

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 \$3.00
Six Months 1.50
Three Months75
One Month25
Saturday Edition, per year 2.00
Semi-Weekly, per year 3.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communication and all remittances to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City, as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 15, 1908.

THE "NEWS" ANNIVERSARY.

June 15th, this year is the 58th anniversary of the establishment of the Deseret News, and in a few more weeks the paper can celebrate the 40th anniversary of its existence as a daily evening journal. What a wonderful transformation this region has witnessed during this time.

In 1850, when the Deseret News first made its appearance, the Territory of Utah did not exist. The act of Congress creating the Territory was signed by President Fillmore, Sept. 9, 1850, but the news of this important act did not reach the valley till the following year. The General Assembly of Deseret had just created Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, Sanpete, Juab, and Tooele counties, but Juab was still unsettled. Parley P. Pratt had just been commissioned to go with an exploring tour. The "south" was then an unknown country, but Parley Pratt and his company went as far as the confluence of the Santa Clara and Rio Virgen rivers. The Deseret News was six months old when charters were granted to Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Mant, and Panguitch. It is older than the University, which was opened on Nov. 11, 1850, in the Seventeenth ward, under the direction of its first Chancellor, Orson Spencer. At the time the settlers of Utah were troubled by Indians. The skirmish of Battle Creek had just been fought and the two days' engagement at Provo had caused a sensation. It was difficult at that time to obtain outside news, and supplies, and in 1851, the paper had to suspend publication for several weeks, from Aug. 19 till Nov. 15, for lack of paper.

But the Deseret News grew with the country it helped to build up from a weekly to a semi-weekly and then a daily, and during its long career it has always endeavored to be a newspaper for the people—a clean, reliable, enterprising paper. It has had some of the brightest men of Utah on its editorial staff. And it has never wavered in the defense of Truth and Liberty. It is our pride today, on this anniversary to be able to say truly that the "News" has no selfish object in view. It is not in the service of anyone with personal ambition to promote. It is a free, independent journal. And its only ambition is to further as well as it knows how, the true interests of the people who support it.

HEED THE PROTEST.

The City authorities should heed the protest of the citizens on the West side against establishing a red light district in that part of the City. There are many reasons for this, and the chief one is that such a "district" cannot be established except in flagrant violation of the law. The citizens have a right to protest against the proposed pollution of West Side property by establishments that cannot exist under the law, and the City authorities cannot afford to become partners in the proposed violation of the statutes they are supposed to uphold, in all their official acts. The protest of the citizens should end the matter, as far as their neighborhood is concerned. And yet it is true that that blot upon the City should be removed from the business center. The problem is to find a locality where that kind of traffic can do the least harm.

But why have a "red light" sink hole at all? Why not fill it up and efface all traces of it. Why not bury the thing as a rotten carcass and disfigure the locality it has too long infected? Undoubtedly the district is a source of income to some grafters, but that is not an important consideration. It is a moral pest center, from which death in various forms is stalking forth. The so-called American city administration might consider seriously whether this City cannot do without such an adjunct of civilization. They cannot find a place to move it to, without calling forth vigorous protests from property owners. It should not be left where it is. What is the alternative?

EFFECTS OF AGITATION.

The followers of Dubois undoubtedly expect the Denver convention to endorse the high-handed proceedings by which they tried to silence the voice of the majority at the recent Twin Falls gathering. But do they also expect them to endorse the insulting banners and mottoes flung to the breeze by the Dubois crowd? Aneut this scandalous display of brutality, the Pocatello Advance says:

"In what might be called almost a world-wide experience in the sunshine and shadow of life, we have never seen a more degrading sight than was witnessed on the streets of our city Thursday afternoon when the returning Democratic delegates from the Twin Falls convention paraded up and down the principal thoroughfares under banners bearing inscriptions that were not only insulting to very Mormon resident in our city, but to every respectable man, woman and child in the community. It is hard to conceive of a man so far beneath manhood as to offer insult to his fellow man, simply because he differs with him in his religious belief. Are you a man or a Mormon?" was the insulting inscription on one of these banners. The human being in whose mind this disgusting legend was conceived, is certainly anything but a man, and we are convinced that the worst possible Mormon on earth would be ashamed to associate with him.

"It would be too disgusting to our readers should we repeat at length the numerous inscriptions insultingly done

in the face of our people. The word 'politics' will cover a wide area of transgressions, even to lying, but it will never cover such insults."

