

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 \$1.00
Six Months .60
Three Months .35
One Month .10
Single Copies, Per Year \$3.00

Correspondence and other 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 as second class matter, according to
Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, SEPT. 13, 1907

CAUGHT AGAIN.

We are sorry to have to trouble
our readers to notice another specimen
of Tribune journalism. Speaking of
the alleged financial blunders which the
present city council is said to have in-
herited from a former administration,
the sheet says:

"The latest instance is the refund of
\$4,000 to property owners who two years
or more ago paid in their assessments
for sidewalks, and the work was not
done. It was asked by these property
owners that their money should be paid
back to them on the work which they
had paid for to be done. But this work
could not be done, and it was given out
by the Morris accountants that the
money could not be refunded because
the entries were in such condition that
the proper amounts due each claimant
could not be ascertained. The Ameri-
can officials, however, have got to the
right of the matter, and the Council
has ordered the money returned to
those who paid it and have so long
waited in vain for the Morris contract
to be performed."

Now, mark what the money here
spoken of as about to be refunded to
property owners who in vain have wait-
ed for their sidewalks, is, according to
the information we have from compe-
tent sources, figuring in a story entirely
different from that told in the quota-
tion given, though hardly less inter-
esting.

Many years ago, before Mr. Morris
was elected to the office of Mayor, a
contract was signed with a paving
company for the paving of Second
South Street from First West to the
Denver & Rio Grande depot. The com-
pany failed to complete its contract
in the time stipulated and forfeited a
certain sum to the city. When the city
held back this money the company sued
the city, and the case has been in
court these many years. In the mean-
time the company endeavored to effect
a compromise with the city. The Coun-
cil, during the mayoralty of Mr. Morris,
agreed to pay the company part of the
forfeited money, but Mr. Morris vetoed
the proposition and thus blocked the
little game the company was playing
with the aid of certain councilmen
who have since figured prominently in
the so-called American ranks. The case
has finally been decided by the
court in favor of the city. The paving
company has lost its suit brought to
recover the forfeiture, and that is all
there is to the tale about the refunding
of sidewalk money.

It can be added that \$4,000 is held up
under similar circumstances on the
paving of South Temple street, west of
Main, and the Tribune will, therefore,
have some more sidewalk money to let
the "American" party "refund" after a
while.

It will be noted that in the attack
upon a former city administration
based upon this \$4,000 sidewalk story,
the Tribune repeats its tactics in the
ville assault upon the Chief Executive of
the State. The sheet told falsehood
after falsehood, hoping to catch some
suckers on its hooks. It is the same
performance repeated. It spins around
a certain sum of money belonging to
the city, a romance on the refunding
of sidewalk paving money, hoping that
its readers will not take the trouble
of investigating the facts. In plain
terms, it tells a string of falsehoods in
the hope of keeping its dupes together.

There is a rather peculiar circum-
stance connected with the mendacity
of the anti-Mormon organ. All
who are capable of judging for them-
selves, and who have taken the pains
of investigation, know that it falsifies.
Sometimes by insinuations, and some-
times by direct statements; sometimes
with the skill of the father of lies him-
self, and sometimes with an imbecility
that is really astonishing, and yet
many, knowing this, are perfectly will-
ing to take the falsehoods concerning
the "Mormons" at par, and pass them
as good coin. This is really strange.
One would think that a sheet so often
convicted before the bar of public
opinion of willful attempts at mislead-
ing in readers, ought to be shunned by
all honest men and women.

HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The solicitude of the public for the
health of school children is one of the
pleasing signs of the time. In the past
almost every delinquency on the part of
the child, every failure to come up to
certain standards, was ascribed to moral
depravity that had to be corrected
by some form of physical torture. But
that belongs to the past, except in the
case of a few teachers who, themselves,
are backward.

