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SALT LAT	KE CUTY, -	SEPT.	4. 10	07.

DO NOT WARM VIPERS.

The attention of the citizens of Bull Lako, whose interests are identical with those of the community. is reapectfully called to a piece of journal-18m almost as outrageous as the famous "Red Hot Address," which was largely responsible for the Tennegseo massacre. It appeared in the evening appendix to the Salt Lake Tribune of Monday, and was given a promhient place on the first page.

It seems that Governor Cutler kindly contributed an article to the recent special edition of the sheet referred to. In this article the Governor pointed out that there is a tendency on the part of some capitalists and corporations to disregard the laws and dely public opinion and the authority of the government. This tendency, he said, should be promptly and severely met. For the sake of the people and the prosperity and advancement of several states, the Government cannot afford to allow these violations of the law to continue.

This, as will be seen, is an endorsement of the policy of the national government to enforce the law against law-breaking capitalists and corporations, in the interest of the common people. Labor is not mentioned in connection with the reference to violations of the law. And yet the sheet iwhich the Goveror favored with a contribution, stabs him in the back by saying that he attacks labor! If there is any attack in the article it is on capitalists and corporations. The "attack on labor" is made by the sheet itself, when it quotes the Chief Executive of the State as having said of labor what, in fact, he said of lawdefying corporations. The Governor denounced law-breaking by capitalists and corporations; the sheet forthwith set up a howl, pretending that he attacked labor.

The Governor did say something of "the tendency of labor to precipitate strikes and lockouts," and he called this "unfortunate." He pointed out that a strike generally means loss to all parties interested, but there was not one word of disapproval of the struggie of labor with untoward conditions. There was no "attack," no word of unfriendliness.

In ord ir that our readers may judge for themselves we copy the Governor's article in toto:

"It will be the fault of the people if Utah does not achieve marked prog-ress in the near future. Its prosperity rests with us. We can either supple-ment whit nature has done for us, or neutralize her efforts in our behalf. With the exception of two matters that should be named, the outlook is bright.

against the legally constituted government. We say this is dangerous work, It is anarchistic. The people who own homes here, and who have money invested in business cannot afford to stand idly by when strife promoters are busy sowing their dragon teeth. Let the decent citizens take this matter up and see if they cannot dispose of the "little foxes" that destroy the vince. A community can no more afford to warm a viper than can an in-

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.

There is too much legislation alendy on the statute books of most if ot all of the States. The demand for nore of it is characteristically Amrican, for our people seem to believe the massage of new or more severe laws will suffice to check or remove every evil that affects the body politic. In one Western State a bill was ree ently introduced which provided that no druggist should sell any medicine unleas he affixed in a conspicious place an affidavit stating that by had tried one bottle of the mixture and experlenced no harmful effects. Another bill forbade the printing of menus in any language but English. In Texas there was the bill to require hotelkeepers to put nine-foot sheets on their

The last named State has enacted a law so drastic that fourteen leading insurance companies withdrew from dong business within its boundaries. The latest stroke of anti-trust legislation is likewise from Texas. It declares the selling of trust-made goods a felony to be punished by from two to ten years in prison.

Meetings are being held all over the State by commercial and business interests to memorialize the Governor to call a special session of the legislature to repeal or modify a new law directed at the trusts, but which throttles trade. As a majority of the commodities of every-day use are known to be made or controlled by trusts, the law, if enforced, would restrain the sale of the necessitles of life.

While the framers of the law intended directly to affect the agents and actual representatives of the trust by its terms, it includes every merthant who sells trust-made goods, whother he knows them to be such or not. Some merchants have appealed to the Attorney-General's office for a list of trusts, that they may discontinue

handling these goods. But combinations are a natural development in the evolution of industry. They generally represent co-operative production-a good thing because it lessens the cost of articles. Only those combinations or trusts are harmful that are in restraint of trade, that hamper production, and raise prices. To legislate against everything called "trust" is to aim a blow at co-operative production and to check the world's steady advance from scarcity to plenty. The Texas statute is a mere illustration of popular prejudice diverted from its real object and ignorantly doing harm to the masses of the people whom it was designed to aid.

A BOUNTIFUL HARVEST.

If any fears were entertained in the beginning of this year as to the abundance of the hurvest, owing to the late spring, these are now seen to have been without sufficient foundation. It is admitted that the yield of this year in corn, wheat and cotion is not guite equal to last year's yield, but that was will blow over. almost phenomenal and cannot be expected to be repeated every year. The wheat harvest, for instance, is supposed o fall short 75,000,000 bushels, as com-ared to last year's total, but that is only a small part of the entire wheat crop, and the higher price that obtains more than offsets the decrease

indebtedness of the Emperor to the eminent American. The German professor, in a magazine article, said that Mr. Roosevelt ranks with Washington and Lincoln, that he has influenced America more than Washington, Jackson and Lincoln combined, and that "even his errors do honor in every case to his personality." Mr. Carnegle's "vital energy of the empire" is not in it, with the bombastic eulogy of the German.