The Boise Capital News, commenting on the disgraceful occurrences, relates a conversation between a Dubois man and a representative of the Boise paper, as follows:

"Did you see that parade yesterday by the Dubois crowd?" he was asked. "He admitted that he had participated in the parade, having been at the depot when the Dubois crowd arrived. 'You read those banners, and you know that the hundreds and thousands of people from all over the country who stood waiting a chance to draw lots of the big open law and read them; now as an honest man, what would you have done had you been one of those locators who had not yet fled upon land?' 'He studied a moment before answering, then said: 'I would have drawn down my money and gone elsewhere, to build a home. The truth is, I came here doing that instead of coming to Idaho myself two years ago, just on account of what I had heard of this Mormon issue and if I had seen that parade I know I never would have invested one cent here.'"

That is the natural result of the Dubois agitation in Idaho and the equally shameful and iniquitous agitation by the clique in Utah. It has the effect of driving settlers away. Let it be understood that those who are desirous of improving the material interests of Utah and Idaho can do so most effectively, by aiding and abetting the agitators.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.

Some time during the month of May business men of St. Louis issued an appeal to merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and other business men, to employ more men, commencing on a given day, and to accord preference to old and satisfactory employees who had been laid off during the business depression. "If," the circular said, "you are a Manufacturer, we ask that you make a few more goods with this labor, as we feel sure you will need them in August or September at latest, when fall trade will again become active. If a Merchant, take back a few of your old employees—we are confident you will need them, because business is getting better every day. If you are a Banker, and have in the past six months reduced your force, and those you let out are still unemployed, take them back if possible, or at least some of them."

The result of this movement for the restoration of prosperity is said to have been exceedingly gratifying. The St. Louis Republic states that the executive committee of the National Prosperity Association has information to the effect that 17,500 idle men found employment on the 1st of June in St. Louis, and that orders aggregating \$5,000,000 were sent out from that city to manufacturers scattered throughout the country.

The efforts of the association are not confined to St. Louis. It is a national organization, and the Chairman of the executive committee calls upon employers of labor everywhere to cooperate for the restoration of prosperity. In a circular just issued, he says:

"Fundamentally, everything is all right—the basis of our prosperity comes from the soil, and the products of the soil have never had greater value than at present. The outlook for crops is marvellously promising. To illustrate: The Winter Wheat crop, which is the first one of importance that comes to our notice, is better than ever before in the history of this country. Kansas reports a condition of 'on winter wheat—something heretofore unknown. When the lumber interests shut down and the railroads laid off a lot of their employees, a large proportion of them went immediately to the farmers or planters, so that these tillers of the soil have for the first time in many years, had enough labor to put in a full or large crop, perhaps a larger crop than ever before, and the planting is still going on. With a larger planting than has ever gone into the ground, and with favorable weather, it seems reasonable to suppose that we may have most excellent crops this year—it looks exceedingly probable. Therefore, everything which is the basis of our prosperity is right—all that is necessary now is to restore confidence so that the wheels of commerce begin to move again with the same rapidity that they did a year or two ago, when we were at the height of our prosperity, and from which we went, in a wonderfully short time, to a very low stage of depression and hard times."

This, it seems to us, is a splendid undertaking. It is time to stop the senseless agitation that destroys confidence, and to make a united effort to make the wheels of industry move without a jar. We need united cooperation for prosperity in this City, if anywhere. Through the ill-considered support, and influence, strife-breeds have obtained, by foul means and fair, but mostly foul, the City is now in a perilous position. It takes united effort to put down strife and to rescue the City from the consequences of dishonest management, which are in evidence everywhere. This done, Salt Lake City will prosper as no other city in the inter-mountain region. But without unity of effort, with the flames of hatred kept burning, there can be no real progress.

There is just one place where hind sight is as good as foresight, and that is on a gun.

The Amador in Panama is causing almost as much trouble as the open door in Manchuria.

Colonel E. A. Wall is standing by the Commercial Club building like a stone wall.

The new currency act is now in effect, yet personally we have not felt the effects of it.

The new street cars have no hang-on straps. But this does not mean that no one ever stands in them.

Chicago is the greatest packing center in the world. It is even said that conventions are packed there.

A man who "accepts" a position generally is mighty glad to get any old kind of a place at any old kind of wages.

The season for elopements has opened. Rudolph Platte, aged 79, and Miss Ursula Hungas, aged 80, a Wisconsin couple, have run away and got

married. With their youth they may live to regret their foolish act.

David Bennett Hill says there is no longer any Democratic party. It is the same old story of the Injun saying the wickup was lost.

The Standard Oil company is liable to a fine of \$800,000 for violating the interstate commerce act. It is more liable not to pay it if imposed.

Summed up, the warning of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft to President Amador of Panama is that he must conduct the elections as an officer and a gentleman.

"The days are past when the public or politicians care anything about what I might say," says Senator T. C. Platt. A truism that might have come from Rip Van Winkle.

Will the good ladies of Utah who are making such strenuous endeavors to defeat Senator Hopkins in Illinois please note the fact that it is conceded he will be the chairman of the committee on resolutions in the Republican national convention? Why do they not carry their fight into the convention?

