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SALT LAKE CITY - NOV. 19, 1907.

THE NEW STATE.

Oklahoma is cordially welcomed into the Union of States. The President signed the bill making Oklahoma and Indian Territory one State, and the flag has, consequently, another brilliant star added to its glorious constellation.

The struggle for statehood for the new state has been long and complicated through an effort at passing an omnibus bill including Arizona and New Mexico. In 1903 the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory in convention assembled expressed their willingness to enter jointly, while the people of Arizona, as soon as they learned that there was a plan for consolidation with New Mexico, passed resolutions against joint statehood. The omnibus bill providing for separate statehood for the four Territories was defeated in the Fifty-seventh Congress without coming to a vote. The following year, the Hamilton bill, providing for joint statehood of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Arizona and New Mexico, made its appearance. It was the result of a compromise reached in the House Committee on Territories. This was passed by the House after a brief debate. The Senate passed an amendment providing that Arizona and New Mexico should be given an opportunity to vote on the rejection or acceptance of the joint proposition. And so it went from year to year from session to session.

It is strange that the entrance to the Union should be made so difficult to every Territory that respectfully asks for admittance, considering that the aim of Territorial government is education in self-government. Selfish interests are clearly seen in such struggles. Territorial officials and beneficiaries are slow to give up their positions and advantages, and so it happens that though a Territory may be ever so well qualified for statehood, it is kept out of the Union, in the interest of personal benefits. Then, again, members of the National Legislature are sometimes afraid of admitting "too many" to the legislative chambers, as if there could be too many patriotic, good citizens in the council chambers of any nation. Of course, if they are supposed to go there as the representatives of factional or sectional, or personal interests, a few are too many. But if they meet to consider the welfare of the country, the more the better.

The new State comes to the Union well equipped for the position. She will be well represented in Congress. Her state government will be equal to the task before it. Her schools, churches, and other institutions are abreast of those of other states. We hope Arizona and New Mexico, too, will soon have the privilege of statehood. There is no valid reason for keeping them as territories any longer.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The congress of Central American republics, under the auspices of it were of the United States and Mexico, should result in a better understanding between those little states. The minister representing Nicaragua in Mexico has said that the President of his country is in favor of a Central American federation. This, it is said, has caused some surprise, because he has been regarded as opposed to union. His influence should go far toward the attainment of this desirable end.

The republics in that part of the continent are Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, but all of them do not cover more than 200,000 square miles, and the total population is only about 4,125,000. The country has a genial climate, varying with the altitude, and it is rich in resources, but these have not been developed to any considerable extent, owing to the curse of internal strife and contention. The presidents of these republics have very often acted as dictators instead of representatives of the people. They have very often reached the office through successful revolutions, instead of the ballot, and their aim has sometimes been to enrich themselves and their followers.

In this regard they may not be worse than some politicians in our own Republic, who manipulate elections with a view to obtaining offices and graft, but the effect of substituting brutal force for the force of the ballot is, nevertheless, visible in the undesirable conditions obtaining in Central America. A government without stability is very little better than complete anarchy.

These republics should go together and unite their resources and their strength. In remote antiquity, we have reason to believe, Central America formed a great and influential empire, and there is no reason why those republics, united, should not again play an important role on the world's stage, when the new commercial highway is opened for traffic and Europe and Asia join hands across the Isthmus.

FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress will convene at the New Willard, Washington, on December 1, 2 and 3, and will, it is thought, be of the utmost importance. It is the second session since the reorganization of the Congress, and will, we are told, be memorable from the fact that it will give official stamp to the fact that it

was brought into existence for the purpose of advocating a broad national policy with reference to inland waterways and harbor improvements, but committed to no special project.

Those interested in this gathering claim that representatives of all classes of trades and industries are now attracted toward this congress, and that opposition to the improvement of the inland waterways and harbors has disappeared. The country, they claim, has come to recognition of the fact that there is no possible hostility between the inland waterway and the railway, but that between the two there is nothing but healthy competition. That fact was given strong public recognition in the report of the special committee of the French Chamber of Deputies in 1901 in the statement that "Where transportation by water and by rail are both available, they complement each other, the one transporting the heavy materials, the low cost of which is an indispensable condition to the vitality of industries which, in their turn, attract the traffic of the railways."

The development of transportation facilities is certainly the most important problem before any country with an expanding trade. European countries have found it necessary to spend large sums on rivers and harbors, in addition to railroad building. That there is need of a similar policy here, appears probable from the fact that the yearly traffic is increasing almost beyond the carrying capacity of the transportation companies.

