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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 7, 1907.

CITIZENS, WAKE UP!

It is no wonder the daily irrigator for corruption and crime is really crying out against "sensations." "Church influence in politics" and other insufferable evils. It is perfectly clear now that it hopes, by keeping up the agitation, to conceal the actual status of the finances of the City, and its own part in bringing about bankruptcy. This is the tactics of the octopus that sees its last in its own inky secretions. It is the dodge of the thief that hopes to escape public attention by raising a hue and cry of his own. But it will avail no longer.

According to the figures published, when the present administration took charge of the City's finances, there was about $130,000 in cash on hand. On September 30th this year there was an overdraft against every fund—something unheard of in the history of the City—and the total overdrafts amounted to $385,381.83. But this, we are told, does not represent the entire deficiency. Contractors have claims against the City that are due, and there are three more months of the year. The probability is, therefore, that the City will be about $500,000 in the hole at the end of the year.

The taxes will cover only a part of this. Against the contingent fund, for instance, there is an overdraft of $116,220.36. The taxes available to cover this balance, supposing that every cent is collected, will amount to about $187,000. By the end of the year this fund alone, if the present ruinous policy is not stopped, will be short about $50,000.

Where has the money gone to? The value of the taxable property has increased several millions, and the tax rate has been raised two mills. The taxes collected together with the money on hand at the close of the previous administration, have been squandered. That is plain. But for whose benefit?

At sundry times the apologist for graft has told its dupes that there was $80,000 to pay for a precious City government, and that the improvements cost tremendous sums.

The fact is that the $80,000 shortage story was proved to be a fake. And as for the improvements, the citizens have paid, or will pay, for the greater part of them, by exorbitant special taxes. They have not absorbed the regular taxes to any great extent. Besides, in order to make a showing, it has been found necessary to claim improvements made and paid for years ago, for the present administration, which proves that the improvements for which the City ought to have credit are not half as extensive as the daily falsifier would have its dupes believe.

It is time for the citizens to wake up to the financial situation. We believe the necessary steps should now be taken to prevent a crowd that seems to be utterly incompetent from further squandering the people's money.

FAKE CHARGES.

Repeated editorial declarations have been made by the anti-"Mormon" sheet to the effect that this paper had in some way been guilty of "forgery" and had succeeded in tampering with the assessment records of this county; also that, as a patriotic public servant, the Tribune had detected the "forgery" and exposed the "swindle."

These accusations of the Tribune constitute a fair and fair sample by which to judge the value of that paper's anti-"Mormon" harangues. When the reiterated slander had reached by repetition and disingenuous remodeling a point of intensity which might have led certain people to suppose it contained some truth, we took occasion to refute it utterly by the simple and direct course of publishing the assessment and tax records for both the Deseret News and its assailant. The record shows, in brief, that the "News" pays more thousands of dollars in taxes than the Tribune pays hundreds, and that for the past four years the taxes paid by the two papers were respectively:

Taxes paid by Deseret News $15,162.94
Taxes paid by Tribune 2,694.72

In the light of this record, what becomes of the pretense of the Tribune that the "News" does not pay its taxes, that the Tribune—patriotic public spirited—does so, and that its duty, therefore, is to publish to all the world that a "Mormon" newspaper "defies the entire" "insults American manhood," etc., by avoiding the payment of its just share of the public revenues?

We have never concerned ourselves with the individual or corporate affairs of our strife-breeding contemporary nor do we propose to do so any further than may be necessary to repel its unprincipled attacks and to refute its more flagrant aspersions. We have several times been told that the Tribune is a paper that is not incorporated in this State. It is really a foreign corporation. Its property assets are placed at so little here that it would not be really answerable to any citizen of this State in financial damages. For libel brought for its prevarications and proved to the satisfaction of judge and jury, the slandered citizen might get judgment, but would get hard cash. And this is the paper that gloats in publishing to the World, in repeated editorial articles and under flaring local headlines, the false, ridiculous, and defamatory charge that the Deseret News is in some criminal way getting out of the payment of public taxes. We wonder that its readers do not tire of its brazen impudence, its malicious and unprovoked course of villification of public and private institutions, its recent persistent career of attempted character assassination of people both in private and public life, and its constant base and inflammatory appeals to racial class hatred against a people whose only real offense is that they distrust the advice of a foe so implacable as that paper has shown itself to be—the recent course of that paper, we say, has apparently reached the lowest level of unprincipled villification.

