorizing another bond issue at present.

THE DES MOINES PLAN.

Newspaper readers are more or less familiar with what is known as the Galveston plan of city government. After the disastrous flood that swept the city it was thought necessary to devise some method of administration that should secure efficiency and honesty in the public offices. The Galveston plan has been widely adopted, and in some places, improved upon. A modified Galveston plan is now in force in Des Moines, Iowa, and this is known as the Des Moines plan.

The administration of municipal affairs, under this plan, is in the hands of a board consisting of the mayor and four councilmen. The board stands in the same relation to the business of government as the directors of a trading corporation bear to the company's business. The mayor and council make all appointments, appropriate all funds, levy and collect taxes, establish rules for the direction of subordinate officials and direct the expenditure of all money. In order that the responsibility for official acts may be still further fixed, the business of the city is divided into five departments: Public affairs, accounts and finances, public safety, streets and public improvements, parks and public property. Each member of the council is assigned by mutual agreement to one of these departments, the mayor assuming, by virtue of his office, the department of public affairs. Each councilman, therefore, becomes individually responsible for the conduct of the affairs of his department over which he exercises the authority of a superintendent.

So far the Galveston plan is followed very closely. But the Des Moines plan adds the recall. That is, any officer may be removed from office at any time a majority of the electors believe him to be dishonest or inefficient. A petition of 25 per cent of the voters compels the accused officer-holder to go before the people again for endorsement or rejection. The plan comprises initiative and referendum. Under the initiative the voters retain the power of direct legislation. A petition of not less than 10 per cent of the qualified voters is necessary to bring a proposed ordinance before the people. The section of law covering the initiative and also the referendum is mandatory upon the council and compels the calling of a special election upon petition of the required number of voters. The clause in the plan which provides for the referendum places in the hands of the electors power to block any legislation, with the exception of such as may be required by state law or the public safety. If during ten days after the passage of an ordinance by the city council, 25 per cent of the voters petition to have the matter submitted to popular vote, the ordinance will not go into effect until a majority at a special election vote in favor of it.

It is claimed that the Des Moines plan has attracted almost world-wide attention.

WHY STUDY THE POETS?

Reasons for studying the poets are rarely lacking, even among many people who, as a matter of fact, neither read nor understand anything but prose. New and cogent arguments in favor of this delight of high minds have recently been presented by the poet laureate of England.

Mr. Austin claims that the poets have a nobler conception of woman and of life than the novelists have, and that the teaching of the poets harmonizes more closely with the conduct of the best women than does that of the novelists.

More particularly, Mr. Austin asserts, that while no other poet has extolled and glorified woman as Dante did in the case of Beatrice, yet that "Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Shakespeare, Scott, Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley, Tennyson could all be shown by opposite illustration, to leave on the mind a conception of woman as a being tender, devoted, faithful, helpful, sweet and serviceable."

He finds that Dante consigns many men but very few women to the punishment of inferno "because he could not bring himself to write harshly of any woman whom he had known." Dante's treatment of Francesca da Rimini never showed "any harsher feeling than sympathetic compassion." He casts around her the halo of the purest sentiment; he brings music of matchless verbal sweetness to the description of the hour, the place, the circumstances of the disinterested and unselfish surrender. The very lines in which he leads up to her pathetic story, lines in which his feeling concerning frail and hapless love seems to be purposely expressed in general and wide-embracing language, are in themselves significant to those who observe their meaning. He says that when he heard Virgil name the numerous knights and fair dames who were suffering from

having subordinated prudence to impulses, he only felt troubled for them and bewildered.

"Pity overcame me, and I felt as one dazed."

Aside from such delicate and lofty idealism, and for more practical or, at least, more useful reasons, a writer in the Chicago Dial cites testimony of the deterioration of college education through a neglect of the culture studies. At a certain gathering of alumni, one of the older men in the assembly declared that "in his student days college men took a serious interest in literature and the humanities in general, an interest which did not seem to be shared with them by the students of the younger generation. He said by way of illustration that it was not common for a group of his fellow students to go out for an afternoon walk, and spend most of their time in talking about Keats and Shelley. This speaker, we are told, was followed by one of a younger generation—a graduate in engineering or something of that sort—who frankly admitted the truth of what had just been said, and added, for his own part, that he had never heard of 'Sheats and Kelley.'"

