

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted)Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Morris G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
(In Advance)One Year \$5.00
Three Months 1.50
One Month75
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
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake City, its second-class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 20, 1909.

FOR PEACE.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Salt Lake Herald, in its leading editorial on Sunday, referred to the "happy, halcyon days" when "peace had come to Utah, and with it forgetfulness of past bitterness," and then added: "We grieve inexpressibly that there is no way of reviving those blessed days."

There is a way of bringing harmony and peace to Utah, and that without the necessity of voting "according to instructions." Let the citizens who have the welfare of Utah at heart join forces and break up the political machine that was constructed for the express purpose of driving peace away. Let the citizens who desire union of hearts and efforts in building up, take control, and there will be peace.

The existence of an anti-Mormon clique controlling a political party, is what makes the situation anomalous; first, because any kind of anti-churchism is diametrically opposed to the genius of American government; and, second, because that clique is utterly unscrupulous as to its methods, varying falsehoods and misrepresentations with threats of other forms of persecution as soon as it has the power. It should be evident to all that as long as that clique is able to command a considerable following, just so long will conditions remain abnormal. The presence of a poisonous snake is enough to disturb the tranquility of an entire camp. To insure peace it must be removed.

The problem, then, is to remove anti-Mormon fanatics from the control of local politics, and place public affairs in the hands of impartial, broad-minded citizens. Whether they are church members or not does not matter. But it does matter whether they are anti-Mormons with hatred and bitterness in their hearts. For that sentiment is as utterly un-American, as anti-Catholicism, or anti-Semitism, would be, and anyone who will carry it into his politics is unworthy of any office within the gift of the American people. To remove them from the places they have usurped is the problem.

And that should not present insurmountable difficulties. In other cities a good citizens have found it necessary to come together from either side of party lines to co-operate in the election of good, honest officers. Sometimes the state of public morals has aroused the people and called for a clean sweep. Sometimes the extravagance in expenditures has gone so far as to become alarming. The latter is the case in New York, where the increase in indebtedness has been 36 per cent, while the value of real estate has increased but 15 per cent. And so a committee of citizens has decided to work for a change of administration. Something similar can be done in this City. The people can, if they so desire, restore peace and harmony, by giving the control of local politics to patriotic citizens and relegating the fanatic peace-disturbers to the place where they belong. There can be no peace except upon the broad, American basis of perfect justice to all, under the laws of the land. And for that we plead.

ON MAKING INVESTMENTS.

One of the distinctive characteristics of the Latter-day Saints has been the careful, conservative manner in which they have conducted their business affairs both among themselves and with the world.

Taught to depend rather upon rural pursuits than upon speculative investments, they have become pre-eminently an agricultural and pastoral people. Relying upon their farms, their flocks and herds for support, thankful for what they have, and contented with their simple life, they have become since their establishment in Utah and adjacent states, home builders as few people ever have before, and are recognized as among the most independent and self-supporting people of the world.

Industry and economy have brought prosperity, and small fortunes which have been accumulated by years of labor are seeking safe and profitable investment. The age is one of speculation, and the struggle for wealth unprecedented. The promoter is abroad in the land with all kinds of schemes by which, according to his representation, fabulous returns are assured by the investment of small capital.

The professional promoter is not always over conscientious. His business is to sell his stocks and get in exchange the money of the investor. Sometimes his enterprises are in foreign countries where personal investigation on the part of the investor is impossible, and he must rely entirely upon the honor of the promoter or canvasser and base his judgment in making his investment upon their representations.

Mining and other enterprises are promoted, companies incorporated, stocks sold, and in some instances large dividends declared where investigation has proved that the enterprises had no merit at all, had produced nothing, and that the dividends had been paid from funds received from the sale of stock.

Especially care should be used in investing in foreign enterprises. We have here at home banking, mercantile, insurance, industrial and other en-

terprises which offer ample opportunity for the investment of our surplus means. These enterprises are at home protected by stable government and good laws, are under the management of men whose honor and business capacity are unquestioned, insure reasonable returns on funds invested in them, and are where personal attention can be given to their management.

