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LABOR DAY.

Organized labor celebrates today its annual holiday. The year has been a prosperous one, especially for mechanics in any of the building lines, while none of the trades have suffered any serious reverses. High wages have been the rule, and lack of employment has been the exception. At the close of one prosperous year and at the opening of another that is still more auspicious in its outlook for the advancement of the welfare of the laboring man, this seems to be a time for candor and moderation on the part of labor leaders. This is no time to preach the doctrine of discontent. There is no good reason why strikes should be inaugurated or even contemplated. With work and wages for all, with food and raiment more abundant than hitherto, let everyone, in the language of the apostle who was himself a tent-maker, and labored with his hands, "be therewith content."

This day should be one of good feeling and mutual congratulation; of pleasant memories and hopeful anticipations. Let all, therefore, rejoice with the working man and with him look forward to the dawn of a still brighter day for the comfort, convenience, and enlightenment of the sons of toil.

A POWERFUL WEAPON UNUSED.

Among the very few acts of the American city councilmen which have rightly met with the approval of all classes of decent citizens, were those which revoked the licenses of those who violated the ordinances in relation to Sunday liquor selling. Recent sections of the same councilmen go to indicate that they experience a change of heart on this question, the nearer it grows to election day. It would be interesting indeed to know just how many dive keepers and saloon "bums," those "cancellations" really put out of business. It would be a safe wager, if one were in the wagering business, that the "roll of honor" is carefully preserved somewhere in the American archives, and that the "inner circle" will see to it that the "sufferers" who were sacrificed in order that the clamor of the church element of the party might be appeased, are taken care of in some compensatory form.

The exact truth is, and the American city councilmen are painfully aware of it—literally—that the power to cancel the license of a refractory saloon-keeper is the most effective weapon they could have in their hands to keep the saloon keepers straight. No more powerful whip could be devised. The trouble is that the American council, the "inner circle" that owns it, and the rank and file of the police force, are not in sympathy with the ordinance, secretly their sympathies are all the other way. They don't want the weapon which they find in their hands, and if they are forced to use it, the strokes will fall as mercifully upon the backs of the offenders as may be possible.

PROGRESS OF THE WORKINGMAN

The condition of the laborer—the artisan, the mechanic, the tradesman of every sort—has shown a steady improvement during the past century, and quite notably is this true of the past several decades.

Wages have risen rapidly, employment has been more steady and of a higher grade, the dangers to life and limb have been reduced fewer and less menacing, hours have been shortened, tasks have been simplified and rendered easier of accomplishment through the division of labor, and the one-time separation of the capitalist and the laborer—of the employer and the employee—has been lessened to such a degree that in many cases the interests of these two classes are quite generally admitted to be identical.

Well may labor celebrate, therefore, this day of progress and of amelioration of conditions once hard to be borne by those who do the more purely mechanical portion of the world's work.

The reasons for this uplifting of the masses of labor in general are not difficult to discover, and not a few of them have been repeatedly pointed out. Chief among the causes that have bettered the condition of labor are those that have increased his efficiency. The superior intelligence, better food, and higher ambition of the modern workman as compared with his brethren of a century or two ago, account in a large degree for his increased efficiency and his quadrupled earning power. Science, however, has aided him most. Every labor-saving device, every improved tool, every piece of machinery, every simpler and more powerful engine—such of these results of the inventive genius of thoughtful and observant men has contributed mightily to the uplifting of the laborer and to placing him in his present position of honorable independence and even of comfort and affluence, as compared with the workman of the middle ages.

The improvement in facilities for transportation, whether by railroad,

steamships or canals; and of communication, as by wire, telephone, and quicker postal service—these wonderfully progressive departments of communal industry have likewise contributed their full share to the advancement of the people's welfare in general and of that of the working man in particular.

Improvements in the methods of agriculture have produced more food; revolutions in the manufacturing arts have supplied clothing, hardware, furniture, cheaper and quicker transportation has distributed to places at which they are most needed, many products that formerly perished and wasted in lands that produced more than they could consume of them.