Citizens of all parties would do well to inquire what extraordinary personal motives, what plans of private revenge its disappointed office-seekers, what schemes of personal profit and what visions of public plunder were the back of this astounding and shameless exhibition of debauched and demonic journalism which the Tribune is daily displaying in its anxiety to hold together the so-called "American" party. No libel is too coarse, no falsehood too outrageous for its adoption and publication, provided that it serves its present purpose of stirring up class hatred and religious strife in the hope of thereby winning a city election.

The general public is well aware that false charges that are made with more or less vehemence just before an election, and then dropped as soon as the election is over, are really not worth anything as campaign "stuff." Enough for the present.

THANK YOU!

We acknowledge the receipt of the following self-explanatory letter from Mr. George Plumstead, Adjutant of the Salvation Army:

"Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 3, 1907.

"Editor Deseret News—We wish to thank you for the splendid articles that you have published regarding our work, we appreciate it very much. I was in charge of the work here during the General's last visit to Salt Lake City, and it was the opinion of the party that you gave one of the best write-ups of the General's meetings in this country.

"May God bless you.

"Faithfully yours,
"GEORGE PLUMSTEAD,
"Adjutant, Commanding Officer."

The "News" is always pleased to give a helping hand to any work that has for its object the elevation of mankind, and the alleviation of suffering, no matter what are the methods used, or the creeds under which it is performed. We heartily accord to others the privileges we demand for ourselves.

STANDARD OF VALUES.

Some of our contemporaries, discussing the high prices on food prevailing all over the world, almost, express the opinion that the increase is due, partly at least, to the increasing volume of gold, which is now the international standard of measurement; and it is further hastened, it is argued, by the constantly increasing standard of living, coupled with increased population without corresponding increases in food production.

The Pueblo Chieftain thinks grain would be a better standard of value than gold, or any other metal. It says:

"The metallic basis of money is a false and artificial one, as has been demonstrated by many economists of renown. If it were possible to base money upon some food unit, such as a bushel of wheat, but one which would not deteriorate or vary in quality and would have a permanent and unvarying value, it would be a far better standard of value than any metal, the comparative value of which must depend upon its scarcity or plenteousness as compared with the things that are the actual necessities of life. Some theorists have advocated a monetary system based upon a multiple unit, composed, for instance, of a bushel of wheat, a pound of cotton, a pound of beef and a yard of cotton cloth, and have advocated a government issue of paper money based upon such a unit, and wholly independent of any metallic coin."

The discussion of this topic lends new interest to the fact that a certain measure of barley was, according to the Book of Mormon, the standard of value among the inhabitants of this continent, at one time. By the enactments of Mosiah the various local standards of value of the Nephites were reduced to one common standard. Gold and silver coins were made, and a measure of barley is especially mentioned as the unit of value on which the monetary system, or the value of the coins of the Nephites was based. "One senine was worth one measure of barley, and its multiples were, of course, multiples of this measure of barley, but we have no information as to what the contents of this measure may have been." (Story of the Book of Mormon, by George Reynolds, Page 50.)

AMERICAN SCULPTURE.

The allegation that America has produced few sculptors and is not holding its own in the plastic arts is answered in an ironical vein by the New York Sun, which retorts that a man can always find what he wants when he knows where to look for it. Then it says that the place to look for the triumphs of American plastic art is not the studio but the show window. The medium of our best sculpture is not clay but tailor's wax.

Anybody with half an eye will have remarked how great an improvement has been wrought in the modeling of wax figures and clothing story dummies. The rigid pose, the fixed glassy stare of a decade ago are gone; you see them nowhere outside of a veterinarian's office. The lay figures of contemporary trade have a charm of motion, an agreeable distinction of bearing and a virtuosity of expression that are compelling. It is really a treat to walk up Broadway and look in the windows.

"We do not know," says the Sun, "who model these figures, but we are in respectful attitude toward their art. It has its limitations. It must shut its eyes to the unpleasant facts of life. It must have due relation to a gown, a hat or a crack coat. Yet we are unable to see in these requirements conditions more rigorous than those to which the magazine illustrators, with their everlasting pretty girls, adjust themselves so successfully. It seems to us that the dummy sculptors are doing their work just as well as the magazine illustrators, whose work, by the bye, is often seen in the same window advertising the same articles.