There are many enterprises which have merit, both at home and abroad for which we have only words in commendation, but we feel in duty bound to sound a note of warning to the public, that people may not be victimized by dishonest promoters and induced to invest their hard earnings in wild cat enterprises.

Careful personal investigation should be given before making investments and placing dependence in one's own judgment alone; the counsel and advice of men of experience, can always be had for the asking; particularly are to be made in foreign countries.

Neither should people invest in enterprises solely because some man of prominence is represented as being interested. The names of such men are often used without their knowledge or consent, and we have known cases where bankers and others who have been heralded as among the investors, in certain ventures, have turned out to have acquired their interests through foreclosure or other proceedings.

In this connection a word of caution will be timely to men who hold leading positions among the people, as to the care they should exercise in allowing the use of their names in enterprises which depend upon the sale of stock to the public. Ex-Governor Cutler is authority for the statement that during his time of office he was frequently importuned to accept stock in concerns either as a gift or at a nominal price, but knowing that the promoters simply intended to use his name as a means for pushing the sale of stock, he declined to take any connection with the ventures. Other prominent men have a similar experience. But no honorable man permits his name to be used as bait. Many ignorant and inexperienced people are induced to make investments, solely because some one else has done so, and they too often wake up to find that their hard earned means is the only real money that ever went into the investment.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

The movement for simplified spelling has now, in the judgment of its friends and promoters, advanced so far as to justify the publication of a periodical, as a means of communication between them. The first number is at hand. It is called the Simplified Spelling Bulletin. The intention is to send out four Bulletins a year, reporting the news of the movement and affording a forum in which those interested may exchange views.

The Bulletin at hand contains an account of the third annual meeting of the Simplified Spelling board at the Waldorf-Astoria, last April. "Interest and satisfaction," it says, "marked the sessions." On another page the information is given that many signers of the agreement to use simpler spellings "have expressed the desire to organize themselves into a general association," and that "the executive committee has taken up the proposal." There is another article on the progress of the movement for the year, and another on the formation in Great Britain of a Simplified Spelling society. The Rev. Professor Walter W. Skeat, of Oxford, the eminent "philologist," is president, and its vice presidents consist of gentlemen of "distinguished" rank. There are a number of other items of interest, and it closes as follows:

"When you have read this number thru, show your interest in the cause by sending 10 cents for a year's subscription, to the Simplified Spelling Bulletin, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York."

"Show it more strongly by sending one dollar and the names and addresses of nine other persons to whom you wish the Bulletin sent for a year."

There can be no two opinions about the desirability of a simplified spelling, but whether the reform can be forced is another question. Language grows. Gradually it changes in accordance with the taste of the ever changing times.

The recommendations made so far by the board are very good in many particulars, while in others they seem rather arbitrary. For instance the dropping of the final "e" in comparative, and many other words, is an improvement, as is the spelling "philologist," where "t" takes the place of "th." But is there sufficient reason for dropping the "e" in "increased" and writing "it" for "d"? Does "thru" fill the bill better than "through"? "Foren" for "foreign" is an improvement, since the "g" does not belong to the word at all, if the derivation is considered.

The main trouble is that our alphabets are imperfect. They are at once deficient and redundant. They contain useless letters and yet not enough to represent all the elementary sounds that are used.

The English alphabet comes from the Romans who borrowed it from the Greeks. These adopted the Hebrew alphabet, which is essentially the same as that handed down by the Phoenicians, who are supposed to have collected 22 signs out of the thousands of crude pictures then in existence. These 22 letters were consonants.

The Greeks changed four symbols into vowels, discarded three letters for which they had no use and invented five new signs. The Romans did not adopt this simplified classic alphabet but retained the worthless letters "q" and "x," and discarded the letter "th." The Roman influence was further felt in the "c" for "g" and the invention of "z."

The Anglo-Saxon influence was slight. The letter "q" was discarded and two letters, one for the "w" and one for the "th" sound were introduced. But with the Norman invasion the two letters were dropped and the "q" was again introduced.

