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SALT LAKE CITY - SEPT. 27, 1907.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-eighth semi-annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday, Oct. 4, 1907, at 10 a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members of the Church is hereby requested.

On account of the general Conference being held on the first Sunday of October, it is suggested that the last Sunday in September be observed as fast day in the Salt Lake, Ensign, Liberty, Pioneer, Jordan, and Granite stakes.

JOSEPH F. SMITH
JOHN R. WINDER
ANTHON H. LUND,

First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will be held at the tabernacle Sunday evening October 6, 1907, at 7 o'clock. Sunday school officers and teachers are especially requested to attend and the public is cordially invited.

A special meeting of the stake superintendents and boards will be held Sunday Oct. 6, at 8 a. m. at Barratt Hall. A full attendance is requested.

JOSEPH F. SMITH
GEORGE REYNOLDS
DAVID O. MCKAY.
General Superintendency.

ARE THEY HONEST?

Mr. R. P. Morris, in his address before the Woman's Democratic club on Wednesday made a statement which ought to interest the tax-payers of this City. He said that although money for the sewer extension was obtained years ago, the improvement has not been made, but the money has been in the bank all the time.

The party in power boasted loudly of the improvements for which it claims credit, but here is work for which money was provided during the incumbency of the previous City administration—a necessary improvement, if the health of the citizens is considered, and yet the present party officials have failed to have the work done, while the money has been in the bank. For whose benefit? That is the question. Certainly not for the benefit of the citizens.

Another little thing may be mentioned in this connection. Some time ago Professor Toronto applied to the City Council for the return of money he had paid for sidewalk paving, or that the work for which he had paid be done. The Council considered the petition and ordered the money refunded. But the auditor reported that there was no money available for that purpose, and the Professor could neither get his money back, nor the work done. And his case is only one among scores. The money paid in by the citizens is gone.

Now the law is that the various funds are to be kept separate. The money paid in for sidewalk paving cannot be used legally for any other purpose, but must be on hand until paid out for the paving. The law provides:

"All monies on any special assessment shall be held by the treasurer as a special fund, to be applied to the payment of the improvement for which the assessment was made, and said money shall be used for no other purpose whatever."

That is explicit enough. It is true that the money paid in by the citizens for sidewalk paving cannot be returned by order of the City Council because paid out for something else, someone in authority has violated the law. But where is the money? Has it been put into somebody's bank together with the sewer extension money?

The citizens are interested in such matters. The party bosses sing psalms to their own honesty and integrity and ask the voters to give them another chance at the public funds; for that is the chief and only consideration with them. Are they worthy of confidence?

THE INCOME OF KINGS.

According to the disclosures made by the investigation of the affairs of the Standard Oil company, Mr. Rockefeller was paid in dividends, during the last seven years, the sum of \$17,000,000, or \$1,000,000 a year. When it is remembered that this money has been collected from the people of all classes, as the taxes are collected by the government, the question is pertinent whether Mr. Rockefeller has rendered the people any service adequate to the remuneration he has exacted. Eleven million dollars is a big sum even for a king.

The Czar of Russia used to have an income of \$12,000,000 a year from a mill-

lion square miles of cultivated lands, forests, mines, etc., but it is believed that this income has been somewhat reduced by the recent unsettled conditions and troubles. The probability is therefore, that Rockefeller's income exceeds that of the Czar, who is supposed to be personally responsible for the hordes and swarms of 143,000,000 people.

Compared to some other potentates, Rockefeller is the Rich Man. The civil list of the Emperor of Austria is only \$3,875,000. The King of Prussia gets \$3,845,125. The King and Queen of Great Britain receive \$2,550,000, and the rest of the royal family, \$600,000, as two million dollars is not sufficient to rear a family. The King of Italy has \$2,580,000. Then there are some monarchs who must worry along on as little as \$200,000 a year. So it will be seen that many of these royal persons are, when measured by the Rockefeller standard, almost poor. Some of them might be content with the place of Lazarus, outside his door.

The important fact, however, is that it has been possible to exact such more than royal taxes under laws supposed to have been framed for the benefit of all the people. Are the laws insufficient, or are the public servants whose business it is to maintain the laws, remiss in the performance of their duties? It is the business of the people to find out where the trouble is and correct it. And in doing so, no injustice will be done to anybody. Hosts of men spend their lives in study for the sake of their fellow-men; men tell early and late, in season and out of season, rare families, educate them; are good citizens in every sense, and live on a reasonable remuneration for their services.

CARE OF BOYS.

Nothing else, we think, could be more disastrous or more disastrous in its consequences than the idea which some parents seem to have that work is for men and not for boys.

Boys who go regularly to school, have nearly but not quite enough work in their school studies. They need exercise, preferably out of doors. Some regular but not too onerous physical work should be provided for them. They should be held responsible for the doing of some complete thing. They should not be mere assistants. They are frequently not interested in the work of their fathers and are not always qualified to engage in it. What they do should be their own. If they do not like their father's work, let them take some other; but let them always have some regular employment.

Boys should be paid for their work. It is often better that they work for strangers than at home. Strangers give them better training, for they require them to do things in the right way and with the proper dispatch. Money earned by boys causes them to feel manly and independent. They will generally be glad to aid in the maintenance of the home by what they can earn. They can purchase their own shoes and earn their own spending money.

