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DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 30, 1908.

A VETERAN DAY.

Our correspondent at Santaquin telis of a plan recently adopted by school teachers of Utah county, for the purpose of making the children better acquainted with the now aged builders and defenders of the State.

In August, last, he says, at a special meeting of the school trustees and principals of the county, held at Provo ,County Superintendent Eggertson called attention to the necessity of inculcating in the minds of all the school children throughout the county of a more thorough feeling of respect towards the aged, and especially the Veterans. In order to secure results, he made a special order that on the 24th of January of each year, surviving Indian war veterans be invited to visit the schoolhouses in their respective localities and there recount their deeds of patriotism, their trials, sufferings, and encounters in early days.

Gladly agreeing with the Superintendent, the trustees, teachers and pupils in nearly all the school districts of the county joined in heartily welcoming and entertaining those old heroes of early days. Some had fought with Kimball and Burton against Big Elk, some with Dewey at Thistle, some with John Ivy at Sevier, some with Creer at Diamond, others in other skirmishes defending the emigrants on the plains, trailing stolen horses through Skull valiey or over the Tintic range, while others stood guard around the settlements.

To the children, those tales of long ago were full of interest and information. The anticipations of the originators of the scheme were fully realized.

This, it seems to us, is a good idea The suggestion might be acted upon in other parts of the State. The Pioneers and Veterans of early days are rapidly passing away, and their life's work will soon belong to history only. To the growing generation it would be an inestimable privilege to hear from their own lips the story in which they took such a prominent part. There is no reason why an annual "Pioneer day," or, "Veteran day," in the schools should not be made both interesting and instructive. This would be true in any state in the Union, but particularly in Utah.

"MOTORITE."

Mr. Hudson Maxim takes exception to a statement made in an Associated Press dispatch dated New York, Jan. 6, in which he was represented as the inventor of "a new motive power known as 'Motorite,' which is expected to revolutionize torpedoes and torpedo boats and possibly in the future replace steam as a motive power for

by to decrease the distances between nations, in the interest of commerce, rather than the invention of agencies of destruction.

RAILROAD DECISIONS.

The current number of the Railway Age notes with considerable satisfaction that the public are being awakened to the necessity of according even the railroads a fair and square deal. The Texas railroad commission has rescinded its order for a 2% cent fare on the Houston Texas Central and dismissed a motion for an order applying a 21/2 cent fare on all lines in Texas. This, the Rallway Age believes, was done in response to protests that poured in from all parts of the State against the reduction, by people who realize that the war upon the roads resulted in retarding the development

of the State. In this connection it is noted that the supreme court of Pennsylvania has affirmed a court decision declaring the -cent fare law unconstitutional; also that a Judge McPherson, sitting in federal court at Kansas City, Mo., recently delivered an opinion holding unconstitutional the law of Missouri, that provides that a foreign railway that transferred from a state to a federal court a suit brought by a citizen of the state, should forfeit its right to do business in the state. All these occurrences are taken as a proof that the voice of justice is being heard above popular clamor.

This is as it should be. No wrong it ever righted by the violation of the principles of fair play to all. Railroads are entitled to a fair profit on the investment, as is every investor. Their expenses are enormous, and the greater part of their earnings are distributed to millions of employes, and through them to the various branches of industry Through the medium of the lines of transportation the commercial lifeblood of the nation is kept circulating. What would this country, or any country, be in this age without a self-sustaining, prosperous railroad system? No one will defend the discrimination some roads seem to be guilty of against some localities in favor of others; nor any other shortcomings of railroad managers, such as failure to give adequate service where there is no competition, or, what is still worse, neglect in the matter of safeguarding the lives of passengers. But when everything is considered, the fact remains that both freight and passenger rates have been gradually reduced during the last twenty-five years to figures that seem low as compared to earlier rates; also that no locality would exchange the poorest railroad service for the old-time stage coach and freight team. Let wrongs be righted by legal means, but let us not forget to be fair even in criticism.

