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## THE REASON WHY.

The traducers of Utah are giving vent to their chagrin every time a distinguished visitor accepts any courtesy from citizens, or officeholders, loyal to the State and the people here. The reason for this may not be quite clear to the general public, but there is a reason.

Only recently a United States Senator from one of the eastern states—name is not material to this little story—came to Salt Lake from Los Angeles over the San Pedro road. During the trip he was pestered with all kinds of false tales about the terrible "Mormons," told by one of these rabid anti-"Mormons," who is so anxious to prevent visitors from coming in contact with anyone not of their own ilk, and who happened to be on the train.

This man, we know from a thoroughly reliable source, told the Senator, among other fairy tales, that the "Mormons" are preaching polygamy every Sunday in the Tabernacle in this City. "There is not," he said, "a speaker who does not preach that doctrine."

"Do you mean to say," the Senator asked, "that every Mormon speaker still urges the people to enter into the plural marriage relation?"

"That is just what I mean to say," the fellow replied.

"Then," the Senator said, "I beg to differ with you. I know at least one 'Mormon' preacher who never preaches polygamy, and never has."

"And who is that?"

"Senator Smoot," was the prompt answer by the eastern Senator.

This is only an illustration of the activity displayed by the anti-"Mormon" bigoted fanatics who seek to think they are doing God and mankind a service by telling falsehoods about their own State and their neighbors, and preventing, as far as that can be done by such means, all progress and development. When they are thwarted in their efforts they are chagrined. They do not want the truth about Utah to be known. Their ambition is to poison the minds of leading men against Utah, in order that any political casualty they themselves may perpetrate may go unobserved.

They fancy themselves safe from detection if they can draw an anti-"Mormon" hood over the eyes of Uncle Sam. That is the reason why they lie about Utah and pay experts to lie for them. That is the reason why they rave if an opportunity is lost to them.

## THE COST OF LIVING.

America is not alone in having developed an extremely high cost of living in recent years. The price of the necessities of life is increasing in all civilized lands, and is believed to be due to a world-wide prosperity.

Where, as in the United States, the increased cost of products is met by an increase in the rates of wages, not only the producers of commodities, but the wage-earners, share in the prosperity. But persons whose incomes are more or less fixed and who do not come readily with a rise or fall in the cost of living, find the high prices a serious burden, the effect of which is to reduce their expenditures and their standard of comfort or to cut down the amount of their savings.

In France discontent is rife over the increased cost of living, and a national crisis in the course of a few years may result from this condition.

London Tribune discusses upon the French situation as follows:

"The rise in prices was at first confined to overpopulated localities. It is now general, has affected necessities of life, luxuries, raw materials, everything. In some cases—copper, for instance, and this reacts on pinhead jewelry, artistic bronzes and much else connected with the article de Paris—the dearth is international. In most cases, however, it is due to French conditions. Foremost among them are protection, militarism, improvidence and wastefulness, strikes, unionism and labor legislation rushed with feather-headed levity."

Since, however, most of the French conditions cited by the London paper are really universal, it cannot be that the whole cause is stated in the explanation given.

The New York World points out that living costs more, partly because because people wish to live better and better, but mainly because prices for various reasons have been materially advanced.

Probably the cause of high prices having the widest application is the vast increase in the supply and the resulting depreciation in value of gold. Next in order may be suggested the prosperity which an abundance of good money has fostered. Thirdly, combinations, great and small, have taken advantage of these conditions.

Charging what the traffic will bear is a principle of wide application. It obtains in Europe as well as in America. It thrives upon the complacency of mankind. It is a great inflationist. The high cost of living is largely due to inflation of this description.

Whatever may be the causes of the increased cost of living, it is certain that the classes who are now most benefited by it, principally producers of all degrees—those who have products of any kind to sell—should take advantage of their period of prosperity to lay away a portion of their increased incomes instead of finding new ways of spending it in more extravagant modes of living, or instead of

rushing into dazzling but dangerous schemes of speculation, of which so many varieties are now being exploited.

For those whose incomes are fixed and who therefore feel the pinch of the increased burden, there is only one consistent course—rigid economy and retrenchment.

## THE "ERA" FOR AUGUST.

The July number of the "Improvement Era" contained forty-eight extra pages of reading matter, and was the largest issue of that magazine ever printed. The August number, while not so large, is quite as interesting. Among the contents is an editorial by Ernest Joseph F. Smith, "The Message of the Latter-day Saints Concerning the Pocr." Elder H. S. Tanner discusses the "Doctrine and Covenants," and Elder Claude T. Barnes gives an illustration of the tendency there is to adopt "Mormon" doctrine in the theology of the world. There is a story by Neph Anderson, "The Inevitable," and Prof. John H. Evans contributes an important article on "Wholesome Reading." A very interesting descriptive, and illustrative article is contributed by Hon. Frank J. Hewlett on the "New China and Japan," from which countries he recently returned. There are interesting messages from the missions, annual conference minutes, important announcements for the officers of the Improvement Associations, poems and current events; all of which make up a very interesting number.