But Mr. Carnegle passes rapidly from his panegyric of the Emperor to a suggestion that the states of Europe units in one grand federation. Such amalgamation of peoples, he says, is bound to come. Yes, and so is the Millonnlum, But at present Germany and France and Russia and England could not be brought together even if Mr. Carnegie would spend every cent he has in order to bring about such a federation. It will come. But not until the great masses of the several nations are so far advanced in applying the principles of justice and righteousiers to international affairs that there is no longer any cause for strife.

Mr. Carnegie is mistaken when he looks to the thrones of the world for the liberators of mankind. As a rule those leaders of progress have come from the ranks of the people. The Luthers, Garlbaldis, the Washingtons and Lincolns of the world are apt to spring from the classes that know what it is to toil and fight against odds for an existence. The obscure fishermen from the villages of Gallllee are the men who advance the world, while the occupants of thrones perhaps are blind to what is going on. It is so now. If the dreams of poets of a federation is over to be realized, it will be through the sacrificing efforts of men ,and women who belong to the people. Just now an era of unrest and strife seems to be passing over the world. It is folly to talk about world peace as long as internal conflicts divide communities into hostile camps and make enemies of neighbors.

Higher prices of food stuffs tend to a ower standard of living.

Of all the fakers in the world the naure fakers are the most harmless.

Mr, Hurahan was knocked down by bullhead Fish instead of being run through by a sword-fish. There is method if not conspiracy

in the simultaneous advance of coal prices all over the country.

No wonder Secretary Taft has such a cheerful disposition, he receives so many cheers.

Have the telegraphers in Morocco gone on strike? Paucity of news from there indicates that they have.

A convention of onion growers is to he held in Indianapolis soon. Whatever resolutions are adopted they will be strong.

"Dr. Woods Hutchinson detects polson in beans. Up patriots!" says the Boston Transcript. And the patriots up and ate 'em.

A Kansas man is slowly turning the chalk. When he has made a complete turn the period of his existence will be cretaceous.

Weilman is waiting for a favorable wind. If not careful his chance for

The press in various parts of the

character delineations will linger long in memory as some of the gloriou things the modern stage has given us.

JUST FOR FUN. Exceptions to All Rules. "All that is appropriate in nature

beautiful." "How about a grass widow with hay fever?"-Baltimora American,

The Test.

Those new yellow-back ten-dollar

"I see automobiles have been intro-duced in Bernea." "What do you think will be the result

An increase in the number of wild men."---Milwaukea Sentinel.

Blobbs--So Miss Antique is engaged at last, ch? Who is the lucky man? Slobbs—I am. I once came within an ace of proposing toh er myself.— Philadelphia Record.

A Plausible Explanation

Tourist-And you say that this ruin dates back to the fourth century? I cannot find that it is mentioned in my "Baedeker." Guide-Perhaps you have an old edition .-- Meggendorfer Biatter,

Her First Wish,

"If you marry me you shall have everything you desire." "Everything?" "Everything?" "All right, I'll marry you; but re-member the first thing you must give me is what my heart is set on." "And what is that, my darling?" "A divorce and alimony."—Houston Press.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS. Variety of interest is the keynote of the September number of the Travel Magazine. Couling as it does between the big seasons of summer and winter nigrations it gives the publishers an opportunity to present several articles of unique interest. Gardner Richard-son tells of his experience "At Sea With the Gloucester Fishing Fleet;" Watter Prichard Eaton's good advice mout the sensons is found as usual in "A Calendar of Travel;" Clifford How-ard describes "A Dip in Great Salt take," and the sensations afforded by a sait water bath inland. "Hunting Elk and Antelope in Wyoming" is Paul Townsend's record of a recent trip in the mountains of the northwest. In "A Week End Auto Trip to Southamp-ton, Long Island," we learn about the kinds of roads to expect and the vari-oplaces along the ways of the "Auto-mobilist's Faralise." Ernest Caw-groft tells us where to go and what on a set in a limited amount of time in "A marrican Woman's German Va-ation," by Grace Isabel Colborn is the story of a summer Arcadis within the shadow of Herlin. "Motoring Through the Country of Millet and Rousseau," by J. Marchand shows how the fields of France and the forest of fontainebleau present the reality whose pictured semblance is so deat to an art-loving world.—333 Fourth