Now the physical well-being of the
children is recognized as an all-import-
ant factor in education. In Boston a
special school commission of leading
physicians has been appointed to report
on all questions relating to the health
of children of the first three grades.
This commission, says the Transcript,
made an extended report in January,
and two of its recommendations, a
longer recess and increased use of
games and manual training at the
recess, were later adopted. And not
only does the law of Massachusetts
provide for school physicians, but
nurses are also appointed by the school
committees. The duty of these is to
examine the children for signs of infec-
tious diseases, to visit the sick pupils
at their homes, and give attention to
the children's home surroundings
whenever necessary. When it is con-
sidered that school attendance is com-
pulsory, and that infectious diseases
often are spread by carelessness in the
proper isolation of children, the import-

ance of the work of school physicians
and school nurses is apparent.

In France a laboratory for the sci-
entific study of children has been estab-
lished. Prof. Binet, through whose ef-
forts this institute has become widely
known, explains that:

"The body and the mind are closely
united. A child who is weak, who dig-
ests badly, and whose growth is slow
cannot work properly. In a class, and
it would be unjust to punish him for
showing want of attention. You won't
make his digestion any better by pun-
ishing him, or improve the deviation of
his backbone by making him copy out
a hundred lines of Moliere."

As a result of researches and obser-
vations along this line, special classes for
abnormal children have been estab-
lished. It has been proved that it is of
the greatest importance that the normal
and the abnormal children should not
be together, owing to the detrimental
influence of the latter over the former.
The bad must be sifted out from among
the good pupils, and taught by methods
special; adapted to their particular
cases. This, however, cannot be done,
the French Professor says, without labo-
ratories, and for that reason he
hopes to see them some day scattered
all over the land.

STATISTICS ON PRICES.

According to statistics gathered by
the Bureau of Labor, Washington,
the price of food was higher in every
month of 1906 than in the correspond-
ing month of 1905. The increase over
the corresponding month of the
preceding year, which in February, 1904
was only 0.4 per cent, grew steadily
greater throughout the year, the price
in December, 1906, being 5.1 per cent
above that of the preceding December.
The price in December, 1906, was 4.8
per cent higher than the average for
the year 1906, which year showed a
higher average than any other year
during the seventeen years, 1890 to
1906, covered by the investigation of
the Bureau of Labor.

The increase in prices of 1906 over
1905 applied, in unequal degree, to
twenty-five of the thirty articles in-
cluded in the investigation. The arti-
cles which showed the greatest ad-
vance in prices are, in descending order:
lard, 13.9 per cent; fresh pork, 12.3
per cent; dry or pickled pork, 11.9
per cent; bacon, 11.1 per cent; and
ham, 9.5 per cent. The only arti-
cles which showed any marked de-
cline in price in December, 1906, from
the price in December, 1905, are po-
tatoes, 5.8 per cent, and flour 4.8
per cent.

The statistics further state, however,
that the wages of laborers during
1906 increased on an average 4.5 per
cent over the wages in 1905, in the
principal manufacturing and mechan-
ical industries. In one industry there
was a decrease of 1.1 per cent, and
the increase ranged all the way from
6.1 per cent to 11.2 per cent. But as
the increase in prices seems to have
ranged from 4.8 per cent to 15 per
cent, the average increase in wages
seems far from adequate.

"NOW GET TOGETHER."

San Francisco has been suffering un-
der political conditions somewhat sim-
ilar to those that have kept this city
in turmoil for the past two years, or
more. But there the citizens composing
the decent element are beginning to un-
derstand the necessity of united effort
for the redemption of the city from the
curse of selfishness and graft.

Under the caption, "Now Get To-
gether," the San Francisco Chronicle
gives this advice about the coming cam-
paign. It is interesting reading as
showing the sentiment among the citi-
zens of the sorely afflicted city on the
coast.

"A majority of the delegates elected to
the Republican and Democratic con-
ventions are good citizens. We think
that a majority of them are without
much experience in political ways. It
is that class which is most easily tied
up or stampeded by suggestions which
they suppose to have originated in their
own minds, but which are really in-
vented by the professionals. There has
been some of that. Some good men
have been stirred into joining for this
man or that man. They are not
bound by those so-called 'pledges.' No
consideration was given. They had
believed in the cause. We do not think
they will be found to cut and desert."