Under English influence the letters

"u" and "y" have been established. But after centuries the alphabet is still imperfect. It lacks several vowels and some important signs for consonants, and the question is whether spelling reforms could not conveniently start with a revision of the alphabet.

SLANDERING UTAH.

Rev. S. E. Wishard, D. D.,—save the mark!—has a letter in the The Herald and Presbyter, in which he talks about what he calls the "open sore in Utah." He alleges in substance that the Church leaders have perpetuated polygamy. "It is not known," he says, "that a single Apostle, neither one of the people has abandoned polygamy. Instead of mollifying or attempting to close this open sore, it has been extended and deepened."

In the same spirit of disregard of truth the writer attacks the Mutual Improvement associations and the public schools. He claims that the former are practically institutions for the teaching of polygamy and that the common schools outside of Salt Lake and Ogden are under Church control.

The kernel of the nut is the suggestion that "the political debauchery as accomplished by the system should awaken the solicitude of every patriotic citizen," and, "the American people should not close their eyes and dream of safety while this open sore in Utah is sending forth its festering contagion." Which means that if Rev. Wishard, D. D., had his way, he would have the American people sweep down upon Utah and crush the Church he hates, without cause, out of existence. The spirit of intolerance that sent Servetus to the stake to be burned to death for heresy is not yet dead.

It is curious that the Rev. Wishard, D. D., did not say one word about the "festering sore" that an American chief of police, undoubtedly after consultation with "American" party leaders, recommended as a municipal institution, and which was established in spite of protest from the public and a court injunction. It is strange that the doctors of divinity who are examining social "sore" very seldom take any notice of the infamous traffic in sin that is abroad in the land. They rave against the "Mormons" but say nothing of the establishment of dens of iniquity in which to entrap the youth and lead them to perdition. Is this hypocrisy, or what?

The people here have just conducted a successful campaign against the running of a "stockade" in this City. Rumor has it that those financially interested have decided to intensify the crusade upon the Church as a measure of retaliation. They hope to rally around their standard of sin not only those interested in office holding and graft but also the bigots who can be depended upon to charge blindly in any direction whenever "Mormonism" is mentioned, like mad bulls against a red piece of cloth. Such is the rumor. Very well! Let the war go on. The Latter-day Saints will strive for the maintenance of purity and public morals, no matter who is on the other side.

Wishard, D. D., is a particularly narrow-minded clergyman. He is no ornament to the church to which he belongs. He may be of the opinion that bearing false witness against his neighbors in Utah is no sin. If so, he is mistaken. And when the day of final account comes he, with so many others, will find this out. For divine justice, though sometimes tardy, apparently, is sure and infallible.

Of course, Rev. Wishard, D. D., paints Utah as black as possible in order to maintain interest in behalf of the missionary business. If he were to speak the truth and say that the Latter-day Saints are law-abiding, kind-hearted, striving to do good to all and to build up the country under the American flag, the contribution box might show a falling off in interest in Utah. Some of the slander must be excused on this human ground. But it is none the less reprehensible.

The most common fault—human nature.

Jeffries and Johnson should be arrested as common scolds.

In the matter of registering the gas meter always takes police license.

The Senate's great trouble is to get a rate to stay put after it has put it up.

It is easier to sustain a flight of oratory than to sustain an aeroplane in flight.

Says the Kaiser, Mann wants little Herr Buelow, nor wants that little long.

The President's genial smile is fast broadening into the last laugh on the tariff fight.

He who can hold his tongue shows more strength of character than he who can lift a ton.

Who says the higher tariff men are not progressive? Is not their motto, Onward and upward?

Aviator Latham found himself between the heavens and the deep sea, and the deep sea got him.

Those crossing the channel from Calais to Dover will find it safer, surer and cheaper to go by boat.

When President Taft has answered the question, What is whiskey? will he please tell the world how old Ann is?

Mr. Harriman has put new life into Badagistan, such life as it never had before. May the Spa do the same for him.

Colonel Roosevelt has had a touch of nostalgia. Who would have thought it? After all there is no place like home.