The delegates to this congress, we understand, will be representative of states, of cities, of commercial, industrial organizations and financial organizations, from associations devoted to river and harbor improvement and from the official bodies of the United States government.

LIFE AND DEATH.

The problem of prolonging human life far beyond the usual limits has always been fascinating to a certain class of thinkers. A few have claimed to have solved it. Others have lived happy in the hope of finding the solution some day.

Only recently an English biologist asserted that there is no reason why man should not attain to the age of 500 years. He had an acid by which he thought this could be accomplished. Others have found in music a curative of all ills. This was the assertion of a Boston lady some time ago. She regarded different kinds of music as remedies against various diseases.

The latest in this direction is the assertion that electricity will prolong life. Andrew McConnell, now a resident of Washington, D. C., makes this claim, and adds that he has proved it in his own person and upon his friends.

As explained by the Washington Herald, the theory of Mr. McConnell is that life is nothing more or less than the electrical forces inherent in the human organism; that the man or woman who understands these forces and knows how to preserve and augment them, can not only enjoy health, but can put off dissolution for many years. As the life forces begin to ebb, he says, one may, by breathing the nation of his intelligence, replenish the supply, keeping his reserve battery in such condition that he will not be susceptible to the fatigue and physical breakdowns which usually accompany a too strenuous application to the duties of life as it is now lived.

The gentleman is quoted as follows:

"My tests have proven that all disease is curable. Medical science regards many conditions as incurable. This is because medicine has no way to increase the vital production. The four principles of medicine are: Antitoxins to kill germs; purgatives, to take out accumulated waste poisons; sedatives, to allay intense pain, and stimulation, to draw upon the reserve forces and increase the action of the vital organs. Until one can overcome an acute or dangerous attack. This stimulation, like whipping the horse, does not produce more vital power, but draws upon the reserve forces for the immediate need. This, while necessary in acute disease, is an injury in all chronic trouble, as it weakens after the stimulation."

Having arrived at this conclusion, he set about to discover the vital force, and finally he found it, he says, in electricity. He continues:

"I found that the body has every principle of the Volta battery, that every life produces electricity, that the muscular movement is from the contraction of electricity, that the brain and nerves are an electrical system, and in numerous indisputable ways I can show that the vital power in man, plant and animal, is electricity. My investigations in human electricity may be described as a new correlation of the things we have known. A system of harnessing the forces accepted into practical results. For ten years I was an invalid, though I knew all the principles involved, simply because I did not have them harnessed into a pure, that working form. I had had my reserve knowledge of how to correct it. I would have cured myself in ten days' time. It only requires a little education and training for one to get the control of his life forces sufficient to cure himself or lengthen his life."

It may be thought, perhaps, that research in the field of life and death is a waste of time, but we have every reason to believe that human life will finally be prolonged until the age of man becomes like the age of trees. If so, the subject of longevity must be one of legitimate study, and one which promises wonderful results to the intelligent student.

It may be remarked that progress of civilization has already resulted in a decrease in mortality. In Russia the deaths have been reduced in five years from 55 per 1,000 to 31. In England the decrease was from 16.7 to 10.5. In Germany and France, from 22 to 19.5. If the study of the laws of hygiene have brought about such results in a few years, it is not unreasonable to expect further wonderful discoveries.

PIETY ON COINS.

Our country will readily endorse the statement of a Boston minister, who says it is a waste of time to discuss the question whether it is right or wrong to circulate the piety motto, "In God we trust," from our coinage. Of course, the words can be left out of the design, but that does not in any way affect the presence, or absence, of piety from the human affairs in which

money plays a part. Some people have complained about the omission of the name of the Deity from the Constitution. They do not reflect that His name is clearly written in that Document, as it is in the heavens above, or the earth below; in mountains and vales, in the ocean waves, in the sand on the beach, in the flowers, and in the pages of human history. It is visible everywhere. Man cannot eliminate it from anything, if not from his own soul, through acts of sin.

It was a pious thought that suggested the inscription of the name of God on our gold coins, but it is doubtful whether the object of it has been obtained. In past ages it was found necessary to guard against a too frequent repetition of the sacred name, lest profanity should result. One name of the Deity was never pronounced by the Hebrew reader of the Scriptures, but another was substituted wherever it occurred. The seldom of this is easily understood by anyone who has any knowledge of human nature. And in analogy with this ancient custom, the omission of the name of God from our gold coins may be accepted as an act of reverence for a sacred name. No one whose heart is right will put his trust in "gold." And if the heart is not right, a pious motto will not regenerate it.