## THE FILIPINOS.

The Filipinos have voted for delegates to a native legislature. This is to consist of two houses—the Philippine commission, whose members are appointed by the President of the United States, and the Philippine Assembly, to which eighty-one delegates have been chosen.

Five years ago Congress provided for the election of a Philippine Assembly. The first step was the taking of a census of the civilized Filipinos who were to receive the right of representation. The number of male adults who could both read and write in any language was 529,749, only about one-third of the males of voting age. But the registration for the legislative elections reached only about 61,500 in the islands, revealing a surprising indifference or distrust of the new system.

"However that may be," the New York World says, "the United States is now committed to the experiment of allowing the Filipinos to share in making their own laws and of developing their capacity for self-government 'after the manner of the really free peoples.' Only by patience and tact can the pledges so often repeated since the conquest of the islands be redeemed. Whatever the Assembly may attempt to do, legislation may be controlled from Washington. The Governor-General and the majority of the Philippine Commission will remain Americans. Our imperialists, who so long proclaimed the unfitness of the Filipinos for self-rule, may restrain their fears that the islands will pass under native control while flattering themselves for their benevolence in admitting the Filipinos to partial political privileges."

## DO SEA GULLS REASON?

Dr. John B. Watson, of Chicago University, says they do.

As the result of an inquiry carried on at the Carnegie experiment station on the Dry Tortugas Islands, Dr. Watson declares that sea-gulls have a language of their own which human beings can imitate. In their quest for food the birds give evidence of reasoning power, and the older birds educate their young to fly and to hunt food.

Not only sea gulls, but animals in general, possess more reasoning power than proud man sometimes is willing to credit them with. The gulf between man and the lower order of beings is not so wide as was once commonly supposed. Scientists used to say that animals were guided only by instinct, but the difference between their instinct and the reasoning powers of man is one of degree rather than of kind. The animals are not able to reason out the complex processes with which man grapples successfully, but within the sphere of their capability, they certainly employ a process of reasoning similar to that of man, if their acts are evidence by which to judge.

## FEDERAL OR STATE CONTROL.

The question whether the several States or the federal government shall control the railroads within any state, or, as some prefer to put it, whether the railroads shall control the States and the nation, is one of the most interesting and significant issues of recent times.

In North Carolina a law was recently enacted making it a crime to charge a passenger rate of more than two and a quarter cents a mile. The Atlantic coast line resisted the law and Governor Glenn laid down an ultimatum that the new rate must be put into operation. The federal government was appealed to, and a clash between federal and state authorities was imminent. But leading corporation lawyers advised the railroad to recede from its position, which was characterized by the counsel for J. Pierpont Morgan as one of the blunders of the age; and at last the railroad yielded.

The Southern Railway and the Atlantic Coast Line signed an agreement that the two and a quarter cent rate shall be made effective not later than Aug. 8. The agreement between the two railroads and the State provides:

1. The railroad to put the 2 1/4-cent rate into effect not later than Aug. 8, 1907.
2. The State to appeal from the order of Judge Pritchard discharging parties in Asheville on writs of habeas corpus.
3. The Southern Railway to appeal to the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the Wake County case, and if the case is there decided against it, to take the case by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.
4. Both sides to co-operate to have both of said cases advanced and argued together and speedily decided.
5. The State at its option to indict the Atlantic Coast Line in one case.
6. All indictments and prosecutions now pending to be dismissed and no other indictments or prosecutions to be instituted for any alleged violations of the law up to the time the new 2 1/4-cent

rate is put into effect under this arrangement as far as the Governor can control the same.

7. The Governor to advise all people against bringing any penalty suits pending a determination of the question involved and to ask the people as a whole to acquiesce in this arrangement.

8. The suit pending before Judge Pritchard to be diligently prosecuted, without the State, however, waiving any question of jurisdiction.

9. The whole matter is still pending before the courts, and the final outcome will be watched with great interest from all parts of the nation.

The most gratifying feature of it all is the recognition of the authority and justice of the State courts to determine whether or not the State requirement of a 2 1/4-cent fare is or is not a summary confiscation of private property.

The growing disrespect for law and the tendency among both corporations and individuals to take the law into their own hands makes this case, even as far as it has yet progressed, a matter for congratulation.

Unwritten law rights no wrongs.

How the price of coal oil will soar now!

Is Cold Sir Harry MacLean still safe and sane?