Is it love of country that is causing real estate men to buy up lands in the country and make them into subdivisions?

Amateur Aeronaut Alexander Williams got stage fright and came to the ground and grief as a consequence.

Fortunately for him he had not reached the upper stages of the air.

"What's the Matter with Kansas?" While is visiting Paris and writes home that he has been in bed every night at 9 o'clock. Does he expect the good people of Kansas to swallow such a story as that?

Senator Cullom says there is no reason in the world why the senate and house conferees should not get through with the tariff bill by Thursday or Friday at the latest. And if they are not through with the bill by Thursday or Friday "at the latest," what will the reason be and where will it come from?

Leslie A. Tarleton of Nairobi, who accompanied the Roosevelt expedition to the South country, arrived at Naviasha, British East Africa, Sunday night. He was chased into the town by five lions, the district having been invaded by many of these animals. See the man run. Will the lions catch the man? The lions will not catch the man. The man runs too fast.

Mayor Brunsford did not find it necessary to remove three members of the Board of Public Works for "the good of the service." Like naughty children they gave in and promised to be good the moment they saw the switch. Do not let them trifle with you, Mr. Mayor. You have the whip hand on them and do not hesitate to use it if necessary. Occasionally one may try to kick over the traces but none will ever try to kick in the dashboard. That takes two feet and determination. "For the good of the service," make them do their work and do not over feed them.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

New York Evening Post.
As expected, the Emperor William names the present vice chancellor, Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, as Prince Buelow's successor. This will be taken in Germany as a routine promotion. The German press has already spoken of this appointment as one that would be merely "provisional." Bethmann-Hollweg will be only a sort of executor, to wind up the estate of Prince Buelow, get what he can out of the reichstag, and then presently make way for a dissolution and a new chancellor. Such a course shows that the kaiser is bidding his time. Had he now struck out for an entirely new personality and a new policy in the chancellorship—such as Count Witte, or the former ambassador to Italy, Count Monts, both of whom have been spoken of as candidates—it would have surprised, and probably have disturbed, the public in Germany. The present move is against any radical changes, and especially against any step by the emperor that might appear sensational. It is significant, in this connection, that newspapers in Germany speak of Count Monts as a man of too sharp a wit and too vigorous an initiative to be wholly agreeable to the kaiser in the present juncture.

INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

Sylvester Baxter in Atlantic Monthly.
A most admirable example is to be found in the great national insurance association of Germany, organized to protect the working classes against the suffering and destitution caused by accidents, sickness and the infirmity of old age. The law requires employers and employees to contribute to funds established for the purpose, the national government also giving financial assistance. These funds are administered by great insurance organizations, important factors in the money market. Very sagaciously they give preference, where possible, to objects of a benevolent character. For example, the sick-fund insurance organizations thus assist the establishment of sanitariums for the treatment of tuberculosis, an enlightened self-interest teaching that it is a paying investment; the more sanitariums the less tuberculosis, consequently the lighter the drain upon their treasuries. In the same way, these insurance organizations perceive that by issuing loans at lower rates than could be procured from ordinary financial sources, for the building of better houses for the working classes, they are more than repaid for the difference between these low and the higher rates that might be obtained in the open market, since their dwellings mean better health; consequently, lessened expenditures for sickness and death.

JUST FOR FUN

Esmeralda—"Geoffrey is such a liar." Gwendolen—"I wouldn't mind that, if he could be convincingly."—Chicago Tribune.

Bacon—"I understand some of your hens have stopped laying?" Eberhard—"Two of 'em have." "What's the cause?" "Automobile."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Poor Cholly Softed! He's just tickled to death." "What made him so?" "He went to a doctor for some ailment, and the doctor told him he must be careful as his brain might be involved."—Baltimore American.

Pearl—"Let us go out in the surf, my dear, I want to learn how to float." Ruby—"Oh, you are slow. Learn how to sink. Then some handsome young man is sure to dash out and rescue you."—Chicago Daily News.

