

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 17, 1909.

## THE CASE AGAINST GOMPERS.

The labor leaders who refuse to order a general strike as a protest against the decision of the Supreme Court in the case against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, are taking a wise stand and are acting in the best interests of the organization they represent, as well as the general public. For, no matter what the merits of the controversy may be, the innocent party should not be made to suffer for it, as is the case inevitably, when strikes on a large scale are ordered.

The point at issue is whether a court injunction is binding. A court had issued an injunction against placing a certain St. Louis firm in the "we do not patronize" list. The Labor Federation, on the advice of its leaders, violated this court order by continuing to publish the list with the name of the firm upon it. The ground taken was that the lower court had violated the Constitution by issuing the injunction. The matter was then brought to a higher court by the prosecution, and a decision was obtained sentencing the officials of the Federation to imprisonment for contempt of court.

The defendants appealed, and on Nov. 3 the United States District Court of Appeals at Washington handed down a decision confirming the sentence. By this decision the constitutional right to blacklist a business firm was not considered. The court merely argued that when an injunction had been issued it must be obeyed. "If," says the court, "an organization of citizens, however large, may disobey the mandates of the court, the same reasoning would render them subject to individual defiance. Both are subject to the law and neither is above it. If a citizen, though he may honestly believe that his rights have been invaded, may elect when and to what extent he will obey the mandates of the court, and the requirements of the law as interpreted by the court, instead of pursuing the orderly course of appeal, not only the courts but government itself would be reduced to a state of anarchy."

The attorneys for the defendants asked for a stay, but even this was denied by the court of appeals. Mr. Gompers some time ago declared that he "cannot surrender constitutionally guaranteed rights because a judge issues an injunction invading and denying these rights." If he must go to jail, he said, he will accept his punishment with the consciousness that other men have in the past been compelled to suffer in defense of justice and right in the cause of humanity and the maintenance of human liberty. "We will fight to the last ditch and then beyond that."

These are brave words and give evidence of sincerity. But it seems to us that the far better way would have been to obey the injunction and then ask the court to pass upon the question of constitutionality. In the meantime we hope the pardoning power will intervene in behalf of the defendants, for this country cannot afford to send to prison men who are not criminals in any sense of the word, while scoreless fill offices of honor and trust.

## FARM AND HOME INSTITUTIONS.

A number of Agricultural College professors have just begun their annual tour to give instruction to farmers and housekeepers throughout the State. The movement is important. The results should be equally significant.

The announcement says that last year a careful count of the visitors who attended the institutes showed a total of 28,000, and it is believed this attendance will be increased at the meetings to be held before the holidays this year.

We believe that these farming institutes should be generally attended by those engaged in agricultural pursuits, also by those whose duties include the care and management of homes.

Women need instruction in home science quite as much as men need training in scientific agriculture. Indeed, it was the desire of housekeepers to learn home sanitary science and household economies that led to the establishment of the women's schools as part of the general farm institute work.

The household topics discussed at these meetings should, we think, be made to include, if they do not already do so, subjects relating to the selection and preparation of food, the furnishing and beautifying of the home, sanitary science, and the teaching and education of children.

This last topic is one in which specialists in the teaching and training of youth must be called in to give assistance; we are pleased to note the name of one of this class, State Reg. Nelson, on the program.

Our general educator, however, can scarcely fit the bill, and specialists in pedagogy and what President Jordan aptly terms the care and culture of men should likewise be called in to give aid in these or in similar institutes to be established by law.

The successful teaching of the child is the special theme of the Sunday school departments recently organized, under the name of parents' classes, and it is found that professors of pedagogy and others of unusual success in the art of child management give to the

teachers of these classes the most suggestive and helpful aid. And important as is the increase in the quality and quantity of wheat or hops per acre, still more important to the country are the health and the mental and moral well being of the young people who are expected to raise these larger crops.