Nevertheless it is now time for an
agreement on the men to be nomi-
nated. The situation has been sufficiently
explained. All who are "in politics,"
and most intelligent men out of polit-
ics, understand the situation. All the
forces which ever supported the
Schmitz gang are as strenuous as ever
in their determination to ruin and ruin.
They have their only hope in getting
the honest men divided in the support
of two tickets. If that can be brought
about, they expect to win. They
might not do it, but they would expect
to do so. The only chance to defeat
them would be a general concentration
of the public on one of the decent tick-
ets, which is a chance no desperate
take. It is pretty certain that Lang-
don will be nominated by both Re-
publicans and Democrats, not for love
of the man, but because he stands for
a policy which has won the approval of
the outside world, which he must
emulate, and any change whatever
would probably be construed as a de-
serture from that policy.

The Schmitz gang will not get the
votes of the better class of union men.
We do not think that possible. But it
is possible that large numbers of them
will not vote at all, and if they do not
vote, and there are three tickets, the
Schmitz gang will win. Let no one un-
derestimate the strength of the Tem-
perance in this city or the forces of in-
justice and anarchy. That they are great
in the intensity is true, but it is by
no means impossible to see arrangements
that they may elect their municipal
ticket next November. And the way to
arrange it is to put up Republican and
Democratic partisan tickets, each com-
posed of good material and headed by
good men. There are a multitude of
good citizens in the Union who will
not lift a finger to give a partisan
advantage to either Republicans or
Democrats. They will let all hands
fight it out and take their chances.

But that class will work and vote
enthusiastically for a municipal ticket
which represents good citizenship, good
government, good order and good credit,
and which is not so shyly in-
sensitive to party affiliations. A ticket made
up with a great preponderance of candi-
dates of one party would not be con-

sidered a non-partisan ticket, although
it might really be so. Neither would a
ticket be satisfactory which was evi-
dently dictated by machine politicians,
even though the nominees might be
good men. Considerable regard must
be had to appearances. And yet it
must not be forgotten that there are
honest men and good citizens in politi-
cal machines. There are many such.
As for the machine party, we have been
governed by machines, if all honest men
had kept out of them, government would
have been unendurable. And they are
politically wise and well worth consult-
ing."

It is better to be a clam than a cat-
paw.

Why not try the cyanide process for
dissolving trusts?

The modern Monroe (N. Y.) doctrine
is that "affinities" do not go.

What the street department needs is
better team work.

Those who still wear their straw hats
proudly say, "I told you so."

It looks as though Louisiana and not
Britain rules the seas.

As yet none of the band wagons ad-
vertise "standing room only."

Divorce suits are usually much more
expensive than Paris gowns.

It is easier to amend the Constitu-
tion than to revise the tariff.

Walter Wellman wants to know who
it was that saved that wind.

It used to be called "kleptomania."
Now it is termed the "souvenir habit."

The Pepper that E. W. Vanderbilt got
seems to have been of the red variety.

British Columbia continues to give
the Japanese, Chinese and Hindus hell.

No wonder this world is full of trou-
ble with the mornings breaking and the
nights falling.

"Bonaparte goes through Boston,"
says a Boston exchange. He is also
going through the trusts.

EX-Secretary Shaw says we are ex-
periencing "a psychological panic."
Presumably it is momentary.

What's the good of fixing the re-
sponsibility for a railroad wreck? So
far as history tells it never yet mended
matters.

Hundreds of Indians are in Washing-
ton state helping to gather in the hop
crop. How far it is from war dances
to hops!

An eastern paper calls the proposed
voyage of the Atlantic fleet to the Pa-
cific a "sort of Glidden tour." Rather
a tour de force.

The German army maneuvers demon-
strate that one part of the German
army can defeat another part of it.
But no other army can defeat it.

Colonel Watterson must be turning
out some red hot stuff these days for
there have been two fires in the Courier
Journal within a few weeks.

West Point cadets have been giving
an unpopular cadet the "silent treat-
ment" and the war department threat-
ens to give the cadets the "absent
treatment."

According to Dr. Wiley, people who
live one hundred years will soon be as
common as blackbirds. But black-
birds are not nearly so common as they
used to be.

