

**DESERET EVENING NEWS**  
 PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
 (Sunday Excepted).  
 Corner of South Temple and East Temple  
 Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.  
 SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.  
 (In Advance).  
 One Year ..... \$5.00  
 Six Months ..... 3.00  
 Three Months ..... 1.50  
 One Month ..... .75  
 Saturday Edition, per year ..... 2.00  
 Semi-Weekly, per year ..... 2.00  
 Correspondence and other reading mat-  
 ter 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. 5, 1908.

## IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The official call of the Sixteenth National Irrigation congress has been issued. The gathering will convene at Albuquerque, New Mexico, from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2. The objects of the congress are to save the forests, store the floods, reclaim the deserts, and make homes on the land. And all who are interested in the furtherance of these objects are invited to attend.

Great interest is being manifested in this meeting, owing to the intelligent work by those in charge in the various states, and also to the attention called to the necessity of preserving our national resources, by the recent congress of governors at the White House. Utah should be well represented in every way, at that congress. Utah is the pioneer state in irrigation, and it will always take a leading part in that land-reclaiming and home-creating work.

The congress is composed as follows: Fifteen delegates appointed by the governor of each state or territory. Ten delegates appointed by the mayor of each city of the United States of more than twenty-five thousand population. Five delegates appointed by the mayor of each city in the United States of less than twenty-five thousand population. Five delegates appointed by each board of county commissioners or county supervisors in the United States. Five delegates appointed by each state organization, having as its object the advancement of the public welfare of that state. Five delegates appointed by each state irrigation, forestry, agricultural society or association. Five delegates appointed by each national or interstate association interested in the objects sought by the National irrigation congress. Five delegates by each state association of professional, commercial, fraternal, patriotic, religious or labor organization. Two delegates duly accredited by each regularly organized irrigation, agricultural, horticultural or forestry club, association or society in the United States. Two delegates duly accredited by each irrigation company. Two delegates duly accredited by each agricultural college, and by each college or university having chairs of hydraulic engineering or forestry in the United States. Two delegates duly accredited by each regularly organized society of engineers in the United States, and it is suggested that appointment of delegates be made as early as possible, and notice of appointment with full name and postoffice address of delegates forwarded to the chairman or secretary of the board of control, Albuquerque, New Mexico, U. S. A.

The main objects of this Congress are the conservation of the forests and streams and the reclamation and irrigation of the arid and semi-arid lands of the West; but other important questions relating to home-making are clearly within the scope of the congress. Among these is the question of the improvement of the waterways of the country, which, we understand, was ably discussed at Sacramento, by Senator Newlands.

Canals and rivers, where they are utilized for traffic, are a valuable adjunct to other lines of transportation. Through proper co-operation they facilitate trade and lower the cost of living, and thus aid in the building up of the country.

## THE STANDARD OIL CASE.

A copy of the opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, reversing the decision of Judge Landis, Chicago, in the Standard Oil company case and ordering a new trial, has been received at this office. The decision has been commented on both in this country and abroad, and not always approvingly.

The case in brief was this: The Standard Oil company of Indiana was charged with procuring from the Alton railway a rate of 6 cents on petroleum products from Whiting, Ind., to St. Louis when the published rate to other shippers was said to be 18 cents. During the period under investigation the defendant shipped 1,462 car loads over the Alton at the 6 cent rate. Judge Landis held that each car was a separate shipment and offense and, upon the jury returning a verdict of guilty, imposed the maximum penalty, a fine of \$20,000 for each offense.

The court of appeals holds that Judge Landis erred (1) in assuming that the company knew that it was obtaining an unlawful advantage and intended to violate the law; (2) in fixing the number of offenses at the number of the cars; (3) in fixing the amount of the fine "at more than thirty times the entire estate of the defendant actually before the court."

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was the "party not before the court." The stock of the Indiana company is largely owned by the New Jersey company—the "Standard Oil" company of which we hear so much. It is this latter corporation that has aroused public resentment.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean remarks of the verdict:

It is evident that exasperations of public opinion cannot warrant a sweeping aside of those constitutional guarantees which are the safety of all citizens, nor an effort to punish, without due hearing, merely because a judge happens to agree with the general opinion that punishment is deserved.