The last fact mentioned shows that the help of physicians will be needed for advice upon health and food topics and upon sanitary living in general. But since the mental and spiritual health of the future citizen is in no way less important as an element of manhood and womanhood than is the quality of the work or the quantity of the crops they raise, it will be seen that the moral and spiritual forces of the community should be enlisted in the same service.

In other words this institute work, to be most effective, cannot be confined merely to approved methods of agriculture. It must include some of the more general training of youth, and is therefore a large undertaking, which it will pay the people to encourage.

Institutes for women, according to a bulletin on the subject issued by the Department of Agriculture, are advancing rapidly. In 1908, twenty-one states maintained women's institutes and seven others had women lecturers on their regular force. There was a total of 132 meetings for country women held.

It is believed by the writer of the bulletin that the institutes will do much to pave the way for introducing domestic science and household art into the schools of the country.

While the men learn to quadruple the crops the girls are learning to reduce the cost of living almost one-half. In the fields and orchards the farmer creates new cereals and trees; in the kitchen the woman will create new and nutritious foods without the use of eggs, butter and high priced meats. As the young men eliminate gullied hillsides by systematic tree planting, the young women will eliminate waste in the home by studying textiles and by systematic buying to build up their wardrobes one season at a time.

A large institute is planned for the Omaha National Corn Exposition to be held after the season's crops have been gathered. In it, under Jessica E. Besack of Columbia University, about six hundred girls may work about their ranges to secure actual experience in practical scientific cooking. In a big sewing room they may see the results of painstaking study of domestic art, exhibits of women's wardrobes, complete, attractive, yet built up by patient and intelligent planning covering a period of years and reducing the expenditure for dress to the minimum.

To eliminate waste in cooking and table fare, to make many things without eggs or butter, to make palatable dishes from cheap cuts of meat, to sew on buttons so that the thread instead of the cloth shall bear the strain, to learn to darn and patch with artistic skill and speed—these are declared to be some of the objects of this institute school for women, which is to cost practically nothing to those who take it.

It is moreover, positively entertaining to note that the projectors of this feature of the Exposition claim that it will be the forerunner of a general movement which will have for its object the dignifying of housework and the keeping of young women on the farms. "They will rush into the kitchen," the promoters say, "instead of into the office. False ideas of housework have drawn young women into the cities. They have been 'genius stricken' or have conceived the idea that they were created for better things, than to cook and sew, and so have 'mapped out' careers for themselves. They went to the city; the neighbors say—and there the history ends abruptly."

We hope that the aims of the Omaha school may be in some substantial degree realized. We also hope that our own state farmers' institute work may eventually be broad enough in scope and well enough patronized by the people to make actual that general uplifting of the younger people, of which we have spoken, as well as the more immediate of this traveling school.

## FAMINE IS PLENTY.

The corn crop of the country is now estimated at 2,767,314,000 bushels, which is about 100,000,000 bushels more than last year's yield, and the largest ever recorded, except in 1906, when we had 160,000,000 bushels more than this year. The wheat crop has also reached, very nearly, the top figure, and the potato crop is estimated at 367,473,000 bushels, against 278,995,000 bushels last year. There is an abundance of food in the country. There is no scarcity of provisions, though famine prices prevail in some parts.

The World, referring to conditions in New York, says, "Nine-cent milk, it is reported, will soon be followed by 50-cent butter. Fresh eggs are already a real luxury. Meats, poultry and most of the common vegetables are inordinately high. Fruit is out of all reason considering the prices received by the growers for their products. An extra cent or two has been tacked on here and tacked on there, by the common carriers, and the middlemen, and the retailers, until the total of their exactions represents a considerable part of the daily earnings of the clerk and the laborer." And it is the same here. Only, the carriers and dealers are not responsible for the prices. They have but followed a general law of necessity, to meet the exactions of the existing conditions.

