



DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted.)

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Herman G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
(In Advance.)
One Year \$2.00
Six Months \$1.25
Three Months \$0.75
One Month \$0.25
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 Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 12, 1909.

THE GRAND PARADE.

It was a glorious parade of Veterans. For years there has been talk of discontinuing this feature of Grand Army encampments. It has been said that the survivors of the great struggle now are too feeble to bear the fatigue of a march in the heat of the sun. And so it has been suggested that the parade be discontinued.

We are glad that Salt Lake and the thousands who came here from other cities were permitted to see the soldiers in the parade. It was an inspiring spectacle, never to be forgotten. And the Veterans themselves looked as if they might be good for many more years. They marched to the strains of the music with as much vigor apparently as if they had been young boys, and they certainly made a deep impression upon all who were privileged to witness the grand scene.

It has been a matter of gratification to hear the Veterans express their satisfaction with the reception given them in Utah's capital. One Grand Army man said he had attended the last twelve encampments, and that he considered this the best of all. We make allowance for the courtesy that may have prompted a compliment, but the fact remains that the distinguished visitors really like the City of the Saints. They feel that they have been made welcome here. They like the canyon breezes and the air from the Lake. They admire the broad streets and the commodious public halls, and they appreciate the hospitality of the people. It is pleasant to know that the visitors, generally, feel this way.

There is no place where they are more welcome than here, and there is no community that better appreciates their services to the Nation, and the world, than this, which was founded by President Young and his followers. They, too, fought for liberty under the American constitution, and many of them gave their lives for the maintenance of the institutions founded on that great instrument of human liberty. They came to this valley, as true Pilgrim fathers, because they wanted a place where they could worship God in accordance with the dictates of their consciences, unmolested by mobs led by bigots, and exemplify in a free commonwealth under the American flag the principles enunciated by the fathers of the Republic. For this reason they revere the men who fought for the Union, and pray that the choicest blessings of heaven may rest upon them forever.

We have our difficulties to contend with here in the form of politicians who see in the American form of government only an instrument by which to further their own selfish ambitions, and who would not hesitate to use it for purposes of persecution. This creates strife and contention, and consequent retardation of material progress, as is always the case where communities are divided. But we hope for a time when the un-American, anti-"Mormon" drag-on shall be subdued and sent to the bottomless pit, and peace and harmony on the broad American basis of citizenship prevail. When that time comes, our progress will be rapid. Utah will become one of the greatest states in the West. And the encampment of the G. A. R. will always be on record as one of the great events in its history.

MILK AS FOOD.

The activity of the local health authorities in condemning the dairies that furnish unclean milk should be strongly upheld by public opinion.

It is a very difficult matter to keep milk clean. A rapid absorbent of odors and a comfortable propagating medium for innumerable kinds of bacteria, it requires constant guarding in order to be free from infection by these germs of disease.

Eternal vigilance, said to be the price of liberty, is certainly the requirement for clean milk. And because of the lack of a little scientific knowledge of sanitation, the milk supplied by some people who try to keep it clean and think they are doing so, may be exposed, without their knowledge, to various sources of uncleanness.

Too much attention cannot well be given to this matter since about one-sixth of the food of the average family is furnished by milk and its products. Various parts of the earth different mammals supply milk for human food. The goat in the hilly districts of Europe, the buffalo in India, the llama in South America, the camel in desert countries, and the mare on the steppes of Russia, and central Asia. Sheep's milk is used in some countries for making cheese and in other ways, and the milk of reindeer is commonly used as food in the arctic regions. With us the milk of the cow far surpasses all other kinds in importance.

Valuable information in detail about

milk will be found in farmers' bulletin 383, "The Use of Milk as Food," recently issued by the United States department of agriculture. This bulletin supersedes an earlier one of the series and may be obtained free upon application to the department.

From these publications we learn that good unadulterated milk should contain about 87 per cent of water and 13 per cent solids.

Milk contains bacteria of many kinds and in varying numbers. They cause the souring of milk as well as the ripening of cream and cheese, and produce many other changes in the appearance and flavor. The number present in freshly drawn milk varies enormously with the conditions of milking, and, as they are greatly increased with dirty and careless handling, cleanliness in all matters pertaining to the milking and marketing of milk and keeping it in the home cannot be too strongly insisted on. Disease germs, notably those of typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, may also be carried in milk, so that the purity of the milk supply is of vital importance to every family and community.

Milk is pure as taken from the healthy cow, and contains no bacteria except those which it afterwards acquires.