"What did papa say, George?" "He said it was too hot to talk nonsense." "But did he know that you wanted to marry me?" "I—I think he did." "And didn't he encourage you to proceed?" "Yes, he held the door open for me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That man says he will create some real excitement if he gets into Congress." "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "he is one of those peculiar patriots who want to climb on board the ship of state simply for the pleasure of rocking the boat."—Washington Star.

"A little of this goes a long way," said the coroner, as he flicked the ash from his cigar.—Harvard Lampoon.

"Aha, villain!" exclaimed the detective as he burst into the door; "at last I have found you! You wanted to marry me?" "I—I think he did." "And didn't he encourage you to proceed?" "Yes, he held the door open for me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Well, I'm certainly glad to be at home again," said the man who had been away for three weeks. "Are you really, dear?" queried his wife.

"That's what," he rejoined. "Why, even your angel cake tastes heavenly to me."—Chicago News.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following are features of Hampton's Magazine for August: "The Word-Rest" story, Gouverneur Morris; "Rus in Urbe," a story, O. Henry; "The Red Flag of Summer," Frederic M. Lawrence, M. D.; "What Eight Mil-

lion Women Want," Rheta Childe Dorr; "The Private Bank Puzzle," a story, Edwin Balmer and William B. MacFarlane; "Stage-Struck," a story, Elmer Hines Harris; "The Trust that Will Control All Other Trusts," John L. Matthews; "Why Is Coney?" Reginald Wright Kauffman; "The Negro in Politics," Harris Dickson; "The Silver Horde," serial story, Rex Beach; "Trapping the Big Game in the Heart of Africa," Captain Fritz Duquesne; "Personalities," "Crumbs of Culture," a story, Myra Kelly; "The Circumvention of Thomas," a story, Gertrude Allen; "The Wild Dogs of Cochis," a story, G. W. Ogden; "Editorial Notes," and "Writers and Their Work,"—66 West, Thirty-fifth Street, New York.

Recreation for July is chockful of information and entertainment for outdoor people, and contains a half-dozen or more features, any one of which alone is worth the price of the magazine. The article on dry fly fishing, which is published in this issue is nothing short of sensational—but in the best sense. The popular "how to" character of Recreation is well lived up to in the article on building a log cabin. H. F. Porter's brief biographical sketch should and will be read by every person interested in athletics. A partial list of the contents follows: "Our National Animal, the Buffalo," by Ernest Harold Baynes; "Recreation's Point of View," (editorial); "On Being Done Good," by L. D. Sherman; "The Evolution of a Dry Fly Pitcherman," G. M. L. La Branche; "Hoy to Build a Recreation Log Cabin," by Warwick S. Carpenter; "Motorboat Cruising on Our Island Waterways," by W. P. Stephens; "Salmon Fishing on the Margaree," by Theron G. Strong; "How I Became a Champion High Jumper," by Harry Franklin Porter,—24 W. Thirty-ninth St., New York.

GRAND THEATRE

TONIGHT

FRANK M. ELDRIDGE OFFERS
WILLARD MACK AND
BLANCH DOUGLAS
AND ASSOCIATE PLAYERS IN
Tennessee's Partner
Adapted from Bret Harte's Famous
Book.
35 and 50-cent matinees Wed. and Sat.
Solemn matinee Wed. July 21. Every
body attending will receive a hand-
some photograph of Mr. Mack.
"BRING YOUR FURS."

WASATCH SUMMER
RESORT

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

The ideal resort for families—cool, plenty of shade, good fishing—situated at the mouth of the Cottonwood canyon, 19 miles from Salt Lake.
Good hotel accommodations—special rates to families.
Cottages for rent by week or month.
Store and stable at resort.
Stage leaves Monday's Livery Stables, Murray (Phones 147, 75-1, Bell 123), daily, at 8:30 a. m. Leaves resort at 4:30 p. m.
JAMES A. & JANET D. MUIR.
Bell Phone Murray 42.

BRIGHTON HOTEL

Head of Big Cottonwood Canyon

Now Open

Daily stage leaves Sugar House at 7:30 a. m., arrives Brighton 1 p. m. Leaves Brighton 4:30 p. m., arrives Sugar House 8 p. m.
Three relays of horses on route.
T. C. DAVIS,
Sugar House.
D. H. BRIGHTON,
At the Hotel.

