

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Herace G. Whitney - Business Manager
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance)
One Year \$5.00
Six Months 2.50
Three Months 1.25
One Month75
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 remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 25, 1907.

THE CITY'S QUARRIES.

A recent local in the "News" has explained that the city owns a great deal of the land in the canyon, including many quarry sections held primarily as a water shed, but containing also vast deposits of rock similar to that used on Penrose drive, and mostly harder and better, so the experts say. In the canyon the councilmen took samples of the city stone, for the purpose, they said, of having it analyzed. At any rate millions of yards of the best rock material in the hills are to be found on the city holdings in Dry canyon.

But for some unknown reason, the city's own rock has not been tested. Its qualities while thoroughly approved by the test of practical experience in the case of Penrose Drive, are not yet demonstrated by the quicker and surer laboratory tests, which would no doubt put beyond all question the fact of its actual superiority above the kinds now used.

The tests, we are informed, can be had for nothing in the laboratories of the Agricultural department at Washington, and are said to be far superior to the practical tests, which take too long, are subject to many accidental variations, and not unimportant, are of enormous expense to the taxpayer. The citizen cannot afford to have a street-road constructed at his expense in order to find out, in the course of a few years, whether or not it is any good. The government laboratories have rendered such costly and bungling forms of experimentation as are now going on upon our public streets entirely unnecessary.

ANOTHER RECORD BREAKER.

The fiscal year ending June 30 was another record breaker in the history of immigration. The total of new arrivals from various parts of the world was 1,385,342. The figures for the preceding years were 1,109,735, and those for 1905, which were the first to pass the million mark, 1,024,495. For the five fiscal years, 1903 to 1907, the additions to our population by immigration were 5,082,492, an unprecedented number for such a term, though it is to be noted that there is a smaller stream the other way and some loss by this returning current which affects the question of net increase. Another significant feature of the immigration since the beginning of this century is a change in the racial elements which has put Russia, Italy and Austria-Hungary far in the lead as contributors to our immigrant population.

Immigration figures are fluctuating. There was, says the Chicago Record-Herald, a pretty steady increase with slight setbacks from 1844 to 1854, then a sudden drop. By 1862 the immigration reached a very low point. Then there were large gains and some losses till 1873, when the figure for 1854 was passed for the first time. This record was followed by another rapid decline, but a quick recovery came, which sent the figures from 138,469 in 1878 to 728,992 in 1882.

President Hill, of the Northern Pacific railroad, has estimated that in less than fifty years from now, this country will have to take care of 200,000,000 people, and that does not seem to be an exaggerated estimate, considering the rate at which the nation is growing. How is this vast aggregation of humanity to be employed, and how provided for? Mr. Hill has some practical suggestions on this subject. He says:

"Only one-half of the land in private ownership is now tilled. That tillage does not produce one-half of what it might be made to yield, without losing an atom of its fertility. Yet the waste of our treasure has proceeded so far, that the actual value of the soil for productive purposes has already deteriorated more than it should have done in five centuries of use. There is, except in isolated and individual cases, little approaching intensive agriculture in the United States. There are only the annual skimming of the rich cream, the exhaustion of virgin fertility, the extraction from the earth by the most rapid process of its productive powers, the deterioration of life's sole maintenance. And all this with that army of another hundred million people marching in plain sight toward us, and expecting and demanding to be fed. "Every farm property cared for should be worth more money for each year of its life. The increase of population and demand, the growth of the cities and markets, and the development of diversified farming with density of settlement. Even where large quantities of new and fertile land are opened, these influences, together with the lowest cost of transportation in the world, should make the growth of values steady."

These are practical suggestions. With proper development of the possibilities of the soil, there is no reason why this country should not take care of the millions who are heading this way every year.

AS TO IMPROVEMENTS.

"The administration received the need of improvements."

This is from a local statement in the Herald, showing that the city has been brought to the verge of financial ruin. It is only a euphemistic way of saying that those responsible for the policy of the present administration saw in the reckless expenditure of money belonging to the tax-payers, numerous opportunities of financial rewards for party supporters, and that the opportunities were embraced with the result stated in the Herald. The perception of the need of public improvements may

be doubted. The conviction that a considerable portion of the people's money had to be emptied into the pockets of partisans, if the party were to continue in power, was the first and perhaps only consideration.