French gold doesn't propose to take French leave.

In Washington, Oklahoma will be a forty-sixth star performer.

Even the Kaiser is beginning to think that the King can do no wrong.

If you can't budge the currency of course you can't move the crops.

The Panama bonds and certificates of indebtedness plan is an expedient, not a solution.

What the finances of the country need is a little more of the simple and a little less of the strenuous life.

"Money makes the scare go," says the Detroit Free Press. Just the reverse. The scare makes the money go.

The Panama plan may yet become as famous as the Panama conference. And confer much more good on mankind.

Secretary Taft's plans for his return have been changed so many times that people have ceased to guess on them.

Professor Gunkel of the University of Berlin says that the Bible poems are just old songs. All the same, there are none better.

The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street is bringing the gold out of her stocking and pouring it into Miss Columbia's lap in a way that commands admiration.

A man who would not lift a finger to secure a nomination for President of the United States can scarcely expect the people to lift his finger for him.

Count Okuma seems to be the great oriental firebrand. Seemingly he seeks to start a great conflagration. If he does, Japan might be the greatest sufferer.

The middles have been forbidden to surrender their overcoats for the protection of their women friends. They wouldn't even be allowed to place the mantle of charity over their shoulders.

The professional and business Italians of Chicago have formed a White Hand society to wipe out the Black Hand society. There probably will be some red handed work before the matter is settled.

"What is most needed just now is that our citizens should realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are, and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create a stringency by hoarding their savings instead of trusting perfectly sound banks," says President Roosevelt. Whatever of panic there is was not caused by the people hoarding their savings. It is pretty generally conceded that it was the failure of the Knickerbocker Trust company that started the ball rolling, though no one pretends that that concern was the cause of the general condition of affairs that made a monetary stringency all over the country possible. Panics of all kinds are usually foolish and thoughtless, and it is that fact which makes them so dangerous.

IN THE LIGHT.

New York Evening Post.

A few more speeches like the one the Kaiser delivered yesterday at the Guildhall in London would go far towards removing the feelings of mistrust and anxiety with which, as William II. is accustomed to complain, the world regards the German empire and its ruler. "My aim is, above all, the maintenance of peace," he declared. "History I venture to hope, will do me justice. In that I have pursued this aim unswervingly ever since. The result prop and base for the peace of the world is the maintenance of the good relations between our two countries, and I will further strengthen them as far as lies in my power." The words ring true, and history, with, after all, judges, not motives, but concrete results, will not deny that the head of the most powerful nation on the continent, who for twenty years has kept his sword in its sheath, is entitled to be known as a friend of peace. It is all the more unfortunate, therefore, that a consistently over-rhetorical style and frequent dramatic indiscretions should have saddled the Kaiser with the reputation of an alarmist and a mischief-maker.

GIVE THE PEOPLE TIME ENOUGH.

New Orleans Picayune.

The main desideratum now is to bring back all hoarded funds into the customary channels of circulation and to increase the money tied up in the crops by the marketing of such products as cotton, sugar, grain, provisions, copper and metals generally. All these things are in demand for export as well as for home consumption, and the more rapidly they are marketed the greater will be the relief that the money market will receive. Every energy should therefore be directed toward removing all obstacles to the prompt moving of the staple crops. Such money as may be required for that purpose should be

provided even if speculation and industrial development should have to be sidetracked for the time being. The crops and the production of the mines will alone provide the additional funds that are needed and bring about from abroad, hence nothing should be permitted to interfere with the marketing of these products as speedily as the world will absorb them.

THE KAISER FOR PEACE.

Macmillan's Bee.

An organization of New York newspaper men known as "The Pioneers" gave a supper recently in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of David Belasco's advent in that city as playwright and theatrical manager. When the guest of the occasion rose to speak theatrical effects of thunder and lightning were created, the room was darkened, and a spot light was kept turned on him as long as he was on his feet. What could have been more appropriate than that spot light? Belasco was never known to dodge the place of publicity. He basked in it, in the sunshine of popular attention.

JUST FOR FUN.

Mamma—Charles, your conduct is just dreadful. Why do you act so naughty?

Charles (age 5)—Oh, I guess I'm because I'm too little to know any better.—Chicago News.