avertue, New York. The current Harper's weekly is a number of unusual and varied interest, embracing a wide range of subjects. The leading article is "The Spectre of Revolt in India," by Saint Nihal Sing of the Punjab, which sets forth the fact that India is near revolution. An English view of this government's Philippine "Fiasco" is presented by Sydney Brooks, London correspondent for Harper's Weekly. There is a de-scription of the annex, which is be-ing built to the Capitol at Washing-ton for the use of members of Con-gress, with an underground railway connecting the two buildings, by Rene Bache. Another article of interest and value is by George Walsh, "Com-bustible America." which deals with the enormous amount of money which is paid for fire protection in this coun-try every year. There are interesting news photographs, including those of Governor Hughes of New York, the young son of the king of Spain, Ed-ward M. Morgan, the new postmaster



Z. C. M. I.

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Is showing the most practical player Plano on the market.

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Hear the daily demonstratio

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able impression. New shipments are arriving daily and you will be delighted with our superb display. Many expressions of commendation have been made, by Salt Lake's leaders of fashion, regarding the beautiful styles and the reasonable prices that maintain. If you have not inspected our showing it will be well worth your while to do so. Expert fitting is a feature with us.

WHERE YOU GET THE BEST.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.

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We announce to the public that the improvements in our tailor shop are now complete and our new quarters from a point of sanitary cleanliness and convenience are not surpassed in the state. The shop is again in charge of

MR. CHAS. W. HUHL

a progressive and experienced tailor widely known in Salt Lake, who is assisted by workmen of ability,

Our line of suitings includes the best that can be purchased in eastern markets as well as from the Provo Woollen Mills.

We solicit high-grade tailor work and guarantee satisfactory service with moderate prices.

36 Main St.

The Burglar Man

DESERET EVENING NEWS WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 4 1907

¹⁶The first of these is the tendency on the part of some capitalists and corporations to disregard the laws and defy public opinion and the au-thority of the government. The other is the tendency of labor to precipi-tate strikes and lockouts on the slight-est proceeding or on perspectively. est provocation or on no provocation at all.

These tendencies are apparent in other localities much more than in Utah, yet they have an effect on Utah and on conditions here. Whenever and wherever the first tendency is seen. I think it should be promptly and severely met. For the sake of the neople and the property and adpeople and the prosperity and ad-vancement of several states, the gov-erament cannot afford to allow these violations of the law to continue. Their attitude is a constant menace to prace and prosperity. "The second condition is equally un-

"The second condition is equally un-fortunate. It is now generally under-stood that a strike means a loss to the laborer, the employer, and the public, and a gain to no one. The more general the strike, the greater and more widespread the loss. Strikes have well been called a symptom of prosperity and a forerunner of disas-ter.

This attitude of some capitalists This attribute of some capitalists and of some labor unloss then is the orly possible hindrance to financial progress and prosperity in Utah. With the buildings, railroads, roctamation projects, colonization, arid farms, manufacturing enterprises, mines, mills, amsiturs, etc., already here or constants. mills simulars, etc., already note or projected, I see no reason except those most hopeful feeling. I reast we shall be wise enough not to desiroy these prospects by strife and selfishness."

The evening edition of the "Knocker" quoted and commented as follown:

" "The other is the tendency of labor to precipitate strikes and lockouts on to precipitate strikes and lockouts on the slightest provocation or on no provocation at all. These tendencies are apparent in other localities much more than in Utah, yet they have an effect on Utah and on conditions here. Whenever and wherever the first tendency is seen, I think it should be promptly and severely met. Por-the sake of the people and the pros-perity and advancement of several states the government earnot afford states, the government cannot afford to allow these violations of the law to continue. Their attitude is a con-

stant menace to peace and prosperity." "Of course there was no excuse for this attack on labor. It simply shows the bent of the man's mind."

The Governor is talking of "the first tendency," the tendency of capitalists to disregard the laws. The sheet that quotes him says he is attacking labor. That is the way in which some of the alleged journalists with which this community has been cursed for many years, are juggling with facts in order to deceive their dupes

There is a serious aspect to this nofarious work. The sydent purpose is to array one class against another. But its gifts. this is dangerous. Those traitors have generally confined themselves to the task of keeping non-"Mormons" on the war path, by telling all manner of falsehoods; now they seem to have concluded to make organized labor the victim of their exploits, so as to for ment baid by a German professor

in the total yield. The following table shows the value of the farm products of this country from the year 1880 to the present, the last being only an estimate.