When high prices are under discussion the extravagance and corruption of governments must be considered. It costs immensely to maintain incompetent officials and dishonest grafters. The people that employ engineers who commit hundred-thousand-dollar blunders, must pay for those blunders. Those who give a contractor \$17,000 more for a piece of pavement than it is worth, must pay for it. Those who elect men for office who look upon the people's taxes as legitimate "spoils," must pay for their folly. The

cost of extravagance and graft in municipal affairs is added to the cost of what the people eat and drink; their clothing, their amusements, etc. That is how it is paid. The producer and dealer collects the money from the consumer. The latter pays the entire cost.

The worst of it is that, as the cost of living mounts toward the sky, the standard of living of the poor is necessarily lowered. They must go without many of the necessities of life, no matter how abundant they may be. Fraud and adulterations are also encouraged by high prices.

Give the tax collector his due.

No thought was ever so bitter as uncoated quinine.

The foundation of social hygiene is soap and water.

After life's fitful fever, Warrier sleeps well in the county jail.

Thanksgiving having been proclaimed, let the turkeys tremble.

A successful architect makes and carries out more plans than any one else.

The man who wants little here below is usually willing to compromise on something less.

Boasting and building are far from being the same things. Both are good in their places.

The man who loves glory always wants to hear the tinkling symbol and sounding brass.

With most people the more promise means the less performance; or performance long delayed.

The woman suffrage movement may

## NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

### THE YEAR'S WORK THAT BLAINE DESTROYED.

By E. J. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards's notebook, and in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, gathered from the men who made the news—the history—or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions to the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

A housemaid, "in search of kindling to light her fire withal," burned to ashes the original manuscript of Carlyle's "French Revolution," and its author "sat down to his desk once more." What lover of the creator of "Sartor Resartus" does not know the story and has not marvelled at it? But how many of the admirers of James G. Blaine know that the original manuscript of his first volume of his great work, to which he gave the title "Twenty Years of Congress," also was destroyed before it could be put in print?

The story was told recently by Senator Chauncey M. Depew during the course of a conversation with a friend, in which the point was made by an ardent Blaine admirer that the "Plumed Knight" has a master in the use of the English language on the printed page.

"That reminds me," said the Senator, "of a very impressive experience I had with Mr. Blaine a year or so after he had retired from the office of Secretary of State in President Arthur's cabinet in December of the same year that Garfield was shot."

"Shortly after his sudden retirement to civil life, I had been told that Blaine was to be seen in the Congressional Library every morning, searching among the archives, and that he was contemplating some sort of literary work. I had asked him if the report was true, and he had replied that for the first time in a quarter of a century he was at leisure and was inclined to set down in narrative form his experiences in public life in Washington. I became greatly interested in the plan and from time to time encouraged Mr. Blaine to push it through to completion."

"Well, a year or so after Mr. Blaine had first told me that he thought of writing a record of men and events with which he was familiar as a member of Congress for twenty years, I called upon him one morning. I saw that he was depressed, considerably so, and asked him if he were ill."

"No," he said, "No, I am not ill, but

## BETTING AND GAMBLING.

Springfield Republican.

The doctrine that betting and gambling are as different as right and wrong now has the sanction of the New York court of appeals. To bot is no crime; to gamble is an indictable offense. The unfortunate court was won by who excused her sin in having an illegitimate child on the ground that "it was such a little one" may have had logic on her side, after all, if the reasoning of the New York courts is morally sound. For everything seems to depend upon the amount and extent of the operations in deciding whether you are betting and therefore innocent of crime, or are gambling and therefore subject to prosecution and punishment.

## THE WAR ON GRAFT.

Los Angeles Express.

Says Francis J. Henry: "The first battle for equality before the law has been fought and lost, but the war against graft will continue to be waged."

"San Francisco has received a sad blow and the cause of equality before the law a great setback, but of good cheer and take fresh courage."

"Let us all tonight firmly resolve that we will continue the battle for equality before the law with unabated vigor until success has crowned our efforts."