The total result is that vastly more products have been produced and there are more to be divided among the producers thereof. The owners of land, labor and capital—the three factors in production—have shared in this increase; not always equally or equitably in individual cases, but in the aggregate to the immense advantage of labor.

And that the improvement in the condition of the wage-earner is due to science, invention, and progress, rather than to sentiment, preaching, agitation, or strikes, is further attested by the fact that the greatest amelioration of all has come to the agricultural workers of the present century. They have had no strikes, no unions, scarcely any organizations, and these but local; yet the condition of the small farmer or of the farm laborer of today, as compared with that of the serf and the other farm-hands of a few centuries ago, is still more striking in the example which it gives of progress and betterment.

Efficiency has thus become the demonstrated ally and guardian of every form of labor; and mainly to this cause can be traced that remarkable industrial revolution of the last century which has done more for the cause of labor than the talk of mankind, the organizations, the strikes, the boycotts, of all the ages. These agencies are not devoid of some power for progress, since they sometimes precipitate a change that is already ripe for occurrence; but they sink into insignificance when compared with the enormous leverage of increased productive power in raising the compensation of the productive and industrial classes.

WAS IT STRIKERS?

The recent destruction of private property by the striking plumbers of this city is one of the most reprehensible of all the acts of strikers in this State. A severe penalty and full damages to the injured property owners, in case the guilty parties can be discovered, will meet with the overwhelming approbation of the Salt Lake public.

The first account, given in Friday's "News," is fully corroborated by the later reports.

To cite only one case out of the several that have occurred to the disgrace of the striking plumbers, or of such of them as do not promptly disavow their connection with this miserable affair, we may recall the damage done in the Vermont building, in course of construction at South Temple and Richards streets. Here the plumbing was damaged to the extent of over \$250 Thursday night or Friday morning by persons unknown. It is said that the damage will be much greater than that should it be found later that any obstructions have been placed in the pipes. This will probably not be determined until sewer connections are made, as it is not easy to determine it with water only.

To fully determine whether the pipes have been obstructed it will be necessary to tear out the \$1,500 worth of work that has already been done.

Cases of similar damage occurred in several other parts of the city.

The damage is laid, with strong probability, at the door of the striking plumbers. Some time ago, the Union plumbers struck for \$5 per day. They were then receiving \$5.25 per day of eight hours. The master-plumbers refused to accede to the demand of the men for \$5 per day, and employed non-union mechanics to take their places.

Plumbing contracts were in some instances delayed by the strike, but, as a rule, the plumbing work went on as usual. The result has been a series of conflicts between union and non-union plumbers, the former being the aggressors. The disturbances have culminated in the destruction of private property in various houses, as noted in our news columns.

On this subject there can scarcely be a difference of opinion. The destruction of property in houses at the dead of night is no legitimate part of a demand for higher wages. It is malicious and criminal vandalism of the most unmitigated character. There is no place for it in this country. There is no excuse for it, no possible palliation that we can think of that would occur to right-thinking people.

The plumbers' union is in duty bound to disavow these wanton and cowardly proceedings and to lend its aid in recovering the guilty persons.

Our opinion is that the Union, as such, has had no knowledge whatever of this wretched mischief; but that certain persons cherishing a grudge against certain of the master plumbers have taken this low and execrable method of enforcing their demands for higher wages, or for "getting even" with those against whom they may have had some real or fancied grievance.

It is the duty of the officers of the law to exercise the greatest diligence and watchfulness just now, in order to apprehend the vandals and to prevent a recurrence of such disgraceful episodes. While the law, in most cases, may fail principally upon the contracting plumbers, it is by no means certain that it will not fail, at least in part, upon the unoffending property owner who is waiting for the completion of his buildings. Some of the property may be his; but he is surely the principal loser from the delay. The whole public is therefore concerned in this matter, the effect of which is to delay buildings, to obstruct business, and to cause a feeling of insecurity among all who are helping to build up the city. Here is an opportunity for men of sense and mettle to distinguish

themselves by bringing the conspirators, whoever they are, before the bar of public justice.