In a similar vein the New York Post

argues that the unanimity of the decision raises a strong presumption that the rulings of the lower court were due in part to heat and prejudice. This presumption, it thinks, is fortified by the further fact that the opinion on appeal was delivered by Judge Grosscup, a man whose hostility to the lawlessness of corporations has been publicly proclaimed in terms of almost unjudicial bitterness. "His natural inclination would be to let the offender feel the full rigor of the statute. If he maintains that the Standard Oil has been unjustly dealt with, most sober men will acquiesce."

On the other hand, the Philadelphia North American regards the decision as "a sad commentary on the incompetence of the country's legal machinery to cope with the skilled chicanery of unscrupulous combinations of capital." The Chicago Tribune says that in placing the burden upon the government to prove that the shipper was aware of the lawful published rate, the court of appeals went contrary to the holdings in cases brought "under the statutes against smuggling, the sale of liquor to minors, and other fiscal and police regulations, in which penalties attach irrespective of proved intent." It further argues that since "the Standard Oil company of New Jersey owns and controls the Standard Oil company of Indiana," it is a miscarriage of justice to hold that the head is not to be punished for what the fist broke."

## WISE SANITATION.

The sanitary committee of the city council has recommended an ordinance requiring that garbage and refuse must be placed in a suitably covered can, the style of the receptacle to be designated by the health commissioner.

The non-scientific observer can scarcely appreciate the possibilities for evil that lurk in garbage left exposed to decay in the open air during the heat of midsummer.

Last summer typhoid fever was unusually prevalent here. The medical authorities believe that the exposure of garbage may have caused the spread of the disease.

Scientific investigators are now convinced that the majority of typhoid fever cases can be traced to flies.

Experiments carried on by the federal health authorities have shown that a majority of the cases of typhoid fever commonly attributed to defective plumbing and impure water supply really owe their origin to fly infection. Professor L. O. Howard, entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, says:

"The principal insect agent in the spread of typhoid is the common housefly. Ten days complete a generation of houseflies in the summer. The number of eggs laid by each female fly averages 120. Thus, under favorable circumstances, the offspring of a single, overwintering house fly may in the course of a summer reach a figure almost beyond belief."

Exposed filth and garbage are the breeding places of this plague.

At the rate at which flies breed, a man, woman, or child who kills one at the commencement of a season does a huge public good. For one fly on May 1 is represented by 52,656,000,000 great-great-great-grandchildren on July 1—always provided, of course, that nothing interferes with each succeeding generation's span of life. So the sudden taking off of any fly at the commencement of a season means just so many billions fewer flies at the end of the summer.

Cholera, too, is diffused at short distances by the common house fly. This has been proved beyond dispute by observation in Paris, thus explaining why cholera epidemics diminish in the winter, when fly life is practically arrested by the cold. Professor Saverio Sartori of the bacteriological laboratory of the Roman commune has demonstrated that the fly causes the dissemination of "infective intestinal malarial," particularly the summer gastro-enteritis of children in its acute form.

We regard the measures adopted by the board of health as of the utmost consequence, and urge the citizens to aid the board in these undertakings to prevent the spread of disease.

## A HAPPY FATHER.

Mr. Pearson, of Draper, father of Lieutenant Pearson, now with the fleet circumnavigating the world, is a happy man. Some weeks ago he returned from San Francisco, where he had the time of his life. With deep-felt emotions he speaks of his experiences there, where, on account of the position his son holds in the navy, he was an invited guest at some of the functions in honor of the officers of the squadron.

One of the experiences that Mr. Pearson values very highly was a visit to the ship on which the Lieutenant holds a responsible position. A steam launch was dispatched to convey him and his daughter to the ship, and when they came on board, the found the marines lined up, saluting them as if they had been persons of high rank, and they were introduced to the officers, and friends of the officers, and were greeted with every mark of respect. Among the men of distinction they met were Admiral Evans and General Funston.

Mr. Pearson is profuse in his praise of the courtesy shown him by all, and takes this as an incontrovertible proof of the fact that his boy, a genuine Utah boy, has succeeded in holding up the honor of his State, as far as represented by him. For the high officers he met knew that Mr. Pearson was from Utah, and they were all the more interested in him because of that fact.

Mr. Pearson says that distinguished gentlemen he met were far from ignorant on the so-called "Mormon" question. Some of them seemed to have given a surprising amount of thought to questions of theology, and even expressed themselves to the effect that "Mormonism" is a very reasonable system. "I tell you," Mr. Pearson, in a conversation with a representative of the "News," exclaimed, "you do not find any bigots among such men. They are broad-minded and free. The bigots are mostly found among the ignorant rabble." That is true. Ignorance, bigotry, and brutal practices generally keep company.