Prof. Cross of Yale notes a like decadence among college classes in the knowledge of the English Bible. This greatest single source of culture for English readers he says has become a sealed book to a large fraction of the present generation. "Not long ago," he says, "to recall an extreme case, not one of forty students under my instruction could quite place Jadas Isacariot; and a venerable colleague of mine discovered a Jew among the seniors who had never heard of Moses."

The writer in the Dial ascribes this lack of interest in the best literature to the general conditions of American life, to the ideals which are in the air, to the prevailing incentive of commercialism, and to the countless influences that encourage the frivolous dispositions of the young and discourage the development of the higher and more sentimental ideals.

Conventions are as often called to disorder as to order.

Now is the time for indulging in midsummer night dreams.

The "road hog" should be put in a sty and made to stay there.

Zeppelin's airship has more trouble in coming out than a debutante.

How is it that we always hear of hot waves but never of hot curls?

One of the hardest things in the world to do is to get hard cash.

Every plank in a platform should be an injunction to those who stand upon it.

No matter how well and stylishly gowned they are, some women insist on a divorce suit.

Airships do not seem to have any smoother sailing than the ships that go down to the sea.

Stored wool does not go half way to meet the advancing prices; it waits for them to come to it.

From bonds would come bondage; not blessings under an administration that itself is in bondage.

During a presidential campaign all roads do not lead to Rome unless the candidates chance to be there.

Freddy Dubois probably will go on the lecture platform and try to turn his anti-polygamy plank into "plunks."

Mayor Brunsford has determined that for a time at least the office of fire chief shall not hunt the man.

If the taxpayers vote for the bond issue they will not be able to say "My burden is light and my yoke is easy."

London does not seem much interested in the Olympic games. They should have been held in the Modern Athens.

"A woman seldom laughs at a man's jokes unless she has an ax to grind," says the Chicago News. Or a pair of scissors.

Peddy is going after the north pole as though to him and not to Walter Wellman had been sent the message, "Go and find the north pole."

A new disease has been discovered and has been named "oxaluria." This will be good news to that part of humanity that cures humanity's ills.

The Socialist-Labor party proposes to keep convict Preston's name at the head of its presidential ticket, and the Nevada authorities propose to keep him in the state prison.

LIBERTY AND LICENSE.

A Frenchman visiting America complains of the "lack of personal liberty" in this country, and contrasts it according to his viewpoint, unfavorably with the liberty to be found in France. But there is everything in a viewpoint—from the American viewpoint, liberty in France is often license, and statistics call attention to the fact that France leads in the number of certain crimes that are directly the result of this so-called liberty. From the American viewpoint, this is a pretty well governed country—in fact the best in the world.

CORN AND PROSPERITY.

Chicago Tribune.

The government crop report for July proclaiming the probability of another enormous yield of corn. The data for estimate are furnished by correspondents in every part of the corn zone. It is now believed that the total for 1907 will be surpassed, although that of 1906, the banner year, will not be reached. The collected figures show almost 1,01,000,000 acres devoted to corn. This acreage exceeds by more than 4,000,000 that of 1906. In that year, when the yield was finally counted, it was found to be 2,237,416,000 bushels. The crop of 1908 is estimated as likely to come within 200,000,000 bushels of the bumper record for 1906. While the ideal conditions of that season have not been realized this year, the situation is so favorable everywhere that the farmers are happy over the outlook. Linked with the prospects on the farm is the improvement of railroad conditions. The crop must be

hauled to market. That means an increased demand for cars, more locomotives in use, more opportunity for work for the army of men who follow railroading as a business. The money paid for the corn will live up to business generally. It is an encouraging word which comes from the fields.

GROWING RAILROAD TIES.

Philadelphia Record.

In pursuance of its policy to maintain its support of timber for railroad ties the Pennsylvania railroad has just completed the planting of 225,000 seedling trees. The company has set out since it took up reforestation and timber culture a couple of years ago a total of 2,450,000 trees. During the present year 200,000 seedlings were imported by the company from Europe and 375 pounds of hardwood seeds, besides a large quantity of conifers, were planted in its own nurseries. Besides reforesting denuded land, the field operations this year included the restocking of areas that had been logged in 1907. While the object in view is chiefly utilitarian, the propagation of ornamental trees for the beautification of its properties has not been neglected by the company. The example set by it is conservative lumbering and the care of its wood lots should be an incentive to intelligent forest development on the part of farseeing agriculturists. It will pay others to grow timber as well as it pays the company.