To have a "good time," do good.

Enough is as good as a feast, with Lamb sauce.

One person's treasures are another person's trash.

In a correspondence school students learn things write.

No man was ever as good a boy as he tells his boys he was.

The amplifier the head the better sounding board it makes.

A wise son maketh a glad father. There are few glad fathers.

His Honor the Mayor of Milwaukee is not the last Rose of summer.

The marriageable age is the age at which one gets married.

One of the best remedies for one's troubles is the silent cure.

Telling the truth alienates quite as many friends as telling lies does.

Tomorrow fifteen thousand children of Salt Lake will live and learn.

If any man could find a needle in a haystack Frederick A. Cook could.

Success begins where most men fail. As Dr. Cook has just demonstrated.

If a man sits still all the time he cannot expect to move in good society.

Mariam Bleakley, the incubator baby, should be domiciled in Bleak House.

Many a wife's allowance doesn't amount to as much as the widow's mite.

Among Arctic explorers he will always be known as Frederick the Great.

A woman who is puffed up with powder is very apt to be puffed up with pride.

Cook may justly exclaim with Byron: "I awoke one morning and found myself famous."

What is to be gained by bearing each other's burdens if they are all of the same weight?

What Pennsylvania, the great protection state, needs is protection against train robbers.

Hoosiers round out their literary education by living in both North Bend and South Bend.

So far the visiting Japanese commercial commissioners have found American business ways very entertaining.

Smuggler was converted from the pace to the trot, but he is the only smuggler that ever was converted.

Secretary Ballinger says he is going to kill some "muckers." Let him be sure that he kills them and does not merely scotch them.

When he returns to the business world the great strain on Mr. Harrison will be answering or dodging the question, "How is your health?"

A man has just died at Waco, Texas, who claimed to have seen twenty-six Presidents elected. He came very near being the father of his country.

The milkman who sells his customers skimmed milk for fresh milk and who falls into the hands of the law and is fined, gets what his patrons do not, no more than he deserves.

If Mayor Brandorff is really anxious to obtain some light on the question as to how the slot machines blossomed forth again in a night, why not issue a subpoena for gentle George Sheets?

EXHAUSTING THE LUMBER SUPPLY.

No expert knowledge is needed to demonstrate the danger of exhausting our lumber supply. Over immense areas of the old lumbering sections in the manufacture of lumber showed a decline of \$50,000,000 in a decade from 1890 to 1900. At present the South is intent upon shipping itself bare of its pine forests. On the Pacific coast only the prodigality of nature retards the day of utter devastation. Even if it were true as Mr. McHard rashly asserted that there is enough timber standing in the State of Washington alone to supply this country for fifty years, it is that a reason for abandoning all precautions against a policy of unsustained, wastefulness?

With the disappearance of the pine forests the price of building material in recent years has risen rapidly. White pine, one of the most serviceable of woods, within a single generation has quadrupled in value, and is not easy to get at that. The hard woods used in furniture-making and interior finishing are becoming scarce.

Associate Forester Price points out the real source of danger when he says: "We take from our forests each year, not counting the loss by fire, theft and a half-lives their growth. We take forty cubic feet per acre for every twelve cubic feet per acre; while Germany uses thirty-seven cubic feet and France twenty-five cubic feet."

Because as people we have so far had enough timber we have not yet taken to heart the lesson of other countries and learned not only to protect our resources, but to practice systematic reforestation.—New York Herald.

INDICATIONS OF THE TRADE BAROMETER.