Years. 1850 \$2,212,000,000 1890 2,466,000,000 1900 4,717,000,000 1996 6,794,000,000 1907*7,000,000,000 Commenting on this the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, Md., says:

ers' Record of Baltimore, Md., says: "These figures bring out several re-markable facts. Between 1880 and 1890 there was a gain in the value of farm product of only \$254,000,000. Between 1890 and 1990 there was a gain of almost exactly ten 'imes as much, or \$2,250.-000,000. But possibly the most strik-ing fact in this remarkable exhibit of increasing prosperity of the farmers is that the gain in tho last seven years between 1900 and 1907 of \$2,253,000,000 is only 9 per cent, less than the total gain of 20 years between 1880 and 1909. The increase in the last seven years of \$2,-283,000,000 is a gain of nearly 50 per years is almost equal to the total val-ue of the farm products of the country in 1898. In the latter year the per cap-ta production of all engaged in agri-outure was \$257 almost exactly the a production of all engaged in agri-liture was \$287, almost exactly the one as in 1880, while at the present f all engaged in

ime the per capita of a scriculture is about \$600. der these remarkable conditions an readily understand the wonder

"Under these remarkable conditions we can readily underwinnd the wonder-ful charge which has taken place in the financial condition of the farmers of the guarcial condition of the farmers of the endire country. Hurdoned as the west was 10 years are with farm mori-gares, and as the south was until 1992 or 1993, both sections are now to a very args extent free from such indebted-ress, the aggregate of farm loans prob-elses, the aggregate of farm loans prob-elses is seen not only in the poying off of indebreds of millions of farm morigares and in the building of better homes, but also in the heavy deposits in the country hanks throughout the west and outh. Every banks in all the agri-out argings of the country has been noressed during the past faw years eith the great increase in the deposits of farmers, and in many portions of the outh a large proportion of the deposits of farmers, and in many portions of the outh a large may be the anti-corpara-lon legislation of the day, for the sountry to again sink into the deposits of panieky fines such as we have had a the Dast." the nest.

It is clear enough that Providence is bestowing its gifts with bountiful hands upon this nation. If had times come, it is not because nature withholds

CARNEGIE TALKS FEDERATION.

Mr. Carnagie ought to get a medal of some kind for his ardent tribute to the German Kaiser, unless the compliment rebellion among workingmen to President Roosevelt wipes out the best portrayals and the power of his

country insists that it is time to call a halt. Then why not call it? Perhaps no one would listen.

The Ogden choir sang the "Irrigation Ode" at Sacramento and then Vice President Fairbanks sang the choir's praise. And all Utah joins in the chorus.

Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson thinks the country should have eight hundred battleships. The country long since ceased to take any notice of what hel says.

If the Chicago & Alton was promised immunity for furnishing evidence in the sult against the Standard Oil company for accepting rebates, the promise should be scrupulously kept.

At Denver Secretary Taft said that "the combination of wealth to decrease the cost of living is legitimate." True, but did he ever know of an instance where wealth combined to decrease the cost of living?

A six-year-old child was fined two dollars by the police court at Trenton, N. J., for stealing a cent's worth of kindling wood. Had that same child stolen an extensive tract of government timber land it never would have been molested or made afraid.



New York Evening Post. We cannot trace here in detail the ca-reer which followed. Mr. Manafield, al-though an intelligent, original, attrac-tive, and popular performer, was not, except in a pather narrow range of ec-centric parts, a great or even a remark-able actor. His intense egoism ren-dered his innomiant of all removed or except in a picture matrice single or area parts, a ble actor. His intense egoism ren-dered him impatient of all reproof or instruction, and after his first triumph as Chevrial it never seeins to have oc-curred to him that there could be any-thing further for him to learn in the way of acting. As a natural conse-quence, he seen became the victim of confirmed mainerisms and never, ap-parently, exerted himself in the least to yell his own individual personality be-neath that of an assumed character. No matter what part he was playing, in voice, gesture, earliage, and walk, he was always unmistably Elebard Mansfield. It is only fair to add that in the tricks of stage disguise he was an adept, and it was only when he spoke ar moved that his identify was be-trayed. trayed.

Pittsburg Gazoffe Times.

Fittaburg Gazefte Times. Personally, Mr. Mansfield was a man of peculiar occentricities. Added to a maturally brueque manner was a dis-position to take full advantage of the interties usually granted to the artistic temperament. To those who intervised him and within the circle of his htl-mates he was a gradious and charm-ing companion. The American stage has lost one of its most active and al-luring figures. He was a restless pro-ducer, and allowed some of the ratrow rules of stage commercialism to hamp-er him. In this respect his loss will be preparable, while the genius of his best portrayals and the power of his