THE GRIP GERM.

"Hall, Grip Germ!" writes a clever eastern editor; "we who are about to die, salute thee." The message to the little bug that thrives in millions, and baffles all the accumulated skill of science, is timely. Throughout the east they seem to be well acquainted with the terrible winter malady that feels like the rheumatism, a cold, malaria and smallpox all combined, with perhaps a twinge of influenza thrown in. It is making its way from New York to Portland by a northern route, most for tunately, and so far, Utah has escaped with comparative freedom. For this Salt Lake has special reason to feel thankful. It is a point, perhaps, which Mr. Harriman might use in favor of

his road, against Mr. Hill. Or, perhaps the fault lies with those who know but little fresh air from November until May, Many a busines man in Salt Lake rushes from the closed rooms of his home into a streetcar, and thence into a tightly closed office, where, perhaps, fresh air is very seldom admitted.

in co-operation. There is no reason why renters should not go together and buy a tenement house and own it. It is their rent money that nave the taxes and repairs, and, in a few years, the cost of the house, both sapital and interest. By proper co-operation renters vould become house owners, and that would effectively solve the problem,

Raising the cent never elevates the home.

All is quiet in Portugal except the revolutionists. "Betsy and I are out"-of a job, is quite common saying.

Those Rocky Ford, Colorado, bankers are having a rocky road to travel. The causes of the late panic still re-

main a subject for a Ph. D. disserta If the bill to tax titles becomes a law,

it will give those who are taxed a tax-Those aubject to the curfew law say it may whistle before they will

obey it. They don't make reciprocity treaties any better in France than they do in

America. Silk hats are to be an eighth of an inch higher. The price will be about

as high again as now, Senator Tillman's idea seems to be that Secretary Cortelyou should ask

leave to print. This Tawney prediction of a hundred million deficit has a sort of yel-

low journalism hue. Say to a man that "a word to the wise is sufficient," and forthwith he thinks he is a wise man.

New York chorus girls can no longer smoke in public. But they fume just the same.

California lemon.

womanhood suffrage demonstrations.

Speaker Skaggs looks upon the po-

Hueston of Pennsylvania capitol graft fame, seems to have been the architeck of his own misfortune as well as of the capitol.

sian government.

Gibson type, says that she has never been kissed. Her affinity is the unkissed Gladstone Dowie.

not be done in a rotten borough.

Representative McGavin says that in marrying foreign noblemen American girls are sacrificing their souls on the

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

[For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood.] Nine out of ten applicants seem to think that good positions are out of the reach of every man except the man with the "pull." This is the most common of current fallacies.

I very well remember an instance of what "pull" will do in the way of finally undoing young men. About a year ago, when the country was practically perspiring prosperiity, a chap right out of college secured a pretty good job as third assistant secretary to the president of one of our largest railroads. He was the nephew of a millionaire senator, who figured as a conspicuous shareholder in the road, and it was generally understood that this important, though low-salaried post, would never have gone to him were it not for the "pull" his uncle was said to have with the president

The young man showed neither merit or demorit; he proved to be a pretty fair, average worker, with no particular ambition to succeed, nor any particular gifts to help him succeed, He did what he was required to do as well as he knew how, and while there was no particular fault to find with him, it was, on the other hand, not possible to find a single item in which he excelled.

ALL REAL

R

When the recent bad times set in, the road began to discharge workmen by the thousands, and a general reduction of the office force followed. The president of the road was in Washington when this happened, and when he returned, the man with a 'pull" had been dropped because it had been decided "to discontinue his office altogether." Investigation showed that the second assistant secretary had been doing the hard work, and furnishing real brains for both the secretaryships. The time had arrived when a man who could do the work of two men was wanted as master of the situation. The demand for efficlency and the necessity for cutting down the pay-roll were the two implac-able factors that picked out the sec-ond secretary to do the work of both the first and the third, which goes a long way to prove, that the man who makes good [sometimes] has the ad-vantage of the man with a "pull."

