

**Saving in Cook County Effected
By the Army of Probation
Officers in Chicago.**

(Special Correspondence.)

(Chicago, Dec. 4.)—Serious menace to the Panama canal by the crippling of the sanitary department, against which the American Medical association has made emphatic protest from its Chicago headquarters, is based on conditions before Col. W. C. Gorgas, the hero of Havana's sanitary regeneration, was made a member of the Panama commission and on a bill now pending to oust the sanitary department from the commission. The exposure of that bill was started when a letter from Dr. Frederick R. Green, secretary of the committee on medical legislation, was made public. This was addressed to the Senate and the House of Representatives with Senator Cravens of Dakota for the bill, and declared: "An examination of the bill shows that in addition to providing for the organization of the canal zone, it would provide for a chief sanitary officer of the same rank as the director, chief engineer and governor. The result of the bill would be to remove from the sanitary department to the position which it occupied under the first canal act, the chief engineer Mann replied: 'It is not in the bill to make a chief sanitary officer on the canal zone of the same rank as the chief engineer. It is not possible to have good government of the canal zone with a number of different heads, but under the bill I introduced the president has full authority to continue the chief sanitary officer and give him as much authority as he would like to give him.' The authority for the head of the sanitary department, The Journal, of the American Medical association, says in its issue of Dec. 3, 1914, 'As a result of the freedom of action vouchsafed to the sanitary department of the Isthmian canal zone has achieved results that not only command the applause of the people but have also resulted in the selection of Col. Gorgas, the chief of that service, as the official head of the organized medical service of America. Yellow fever, the perennial dread of the tropics, has been banished; malaria, the real pest of the Isthmus, has been reduced to a minimum. The bubonic plague has been checked at the portals and been a foothold."

**Many Scientists Ahead of Their Time
In Treatment of
Disease.**

Revolutionary advancement in theories of health during the last 10 years was the theme of an interesting discussion yesterday by the Cooper "stomach man," who has been treating the people of Salt Lake. He said:

"In the last decade men have come forward who are half a century ahead of their time in medical science. It will be a long time before the great body of practising physicians, bound by ties of precedent and fogysim, come around finally to the new health ideas, and advanced thought is making great strides."

"The days of 'dope' and pills are fast disappearing. Public sentiment is changing, and the people, men of science, the people themselves will usher in the new era of common sense treatment of disease."

"The doctors of today are overeating and lack of exercise. This throws the stomach out of gear, and the whole intricate, complicated human system is thrown out of balance. Men of science in introducing my treatment in all the great cities of America has taught me that 95 per cent of all chronic ill health is caused by stomach trouble. Stomach trouble gives rise to troubles, bad blood, nervousness, headache and even rheumatism have been traced to this one central cause."

"I believe that the reason my treatment has been so successful in helping all of these ailments is that it is far advanced in principle over the old time treatments. It goes to the root of the trouble—the stomach. It makes nature do the real work. I do not try to cure illness of possibly years' standing. I only remove the cause. But I do know that my treatment will tune up the stomach, purify the blood, loosen up the clogged machinery of the body and make a man's weakness disappear. It will clear all the time sleep well at night, forget nervousness and enjoy life all day."

"Owing to the increasing demands upon my time, which I have been compelled to lengthen the time of my stay. I will be all this week at Smith's 'Busy Corner' drug store, Main and Second streets, Salt Lake, from 9 o'clock in the morning to 6 at night. Saturday I will stay until 9 o'clock."

Mr. Karl Brown of No. 5, Stanley Place, Salt Lake City, who was called on by the "stomach man" yesterday to tell of the benefits derived from his remedies, he said:

"I had tried every remedy I had ever heard of, but I could not get Cooper's treatment. Nothing else did me any good, but Cooper's remedy made me well again. I suffered intensely from gas and flatulency, and constipation, catarrh of the head and constipation. My bowels were in such bad shape that I lost 12 pounds in three months. Cooper's treatment cured me absolutely."

Savings Banks. At the annual meeting of the Utah Savings and Loan Association made a report, which was adopted, on postal savings banks as follows: "Postal savings banks would foster thrift and increase the habit of saving in the masses and give them other opportunities for the depositing savings do not exist. They would be a real

benefit not only for the people, but to the existing financial institutions. Practically all the leading nations of the earth have adopted this plan. Why should the United States, which has the largest population and the largest of the great nations, lag on a question that would mean a great benefit to the general public? That there is no antagonism between the savings and insurance companies and the proposed postal savings system in spite of the American Bankers' association's protest appears from the announcement in the opening address of the president of the National Postal Savings Association, Mr. Lloyd E. Berliin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., "A year ago I called your attention to the plan of savings bank insurance and annuities then recently inaugurated in the commonwealth, and I suggested that the public mind would be watched with a view to urging its more general adoption as a possible solution, in part at least, of a problem yearly assuming larger proportions. It is my duty to the state, and in the interest of a large number of our people, to take a more pronounced position

THE WHIMS OF WOMAN.