CITY CLEANLINESS.

Minneapolis Journal.
Cleanliness never hurt anybody or gave him typhoid. The death rate in Rome has fallen from 30 per 1,000 to 10 per 1,000 since it raised its street cleaning expenditure from \$15,000 a year to \$280,000 a year. Hamburg had thirteen cholera epidemics between 1831 and 1873. The city cleaned up along with other German cities, and now the German physicians are praying the government to limit the supply of medical students. Cleaning up helps to destroy the flies' breeding places, and the flies carry half the diseases out the groceries.

KOREAN INSURRECTION.

Boston Herald.
Reports from Seoul indicate that Japan is now engaged in a thorough-going campaign of arms against Koreans who persist in revolt against the authority of the power which has unquestioned legal right to do as it pleases with the former hermit nation. Sixty-nine engagements within the last three months have resulted in four hundred insurgents, is a sanguinary record not without its significance. Korean police, led by Japanese officers, as well as regular Japanese troops, have been employed. Maruyama, the Mikado's representative, has stood consistently for a policy of conciliation in Korea, and been patient under much provocation. Evidently he has decided that the time has come to put an end to the persistent belligerency of irreconcilables.

JUST FOR FUN.

For Fishing.
A certain John Simmons had been a twenty-year abstainer, but fell from the ways of grace and worshipped the vicious god with all the fervor of a pervert.

Feeling the need of recuperation, he sent his boy to an adjacent hostelry for a bottle of whisky. "But, cried the hotel proprietor, 'who's it for?' "For my father," said the boy. "Nonsense. Your father is a total abstainer and has been, to my knowledge, for longer years than you've lived."

"Well at all events, he sent me for it."

"To let you into the secret," said the boy ashamed to tell the truth, "he's going fishing, and he wants the cork to use for a float!"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

He Has to Buy.

"You know," said the slothful youth, "music is the food of love." "Nonsense!" replied the practical fellow. "My love prefers lobster salad, terrapin and the most expensive fodder!"—Philadelphia Press.

Amended.

"Mr. Hunter is married now," said the bride-to-be, preparing to send out

UTAH Brief Notes on Its Physical Features, Resources, and Development.

By J. H. Paul.

III. GENERAL ASPECTS AND SURFACE FEATURES.
A. ROCKY MOUNTAIN eagle, soaring above the hill tops and over the valleys of this state, would perceive that Utah consists of three great surface areas, each variously broken up into minor differences of detail. First, there is the mountain and valley region of the Wasatch and Uintas, which most right angles like a letter F—the most populous portion; second, the lake, basin, and desert region, a saucer-shaped area, which occupies the western and Nevada, thinly settled but containing rich mines and a rapidly increasing population; third, a high table land, or plateau, south of the Uintas and east of the Wasatch, still more sparsely settled, but full of promise on account of its fertile areas, its precious metals, its coal, hydrocarbons and mineral oil.

THE GENERAL ASPECT.
Our first impressions of Utah are that it is ill suited to the arts and industries of man; it seems interesting chiefly as a wonderland, for here nature has played strange freaks as if to excite the curiosity of the student and the investigation of the scientist. The barrenness, the solitude, the silence, the desolation of desert plains, the solemnity of gray sagebrush hills, the majestic grandeur of the higher mountains, the clearness and brightness of the sky by day, the brilliance of the stars at night, the freshness of the atmosphere, which breathed hope even as it imparted health to the weary little band whose pioneers (July 22, 1847) were busy within an hour after their arrival in Salt Lake valley—these were the aspects of the semi-arid region that most impressed the pioneers, that has never failed to interest the student and that first concern the student of geography.

The air is dry, because Utah is far from the ocean and surrounded by lofty mountains; it is thin or light, because the lowest parts of the land surface will average higher than the tops of the Appalachians; it is clear because there is rarely a fog, and, except in a few cities, the sky is free from smoke, although the haze of Indian summer and an occasional dust storm occur in August, September and October.

THE PIONEER LOCATIONS.
With the instinct of frontiersmen the pioneer located in the best places—on the sagebrush plains in the valleys, at the foot of the towering Wasatch mountains. It is now known, though they did not know it then, that thrifty sagebrush is a sure indication of high fertility, and that if water can be secured, sage-land has few equals. But the parched soil, the scorching July sun, and the intense drought warned them that water must be brought upon this dry land or it would yield nothing. With infinite toil they led the water from the canyons, for in the valleys each stream had cut down into a deep gulley. Across the benches they cut upon the land in ditches, or flooded the baked areas so that they could be plowed, and immediately sowed their grain and vegetables. The growing was rapid, and a crop was growing where the crickets destroyed it. Many went hungry the first winter, but in the spring ate sego bulbs and thistles. Other immigrants arrived with long trains of oxen and horses, and the family of many an itinerant minister. And the mystifying entanglements and misunderstandings in the time of the pioneers, the Thompson's serial, "The Calico Cat," excite intense interest in the final outcome.—Boston.