JUST FOR FUN.

A Losing Transaction.

"Yes," admitted the nurse, "I mar-ried one of my steady patients." "So romantic!"

"Romantic, but foolish. Formerly I got good wages. Now I nurse him for my board."-Exchange.

It is hard to tell whether the notable decrease in the total amount of em-bezzlements last year from those of 1906 was the result of getting bet-ter or bec-joing more watchful.—Id-dianapolis News.

Hiram (in New York restaurant, as orchestra starts)—"Fer the land's sake. Now, what d'you s'pose that band is playin' fer in here?" Mandy (sar-castically)—"My, ain't we green! Hi-ram Hubble, you keep right on eatin', an' when the leader uv thet outfit passes his hat around, don't you give him a darn penny, er you'll hear from ma!'- Town and Country.

"Do you think it would be advisable by you think it would be advisable for you to make speeches in your own behalf?" "No," answered Senator Sorg-hum. "It is better to have some one else do your talking for you. Then if something is said which displeases, you can join the popular disapproval."— Washington Star.

EWa-I know that I don't play a very good game of whist, but I only play cards for amusement. Stella-Well, your game is certainly amusing .- Judge

"I," declared the inventor, "am wedded to invention 'How do you like your mother-in



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Instead of the immunity promised him, Ruef simply gets a great big Berlin has its manhood suffrage demonstrations while London has its

lice force bill as a force bill. He seems to see as through a glass darkly,

suffragettes cause almost as much terror to the English government as the terrorists do to the Rus-A Great Falls, Mont., girl, of the

The prompt and doubtless efficient

manner in which the Nevada legislature has provided for a state police force, is highly commendable. Such work can-

ocean going vessels." Mr. Maxim specially indignant that the dispaten represented him as having expressed the opinion "that his new motive power will sooner or later come into use on merchant vessels and will double their speed.'

In a letter to the "News," dated Brooklyn, Jan. 23, "the inventor explains that "Motorite" is only a form of smokeless gun powder, and that the cost of it prevents its use on merchant vessels. According to his calculations it would cost over thirty-three million dollars to take the Lusitania across the Atlantic, if "motorite" were used instead of steam. He says:

across the Atlantic, if "motorite" were used instead of steam. He says: "The Lusitania, for example, burns day at a cost of about \$3,500 for each twenty-four hours. As it takes nearly five days for the run, about 5,000 tons of coal are required, at a cost of about \$1,500 for the run. The coal carrying capacity of the Lusitania is about 7,000 tons. The total displacement of the vessel is 45,000 tons and she de-velops about 70,000 horsepower. If this speed of the Lusitania were to be doubled, as has been predicted, h would require more than eight times before the run. The coal carrying for coal per day would be needed, or h6, 600 to the second store that a start of the vessel is 45,000 tons and she de-velops about 70,000 horsepower. If this speed of the Lusitania were to be doubled, as has been predicted, h would require more than eight times before the total displacement of the vessel is the store that eight the per day would be needed, or h6, 600 to harsepower. About \$000 tons of coal per day would be needed, or h6, 600 to harsepower. About \$000 tons of the requires when the experime bounds of air to supply the experime to have or his combustion. Con-sequently, it requires about twelve bounds of air to supply the experime the equal quantity of water. Exaply, for the motorite are combined with the steam to drive an engine, the predictive will evaporate about one of the motorite is about a third as for of the motorite is about a third as for of the motorite is about a third as for of the motorite is about a third as for of the motorite is about a third as for do the motorite is about a third as for do motorite to drive the Lusi-ti would, therefore, require three times as much motorite to drive the the star-tion of the motorite is about to the stand across the occent is a counte do about to motorite be about a third as for do al required being 16,000 tons, the stand across the occent is a counte do about the the indicide for the system of a coal used by the Lusitania, so that the cost of motorite for the syst the cost of motorite for the voyue would be the modest sum of \$33,600 000."