Although Wall street is engaged with a temporary flurry and decline of quotations, for which Mr. Harrington's illness supplies the excuse, the business of the country notes a steady and gratifying improvement. Duns and Bradstreet's agencies get good reports from wholesalers and manufacturers, with an improvement all along the line. The production of iron and steel manufactures for July was 73 per cent greater than for the same month last year, and approached very closely to the record for the highest output in any given month. A review of crop conditions states these facts:

The grain crops have turned out most fortunately. Last week's government estimate, compiled after survey of the wheat crop had been harvested, indicated a yield only twice exceeded in our history; this coming at a moment when the world's supplies of old wheat

are at the lowest level in a quarter of a century and when, therefore, good prices are assured to the American farmer without the "famine prices" extorted from consumers by the scarcity during last May. The corn crop suggests as large a yield as has ever been harvested; other cereal crops make similarly brilliant promises. The cotton crop alone shows up badly; to date its condition indicates the possibility that America may not raise this season as much as the spinners of the world are accustomed to buy in a year from our planters. But it is still somewhat early in the cotton season.

The railroads in the last year have done less business, but have made more money than in the flush times. They have increased their net earnings by cutting down operating and maintenance expenses. A recent return of earnings and expenses of eight leading roads shows the relative loss and retrenchment of expenses and earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, as follows:

	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
Great Northern	\$1,619,440	\$2,583,430
Alchison	2,530,900	3,962,329
Atlantic Coast Line	2,603,815	2,071,126
Union Pacific	2,749,207	4,499,444
Southern Pacific	2,863,772	4,112,568
New York Central	2,883,980	4,124,082
Southern Railway	4,523,970	3,780,281
Baltimore & Ohio	6,588,902	4,032,641

All these roads show a heavy increase of net earnings, although the gross business was light and in some cases showed a material decline. The gain was due chiefly to the cut in expenses of maintenance, due to postponement of new construction and repairs. Of course, the process of retrenchment cannot be long continued, and we may shortly look for a resumption of activity in this department of industry.—San Francisco Call.

CO-OPERATION IS NEEDED

The head of the University of California, according to a news dispatch printed in eastern papers, has established a censorship over news sent out from that institution. The complaint, presumably, is that undergraduate correspondence has been sending out matter to their newspapers, the publication of which has been displeasing to President Wheeler and his associates. The complaint is an old one and the remedy far from novel.

No one will seriously question the statement that colleges are often harmed by the publication of matter reflecting in one way or another upon the institutions themselves or upon some members of the faculty or board of trustees. No responsible newspaper, knowingly prints unreliable reports nor employs correspondents likely to send them such reports for publication. That such harmful matter occasionally finds its way into print, even in newspapers claiming to be responsible and upright, simply argues the fallibility of human judgment.

But the colleges themselves cannot shirk all responsibility. If they place lovers of sensationalism, seekers after notoriety and promoters of the business upon their faculties, unpleasant publicity is inevitable. Let some of our best universities place a censorship upon the output of their professors rather than upon the product of the correspondents' enterprise. Let them put an embargo upon the hiring of loud-mouthed advocates of impossible doctrines for positions as teachers and leaders of youth. The matter of censoring merit co-operation between college and newspaper.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.

There is a large number of people who apparently are absolutely ignorant of the present way to rest—and this is the more regrettable, as to understand how to rest is of more importance than to know how to work. The latter can be easily learned; the former it takes years to learn; and some people never succeed in learning the art of resting. It is simply a change of scenes and activities. Lazing may not be resting. Sleeping is not always resting. Sitting down for days with nothing to do is not restful. A change is needed to bring into play a different set of faculties and to turn the life into a new channel. The man who works hard finds his best rest in playing hard. The man burdened with care finds relief in something that is active, yet free from responsibility. Learn to rest like a child, with perfect relaxation, and when working cultivate a reposeful activity by avoiding all unnecessary strain by using only that portion of the required power to perform the special work at hand. When through with your day's work "forget it" and "let go" of each muscle, allowing no tension in the body, and resting with your whole soul "open to the beauty of nature as well as to the unity of all life."

JUST FOR FUN

Speaking of Subways.

"Let you ain't got nuthin' like our subway," boasted the New Yorker. "In my section," retorted the visitor from the cyclone belt, "we have individual subways."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Juvenile Wisdom.