The problem of keeping milk is simply the problem of keeping it clean and cool. This resolves itself into some means of checking the growth of the bacteria that fall into it from the air, from the milkers' hands, or that are in the milk vessels. The germs are inactive below the temperature of 50 degrees; therefore milk should be kept in a cool place. Germs are destroyed by pasteurization and sterilization; but chemical preservatives are regarded as injurious to milk as a food.

In food value milk ranks very high. It requires no preparation other than absolute cleanliness, which must begin with milking and continue at all stages of its transfer, and use clean, well-aired barns; the cow's udder carefully washed; the hands of the milkers clean; and the milking quickly and skillfully performed; clean vessels, kept sealed or tightly closed—these are precautions that must be taken in any case. When thus cared for, milk is thoroughly recommended. It has no waste, and is more readily digested than most vegetable foods. As a source of protein, the most expensive of the nutritive ingredients, it is especially economical. Skim milk, which is whole milk minus part of its fat, and which costs only half as much as whole milk, furnishes protein about four times as cheaply as beef. Foods prepared with either skim or whole milk are much more nutritious than those prepared with water.

It should be the pride of every person who keeps one or more dairy cows to inaugurate a system of sanitary cleanliness; not the cleanliness supposed to be secured by dishrag methods of washing vessels and other utensils, but the scientific, hot and cold water washing recommended by the food scientists.

PROGRESS OF AVIATION.

This account of the recent flight over the English Channel is written by M. Bleriot himself for the London Daily Mail. It is worth while reading, as his crossing of the Channel in an aeroplane is an event in aviation that is sure to stand forth forever in history as one of the most notable at this stage of development. M. Bleriot says:

"It is twenty-five minutes to five. My friend, Le Blanc, gives the signal, and in an instant I am in the air, my engine making twelve thousand revolutions; almost its highest, in order that I may get quickly over the telegraph wires along the edge of the cliff. As soon as I am over the cliff I reduce speed. There is no need to force the engine. I begin my flight, steady and sure, toward the coast of England. I have no apprehensions, no sensation—nothing but the thrill of the machine. The torpedoboot destroyer furnished by the French government has seen me. She is driving ahead at full speed. She makes perhaps forty-two kilometers (over forty-two miles). Rapidly I overtake her traveling at a height of eighty meters (260 feet). Below me is the surface of the sea, disturbed by the wind, which is now freshening. The motion of the waves beneath me is not pleasant. I drive on. Ten minutes are gone. I have passed the destroyer, and I turn my head to see whether I am proceeding in the right direction. I am amazed. There is nothing to be seen—neither the torpedoboot destroyer nor France nor England. I am alone; I can see nothing at all. For ten minutes I am lost; it is a strange position to be in—alone, guided without a compass in the air over the middle of the channel. I touch nothing, my hands and feet rest lightly on the levers. I let the aeroplane take its own course. I care not whether it goes. For ten minutes I continue, neither rising nor falling, nor turning, and—then, twenty minutes after I have left the French coast, I see green cliffs and Dover Castle, and away to the west the spot where I had intended to land. What can I do? It is evident that the wind has taken me out of my course. I am almost at St. Margaret's bay, going in the direction of Goodwin Sands. Now it is time to attend to the steering. I press the lever with my foot and turn easily toward the west, reversing the direction in which I am traveling. Now I am in difficulties for the wind has by the cliffs is much stronger and my speed is reduced as I fight against it, yet my beautiful aeroplane responds still steadily. I go westward, chopping across the harbor, and reach Shingles-pearle cliff. I see an opening in the cliff. Although I am confident I can continue for an hour and a half, that I might, indeed, return to Calais, I cannot resist the opportunity to make a landing upon this green spot. Once more I turn my aeroplane, and, describing a half circle, I enter the opening, and find myself again over dry land. Avoiding the red buildings on my right, I attempt a landing, but the wind catches me and whisks me around two or three times. At once I stop my motor, and instantly my machine falls straight upon the ground from a height of twenty meters (seventy-five feet). In two or three seconds I am safe upon my feet."

SPAIN.

Havelock Ellis in "The Soul of Spain." A nation that at one moment led the world, and has always shown an aptitude for bringing forth great personalities, cannot be dismissed as decadent, unable to exert any influence on human affairs. The people of Spain—still sound at the core and with a vigor of spirit which has enabled them to win strength out of defeat—showed at one period at least in

their history, from the conquest of Toledo to the conquest of Seville, an incomparable strength, freedom and vitality; even later, Spain still had energy to find and to colonize the other hemispheres of the globe, and, later still, to bring spiritual achievements of immortal value to the treasure house of humanity. While the forgetful and plastic genius of Spain has molded one of the strongest and most beautiful forms of speech and one of the most widely diffused. The soul of Spain has its persistent and indestructible fire woven inextricably into human affairs. It has, moreover, its own special seal, the mark of a lofty and unique personality, which we cannot too patiently and reverently study in all its manifestations.