Not a Heretic.

"Do you believe in alvinism?"
"No, I don't; I'm a hardshell Baptist."—Baltimore American.

Again or Yet?

Father—Is that your man here again?
Daughter—No, pa, it's all the same call.—Harper's Bazar.

Well Equipped.

The bishop of London says there are no parter cars in the American church. Maybe not, but nearly all the churches have sleepers in 'em.—Florida Times-Union.

Trouble Ahead.

"Yes," said Marryat, "I'm pretty busy these days. Getting ready for my wedding, you know."
"Ah!" remarked Henpeck, "that's a reminder of what Washington said."
"What's that?"
"In times of peace prepare for war."—Philadelphia Press.

Getting His Rights.

"The meekness man I ever knew," said Mark Twain, "lived in Hannibal. He sold his son-in-law the half of a very fine cow, and then refused to share the milk with the young fellow, on the ground that he had only sold him the front half. The son-in-law was also compelled to provide all the cow's fodder and to carry water to her twice a day. Finally the cow butted the old man through a barn door with \$50 damages."—Washington Star.

Had to Keep Ideas.

"Why don't you get married?"
"Oh! It would be absolutely fatal to my literary work."
"What do you write?"
"Love stories."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.

Tonight and Tomorrow Night.

Saturday Matinee.

JACOB LITTE'S BIG NEW

IN OLD KENTUCKY

BY C. T. DAZEY.

50—Rolling Kentucky Horses—50

6—Thoroughbred Kentucky Horses—6

The Pickering Brass Band

The Greatest of All Horse Races.

Prices—20c to \$1.00. Box seats \$1.50

Matinee—Children 25c; Adults 50c, to

admission of the house.

Friday—Benefit of James Gibson.

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Black Silk Sale Continues Throughout Week at Z. C. M. I.

Our stock reducing sale of BLACK SILK will continue during remainder of this week. 3,000 yards of silk taken from our regular stock are placed on sale. It is the same kind of silk we have carried and sold over the counter daily for two years past. Of beautiful lustre and extra fine finish, 26 in., 31 in. and 36 in. wide. Sells regularly at \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard. For . . . **\$1.00**

EMBROIDERIES Edgings, Insertions

Swisses, Nainsook and Cambric, in strips ranging from 3 to 6 3/4 yards long, excellent values at their regular price, placed on sale at

HALF PRICE

CORSET COVER EMBROIDERIES

Fine qualities and beautiful designs; at the present price of Embroideries these are extraordinary bargains. Up to 50c values at

29c A YARD

Z. C. M. I.

WHERE YOU GET THE BEST

Z. C. M. I.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Good Weather

To lay in a supply of WHITE PINE TAR. "Fine for colds."

Now is the time to come in and pick out a Xmas Presents.

WILLES - HORNE DRUG CO.,

News Building. Both Phones 374.

Can Now Fill Orders Promptly

CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.

"At the Sign of the Peacock."

Phones 2600. 55 S. Main.

The PRACTICAL EDUCATION

To secure the right results in life, begin by adding to your store of practical knowledge. The training offered by the L. D. S. Business College Night School meets the demand of the times. It prepares young people to do the work the world wants done. From the Business College to the business office is only a step. You may register any Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, between 1 and 2 p. m. Tuition for the full course is \$4.00 per month.

Am—Or—Ou

This new powerful reconstructive tonic, revivifies the blood, supports the heart, has no equal for nervous prostration, brain exhaustion, neurasthenia, and all kinds of mental and physical debility. One trial will convince, sent to any address \$1.00, sold only by the western agents.

ANSTEE-BRICE DRUG CO
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To the well groomed man or woman the name of

"Kleanwell"

Means a lot. It is the name of one of the most delightful of modern toilet requisites, the Kleanwell Rubber Sponge, which in various sizes and prices from 25 cents up is for sale by us. A durable sanitary sponge, having a pleasant friction-indispensable if once used.

"SCHRAMMS"

Where the cure stops.

CUTLER'S

We will allow 5 per cent premium on cash and Cashiers' Checks for the NEXT TWO WEEKS.

PRICES FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION!

Men's Heavy Blue Flannel Shirts	 \$1.00
Men's Heavy Work Shirts	 \$1.00
Men's Heavy Cotton Undershirts	50
Men's Heavy Cotton Drawers	50
Men's Hosiery (Heavy)	25
Ladies' Union Suits	25