The lack of public spirit was abundantly proved during the struggle of a former City Council to obtain a large water supply for the city, a matter of vital importance. All the efforts of the Council were furiously fought, for no other reason than to secure delay and prevent the City from entering into contracts and push the work. Why did the bosses of the present administration oppose public improvements until their friends should have a secure hold of the purse-strings? Why did they add in the neighborhood of \$100,000 to the cost of the conduit—an additional expenditure that has been declared unnecessary? Why are they now lying to the tax-payers, declaring sometimes that the expenditures of the City are within its resources, and sometimes declaring that whatever shortage there is, is due to the recklessness of a former City government?

By all means, let us have peace. But, as peace in this community can be secured only by the election of honest and competent managers of public affairs, let the citizens be awakened to a realization of their duty, by plain statements of facts. It is safe to say that a majority of the tax-payers object to being robbed even in the matter of public improvements, and that they will demonstrate this when the time comes.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

The Japanese have the power of depriving Korea of the last vestige of independence. The Koreans are helpless. They have no army, no navy. And there is not a power in the world that would interfere in behalf of the falling throne. Marshal Ito is complete master of the situation.

But nations, as individuals, have reputations to make, or to lose. In the case of Japan, the annexation of Korea would be a confession of inefficiency, or hypocrisy, and either alternative would be repugnant, we fancy, to a nation jealous of its honor. Japan undertook to administer the affairs of Korea, until orderly conditions should be established. To change the policy from protection to annexation, after the short time of two years of effort, would be to say, either that Japanese protection has proved a failure, or that the protectorate was merely a pretense, under which to effect annexation.

Nations, as well as individuals, have responsibilities, too. They cannot commit an injustice to other nations, without risking grave consequences to themselves. If they sow dragon-teeth, the harvest will be strife and contention. Nations can be conquered and submitted to oppression, perhaps, but somehow they will rise again, at the call of the trump of the angel of retribution, and mete out punishment to their oppressors. That is one lesson of history which Japan should learn and carry out into practice in its dealings with weaker neighbors.

Korea has for thousands of years been the battleground of eastern Asia. It is a small country, not much larger in area than an average American state. But it is densely populated, and is rich in natural resources. The kingdom was founded by Chinese emigrants who settled in the peninsula about 1,100 years before our era. For more than a thousand years it existed as an independent kingdom, but about 108 B. C. it was annexed by China. Japan has held Korea for years, before this occupation, but it was forced to abandon it by the mighty Manchus. This was in the 16th century. From that time the Chinese claimed the right of protectorate, until the Chinese-Japanese war, when Korea was declared to be independent. But this independence, the Japanese alleged, was constantly menaced by Russia, and therefore war was declared against Russia, with the result that the Koreans were passed over to Japanese protection. The abdication of the Emperor is but the final step in the progress directed from Tokyo, from complete independence to "benevolent assimilation."

It is sad to contemplate the fall of a nation because it is of a kind, gentle disposition, not prepared to kill invaders. It is sad to contemplate the losing struggle of a monarch whose cause is just but who cannot find, in the entire world of diplomacy, an influential friend to give encouragement or support.

AS TO ANOTHER TERM.

The Washington Herald has made it a point to ascertain, as far as possible, the sentiment of the country in regard to presidential preferences. In the opinion of that paper, the masses of the people are strong in their allegiance to President Roosevelt. The writer in the Herald goes on to say:

"In Ohio, which is half-heartedly committed to Taft, Roosevelt is first choice. Indiana, which will send to the convention a delegation instructed for Fairbanks, would switch in a moment to Roosevelt and advocate the renomination of the old ticket if Roosevelt would, but say the word. All the politicians of Illinois are not for Roosevelt, but the masses of the people there are with him. In Iowa, Gov. Cummins, in the face of interests inimical to the President, is stoutly championing Roosevelt for another term. The far West, judging conditions by the comments of the press, is more strongly for Roosevelt than ever before. Even the Pacific Coast, which resented his Japanese policy, is again friendly toward him. "The South, though solidly Democratic, has a warmer spot in the heart for Roosevelt than any other President save McKinley."

"New York, the President's own State, has many selfish interests that are solidly and hotly arrayed against him, but people thoroughly familiar with conditions there insist that, if nominated in 1908, he would carry the state by a larger majority than he did in 1904."