The fact that an unassuming citizen of Utah and an humble member of the Church was an honored guest at

functions from which many wealthy families were excluded, though they sought the honor and were willing to pay for it; the fact that he was received with marked honors on one of the great battleships of the nation—these facts are interesting enough to be placed on record.

It's a far cry to Kentucky for a fine chief.

Hot weather has been known to turn a sweet temper sour.

Zeppelin's island will hardly become so famous as Cruise's.

One cannot but envy the driver of the ice wagon these days.

The heated term is always the long term and never the short one.

Many campaign speeches are nothing more than the call of the wild.

Up in the Crow's Nest country it is barriers and everything else burned away.

All the indications are that it will be a very phony presidential campaign.

There will be many new features at the State fair, but the same old faces will be in charge.

Whenever we gaze on a queen of the arena the question always suggests itself, "How old is Ann?"

Hazing at West Point is abolished with much the same frequency that the Puljanies are pacified.

Not that nation that commands the sea but the one that commands the air will be the victor in future wars.

May the flight of the Zeppelin airship onward and upward and true to the line, ever be thine, my boy.

To keep the price of beef within reason, reason yourself into the conviction that you are better without beef.

The Utah signal corps is the only militia signal corps at Camp Emmett Crawford. This is a signal distinction for Utah.

Presidential candidates making campaign speeches by phonograph comes pretty near being what Mr. Mantalini called one turnation grind.

May the seven officers who are off on a fifty-mile "bike" to demonstrate their physical fitness for continuation in the service find the walking good.

Along with the warning signals in the Davis county laws governing the use of newly improved highways, should there not go the warning voice?

Those Central American republics are just spoiling for a fight. Perhaps there should be an international cockpit as well as an international tribunal of arbitration.

A young man and a young woman have been fined four hundred dollars for spooning in a St. Louis park. To afford a fine like that they must have been born with silver spoons in their mouths.

Mr. Newhouse voiced the sentiment of all but political fanatics, or cowards, when he said: "It will not make the slightest difference whether Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft is successful in the race for the Presidency, for no one man can retard the industrial progress of the nation; we are too great for that."

The temperance cause is growing all over the world. An anti-alcoholic union of workmen and railroad employees has been formed in seven foreign countries, with a total membership of 7,600. None but total abstainers are admitted. Sweden heads the list with 4,300 members; Finland second with 1,300. Five thousand new members have been added during the past year to the order of God Templars in Germany. In the Kaiser's empire today there are over a thousand lodges with a total membership of 34,000 compared to less than 5,000 ten years ago.

If railroad earnings are an index to the financial status of the country, there are no hard times here. The report of the Interstate Commerce commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, shows that the railways increased their passenger revenue \$4,573,760, over the preceding fiscal year; their revenue from the mails \$3,007,511; their revenue from express companies \$5,322,001; their net earnings from other sources \$51,701,868. Their net earnings per mile of road operated rose from \$3,189, in 1905, to \$3,548 in 1907, and to \$3,686 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. The official figures, further, show an allotment of \$49,461,188 as available for surplus. These figures certainly prove prosperity.

## FEVER AND MOSQUITOES.

New York Sun.

At the time of the discovery of the mosquito's agency in breeding disease it was not dreamed that fact more than the germ of the truth had been revealed many years before. The truth was told in 1853 in the obscure columns of the Gaceta Oficial, published at the port of Camana, Venezuela, and a little later in a brief note or two that the discoverer wrote to the academy of sciences in Paris. It was buried in those pages and forgotten, and has now been resurrected by the Havana Cronica Medica and the British Medical Journal. In May, 1853, Louis Daniel Beauprethuy, a native of Guadeloupe and health officer at Camana, wrote to the Gaceta Oficial that for 15 years he had made a microscopic study of the blood and secretions in every type of fever and had discovered that yellow fever resulted from the stings of several species of mosquitoes. "The mosquito plunges its proboscis into the skin and introduces a poison which has properties akin to that of snake venom. It causes the red blood corpuscles, causes their rupture and facilitates the mixing of the coloring matter with the serum." Beauprethuy said a good word for the much maligned swamp, whose reputation as a breeder of malaria and other fevers was widespread. "Malaria does not communicate to the small amount of hydrogen they give off does not cause in man the slightest indisposition in equatorial and intertropical regions. Nor is it the putrefaction of the water that makes it unhealthy, but the presence of mosquitoes." In one of his last communications to the Paris academy of sciences, dated from Camana, Jan. 18, 1866, he wrote that as

early as 1839 his investigations in unhealthy locations in South America had convinced him that the so-called marsh fevers were due to a vegetable virus "incubated into man by mosquitoes."