The conclusion to be arrived at is that art should be recognized, wherever it declares itself, particularly when it has such uniformly cheerful manifestations.

When limited trains collide there seems to be no limit to the casualties.

All the nation's inexhaustible resources may be exhausted but its "hot air" never.

Edward Rostand is to be operated on. Let George Bernard Shaw go and do likewise.

Boston ranks symphony concerts and baked beans as among the absolute necessities of life.

Back to the farm and nature—the livestock and agricultural products exhibited at the fair.

And now the President has taken to the wilds of Louisiana and the bears will take to the woods.

"Heavy, heavy hangs over your head." "Fine or superfine?" "Fine," answers the trust magnate every time.

If it is as evil to give a bribe as to take one, why shouldn't it be as evil to drink a cocktail as to give one?

Senator T. C. Platt says that he never married Mae C. Wood. And the senator usually knows what he is talking about.

The master of the Fred Hartwig is an undesirable citizen and as proof of it he has had his license peremptorily revoked.

The pilot of the Fred Hartwig is a bumptious booby or he never would have bumped his boat into the President's steamer.

A highwayman has held up a chauffeur. So far as known this is the first instances where a chauffeur has held up when ordered to.

A San Francisco paper says that a chief effect of the voyage of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific will be to beat up trade. It will first beat up around the Horn.

Ex-Captain George W. Kirkham's enemies in the army (they must be numerous) will please take notice that he has written a book dealing with the inside of army life.

"German grocer shoots himself in rear of shop," says the New York Sun, speaking of a suicide. So far as recorded, it is the first case where a man has committed felo de se in such a manner.

A Boston paper has been fined a thousand dollars for publishing a headline and article that influenced an important criminal trial. The fine is a splendid tribute to the power of the press if not to its discretion.

Now it is the turn of the battleship Alabama to have to quit target practise and to be towed to the Brooklyn navy-yard with a disabled engine. Where will all Uncle Sam's battleships go for repairs on the Pacific coast if this sort of thing keeps up? asks the New York World. Mare Island and Bremerton.

A bequest of a million dollars has been made to Swarthmore college on condition that "the management abandon all participation in intercollegiate sports and games." It should not be difficult to comply with the bequest and still participate in intercollegiate athletic contests. Just designate them as muscular Christianity exercises.

"Utah's distinction in being the only state left without a warship named after her may not be appreciated in that commonwealth. North Dakota seems to have been preferred as the name of the latest 20,000-ton battleship, but Utah will undoubtedly get herself associated with a much bigger one in the near future," says the Springfield Republican. Nothing is too good or too big for Utah. The last is always the best.

THE GREAT FINE—AN ENGLISH VIEW.

London Chronicle.

It is the day of great trials and high damages, but we suppose that in no court in the history of time has there ever been such a fine imposed as in the judgment given in Chicago against the Standard Oil trust. A penalty of $23,884,000 is more like a war indemnity than a penalty in a civil trial. It is true that Judge Landis inflicted the maximum fine, and that the counts in trial came to nearly fifteen hundred. When we also remember that if all the charges were proceeded with, and similar verdicts obtained, the penalty would rise to something like £17,000,000, we only gasp and repeat the commonplace about Americans doing things on a fine scale, from earthquakes downward. With a series of trials like this a state might save its revenue and knock off taxation. It might supply old-age pensions out of the iniquities of its trusts.

ROOT IN MEXICO.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Secretary of State Root is visiting Mexico City and is being received with open arms by the Mexicans. There is some doubt about the degree of esteem in which Americans are held in other Latin-American communities, but there is no longer any question concerning the changed feeling of the substantial classes of Mexico toward the citizens of the United States. Among the masses there is still a trace of resentment due to the memory of our war with the sister republic, but that is being rapidly effaced by observation of the fact that American enterprise is benefiting itself as much to the development of Mexico as to its own country. If there is any feeling that our capital is merely employed to exploit the country for our own benefit, it does not exhibit itself. On the contrary, there is a constant exhibition of cordial appreciation of the assistance we are rendering, and recognition of the impulse it has given to Mexican progress. If Mexican sentiment was generally shared by Latin-Americans in South America, there would be a different tale to tell about our commerce with the latter country.

A HARD WINTER PREDICTED.

Philadelphia Record.

Buy an extra heavy overcoat, lay in a big supply of coal and prepare some amusement in advance for long, weary nights, for according to all predictions we are going to have a long, hard winter. Every sign shows it. The latest was discovered yesterday by George Bowers of the electrical bureau, the man who looks after the lights around William Penn's hat. From his lofty post Mr. Bowers observed the flight of birds to the southwest, and found them going earlier and in greater numbers than usual, showing that the winter will be severe and long. Only yesterday he discovered at the foot of the Penn statue a dozen dead sparrows, which had beaten their heads against the lofty place in their heedless midnight flight.

JUST FOR FUN.

Hard To Dodge.

Wedderly—You say your friend Higgins left a widow?

Singleton—Yes.

Wedderly—He must have been a wise guy. I tried to leave one once, but she kept on my trail until she married me.—Chicago Daily News.

Rash.

Eva—Gracious, Katharine, what a red spot on your right cheek! What caused it?

Katharine—Oh, just a little rash.

Eva—You fibber! Didn't I see that handsome young man kiss you there, although your father was only a few feet away?

Katharine—Of course, my dear. Don't you call that a little rash?—Chicago Daily News.

An Infallible Symptom.

First Student—What, you forsaw that our tailor, poor chap, would go mad?

The Second—Sure; on the twenty-eighth of last month he wanted some money from me!—Translated for Atlantic Tales from "Meggendorfer Blatter."

The Real Issue.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is the issue of the day?

Pa—The daily papers, my son.

Wouldn't Risk It.

Kind Lady—Would you work if given a chance?

The Hobo—No, ma'am. I ain't takin' no chances.—Chicago Daily News.

"I suppose you go to the city at least once a year," said the summer boarder.

"I used tew," replied the old farmer, "but I ain't been thar fer nigh onto three years now. Seein' we got rural free delivery I kin git bunkoed jist as well by mail, b'gosh!"—Chicago Daily News.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Pau-puk-keewis, the Mischief Maker, is the central figure of the two-color cover of the October American Boy. The October American Boy is full of matter of interest to all. There appears the first installment of a new serial pronounced by the Editor to be the best sea story published in recent years, entitled Jimmy Jones—Pirate, by Dr. Orville Ward Owen. The first chapters of another new serial, A Boy of the Revolution, by Arthur J. Burdick, also appears. Further chapters of Off the Reservation, by Edward S. Ellis, and The Boy and the Beast, by J. T. Trowbridge, and short stories entitled The Shop Brigade Saves a Washing, A Narrow Escape, Two Schoolmasters, and Mrs. O'Shea Seeks a Job for Mickey, make a lot of good story matter. Special articles include The Fight for Peace, General Grant's Love for Horses, The Florida Alligator, The Life of the Harvest Fly, The Sacred Bronze Bull, and India Rubber Roots. There are many short articles, and pages filled with matter of interest to boy hobbyists along the line of athletics, stamp, coin and curio collecting, photography, mechanics, and electricity, puzzles, etc.—Sprague Pub. Co., Detroit, Mich.

The following features are found in Harper's Magazine for October: "Troilus and Cressida," critical comment by Arthur Symons; "The Home," a story, Calvin Johnston; "The River of Pagods Land," Charles Edward Russell; "The Unlit Lamp," a story, M.L. Radford and H. Crandall; "The Manana Habit," Louise Closser Hale; "The Illimitable Senses," a story James B. Connolly; "Expletives and Non-Expletives," Thos. R. Lounsbury, professor of English, Yale university; "His Appeal," a poem, Martha G. D. Bianchi; "The Uncharted Sea," a story, van Tassel Sutphen; "Magnolia Moons," a poem, Grace Hazard Conkling; "What Science Does for Farm Crops?," Harry Snyder; "The Bible in Four Hundred Tongues," W. G. Fitz-Gerald; "The Weavers," a novel, (concluded) Gilbert Parker; "A Lament for Helen," a poem, Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, and many others. It is an exceptionally interesting number.—Harper & Bros., New York.

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