Barbers, aged four, had always been allowed to make small cakes out of the scraps of dough left from the morning's baking, so one morning after being sent to gather the eggs, she came running in with a very tiny one and exclaimed, "Oh, mamma! see this little egg. It must be that's all the dough the hen had left!"—Delineator.

The Retort Courteous.

"Good-night," said Staylate. "I've enjoyed myself immensely. Now, next Sunday night I expect to pass your house, and—"

"That will be nice. Good night!" and she shut the door.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

Family Secrets.

Teacher—"What is your father's occupation?" Little Boy—"I can't tell you."

Teacher—"But what?" Little Boy—"My father doesn't want me to tell."

Teacher—"I insist on your telling me, I have to know."

Little Boy (tearfully)—"He's—he's the fat lady at the dime museum."—Youth's Companion.

Had The Light Bait.

A Methodist bishop was recently a guest at the home of a friend who had been charmingly caught by a morning the bishop, accompanied by the two young ladies, went out in the hope of catching some trout. An old fisherman, out for the same purpose, wishing to appear friendly, called out:

"Ketchie! many, baird!"

The bishop, straightening himself to his full height, replied, "Brother, I am a fisher of men."

"You're got the right kind of bait, all right," was the fisherman's rejoinder.—Success Magazine.

Just Like a Woman.

"I'm going to marry Dick."

"Why, you told me you weren't in love with him."

"I'm not, but I've just heard that a girl I hate is."

When The Gun Was Useful.

"Don't chide me for carrying a re-

volver. This little gun saved my life once."

"How exciting! Tell me about it."

"I was starving and I pawned it."

—Cleveland Leader.

This Is Unkind.

Tom—"Say, did you ever kiss a girl in a quiet spot?"

"Jack—Yes, but the spot was only quiet while I was kissing it."—Boston Transcript.

Wise Daughter.

Mr. Phan (rearing from the top of the stairs)—"Mildred! What is that young man doing down there so late?"

Mildred (sweetly)—"He's just darning out how the teams will finish for the pennant."

Mr. Phan (mollified)—"All right. Tell him to take his time, not overlooking past performances and the possibility of a slump, and when he gets done he can compare with my list behind the clock on the book-case."—Puck.

"A man, according to Shakespeare, may smile and smile and be a villain."

"That was all very well in Shakespeare's time, but the hallmarks today are an Inverness overcoat and a cigarette."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

COLONIAL

Matinee Today (Labor Day)

And All Week

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Matinee Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. All seats reserved, 25c, 50c.

Next Week—"TEXAS."

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Lily Lena, Electrified Girl Review

Julius Tannen

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The 3 Donals. Marselles.

The McGradys.

The Kinodrome, Orpheum Orchestra

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Next Week: Richard Harding Davis' splendid story of adventure, SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

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SALT LAKE'S MOST POPULAR PLAYHOUSE.

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Including Miss Blanche Douglas, in a perfect production of Edwin Milton Royle's famous play.

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Every night, 2c, 5c, 10c, 25c; Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2c, 5c.

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Tuesday Eve., Sept. 7

One fare round trip, both roads.

From Pleasant Grove, Lehi, American Fork, Provo and points this side. Tickets good returning Sept. 8.

It doesn't take much to satisfy some people. A man said the other day that it didn't make any difference to him what color the wagon was that delivered his coal.

Ours are the BLUE WAGONS.

Western Fuel Co

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Cable address "Wesfuco."

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Watch our windows for other special bargains.

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Next door south of Walker's.

Next door south of Walker's.

Next door south of Walker's.

Next door south of Walker's.

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Hair-Bow Ribbon Specials

Many of these Ribbons will sell at half price. If your girl does not need a Ribbon now, it will pay you to buy and lay it away until she does—Taffetas, Satin Taffetas and Print Warps, up to 6 inches wide and up to 50c values. Special

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One and two clasp Pique Kid Gloves, all colors and sizes. Good weight and quality. A most serviceable glove for School.

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A line of Wool Dress Goods in stripes, checks and chevrons, full line of colors, Especially suitable for school dresses. Sells reg. for 65c a yard. Special

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