It is a mistake to give to boys money which they do not earn. Let them learn early the value of a dollar by finding out how hard it is to earn it. This is the only sure remedy for habits of extravagance and wastefulness. It is also a safeguard against habits of idleness.

Make way for the boys. Give them a fair chance. Don't scold or brow-beat them. Western boys especially cannot stand abusive language. Trust the boys. Nearly all of them are trustworthy. Be true to the boy and he will be true to you.

REFORM IN CHINA.

Two years ago a commission was sent out from China to study the various forms of government of the world and the conditions obtaining under them. According to a Chinese official newspaper, the commissioners, in their memorandum to the throne, report that the wealthiest and strongest nations of the world today are governed by constitutional government. They say that China is the only great country that has not adopted this principle. As they have carefully studied the systems of England, the United States, Japan, etc., they earnestly request the throne to issue a decree fixing on five years as the limit within which China will adopt a constitutional form of government.

This report is about to be acted upon. The Empress has taken steps for the creation of a ministry, and the country will have a parliament as soon as possible. The idea of the Chinese government is to let the people local self-government first, by popular election of officers. That lesson learned, the next step will be popular election of delegates to a convention or parliament. These changes are to be planned by the ministry. The Empress has authorized Prince Pu Lin, who was Chinese envoy at the St. Louis Exposition, and Sun Chou An, to frame resolutions with the aid of the Grand Council, "for the establishment of a council of deliberation." In view of the activity that is apparent all over Asia, almost, it seems that the light which came from the East to the western world has completed its round, and the day is again dawning over the far East.

But, when the day shall have come in Asia, what then? After the millions of China, of India, of Persia, shall have fully awakened to a realization of the strength of numbers and united action, and found leaders such as furnished by Japan, for instance, what then? The German Emperor seems to have had a prophetic view of the future, when he suggested the famous partition in which the attention of Europe is called to the peril from Asia. We have taught the powerful Asiatics to make war. By our selfishness we have taught them to reject the teachings of the Nazarene. We are holding peace congresses, while the millions of Asia are preparing themselves for combat. The present century will undoubtedly see great changes in international relations.

Oklahoma gets the "square deal."

"Alice for short," Longworth for long.

Mr. Herschman's charges against Mr.

Fish will bear investigation if they will not bear fruit.

The days are getting shorter and the nights longer.

Opportunity and the postman knock at every man's door once in life.

Taft is strong in the south; says an exchange. He is virtue everywhere.

Investigation of the Standard Oil's methods makes it clear that its moral standard is very low.

In the Boston Herald Irving Winslow offers a soothing syrup recipe for getting rid of the Philippines.

The weather man would be almost sure to hit it right if he would predict a storm for Conference week.

At the present price of meats and vegetables in this city life wouldn't be worth living in any place but Salt Lake.

Not what the bankers say in convenience but what they say when a loan is asked for is the important thing.

It costs five thousand dollars a day to run the Louisiana. No wonder her captain is anxious to hurry her across the ocean.

It is said that Mr. Bryan's friends are becoming alarmed over the Chamber boom. Then they are very easily alarmed.

Several Cuban generals have been arrested, charged with conspiracy. It seems to be a case of atavism and is not to be wondered at.

Sir Thomas Lipton is rather sore over the refusal of the New York Yacht club to accept his challenge but he will never be a Dunraven.

On his trip down the Mississippi it would not be at all surprising if the President should ask how many children the Father of Waters has.

Wu Tung Fang will return to Washington as Chinese minister. Always amiable, perhaps too amiable, his great fault when here before was too much talk.

The President has announced his purpose to approve the Oklahoma constitution. This shows that he considers the people of the new state desirable citizens.

Mr. Rockefeller's income is estimated at \$21,25 a minute. If he will take care of the minutes (there is reason to believe he will) the hours will take care of themselves.

Dr. Jordan says we should have a fine race of men in this country if two-thirds of us were killed off. The one-third left would indeed be a "killing lot."

THE FROGS.

It is a mistake to give to boys money which they do not earn. Let them learn early the value of a dollar by finding out how hard it is to earn it. This is the only sure remedy for habits of extravagance and wastefulness. It is also a safeguard against habits of idleness.

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REFORM IN CHINA.

New York Tribune.

Will travelers some days be able to press from one country to another without suffering the delay, annoyance and expense of changing the money of the country left for the money of the country entered? The answer to this question may depend to no slight extent upon the success awaiting the new Japanese currency which will be on sale all over the world after the first of next month. These coupons are not international "money" in the strict sense of the word, but they are much like it. They are really informal money orders payable in postage stamps at any office within the international postal union. The last international postal congress decided to call them an "exchange" in order to facilitate inclusion of return postage, and incidentally, to relieve foreign money order departments of the post offices of the profitless transmission of petty sums. If the coupons serve these purposes as satisfactorily as they are expected to they can hardly fail to resurrect and invigorate the old demand for international money. And it is to be recalled that those who demonstrated the popularity and economy of response coupons would win over to the cause of international money a good many persons heretofore hostile.

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cheese is like a kiss without a squeeze.

Do you believe it?

Show me your money, I'll blow your brains out. "Blow away" said the waterman. "You can live in New York without brains, but you can't without money."—Christian Register.

The New York Idea.

A waterman visiting New York was held up by a highwayman with the demand, "Give me your money." "I'll blow your brains out," "Blow away" said the waterman. "You can live in New York without brains, but you can't without money."

Christian Register.

Deseret Evening News.

Editor.

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