Japan appears to have got the lid on in Korea.

A man who has been in a real scrap generally nose it.

North Carolina's defiant tone has died away to a Glenn echo.

Louis Glass doesn't seem to be so easily broken as common glass.

At last the fish trust has been caught, at least it has been indicted.

The Pennsylvania capitol hoodlums made the commonwealth predatory wealth.

Schmitz's followers say that San Francisco's Taylor made mayor is cut on the bias.

Everybody says that Judge Landis did fine in muleting the Standard Oil company as he did.

From this distance it looks as though the Sultan of Morocco were "breeding scabs," as the boys say.

The New York Sun says that pie is unknown in New York. The same cannot be said of mysterious murders in that city.

A scarcity of labor, a scarcity of cars, a scarcity of coal; in fact the age of scarcity seems to be upon the country.

The Standard Oil company has appealed from Judge Landis' decision imposing a fine of \$25,240,000 to the U. S. circuit court of appeals.

"An Atlanta man won his wife by his fine playing on the accordion," says the Washington Herald. Rather by his accordion peating, no doubt.

Judge Lindsay of Denver says a Colorado woman's vote can be bought for fifteen dollars. Why not buy the men's votes, they are very much cheaper?

It must have made American huge navy enthusiasts green with envy to read about King Edward and Queen Alexandra's review of the home fleet of two hundred warships.

Governor-General Wright would do well to send a delegation of leading Filipinos to Korea to study the situation. They would find much to reflect upon, and the visit should cause them to think twice before clamoring for an independence that might end in "benevolent assimilation" by Japan.

The Macedonians captured Miss Shaw and held her for ransom to get money for their country's cause. An Armenian secret society is plotting and executing murders in this country to get money to aid the revolutionists at home. That is not the way to enlist American sympathy or money, but it alienates them thoroughly.

## MODERN FARMING NEEDED.

New York Tribune.  
The barriers between city and country are not so high as formerly, and rural advantages are again asserting themselves. The farmer is in many ways better off than the town or city laborer. But if all our unused land is to be restored to cultivation modern methods of farming must be introduced, and the farmer must be made to feel that he has not only an economic chance in competition with his western rival, but in competition with the country boy who drifts off to the city to seek employment.

## IMAGINATION IS A CURE.

It is conceded by scientists that imagination has much power as a curative agent. A concrete example occurred in the experience of Sir Humphrey Davy. A man suffering from paralysis went to him to be treated by electricity. When the patient had seated himself Davy, as a preliminary, placed a small glass thermometer beneath his tongue to take his temperature. The sick man thought that this was the instrument for curing him and declared that he felt it run through all his system. Davy, curious to see what lasting effect the imagination would exert, did not undecieve the man, but sent him away, telling him to return daily to have the treatment repeated. The man did as he was told and daily set in a chair with the end of a little thermometer tucked beneath his tongue. In a few days the paralysis was completely cured by the patient's own imagination.

## STILL PROSPEROUS.

New York Tribune.  
The enormous growth of our foreign trade in the last year is one more proof of the persistence of national prosperity. The United States is becoming every year more efficient industrially and more a factor in the world's trade and production. It is becoming less and less a debtor and more and more a creditor nation. So long as this general process continues we shall enjoy an era of national expansion, good times, and all around activity.

## CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Pittsburgh Sun.  
In the general rejoicing among teachers and pupils over the advent of the long summer vacation there are always some sorrowful little figures on whom there rests a weight of woe and a tragedy of disappointment, a

possible scourging by Nemesis almost too grievous to be borne. Two words describing this mercifully are "Didn't pass." For these a shorter, uglier word, "Failed," is often unjustly substituted. It is only a little less than death itself for many a child to have to fall behind its class of those who have been associated with it for years. Children are unpeppably cruel to each other in these matters, through thoughtlessness, and unwise teachers and injudicious parents, who goad the little feet along the thorny ways of learning and ever dwell on the disgrace of failure, have their share in a cruelty that becomes lifelong in its effects sometimes.

## JUST FOR FUN.

No Changing the Log.

On a certain ship the mate was too fond of the cup that cheers. The captain did his utmost to break him of this habit, and, everything else failing, told him that the next time he was drunk he would write it in the log. For a long time after this the mate stopped drinking, but one day he fell into his old habit. Thereupon the captain wrote the following entry in the log:

"August 12, 19—: 60 deg. north longitude, 70 deg. west latitude. Mate Jones is drunk today."

The mate begged him to take this off, saying that it would spoil his chances of ever being made captain of a ship. But the captain said, "It's true, isn't it?"

"Yes, but," replied the mate.

"Well," said the captain, "the record stands."