Motorite can, however, we are further told, be used for the propulsion of torpedoas and light torpedo boats, where enormous energy is required for a short run, and where the cost is immaterial Suppose." says Mr. Maxim, "It werto cost ten thousand dollars to drive a torpedo boat at the speed of sixty miles an hour for two or three minutes. the cost is negligible compare! with that of the battleship destroyed."

We gladly comply with the request of the inventor to give space to this explanation. At the same time we earnestly hope that the time will speedily some when centus can be devoted to the discovery of means where-

The blood comes into the lungs to get oxygen. Oxygen, powerful enough to burn up a steel spring when not diluted with its friend, nitrogen, meets the blood in the thin tissues of the lungs, and impurities it has gathered in its rounds through the body are burned out and destroyed. But what of the lungs that seldom get fresh oxygen? In an ordinary room one person can exhaust the purifying power of the air in half an hour. Some people never think of that. They breathe contaminated air for most of the twentyfour hours. There are corpuscels in the blood to which a disease germ would be a very feast, and no harm would ever come to him who encounters one, but to first weaken these corpuscels, and then put them to work against grip germs, has proved disastrous.

THE RENT PROBLEM.

The New Haven Register, speaking of the rent problem that has caused so much difficulty in New York, says It must be solved entirely by the tenant. To quote:

"The landlord will take care of himself. When he finds that money invested in real estate does not make the best possible returns, he will in-vest it somewhere else. It is for the rent payer to seek some other meth-od of securing a place of abode for himself and family than renting it by the month. In general, there are too many who are content to keep on pay-ing rent and get their satisfaction in ,kicking. There are a great many who are acquiring their own homes, but ing rent and get their satisfaction in ,kicking. There are a great many who are acquiring their own homes, but there is an altogether too large num-ber of those who neglect their oppor-tunities for doing so. Some self-de-nial for a few years would save mon-ey enough to start building, and the keeping up of the same for a con-tinued period would pay for the house. In the end, there would be fewer of the irresponsible tenant class, and more intelligent and careful citizens."

There is a great deal of truth in this. Too many are content to pay rent, though with proper management they might become home owers. But that is only part of the truth. Many inhabitants of the larger cities can never become anything but renters, until they go out into the country where the opportunities are more di-versified, and a great many cannot even get away from the eities until they receive some aid. That many inhabitants of the larger citles can hey receive some aid. That many are willing to go was proved by the Salvation Army experiment at colonizing. No sooner was the plan realized than hundreds availed themselves of it. This shows what capital can do to solve the rent problem in the overcrowded cities, if it were so dis-

But another solution will be found ort themselves intelligently.

altar of snobbery. Oh, no! Simply on their alter ego. HELP FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Washington Post. It is true that our cities are filled with thousands of tile men who claim they are going hungry. They may be, but there is no need for it. The city may not be able to give them anything to do, but the country is crying aloud for laborers. The farmers and the woodmen, the dairymen and the stock-men, are complaining because they cannot get help. It is rough work, this country labor, and there are no lighted streets and cheap theaters, no gay comrades and stuffy bag-rooms, to wile away the easeful hours after toil. But will not earnest men ex-change these things for bread? There is good food in the country districts, plenty of healthful work and good wages. There is opportunity to save wages, a thing with which the city's gayeties have little sympathy. The rural districts need all the help that will come to them; they will pay well for it, and force no man to call upon charity for his living. Washington Post. charity for his living.



Los Angeles Times. Notwithstanding, however, that it is mainly because of her crippled finances that Japan has "taken water" on the emigration question, time is certain also to disclose that President Rooseemigration question, time is certain also to disclose that President Roose-velt's administration has had much to do with dispelling the longi-threatened war cloud. Time will tell that the movement of Admiral Evans' fleet will tell that the movement of Admiral Evans' fleet will tell that the Unit-ed States can fight if challenged and that we are able to fight in a way foe who attacks us. But, aside from showing this to be true, history will one day write another glowing chapter in praise of the patient, peace-engen-dering, honest and candid diplomacy which has characterized the Roosevelt administration from beginning to end. It is a diplomacy that had its birth in the great mind and the great heart of John Hay, in whose illustrious foot-steps William Howard Taft and Elihu Root have followed faithfully.