AGAINST THE VOTING MACHINE

Camden Post-Telegram.

The popular verdict continues to run counter to continued use of the voting machine. Special elections held in Vineland, Paulsboro and Woodbury resulted each in an overwhelming majority against the machine. Really, the one-sided expression of public sentiment on this issue is becoming rather monotonous. Can't the friends of the machine find a single district in which its loudly extolled virtues are recognized by a majority of the voters?

JUST FOR FUN.

"Are you taking much interest in this campaign?"

"Not yet," answered Farmer Corn-tassel. "I'm waitin' till they get through with the preliminary contest to find out which feller takes the best photograph."—Washington Star.

"In spite of his wife being both a beauty and a flirt, Vulcan can't push himself into celestial society," gossiped Hebe, "because after all he is nothing but a blacksmith."

"I don't know," said Diana, with some acerbity; "look at Mercury, how high he is, and he's only a climber."—Baltimore American.

"Say, Mike," queried Plodding Pete, who was looking at the piece of a Sunday school paper that had come with a handout. "Wot does it mean 'bout bein' between de devil an' de deat?"

"It's de same as bein' told 't take yer choice between goin' 't work an' takin' a bath," explained Meandering Mike.—Chicago News.

Officer—Excuse me, madam, there goes eight bells; it's my watch on deck.

Mrs. Landsman—Well, I don't blame you for keeping your watch on deck if it strikes as loudly as that—Harper's Weekly.

"Hubby, won't you go shopping with me today?"

"Six nixey, and again nix."

"There is going to be a demonstration of this new sheath skirt, and—"

"Sure I'll go."—Houston Post.

City Cousin—Let's see, uncle, didn't Bella graduate from the normal school this year?

Uncle John—Yep; but from the way she's been actin' since she got home 't the farm I reckon it ought to be called the abnormal school.—Puck.

Manager—Did you say that our leading man was overcome by the heat of last night?

Old Man—No, I didn't. I said he collapsed at this morning's roast.—Baltimore American.

Wife—I've invited one of my old beaux to dinner. Do you mind?

Husband—Mind! Heavens, no! I always love to associate with lucky people.—Life.

As It Is in Texas.

"Papa, what is the person called who brings you in contact with the spirit world?"

"A bartender, son."—Houston Post.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The July Atlantic opens with a discussion of the method of the government employs in dealing with the question of public lands. Professor A. S. Isaacs of the New York University writes a paper, "The Jew and the Currents of his Age." Hollis Godfrey contributes another of his popular scientific studies under the title "The Air of the City." Much has been written of the recent commercial development of Japan, but it has remained for K. Asakawa to write a suggestive and illuminating paper on "Literature and Society of New Japan." The changes in the intellectual life of the island Kingdom have been quite as wonderful as its military and commercial growth. This issue contains two descriptive papers, "Fresh Snow on La Grivola," by W. S. Jackson, a transcript of Alpine experiences. "Round the Horn," by Captain F. H. Shaw, is a picturesque account of the voyage of a sailing vessel of an earlier era. J. O. Fagan rounds out his "Confessions of a Railroad Signalman" with a concluding paper in this issue. The short stories are of first quality, and give this number an unusual amount of enjoyable fiction. This number is distinguished by poems by Julia C. R. Dwyer, Ridgely Torrence, and a sequence of charming verses by Richard Watson Gilder, entitled "In Helena's Garden."—Boston, Mass.

SALT LAKE THEATRE. GEORGE PYPHER, MANAGER. CURTAIN UP.

TONIGHT
Special Appearance of the
State University
Summer School

in
THE AMAZONS

DIRECTION OF PROF. MAUD MAY BARCOCK.

Summer Prices—25c to 75c.

EXCURSION
Rates Sunday to Upper Falls Resort in Provo Canyon. Most beautiful scenery. Hiking trails. Swimming. Modest rates. Rates reasonable. Trout or chicken dinners.

L. I. DONNAN, Heber P. O.

Orpheum THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK
THE ORPHEUM STOCK COMPANY
Presenting
"PRINCE KARL!"
A Delightful Comedy by A. C. Gunter.
Every Evening Except Sunday. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
Prices—Evenings—25c, 50c, 75c. Box Seat, \$1.00. Matinees—10c, 25c, 50c. Box Seat, 75c.