THE CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

Pueblo Chieftain.
It cannot be said that any one thing
is alone the cause of high prices, but
undoubtedly the increased production of
gold has more to do with it than any-
thing else. Away back in the nineties,
when this country was suffering the af-
fects of the demonetization of silver
and the consequent scarcity of the
"money of ultimate redemption," there
were not lacking students who pointed
out that while the money supply was
small, the evils of a deficient money
supply were great and oppressive,
the evils of an over abundant
money supply would be even more seri-
ous. What those evils may be, we are
beginning to realize. Whether the mon-
etary standard is gold or silver, or both,
everything else is measured by that
standard. If the money metal is scarce
and the price of gold or silver is high,
every other price is bound to be high,
and they will be still lower if for any
reason the demand for things to eat and
to wear is less than usual. And on the
other hand, if the money is abundant
and the price of gold and silver is low,
the prices of food and clothing will rise.
And as is the case with many other
similar conditions, what really hurts is
not that prices are high, or low, but it
is the change, which involves a read-
justment of all other conditions and is
produced by a vast variety of inequali-
ties and injustices that need to be re-
mediated.

WORK ON NAVAJO LANGUAGE.

Gallup Republican.
The work of reducing the Navajo
language to a written language which
has been undertaken by the mission-
aries has received considerable atten-
tion since the meeting of the confer-
ence at the Hohobah mesa a short
time ago. This work has been going
on for some time and good progress
has been made, but at the very earliest
calculation it will be at least five years
before a dictionary and grammar will
be ready to issue. The Franciscan
monks at St. Michaels are engaged in
the same work and now have an enor-
mous amount of manuscript for their
dictionary and grammar and as yet the
work is only about half through. All
who are studying the Navajo language
with the intent of making a written
language and deducing the grammar
state that the Navajos have a most
beautiful language and that it has a
very regular grammar although many
conditions controlling the grammar of
the language are found which have no
parallel in any known language and
new rules to cover these conditions have
to be worked out. It has been found
by the missionaries that it is impossible
to use the English alphabet as there
are word sounds which cannot be made
by the letters we use. The Polish al-
phabet is found to be the best for writ-
ing the Navajo and it is now the in-
tention of the missionaries to use that
alphabet.

RIDING ON THE RAIL.

Washington Post.
Passenger traffic on American rail-
roads is believed to be heavier at this
time than ever before in the history of
railroading. The return of vacationists
accounts in part for the excess of travel
and the steady stream of excursionists
to and from Jamestown is another fac-

tor. Aside from these sources of traf-
fic, however, it is evident that some-
thing else is at work to induce Ameri-
cans to travel. The trains arriving in
Washington from both north and south
are filled to overflowing, and depart-
ing trains go out in extra sections. The
same condition is reported in every
large city in the country, as well as at
all railroad junctions. The enormous
passenger traffic is the best available
proof that the American people are en-
joying themselves. They have worked
hard and made everything count, and
have been aided by big bounties of na-
ture. They are more prosperous than
any other people, being restive and
given to change and improvement, they
are using some of their surplus money
and energy in travel. It is a good thing
for the railroads, for the travelers and
for the country.

THE SUNSET SEA.

Come fly with me to the Inland Sea
In the land of the sunset sea.
Where mount and sea yield bountyously
Where thrives the honey-bee.

Oh, didst thou see sublimity,
Beside that Sunset Sea,
The ancestry and destiny
Of saints so brave and free?

To live near thee O mystic sea
Seemed death and misery,
Till industry and agony
Brought pulsing life and glee!

Work heartily, ye mightily!
Help save humanity!
And thou shalt be in ecstasy—
Beyond life's sunset sea!

Salt Lake City, Utah.

JUST FOR FUN.

Why He Came.

Henry C. Frick, the steel man, was
once a guest at a dinner when he was
unexpectedly called upon to respond to
a toast. Recovering somewhat from his
surprise, Mr. Frick said that his sit-
uation reminded him of the case of a
Pennsylvania man who fell into the
water while fishing.

