

# **EVENING NEWS** PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK. **DAVID O. CALDER** EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. Thursday, November 15, 1917. **NEWS OF THE DAY.** Don Carlos will make a truce with Alfonso, while they wait for the United States, but Carlos won't send his troops to Cuba. There are some appointments in the British cabinet. Two or three thousand iron-makers discharged at Leeds. The German Crown Prince is not coming to the U. S. Great Shropshire handicap won by "Eorlanous." Much ado over the unveiling of Poe's monument. F. Gildowick, of Boston, will pay his creditors one-third, and they have accepted. There is a little about Cuba and the United States, but there is no war yet. Two Kuklux prisoners have been respited. The building of more war vessels every year is to be recommended. There is an increase of freight charges between New York and Cincinnati. The falling land contractors must pay the difference. The suit of Henry G. Bowen against the Brooklyn Daily Eagle is put over for the term. **EDITORIAL NOTES.** The London Academy thinks it worth while to consider whether the elements of modern politics might not be systematically taught in the higher classes of schools, instead of being left to debating societies and incidental allusions in other lessons. It would be a good deal better if "modern politics" were forgotten, and statesmanship were systematically taught in the schools. Professor Fawcett holds that students should be allowed to choose their own studies, so as to be in keeping with their own aspirations and interests, and he cites cases showing the beneficial effects of allowing such a choice. The suggestion commends itself to every sensible person, so far as special studies are concerned, although a well rounded culture would demand a fair attainment in many branches of knowledge. Of course individual tastes, adaptations, and capabilities differ, some leaning towards one department of knowledge and others towards other departments. There are several ways of doing things—obtaining whisky for instance. Revenue officers know how extraordinarily some of it is manipulated, that is, those of them who are in the "whisky ring." An inquest over a dead Indian in Manitoba revealed how it was in his case, and this is the way—he went into the store, said the floor, and went out. The dealer happened to find the money, picked it up, set a bottle of whisky on the floor, and went to sleep. By-and-by the Indian happened to step in again, found the whisky, carried it off, and drank it with fatal effect. Virginia, Nevada, has been visited by a few "Washoe zephyrs" lately. On the nights of Nov. 12 and 13 the wind, with rain, sleet, and snow, blew with such power that fifteen or twenty new buildings were demolished, and many others racked and twisted to their foundations. The streets were filled with debris, slush, and mud. So fierce was the gale that no man dared cross the divide. Signs, stove-pipes, chimney-pots, tin cans, boxes, shingles, lumber, and all manner of rubbish were blown and filled the air, driven before the sudden gusts of the gale. The Virginia Relief Committee have been troubled with "wealthy beggars" since the fire—a woman applied for assistance, and it was discovered that she had a goodly sum in the bank; another said those who paid no taxes got all sorts of things, while she, a large taxpayer, was very shabbily treated; a man asked \$3,000 for his lot, and would not hold it at that long, as he expected to get some lumber, from the Relief Committee, to build with; some persons, still richer, thought the Committee should make good their losses; a man, who was working for wages, went to the Committee for a suit of clothes, his family did not want any clothing, but he did, as he had lost all his clothes but those he had on. Virginia city has heaps of trouble just now. The latest is the abundance of trade dollars there. "After the manner of Aaron's rod," they seem to have swallowed all other coins. Every petty buyer throws down a trade dollar, and the shopkeepers are at times so deluged with trade dollars that they become almost wild. "They often have on hand a couple of trade dollars to half a dozen fifty cent pieces. On the last pay-day the mill and mining companies paid out bushels of trade dollars. Next month they should pay out a few bushels of halves and quarters to go with the dollars." Just send the trade dollars this way. We hear of no overplus dollars, trade dollars or any other sort of dollars, in this vicinity. **THE MYSTERY OF THE UNIVERSE.**—Professor Richard A. Proctor, writing to the New York Tribune lately, says— "The mystery of the universe grows more impressive to me, more awful, the more I study them. They have never seemed so wonderful or so solemn to science-workers as since science established the doctrine of evolution and conservation of energy. The little light we have gained has but rendered visible the infinite darkness encircling and overshadowing us. A few links have been added to the chain which binds the universe together, but the chain is endless, and we know that the chains are endless. We stand in the presence of many industries, before which the soul trembles, perplexed and dismayed by infinity of mystery."