## STANDARD OIL AS AN ISSUE.

Boston Journal.

In connection with the Standard Oil case, which continues to occupy a front-row place in the gathering of big public questions, it is interesting to recall that it was backing the oil trust that brought Thomas L. Hagen, the independence party candidate for president, up before the people as a man to be reckoned with. Standard Oil history and Standard Oil methods will remain a public issue, being typical as they are of trust careers and purposes in general, until a fair decision is secured. An English writer is at present saying that, rightly or wrongly, his people distrust the operative power of American laws to protect the public in general and investors in particular. Abroad the Standard oil case is looked upon as but another example of the intense struggle between great private or corporate interests. The public and the laws are supposed to be held in contempt. There is some danger that they will be until the corporation law-breaker is jailed as well as fined.

## JUST FOR FUN.

## Tragedy of a Lemon.

A young man was calling the other afternoon at a home in Newton and tea was served on the piazza. The hostess thought it would be simply delightful to have tea where the cool breezes were blowing but she bargained without her host. Several hundred came without invitations—they belonged to the mosquito family, who live on our streets. The young man had the broadest of lemons but he had not the slimmest of lemons for their banqueting hall. It seemed as if he could not stand it. An idea occurred to him. Unobserved he slipped a slice of lemon from his tea and in an opportune moment rubbed it over his ankles. How the mosquitoes were blown out! The embarrassment he suffered might be made the subject for a little tragedy.—Boston Record.

## Aviators Meet.

"Hard luck, old chap! But you were interested in that airship that the government was going to buy—how about that?"

"Oh, that went up long ago."—Judge.

## Taking Notice.

The election board of the Infinitive Splitters' union is now sitting on the application of the Current Events Club, which yesterday rose "to respectfully suggest" something or other.—Richmond Times.

Reggy Sapp—"I'd like to be fashionable Miss Wose. How is the best way to get the brain fog?" Miss Rose—"First get the brains, Reggy."—Chicago Daily News.

"Have the Perrys any cook now?" "I'll find out for you from Mrs. Smith. She belongs to the Current Events Club, and knows just what's happening."—Judge.

Tommy—"Ma, may I play-bilvee that I'm entertain' another little boy?" Ma—"Certainly, dear." Tommy—"All right; gimme some cake for him, then."—Philadelphia Press.

"Our forefathers who framed the Constitution were men of mighty intelligence."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "I am sometimes tempted to believe that they knew as much about the Constitution as some of the lawyers who have since interpreted it."—Washington Star.

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 ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.  
 Matinee Every Day Except Sunday.  
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 Melville & Higgins. The Edgertons.  
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 Every evening. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00.  
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 The 10c seats are reserved.

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 Moving pictures that talk and sing.  
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 Three New Feature Pictures.  
 Afternoons, 2:30 to 4:30; evenings, 8 to 11 p. m. Matinee 10c; evening, 10c and 20c. Children half price.

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 Fastest bicycle track in the world.  
 RACES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AND HOLIDAY EVENINGS.  
 50 RIDERS COMPETING.  
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 Professor Austin will break world's parachute jump record. 4,322 feet.  
 Sunday night concert by Held's full military band.  
 FREE ADMISSION TO GROUNDS.  
 Take Main Street, Salt Palace.  
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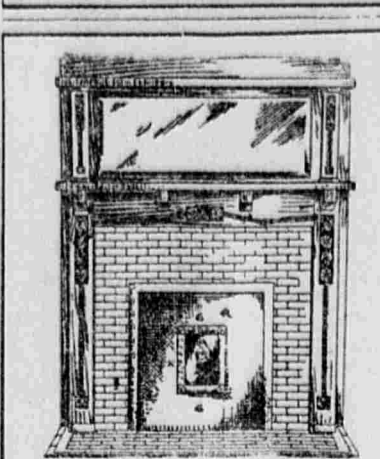
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