With no little difficulty he was re-
scued, and after he had regained his
breath and was in a fairly comfort-
able condition his rescuer asked him
how he came to fall into the water.

"I did not come to fall into the wa-
ter," replied the unfortunate man; "I
came to fish."—Harper's Weekly.

"Where have you been, Sam?" "I've
been up to my two ears in work, sah."
"Up to your two ears in work?"
"Yes, sah." "What doing Sam?"
"Eatin' a watahmelon, sah!"—Yon-
kers Statesman.

The Conductor—"Come out of it,
mister; you got to change here. This
car goes to the barn." The Seeling-
New Yorker (half asleep)—"Go right
ahead, I ain't fed a hog or
milked a cow in over a week, 'gosh,
I'll help ye do the chores this even-
in'."—Puck.

"The great corporations which control
general necessities," said the man of
unusual theories, "should be regarded
merely as servants of the public."

"Yes," answered the weary looking citi-
zen, "but you ever tried to control
a house full of servants?"—Washing-
ton Star.

Hicks—"Did you ever succeed in
persuading your wife when she gets
angry to count ten before she speaks?"
Wicks—"Yes, but she is a very rapid
counter."—Somerville Journal.

At Our Church Bazaar—
Vicar (effusively to conductor, at close
of a brilliant program)—The music
was very delightful in the distance,
and I can assure you it did not in any
way interfere with the sales.—Puck.

"Say," asked the house sergeant,
"what was the complaint that Boston
woman made agin her husband? Drun-
kenness?" "Search me," replied the pa-
troness. "She said he was addicted to
continuous alcoholic obfuscation."—
Philadelphia Press.

Not at All.
"I freely admit," remarked Mr.
Meekton, "that I owe everything to my
wife."

"And she occasionally reminds you
of the fact?"
"Well, I must admit that she isn't
the easiest creditor in the world."—
Washington Star.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the Circle for September, Ernest
K. Coulter writes of "The Big Broth-
ers and the Children's Court." A very
important article is a description of
"The First Self-discovered Jewish Com-
munity Since the Fall of Jerusalem,"
from the pen of David Blaustein, D. D.,
the superintendent of the educa-
tional alliance, Viscount S. Aoki, the
first Japanese ambassador, sends
through the columns of the Circle "A
Peace Message to the American People,"
a message of kindness, yet con-
veyed with dignity. There are wars
which involve no bloodshed. Thomas
R. Ybarra, in relating "The Battle of
the Salton Sea," tells of one waged
between man and nature, while Ernest
Harold Rayson, in an article which
covers two splendidly illustrated pages
of the Circle, describes "Hunting With
a Camera." The lover of music will
be glad to know that a new feature of
the Circle is a list of original songs
by well known composers. "The Song
of the Poacher," by Louis F. Gotte-
schalk, in the September number, is
a fine, swinging song for boys or bad-
tone voice. The departments are
stronger each month.—Funk and Wagn-
alls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-
third street, New York.

The Children's Magazine for Septem-
ber is a children's feast. A dear little
girl in blue, reading a book undele-
cated, looks out from the cover. The
design is by John Sell. The opening
article is by Frances Hodgson Burnett,
"The Little Grand Betman," telling
about the little baby careworn and
tired who was recently made commander
of all the Congo regiments. Nora
Archibald Smith's delightful Betty, her
doll Bettykin, and her double-ended
dog Muff go through another enter-
taining adventure. G. S. Mulliner's
imaginative story of "Nansen," "The
Fair Snow Shoes," comes to a con-
clusion. The number contains also an
exciting boys' tale, "Two Boys and a
Baby," an interesting nature article
by Walter King Stone, "Some Friends
Who Help Us Fight Mosquitoes," and
suggestions for games by Carolyn
Wells, besides picture-stories for little
tots, jokes, and a host of pictures by
well known artists.—116 East Twenty-
third street, New York.

PIANOS.

High grade and medium, easy payments
one price only, cash reduction, and
made in plans repairing without cost,
we do tuning and tuning.
New York & Western Piano Co.,
No. 52 Market St., Near Postoffice.

LEARN MORE—EARN MORE!