The question whether President Roosevelt could be induced to accept the office for another term, the Herald article answers thus:

"His staunchest friends say that this is a question for the people to decide. If they call for him, he will heed the call. He could not do otherwise. The reforms which he has inaugurated will not have been consummated by the end of his present term. There are countless people who are saying that Roosevelt alone can successfully complete this work. There is a lack of faith in the carrying out of the Roosevelt policies by any of the candidates who have been named. And so these staunch friends are strongly of the

opinion that circumstances will force him to carry the party standard, however much he may really desire to retire from the Presidency March 4, 1909."

"The old guard" of the Republican party, it is admitted, are against another term. They claim that President Roosevelt cannot afford to break the pledge once given. Col. Waterson takes the same view. According to him, "with a small field, and a good field to choose from, the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt would be an act of careless suicide. The merest political tyro ought to see that. Teddy himself is no fool. He knows that."

In the meantime, while the discussion is going on, the President is taking a rest, and it is said by his friends that he rests with the same enthusiasm with which he works. He is not worried about politics just now.

Thirteen mills city tax is a very unlucky number for taxpayers.

Some of our oldest families trace their origin back to the purchase of an automobile.

Why doesn't the chief of police follow the example of the Emperor of Korea and abdicate?

A father is twice as proud of a child born on his birthday as he is of any other of his children.

"Must a boss be an ass?" asks the New York World. No, but the people must be to suffer one.

Why doesn't the British government issue a writ of habeas corpus in answer to Ransuli's ne exeat in the MacLean case?

Once it was said that there were good trusts and bad trusts. There are no good trusts now, for following nature's law they died young.

The new mayor of San Francisco is said to be a poet. He is entitled to poetic license but he must not take the license that Schmitz did.

Mr. Darrow's attack on Mr. Hawley and Senator Borah was in the worst of taste. It smacked much more of blackguardism than of legal acumen.

What is the use of asking the question in the Commons whether British titles are sold for cash? Vanderbilt and Zimmerman know that they are.

That man Taylor, now mayor of San Francisco, believes that the public welfare should come before party interest. This is not utopian; it is treason.

"Another missing earthquake. Finders will please notify the seismographers of Utah University," says the Boston Transcript. Is there a liberal reward and no questions asked?

It is said that Harry Thaw's mother and wife want Mr. Delmas as one of his counsel at his coming trial. What, is the dementia Americana to be revamped and tried on another jury? It has been too much discredited of late to be available for some time to come.

"It is proposed in the Dominion to make it a statutory offense to willfully and publicly slander Canada."—New York World.

Imagine the consternation a proposition to make such a law for Utah, would cause in the camp of the slanderers of this State!

There is a clash of authority in North Carolina between a federal and a state court over the enforcement of the state's new law fixing the railroad rate for passengers. The whole issue will be settled through the courts, but there seems to be a strong disposition on the part of some federal judges to assume that all state legislation touching railroads is illegal, and that the contention of the roads is right, and their prayers for restraining orders should be granted. It would do much to mend matters to assume that state as well as federal laws are constitutional until otherwise by the courts. An ex parte assertion should not have the weight of a judicial determination.

TO PREVENT WRECKES.

Omaha Bee.
That these investigations can and should do much toward fixing responsibility for railroad wrecks goes without saying, but the new order is most significant in indicating a disposition on the part of the railroad to do all in its power to prevent wrecks. In the finality of course, it devolves upon the railroad company to make such use of these reports by disciplining negligent employees, making needed improvements, and enforcing precautionary measures, as will reduce the frequency of accidents.

MR. HARRIMAN'S WISE STEP.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.
The policy adopted by President Harriman is an extension of publicity that will doubtless benefit the railroads in many instances. Those who are catching glimpses of the "good time coming" when the roads and the people will be in complete harmony, will regard the order of President Harriman as another step toward an amicable adjustment.

A BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

Phoenix Gazette.
Such a policy will in many instances clear the railroad of the suspicion that it was directly responsible for disasters that were in reality purely accidental and wholly unavoidable. It will further tend to bring about a better understanding and friendlier feeling between the public and the railroads that cannot fail to be of benefit to both.

WILL PROVE ITS WISDOM.