PEOPLE'S MONEY WASTED.

Troy Press, According to the World, the water vaste of New York city is 80,000,000,000 (allona a year, and the money waste (alpod by this frightful waste, numer-us officials, commissioners, engineers, ontractors, lawyers and Uister county summers and boarding house keepers The World devotes nearly its whole editorial page to explaining, pictorializ-ing and denouncing this awful and needless extravagance. But "munici-pal waste" is common to all cities, and if so many in authority were not bene-fited pecuniarily or politically by it, there would be vastly less of it in short order. Exposes of the sort noted do good by awakening people to the facts, and reminding them that remedies are within their power, if they but ax-ert themselves intelligently.

18 - 18 B.C.

law?" inquired his practical friend.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Doctor Quack-Two drops of businerve-tonic, if, as you say, Patient-But I wasn't run down by business, but by auto!-Judge.

"Some one has said," remarked the moralizer, "that the ladder of ambition has no top rung." "state" votained the

demoralizer, "and very often it has nothing to lean against."-Chicago Daily News.

Bills—Two locomotive engines could ass each other in any one of the four unnels of the Maurotania

JIII-That seems to me a great im-provement over trying to pass each ther on the same track.-Yonkers Statesman.

"One important thing about these cl-ars," said Kloseman, after handing a cod to his friend, "is that they last o long.

"Do they, really?" asked the visitor, holding his at arm's length, "or does it merely seem long?"—Philadelphia



RECENT PUBLICATIONS. The January number of the North American Review contains as a frontis-plece a portrait of David J. Brewer, associate justice of the supreme court, the subsect of the third article in the series on "The Great Minds of Amer-ica." Archbishop Ireland discusses "The Papacy and Christendom." Gen. W. H. Carter, U. S. A., deplores America's lack of preparation for dealing effec-tively with an international situation "When Diplomacy Fails." H. E. Miles, writing as a protectionist, explains "Why Manufactures Want Tariff Re-form." T. M. Kettle. M. P., derides the pretensions of the Sinn Fein party in Ireland, as set forth by Seumas Mac Manus in a recent article in the Be-view. Clayton Hamilton pays a dis-criminating tribute to "Richard Mans-field—the Man." H. Addington Bruce contributes an article entitled "Insan-ity and the Nation," and suggests a method of arresting the alarming growth of mental disease in the United States. Dr. L. S. Rowe enumerates "Misconceptions as to South America." which the citizens of the United States should cease to entertain. James T. Clark considers "How to Adjust the Election Laws to Modern Conditions." In his third article on "Investment Se-curities," "Financier" describes the vaule to the investor of various classes of mortgage bonds. Dr. R. B. Leach urges the necessity of reinforcing curifies," "Financier" describes the vaule to the investor of various classes of mortgage bonds. Dr. R. B. Leach urges the necessity of reinforcing measures based upon the mosquito theory by preventive medication in yellow fever epidemics. Charles F. Sheare tells in a very interesting way "What America Pays Europe for Immigrant Labor," Senator Reed Smoot describes "The Passing of Polygamy" in Utah. In the literary department "The Poetry of Madison Caweln" is reviewed by W. D. Howells, and Bazan's "Le Bie Qui Leve" by Alvan F. Sanborn. The department of World Politics contains normunications from London. Berlin, Washington and St. Petersburg, Among the topics dealt with in the editor's Diary are: "Of Yankees and "Yankee Doodle:" "In Defence of Widows and Spinsters;" "The Family of an Undertaker,"-Franklin Equare, New York.

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