THE EVERLASTING HILLS.
The transparency of the air causes even distant objects to stand out clear to the sight; and no sooner have we gained the tops of the Wasatch mountains than a panorama of endless variety expands before our eyes for 100 or more miles on every side, a succession of peaks, ridges, plateaus, hills, hollows, cliffs, canyons, and slopes of all angles—a series of "pictures" that must be seen in order to be understood. The range amid which we stand, curving west as it stretches from north to south through the state, has a surface of 7,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea. Some of the elevations are massive and picturesque, others rolling hills that sink into valleys and canyons, threaded at the bottom by a shining silver line—the river. The streams cut east or west across this vast succession of highlands. Most of the canyons are deeply scored by ancient glaciers. Those with streams are being slowly cut still deeper. Let us go on still higher to the tops of the mighty Uintas. Here we behold a picture—a surface still more rugged, the peaks even higher (over 13,000 feet), the river beds still deeper. The Wasatch range seems to end with Mr. Nebo, in Juab county, and to be continued around the southern end of the Basin by lower elevations of the Colorado plateau. Evidently the mountains themselves could not at first be settled, but what the other two thirds of a territory larger than the combined area of the New England states, and nearly as large as the whole of Great Britain.

DESERT AND SALT LAKES.

West of the Wasatch lies the glittering surface of the briny, dead sea, the Great Salt Lake. There is no vegetation about its shores. Further

out there is only greasewood, which indicates a soil that it does not even now pay to reclaim; rabbit brush, indicative of clay and sand, and of the some alkali and salt bushes, which grow where all other vegetation perishes, because of the alkali in the soil. No rivers here, few springs, many salt lakes or "sinks," a barren, gray, or sandy soil where the hot wind rises in whirls of dust on every summer day. Here are occasional flats coated with alkali in summer, on which alone of the desert lands, the only vegetation grows. In their soft mud in winter, horses and wagon are hopelessly mired. Nothing of use except sego brush for fire wood, and salt bushes, whose value in tanning alkali from the soil has only just been learned. No wonder that, broadly speaking, the western third of Utah was then deemed uninhabitable.

THE SOUTHEASTERN PLATEAU.
But what of the tract, as large as some whole states or countries, lying south of the Uintas, and east of the Wasatch? Surely, it is habitable! So thought the people 30 years ago, in 1879. But what did they find?

A Mormon colony of 30 men, 28 women, and 56 children, called on a mission to the San Juan and San Juan county, at last made their way to the Colorado river. It required three months at what is now known as Hall's Ferry, to cross and ascend the opposite cliffs, a distance in all of only five miles. The guides of the party, the first white men to penetrate this wilderness, had narrow escapes from perishing in the river below, and the sufferings of these forgotten pioneers have never been told in print. But their journey revealed certain uses in the river below, and elsewhere; also, America's newest, strangest, grandest, wonderland. The scenery becomes more grand and fantastic, the canyons deeper, the cultivated valleys fewer, the further south we go. All perpendicular cliffs, east and west, all perpendicular cliffs, high pinnacles and rugged towers of pinkish sandstone mark much of the country. The strata are not folded, but simply upturned or tilted. The tops of the plateaus are capped with lava or sandstone, which has protected the underlying strata from the erosion that has in places carved deep, often impassable "box canyons," irregular, strange, and indescribable. Notice the names—Desolation, Labyrinth and Stillwater canyons along the Green River, Cataract canyon of the Colorado and Glen canyon, 2,000 to 3,000 feet deep, near the mouth of the San Juan, whose vast cliffs and gorges resemble yet do not rival the still more magnificent scenery of the Marble and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in northern Arizona.

ANCIENT CLIFF DWELLERS.
They were a flat skulled but somewhat intelligent people, and were preceded by the cave-dwellers, a more primitive race with narrow skulls. The latter lived ages before metals were used—before even bows and arrows were known. Their axes were of stone, to which wood handles were bound with yucca fibers. Their spearheads, sandals, linen clothes, feathered tunics, robes, bone implements and needles, have all been found, but no copper or bronze. The cliff-dwellers are fragile shells always near arable ground. They built their homes in the crevices of the cliffs, and were probably some were used only as store houses, others as burial places, others as temples or forts. The people seem to have lived on the fertile plains. Southeastern Utah, much drier now than in the days of the cliff-dwellers, was likewise hopeless for human habitation until the railroad had crossed the coal had been discovered, and for the cases had been found out. Now its day is also dawning, and the sounds of human industry have once more startled the primeval silence of this remarkable desert.

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