"There never should have been any doubt in any honest mind as to the reasons that prompted Speckle and Henry to break up the vicious lawless municipal plunderers that existed under the Schmitz-Ruef regime. Such doubt as did exist ought, however, to be dissipated by the determination of these graft fighters to go on with the work of civic reform with undiminished hope and earnestness."

## THE MERRIAM COMMISSION.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The Merriam commission has secured "a small staff of investigators to assist in a more careful study of the expenditures of the various departments of the city government. Though this staff is small the work is large, and it is of immense importance to the city. Any business institution may become a house of horrors, and it is no secret that the public business is no exempt. In fact, it is fair to assume, putting aside all thought of stealing and gross corruption, that the city government of the ordinary administration of public affairs would result inevitably in lax methods, in shrewdness, in a number of grafts, and in a few large-scale swindlers. And we actually have the testimony of the highest city official that

be slow but it is sure. It may halt but it never goes backward."

It is said there is no gambling in Wall street. Simply a case of the rose smelling as sweet under another name.

A billion dollar steel trust; a billion dollar copper trust; a billion dollar telegraph trust. Let the next one be a trillion dollar trust.

Leader Murphy says that the people of New York were responsible for the recent defeat of Tammany. Which shows that his hindsight is better than his foresight.

Lord Lansdowne will lead the plunge that is to end in the crossing of the Rubicon. He has given notice in the house of lords that he will move the rejection of the budget.

Perhaps the people themselves are quite as much interested in the conservation of the natural resources of the country as are those who are continually talking about their conservation.

Gifford Pinchot wants the President to take a more definite stand on the controversy between himself and Secretary Ballinger. The chief forester should not forget that sometimes it is wise to let well enough alone.

The American Federation of Labor could do no more foolish and suicidal thing than to order a two-weeks strike of all its members as a protest against the imprisonment for contempt of court of Messrs Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell. If there shall eventually be imprisonment, such a strike would be wholesale and profound contempt of all law. There is no likelihood of it being called, for the cooler and wiser heads of the Federation will control in this matter. Nor is it at all likely that the very men most concerned would consent to it.

## OPHREUM THEATRE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.

MATINEE TODAY 2:15

EVERY EVENING, 8:15

Edna Aug. Big City Quartette.

Henry Clive assisted by Miss Mat

Ferrill Brothers, Walter Lewis.

Matinee Prices—5c, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Night Prices—5c, 10c, 25c, 50c.

## COLONIAL

TONIGHT,

The Big Success.

## THE SPOILERS

Prices—5c, 10c, 25c, 50c. Matinee

Wednesday and Saturday. All seats

reserved, 5c and 10c.

Next Week:

"THE GIRL QUESTION."

## The Grand

Salt Lake's Most Popular Playhouse.

TONIGHT,

Henry Miller's Famous Heart-Gripping Story of Arizona.

## "THE GREAT DIVIDE"

Walter McCullough as Stephen

Ghent, and Miss Blanche Douglas as

Ruth Jordan, and all the old Grand

favorites.

Regular Prices—Evenings, 25c, 50c,

50c, Matinee, Wednesday and Sat-

urday, 25c, 50c.

Next Week—"Brown of Harvard."

## BUNGALOW

Matinee Every Day Excepting Thurs-

day and Monday, 2:30.

TONIGHT,

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Three White Kohns

5 Other Acts—5

Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.

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and fellow guest, but I had always supposed that it was the other way about—that the large women married the small men."—Youth's Companion.

Tonny Tuff seemed particularly obtuse that morning, but "dear teacher" was determined to make him understand. "You say you own a dog, Tonny," she said. "Then you have a quadruped, don't you see?"

"No'm," replied Tonny. "But I explained to you a moment ago that any animal with four legs was a quadruped."

"Yes'm, but Buster lost one of his'n fightin' a trolley car," Catholic Standard and Times.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE

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nal Johnny Hicks, in "The Time, The

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Music by A. Baldwin Sloane

GIRLS—FUN—SONGS.

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