Schenectady Star.
We believe that a thorough test of the publicity idea will prove its wisdom. It is difficult to conceive of a case when it is not to the railroad's interest to have the truth published. And surely the transportation line that takes the public into its confidence will be more liberally patronized than the one that seeks, by evasion and concealment, to escape responsibility.

WILL CONTRIBUTE TO VIGILANCE.

Boise Statesman.
In adopting the new policy the Union Pacific is governed by the theory that it will contribute to vigilance on the part of employees to have the facts given wide publicity. That is no doubt correct, and is an added reason for making the change. It can be understood that railway men, knowing

that carelessness or any other shortcomings would be made known to the public as well as to the operating officials of the road, would be still more vigilant in guarding against mistakes. Every right-minded man is jealous of his reputation among his friends and neighbors, and for that reason anyone is likely to be more careful in such matters as running of trains and handling of orders, if he knows that any mistake will be immediately made known to the general public.

ANTS LONG LIVED.

Kansas City Journal.
Ants are really very long-lived, considering their minuteness. A naturalist had two queens under observation for ten years and one of Sir John Lubbock's ant peps lived into her fifteenth year. Ants are very tenacious of life after severe injury. Following the loss of the entire abdomen they sometimes live two weeks, and in one case a headless ant, carefully decapitated by aseptic surgery, lived for forty-one days. A carpenter ant, after being submerged eight days in distilled water, came to life upon being dried, so that they are practically proof against drowning. They can live long periods without food; in one case the fast lasted nearly nine months.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Watermelon.

"The directors are cutting a melon." "Ah, indeed? Surplus earnings, I suppose." "No; the proceeds of a new stock issue."

Oh, a watermelon.—Ex.

Still Discontented.

Lightning rods have gone out of vogue, and the insurance agent is comparatively silent. Yet there is much discontent.—Washington Star.

A Sure-Thing Lawyer.

"He tells me he has never lost a case." "Has he?" "No; but the mollycoddle never pleads anything but the unwritten law."—Pittsburgh Post.

Speak Up, May!

Miss Sutton continues to show unsurpassed ability at tennis, but her cream of tartar biscuits light?—Boston Globe.

More Fact Than Poetry.

Wife (horried)—Good heavens, John, what are you doing sitting on that chair, where I just put my new summer hat? Husband (rising guiltily)—I'm afraid I'm sitting on the style, Mary.

Its Nature.

"Our new girl is an adept in cleaning. Look how the dirt has lessened in the house since she started in."

Not Cool—Very Hot.

Boy Baseball Friend—I tell you it was warm out at the baseball game yesterday. There was just a crowd of fans—

Her Methods.

"How does Gertrude keep up her influence over the other girls?" "By her temper. They are all afraid of her." "So she keeps them in order by storms?" "Yes; that's how she manages to reign."

Beats the Sea Serpent.

The crop of Japanese spies sketching forts promises to be very large the coming week all along our coast line. The way they are beating the sea serpent in its palmiest days.—Springfield Republican.

Contest Still Open.

The contest is still open to see who can write the best article on "The Truth About the Battleship Orders."—Springfield Union.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Bazar for August offers a number of helpful articles on a variety of subjects. This is a partial list of contents: "The Acquiring of Clear Speech," part I, John D. Barry; "The Confessions of a Young Wife," part II, Mary Heaton Vorse; "An Important Question," a story, Marion C. Jacobus; "Walled In," a novel, chapter XII, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "What Becomes of Our Ideals?" Anne O'Hagan; "The Housemother's Daily Problems," "Bazaar," "Readers," "The Eternal Maternal," a story, Abby Merchant; "The Cost of House-Furnishing," Martha Cutler; "Fashions for Stout Women," Flora McDonald Thompson; "Teaching the Baby to Walk," Mary Wheeler; "When Ada Became Engaged," Maude L. Radford; and "Novel Embroideries," illustrated, Ethelyn George. The illustrations are superb, and the regular departments are filled with good reading.—Harper & Bros., New York.

The Midsummer Holiday Number of The Century will contain an unusual magazine feature in "The Woods of Ida," a masque by Olive Tilford Dargah, author of "Lords and Lovers," etc. To illustrate this unusual form of writing, Mr. Sigismund de Ivanoff has painted three pictures, said to be characterized by his usual sympathy and charm of conception—which will be reproduced in color in the magazine.—33 east Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.

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