A few days later the mate had to write the entry. On looking over the log the amazed captain saw this entry:

"August 15, 19—: 80 deg. north longitude, 67 deg. west latitude. Captain Smith is sober today."

He sent for the mate and demanded what he meant by such an entry and demanded him to take it off.

"Well," said the mate, "it's true, isn't it?"

"Of course it's true!" roared the captain.

"Then the record stands," replied the mate.—Judge.

She Was Wrong.

Miss Minny Somers—By the by, you are not the boy I have always had before.

Caddie—No'm; you see, we tossed to see who'd caddle for you."

Miss Minny Somers (awfully pleased)—O, tut, tut, you bad boys—and you was?

Caddie—No, I lost!—The Tattler.

"Flaunt Not Thy Wisdom."

Channing Pollock, who wrote "The Little Gray Lady," tells a yarn in connection with the first production of that play which, if it does not adorn a tale, certainly points a moral.

The day before the piece went on at the Garrick theater, Maurice Campbell, the manager, came to him with a request to embellish the program with some poetical quotations.

"But I can't think of any at the moment," Mr. Pollock said, "which would be at all appropriate, and the time is too short for me to look them up."

"Oh, make up a few then," retorted Mr. Campbell, who, like most theatrical managers, considers nothing in this world very difficult after several years' experience in managing stars.

Mr. Pollock, only too willing to please, sat down and wrote the following, which seemed particularly apropos of the play:

A man made weak by loving.

Then strong by being loved.

He could think, he says, of no author, living or dead, who is so little read as Arthur Symonds, and he gayly attributed the lines to that distinguished gentleman.

The following morning Mr. John Corbin, one of New York's well known critics, in reviewing the play in the usual way, wrote, in part, somewhat in this wise:

The program, however, was marred by several quotations which had no bearing whatever on the play. It was particularly distressing to see those beautiful and well known lines of Arthur Symonds given such prominence.—Life.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Pearson's Magazine for August appears with a cover in colors by A. B. Weizell—it is rather a new departure as far as covers go. Mr. James Creelman contributes a very striking article entitled "The Ghost Hunters," which describes some of the most remarkable Spiritualistic phenomena which have come under public notice within the past few years. Mr. Creelman's article is neither a defence nor a criticism of the Spiritualists or "psychical researchers," but is in accord with Pearson's policy of fair play, and will be read with interest by everyone, for it presents in a new light a cult whose record has been stained by public discredit. Another valuable article is Alfred Henry Lewis' story entitled "The Stock Exchange Game," in which he explains the methods of the speculators in the Stock Exchange, New York. This is one of the most entertaining articles that has been written on the subject in a long time. There are several good short stories in the August number, all as light and most suitable for the hot summer months. There appears the second instalment of E. Phillips Oppenheim's new novel called "The Missioner," which gives promise of being another of his popular novels. There is another story in the series, "The Legends of Capt. Romaine," the blockade-runner, written by Ray Wynn, and Melville Easton's novel, "The Road to his story, 'The Corrector of Destinies,'—20 Astor Place, New York.

Success Magazine for August contains a significant article by Frederick Upham Adams upon the unprecedented increase in the world's supply of gold. Henry Beach Needham contributes the third and last of his articles of professional baseball. Acquaintances of the coyote will be interested in Ernest Thompson Seton's contribution, "Dogs of Sonora," in which the habits of that animal are interestingly described. Josiah Flynt, in the eighth instalment of his autobiography, leaves the underground cave with the crooks of Wall Street. This number contains the second instalment of H. S. Cooper's romance of the Tennessee mountains, "The Moonshiners." The feature of this instalment is the raid of the illicit stills. In a lighter vein are the stories "Hinkins' Prudence," by Charlton Lawrence, Edna and "Heinle's Stealer's Piano Home," by William Hamilton Osborne.—Washington Square, New York.

The usual wide variety of interesting special articles, fiction and art features is to be found in the Outlook Magazine for August. Emerson Hough's story, "The Way of a Man," of which another instalment is published in this number, is proving itself one of the very best stories of the year. Ralph D. Paine has a complete, humorous story entitled "The Sentimental Anarchist." Just at this time when Polar exploration is receiving so much attention an article entitled "Ten Years of Arctic and Antarctic Exploration," will appeal to every reader. A first class short story written by Henry C. Rowland is "A Deviation of Course." "Little Outdoor Stories" have very interesting sketches. "We Go Berrying" is a fragment bit of memory and clean sentiment. Caspar Whitney writes with a sharp pen in his "View-Point" on "The New Bowling Shoes." The Finley pictures the Kentucky Mountain. Francis M. Ware has a practical word to say about "Cross-Country Riding in America."—Chicago Press Clipping Bureau, 34 South, Clark Street, Chicago.

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