The decrease in the amount of silk worn the country over has alarmed jobbers in Chicago and manufacturers in the east, and explains the financial troubles of the silk industry. The cause of the loss is reorganization. "The whims of the ladies," is the explanation made for the decrease, with something more explicit in the fact that tailors and dress makers have become correspondingly popular and crowded out the use of silk. The new tariff bill did not take care of the silk mills as it did of the wool mills. The manufacturers about whose schedules elaborate curves were artfully woven, as for instance, in the matter of wool which is "protected" by a tariff of 100 per cent, their desires were satisfied and the manufacturers had a margin besides, with protection on their own account in addition. "The tariff on silk is 10 per cent," the Saturday Evening Post, thus: "Senator Warren, of Wyoming, said, in fact, that when the shrinkages were taken into account the tariff was only 7 or 7 1/2 cents. It seems, then, that the trust collects 11 or 12 cents of compensatory duty and hands about 7 cents to the growers. The rest is the sole benefit that duty is supposed to be levied. More over," he adds, "the tariff act says: 'All manufactures of every kind of wool.' Many manufactures that are only part wool are thus charged with the full compensatory duty as though they were all wool. The tariff is levied on the bags or shoddy, yet it carries the full compensatory duty as though it were pure wool. A good deal of so-called wool is made of cotton and horse hair. It is used in dress goods and coat linings and is about half cotton. That cloth is put into the wool schedule and the whole man's suit is amounting to about half its total value."

WELCOME BRIDAL PAIR.

The welcome of society in Chicago to the Gages—the former secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage, who as president of the First National Bank of Chicago, built it up to gigantic proportions, and a young bride, Edna, a honeyed bride, bids fair to be quite unusual in many respects. There will be much entertaining attempted, but what will be the success of the attempts to make the wedding a social success? Both because Mr. Gage is 73 and his bride 35, and because Mrs. Gage, formerly a member of the "Florodora Sextette," was won during the efforts of the "Florodora" to make a tour of Point Loma theology. Former Secretary Gage had a distinctive place in Chicago, socially, because of his prominence in public enterprises such as the "Florodora" and because of the charm of her personality against which no snobs were proof. The man still lives who first hired Gage as a youth of 19, as a laborer in a lumber yard, and he added in ten years later to the job of nightwatchman. But Gage climbed fast, once he got his feet on the ladder, in the Merchants' and Farmers' bank company and he became cashier, and then president of the First National Bank. Three times he was president of the American Bankers' association. In recent years Mr. Gage has been president of the capitalists of Point Loma, having dropped political and financial associations.

taking liquid physic or big or little pills, that which makes you worse instead of curing. Cathartics don't cure—they irritate and weaken the bowels. CASCARETS make the bowels strong, tone the muscles so they crawl and work—when they do this they are healthy, producing right results.

Concerning Point Loma, where in a new home now building, the Gages will live, Mrs. Katherine Tingley, the founder of the colony, has a few notes with surprise that the cooking, the carpentering, the road-making as well as the teaching and the music are done freely and that the doctor, the dentist, and the plumber, the linotype operator in the printing shop and the engineer in the power plant were all working without wages, working hard, and as she said, "with a good deal of pleasure." By organized effort the troublesome household tasks are made easy and not only are these carried on, but the students make most of the things which make up the furniture. Many of the world's ways these workers gladly left behind them."

JUVENILE CRIME.

The thousands of dollars saved the public by preventing juvenile crime and relieving the poverty and despair of children in the slums of Chicago, says the result of the study is that \$7.50 per month proved to be the saving per child to Cook count alone as a result of the intelligent efforts which have succeeded in keeping them out of the streets. Chicago's little army of relief and discipline, "probation officers," who do this and who dealt with over 30,000 children during the nine years ending Dec. 1, 1932, have cost the city \$1,500,000. That in keeping over 1,200 children out of the miasma of institutional life, not only a gain to the children themselves, it results in saving to the public. But the regular probation officers it has been discovered are more poorly paid in Chicago than in any other big city, their salary being \$2,000 a year. It is estimated that such necessary expenses as carfare, stationery and telephone calls. Not only do they frequently house their charges for several days at their own expense they are obliged frequently to pay carfare for the children. Other cities, Atlanta, Buffalo, Denver, Syracuse, Portland, Ore. and Minneapolis have paid \$2,500 to \$3,000 to probation officers; Boston \$1,500, Washington, D. C.

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C., Salt Lake City, Cleveland and Seattle, \$1,000 per year; Milwaukee, \$100 a month and expenses, New York City, \$75, \$100 and \$125 per month, Cincinnati, \$1,000 per year and expenses, Omaha and San Francisco, \$3 per day and Indianapolis, \$3 per day and expenses.

FAT STOCK SHOW

The decade of Chicago's one time famous fat stock shows, the subject of keen anxiety and an inquiry which is extending beyond the corn belt and the cattle range to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. A full-fledged horse show, the first of the season, will embrace up the event, and a "Joust of the Knights of King Arthur," who in every-day life are buying and selling live stock at the Chicago yards, will be the feature. The prize expected to add a thrill or two for the ladies. Declining interest in this annual event is of large financial importance, for besides the exhibition, the stock raisers of the West are invested in the quarters for 12,000 head of prize winning cattle, sheep, swine, horses and poultry. Among the exhibitors of full-blooded horses is the late railroad magnate, E. H. Harriman, the inevitable

able W. H. Moore, who has been collecting blue ribbons and trophies at the horse shows of New York and

London these many years, Clarence H. Watson, of Baltimore, R. P. McGrann, of Pennsylvania.



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