IMITATION IN MONKEYS.

"That the tendency of monkeys to learn by imitation is deep seated is shown by the total results of my investigation," writes Melvin E. Haggerty in the Century. "No one of the seven experiments failed to yield at least one case of imitation. Four of the experiments yielded imitations successful or partly successful for every animal given the full series of tests. The other three gave a total of five failures. As a whole, the investigation yielded sixteen cases of successful imitation, three of which were immediate."

THE ENDS OF MARRIAGE.

Bishop Doane in Century. Happiness and harmony are not the sole ends of marriage. Surely home is home, to be kept in order, and it is not happy and harmonious, surely it does not follow that only perfection holds man and wife together, and yet coercion there must be, if that means the assertion and administration of law, human and divine. Surely permission to separate "from bed and board" is not to be confused with divorce from the bond.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER.

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D. Many people could be rendered perfectly happy with the happiness which is lost in the world. We lose happiness because we often despise calm, quiet pleasures, and take interest and delight in nothing but that which excites, or we make the fatal mistake of thinking that happiness lies only in sensational events instead of in the small trifling incidents of daily life.

There is nothing which we waste more than happiness, and even those who are prudent and economical in other directions, are wasteful in this respect. They pinch and stint to save a penny, but they are often indifferent about the loss of days of happiness. We frequently fail to appreciate our friends until they die or we lose them in some way or other. We rush through a holiday trip and miss half the beauty of the scenery because we are in a hurry to get home and anxious by worthless trifles. Nearly every old or even middle-aged man who looks back honestly on his life will admit that, however wretched he may be now, opportunities of happiness were given to him which in some way or other he has neglected.

JUST FOR FUN.

"I think she's double-faced." "Oh, don't say that! One face like hers is bad enough!"—Comic Cuts.

"Can't I take your order for one of our encyclopedias?" asked the dapper agent.

"No, I guess not," said the busy man. "I might be able to use it a few times, but I don't like to honor from college in June."—Buffalo Express.

Ted—Does the government fisheries commission have any difficulty in finding water to stock?

Ned—I shouldn't think so. All they have to do is to pick out those summer resorts that advertise good fishing.—Judge.

"I had a rare coin stolen last night." "Didn't know you were a collector. Where was the coin?"

"A dollar." "Worth a hundred cents anywhere."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Papa, what do they call a person that reads heads?" "A phenologist, my boy."

"Gee! Then man must be one of those things. She felt my feet this afternoon and said right away, 'You've been swimming.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Ned—Honest, are these jokes original with you?

Ted—On my honor—I wrote 'em all. Ned—But if your family is as old as those jokes it must be fully able to support itself.—Cleveland Leader.

Hicks—My wife never says, "I told you so" when my plans go wrong. Wick—By Jove! She's a treasure. I wish—

Hicks—She merely remarks, "Didn't I say so?"—Boston Transcript.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The August issue of the Atlantic Monthly is a midsummer number distinguished by the publication of a complete novelette entitled "Cecily." The story is by William J. Hopkins, the author of "The Clammer." There are two papers of literary appreciation on "George Meredith" and "Oliver Wendell Holmes." Annie K. Tuell writes of Meredith with an insight and enthusiasm which makes her paper conspicuous among the many estimates of Meredith now appearing. Mr. Crothers writes of Dr. Holmes with all his old-time fervor. Percival Lowell contributes a paper on an ever-interesting subject under the title of "The Revelation of Evolution," and D. Lange's study of the Great Bird-Life is an interesting bit of popular science as has been published in many a day. The two series are continued; General Schattschneider's "Wilderness" fulfills the promise of earlier installments, and Gideon Welles' Diary brings the reader down to the troublesome spring of 1864. Henry S. Pritchett makes study of American political opinions among the great army of American travelers, and gives his plucky little paper the attractive title, "The Politics of a Pullman Car." Stoddard Dewey contributes his annual letter from France. Two descriptive papers appear in this number: the Hall of the Golden Rock, by Benjamin Sharp, and "The Face of the Fields," by Dallas Lore Sharp. Homer Edmonson writes of "A Classical Education in America," and Agnes Repplier is at her best in one of her happiest essays, "The Customary Correspondence." Besides the complete novelette there is a story, "The Dover Ladies," by Elsie Singmaster, and verse is contributed by Charlotte Prentiss, James E. Richardson and Mary Lowell. —Park St., Boston.

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