## **POISONED STOCKINGS.** The "striped stockings" girls are coming to grief, a Chicago girl, after wearing a pair three days, complained of pain in her feet, and the socks of which she found a greenish discoloration, and a slight inflammation, and the stockings were discarded, but were placed in the family wash, and the next thing her father found a greenish stain on his breast from his undershirt, and the flesh became inflamed and itchy, with slight pustules forming. The stockings were interviewed by a chemist, who believed them to have been dyed with aniline dyes, in which arsenic is largely used. He said he believed no less than 8,000 people in Chicago were being slowly poisoned to death by criminal adulterations. Another chemist said that lead poison was found largely in some kinds of canned fruits. Numerous other instances of children and ladies being poisoned by wearing "striped stockings" have been reported, some of the cases severe ones, which should cause the girls to be careful what they put on. "One of the chemists referred to said— "Arsenic is used in the aniline colors for the purpose of oxidation. It is an outrage to use arsenic for chloride of potash, sulphate of copper, bichromate of potash, peroxide of lead, and numerous other articles well known in chemistry might be employed for the purpose. But the manufacturers and dyers use arsenic because it is cheaper than the other drugs mentioned, and more convenient in many respects. "In my estimation, the brighter aniline colors are the more dangerous; all, however, are more or less so as at present manufactured. Aniline dyes might be made safe by using the substitutes already mentioned. There is no virulent poison in any of them."

## **Correspondence** **Virginia, the Unfortunate-Spooky Chimney—A Suggestion for the Legislature—Fire and Fire-Proofs—SALT LAKE CITY, November 17, 1917.** **Editor Deseret News:** It never rains but it pours. Misfortunes never come singly. Virginia is catching it these times. First typhoid fever, then burnt up, now blown down. What next? A correspondent of an eastern paper says the Nevada Virginians spend their time in mining, drinking and gambling. There is certainly other business before them just now, especially than the two last named occupations. These windy days and others when the wind is in the "wrong quarter," whatever quarter that may be, the women are apt to complain of "smoky chimneys," that is, the chimney won't burn as it should, in the stove and fireplace. It must be that the wind drives over the tops of the chimneys like a board and practically closes the vent. There are many remedies for this, but the simplest that I can think of is to divide the top of the chimney into sections by means of tin or sheet iron, in this way. Put one sheet across the chimney one way, and another sheet across the sheets to be perpendicular to the inside of the chimney, and raising above the chimney six or twelve inches, thus cutting the vent into quarter sections. The tin could be either placed at right angles to the walls of the chimney, or corner to corner, according to the opinion of the owner of the chimney. One way is apparently as good as the other. Either way, let the wind blow from wherever quarter it might, there would be free passages for the smoke out above the top of the chimney, and complaints of "smoky chimneys" would be at a minimum. As offering suggestions to the local legislature, seems to me, is coming in handy, allow me to offer you on the interesting subject of alimony. According to the decisions of two federal judges, as I understand it, a woman can obtain a decision of alimony from a man, during litigation for divorce, if she claims that she is his wife. If these decisions are to be of effect (and it is claimed that they are non-appealable) it seems that the man needs a little legislative protection from imposition and injustice. For, suppose such awarded alimony to be paid to the man who is not the wife, how is he to receive the alimony, how is he to receive the money he has been required to pay to the woman, who actually has no legal right to it? She will have spent it, or her lawyers will for her, in all probability. It seems that some legislation to secure the rights of the man, to insure that he is not virtually defrauded in the course of the divorce, is needed. It is a good check the impudence and presumption of designing women, and to discourage needless and endless litigation of a very demoralizing character. If judges will continue to make unaided, unaided and law-strained decisions as some of them have done lately, the simple provision for securing justice for the man, defendant in such cases perhaps would be a law requiring the giving of approved bonds, by the woman to whom alimony is awarded, to cover the amount of the alimony as it is paid, with reasonable interest thereon, if required by the man, should the case within five years be decided in his favor. This is a matter of simple justice, and nobody can reasonably object to it. Now we have had another great fire, a greater in some