THE NEW LYRIC.
John E. Clark, Manager.

THE CAMERAPHONE!
Moving Pictures That Talk and Sing.
Change of program every Saturday.
TODAY:
The opera "Pinafore."
Little Buttermilk, Ralph Moore and Watson.
The Haunted House.
Virginia Song.
Feature Picture.
Pioneers crossing plains in '49.
Afternoons, 2:30 to 4:30, evenings, 8 to 10:30. Matinees, 10c; evenings, 10 and 20 cents. Children half price.

READ THE
THEATRE MAGAZINE
FOR THEATRICAL NEWS
AND STAGE PICTURES.

SALT PALACE
MOST POPULAR RESORT IN CITY.

Fastest bicycle track in the world.

RACES EVERY TUESDAY
AND FRIDAY AND HOL-
IDAY EVENINGS.

50 RIDERS COMPETING.

Next Thursday Afternoon
Professor Austin will break world's
parachute jump record, 9,322 feet.

Sunday night concert by Held's
full military band.

FREE ADMISSION TO GROUNDS.

Take Main Street, Salt Palace.
Murray and State Street cars for re-
sult.

King of Coal
"Peacock"

Rock Springs

FILL
YOUR
SHEDS.

Central
COAL & COKE CO

38 So. Main St.

Bell Ex. 35 Ind. 2600

FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY.

159 E. 3rd South.

All kinds of work done. Curtain
and Shirt Waists a specialty. All
work done by hand. Phones: Ind.
2477; Bell 1329K.

R. G. DUN & CO.

201 OFFICES.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

George Rust, General Manager, Idaho,
Nevada, Utah and Wyoming.
Office in Progress Building, Salt Lake
City, Utah.

CHAMBERLAIN
MUSIC CO. :

51 and 53 Main St.

Pianos, Organs, sheet music and
musical merchandise.

COAL
219
WASATCH
SUPPLY CO.
MAIN
THAT BURNS

BONDS or
NO BONDS

YOU WILL NEED

COAL

just the same. We have it,
all kinds.

"A coal for every purpose."

Bell phone 955.

Ind. phone 137.

219 MAIN ST.

MEADOW SWEET
BUTTER

In Blue Cartons Only.

Z.C.M.I.

RUGS AND
CARPETSCar Load of New Rugs and
Carpets Just Received.

They represent careful and conscientious selections on the part of our buyer during his recent eastern trip.

NEW RUGS—A splendid variety from the smallest to the largest sizes—Wiltons, Axminsters, Brussels, Tapestry and Smyrna.

CARPETS—The newest and most stylish and attractive color designs that reflect beauty, comfort and durability. Carefully made from the finest materials.

Many new suggestions for beautifying the home. Make your selections now in readiness for your fall cleaning.

Saleslips—Full line of saleslips and Counter Check Books and

Covers in our wholesale

stationery department on

second floor. Duplicate,

triplicate and all stock

sizes. Best prices.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN STREET

CUTLER'S
26 MAIN ST.

THE ORIGINAL
KNIT GOODS
HOUSE OF UTAH.

Some Sharp Price-Cutting
in REAL LINEN MESH
UNDERWEAR!

The cool, comfortable, healthy kind.

\$5 THE SUIT REGULAR, IS NOW \$5.00
\$3 THE SUIT REGULAR, IS NOW \$1.50
Separate Shirts or Drawers, if desired.

BOYS' BLOUSE WAISTS.

REGULAR 65c VALUES, NOW 50c
Some neat, attractive patterns.

LISLE KNIT UNDERWEAR.

For ladies and gentlemen is the most popular summer underwear made. Undergarments and hosiery in all sizes.

OUR NOTION DEPARTMENT

Contains the newest and best ideas from Eastern markets. The latest arrivals will interest any lady.

BULLETIN OF EXCURSION RATES

VIA
OREGON
SHORT LINE

UNION
PACIFIC

PIONEER DAY RATES

July 23 and 24: Limit July 26.

EXCURSION TO CANADA.

August 4th.

Stirling \$32.80

Raymond 33.20

Magrath 33.75

Cardston 35.25