THE STENOGRAPHIC TRAINING SCHOOL
300 Commercial Club Bldg. will teach you
how. Experienced teachers. Practical
writing. Best equipment. Shorthand type-
writing. Specialties.
Call or write for information.
Bell Phone 414.

R. G. Dun & Co.

38 Office.
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.
George R. Dun, General Manager, Idaho.
Office in Progress Building, Salt Lake
City, Utah.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

TONIGHT AND TOMORROW NIGHT
Matinee Saturday.
The Salt Lake Opera Co.
In the Greatest of all Comic Operas
ROBIN HOOD!
Magnificent Costumes. Enlarged
Orchestra. Company of Fifty.
John J. McClellan, Musical Direc-
tor. John D. Spencer, Stage Direc-
tor. E. P. Kimball, Accompanist.
Prices—Evening, 25c to \$1.50;
matinee, 25c to 75c.
NEXT ATTRACTION:
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
next, Wednesday matinee, Walter
N. Lawrence presents the greatest
of all American plays,
THE THREE OF US.
By Rachel Crothers.
Prices, 25c to \$1.50, Matinee, 25c to
\$1.00, Sale Friday.

Opheum THEATRE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.
All This Week.
GRACE VAN STUDDFORD.
Violet Black & Co.
Bertie Valdaire Troupe.
Harry & Betty. Reddy & Currier.
The Brittons. Knudrom.
Every Evening (except Sunday),
8c, 25c, 50c, Box Seat, \$1.00.
Matinee, Daily (except Sunday and
Monday), 5c, 25c, 50c, Box Seat, 75c.

Grand Theatre

Tonight, Matinee Saturday 2:30.
A REAL MELODRAMA.
NO MOTHER TO GUIDE HER
Usual Popular Prices.
Next Week: Mr. Theo. Lorch in
"THE LIUTENANT AND THE
COWBOY."

LYRIC THEATRE

Direction: Sullivan & Considine.
Bert C. Donnellan, Mgr. and Treas.
Hoolhan, Knudrom.
Four Shannons.
Delmore and Darrell.
Little Miss Dorothy.
Lyricscope.
Evenings, two shows, 7:30 and
9:15, matinee except Sunday.

BARBERS SUPPLIES

Don't waste time waiting
for "Your next, sir!" Shave
yourself. Everything neces-
sary at reasonable prices.
Safety Razors. Strops.
Mugs. Brushes. Soap. Pow-
der. Creams. Etc. See
them displayed in our win-
dow.

WILLES - HORNE DRUG CO.,

News Building, By the Monument
Phones: Bell 374-1830, Ind. 374-1578

Can Now Fill Orders Promptly

CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.

"At the Sign of the Peacock."
Phones 2600. 38 S. Main.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS BUYS A RAZOR.

That will shave. This is the
famous Shumate Razor, and with
every razor there is a guarantee.
So that you cannot lose even
the small cost of them. On sale this
week only.

GODBE-PITTS DRUG CO.

Phones No. 140.

THE CHAMBERLAIN MUSIC CO.

61 MAIN STREET.
Is showing the most practical
player Piano on the market.
THE CONOVER
INNER-PLAYER
Hear the daily demonstrations.



Ladies' Underwear.

Our line of Fall and Winter Underwear for ladies is now complete, consisting of Union Suits, Vests and Pants, Tights, etc. We are displaying an excellent variety in all qualities and colors at very reasonable prices.

Infants' Department

This department is teeming with new goods for the little ones—infants' muslin slips, skirts, flannel underwear, plain and silk embroidered, and fancy embroidered sacques knitted vests, bands, booties and a complete line of hosiery and soft sole shoes, etc.

Fall Hosiery.

New shipments of ladies', children's and infants' hosiery are arriving daily. These, added to what were already opened up, make an exceptional showing of plain, fancy and colored effects, in silk, cotton, flisle, mercerized and cashmere. Come in and inspect them.

Union Suits.

We have a splendid line of Union Suits in the popular Munsing, Merode and other popular makes, that are splendid values.

Children's union suits, gray fleeced lined, open front, the Munsing make