respects than that which we had two or three weeks ago, and this time the noblest business building in the city, the object of the conflagration, a building largely "fireproof" too. A really "fireproof" building can scarcely be, in the present state of the building art. All the "fireproof" are only "fire-retardant," and the one thing that a man, who is likely soon to learn, if he has not already, and that is that wood, especially shingles and plaster, burn, and burn very hot, by a very long way. Then a building may be tolerably "fireproof," outside, and a very good "fireproof" inside, but it is not entirely "fireproof," to a moderate heat, but not to an intense heat, as everybody knows. A slate roof, or a tile roof, or a tin or copper roof, is "fireproof" to a degree from the outside, but not from the inside, because it is supported by lumber. A corrugated galvanized iron roof, supported by iron, steel, or glass, is a pretty thoroughly "fireproof," because there is no timber very near it. An adobe arch or arches, resting upon thick solid adobe beams, and supported by adobe pillars, is a very good "fireproof" roof. A dead wall of adobe pillars, or an excellent fireproof floor. If there is anything better? Brick and stone and concrete are also very good. We shall build more in the "fireproof" fashion after a few more expensive conflagrations. But no kind of practical "fireproof" yet discovered will warrant the absence of fire inside as well as outside, but inside particularly. When wood is made fireproof, then fire may be deflected to the building, if not to the contents. Or when there is some other "fireproof," such as paper boards and beams, to take the place of wood, then carelessness may be not so necessary. But at present it is very necessary. But the presidential election talk seems to be beginning to earnest, and it is really amusing to hear some of it. For instance, the sections in the dispatches that it is necessary for the salvation of the dominant party next year. No other man in the nation can save the party, if he does not save it by his election. It must go to pieces. What a sorry plight a party must be in when only one man can save it! 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Pratt in the winter of 1850 and 1851, as to the future prosperity of Southern Utah, which has been fulfilled to the very letter and more too. Peace to their remains until the glorious day of the resurrection. All seemed to rejoice in being spared to enjoy the blessings of God, through his kindness and goodness to them. Many were the expressions of thanksgiving for the goodness of God in preserving his people through all the many plots and schemes that his enemies have laid for his Saints, and for our Bishop's good wishes and blessings. All felt God bless our Bishop for his good feelings and anxiety to build up the kingdom of God, which all know is his desire. All is peace and prosperity and a bright future for all. **ONE OF THE PIONEERS of Cedar.** **The Used Up Wrestlers.** CONCLUSION OF THE DRAWN ENCOUNTER. The account given in the Sun yesterday of the wrestling match between Andre Christol and Wm. 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Miller several times lifted Christol high up and dropped him heavily, but he always fell on all fours, like a cat, and never in the least posture he was not successfully assailable. Even Miller's great strength was not enough to tip him over on his back. Notwithstanding the intense, the spectators remained, not a speaker of the standing room being vacated. The exhaustive work of the athletes was at this period devoid of tediousness, and their activity gave no chance for a repetition of the blissing that had condemned Miller's slowness in the first round. Half an hour of this violent contest was not decisive, and then they were allowed a brief recess in which to be rubbed and cooled. They showed marked effects of the long tension of strength, yet, upon coming together again, they did not relax in energy, nor change their later mode of attack. There were many repetitions of this operation; Christol, twining his snowy arms around Miller's neck, and his whole strength to compel his gigantic opponent to bend forward. Miller resists the strain to the utmost, and when his body has been forced down until he is about to fall on his face, he succeeds in pushing off the terrible hold. Christol, unaided suddenly drops on all fours, in which attitude Miller seizes him in an exhausted condition. An intermission of ten minutes soon after 1 o'clock, allowed by the referee and the wrestlers were placed in chairs at the wings of the stage to rest. Their condition was such that their friends advised them not to further prolong the struggle. The referee, however, lost the power of muscular exertion that their grips were like a child's, and they were as uncertain as the motions of a drunken man. Neither was willing to acknowledge a willingness to give up the contest; but they agreed to stop after wrestling fifteen minutes more. 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