READ THE
THEATRE MAGAZINE

FOR THEATRICAL NEWS
AND STAGE PICTURES

We Play, Sing and Sell Music

Beesley Music Co.

46 Main Street.

Davis
MONEY-BACK SHOES"Money-back"
SHOE SALE

It happens every July.

The Anderson Piano

With its singing soul.

New York and Western

Piano Co.

22 W. FIRST SOUTH.

THE
Charlton Shop

Women's Outfitters Exclusively.

EXCLUSIVE
Tailor Made Suits,
Coats, Gowns, Even-
ing Wraps

AT MODERATE PRICES

122 So. Main. Salt Lake.

Model Laundry

Assures Perfect

Laundry Work

Phones 112 Cor. State and

Orpheum Ave.

Z. C. M. I.

Men's Clothing Sale

Every suit in the house included in this price cutting. Dozens and dozens of our newest models from which to choose at reduced prices.

Special Suit Bargains

\$15 to \$18 Suits for \$8
Choice lot of Men's Suits, worth from \$15 to \$18, for
\$8.00

Line of Boys' Three-Piece Suits, long pants, for boys from 14 to 19. Regular \$7.50 to \$18.00, at
HALF PRICE.

Children's Russian and Blouse Wash Suits
Half Price.

Golf Pants Half Price.

Duck Tam O'Shanter, 50c
Splendid variety to select from. Prices range from 75c to \$1.00. Your choice now at—
50c

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Silk Sale Ends Tomorrow

\$1.00 to \$1.50 Silks for 65c

Striped, figured and plain Messalines and Foulards, in all colors, 22 to 25 inches wide, regular \$1.00 to \$1.50 values, a yard, **65c**

\$1.50 Satin Messalines for \$1.00
36-inch Satin Messalines, full line of colors and black, regular \$1.50 values, a yard **\$1.00**

\$1.50 to \$2.25 Novelty Messalines, \$1.00
A line of Imported Novelty Messalines in stripes and figures, regular \$1.50 to \$2.25 values a yard, **\$1.00**

Oh' The Comfort Of It.

Iron and Iron and Iron—and still you are not tired.

This is literally true and the reason is that the "HOT POINT" Electric Iron does away with all the hard work, trouble and bother of ironing day. You can iron in the coolest part of the house or on the porch if you so desire. You simply get your iron from the shelf, attach it to the lamp socket and it begins to heat immediately. Then you iron, and you keep on ironing until you have finished.

Let us demonstrate the convenience of the "HOT POINT" Electric Iron by sending you one on 30 days' free trial.

"Phone Our Commercial Department"

Utah Light & Railway Company.

"Electricity for Everything"

Bell, Ex. 32. Ind. 777.

Grand Offer to Investors

THE SINALOA LAND & FRUIT COMPANY MAKES THE FOLLOWING MAGNIFICENT OFFER TO INVESTORS: Every person who invests \$100 on or before October 1st, 1909, in the company's colonization lands, on the Puerto River, Sinaloa, Mexico, will get an opportunity to receive one of the following gifts from the company: First, 100 acres of our colonization land, worth at least \$1,000. Second, 50 acres, worth \$750. Third, One 12½-acre lot, worth \$150. Fourth, One ¼-acre lot, worth \$25. Fifth, One town lot, worth \$25. Land and climate superior to Lower California. Bananas, oranges, pine apples, dates, and all semi-tropical fruits grown in abundance. Near the intersection of two great railroads and a fine deep water harbor. Finest opportunity in America for homeseekers and investors. Colonists will commence moving on lands in September. Come now and share in the increase and profits of these lands. For information regarding the manner of distribution, call at company's office.

OFFICE SUITE 506 S. L. SECURITY & TRUST BLDG., OPPOSITE Z. C. M. I. SALT LAKE CITY.
N. V. JONES, Mgr.

ADVERTISERS SHOULD USE THE

Circulation Books Open to Advertisers

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS