

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 30, 1909.

WHY WE RESOICE.

What may be broadly termed the crusade for pure food has called forth more public interest and been accorded more generous public acclaim than almost any other activity with which the local mind has lately been concerned. The agitation of the subject has been widespread and the work of inspection and correction has been energetic. Some dealers have been put to amonance and expense, and some easy-going souls have had a rough awakening as to the danger of developing within themselves microbe hatches where they are least wanted. Physicians' strictures in certain cases have appeared severe, and measures taken by officials have at times been viewed as oppressive. But this is not to be wondered at. Naturally the objects of professional and official criticism resent the too strict application of irksome restraints. With such, it is probable that the statute or ordinance itself is none too popular. There is still truth in the poet's couplet as to the poor opinion of the law held by the wretch who feels the halter draw. On the other hand, over-zeal is a too common tendency with new officials in administering new legislation, and when the opportunity is ripe for a wholesale scare, there is no agency like your ordinary doctor—he is proverbially the very prince of pessimists.

Notwithstanding all this, the public has been coming in for a distinct benefit as a result of the agitation, the exposures, the warnings and the germs. The duties have had an overhauling as thorough as it seems to have been necessary, and in consequence, none but reasonably pure milk is on the market. The slaughter-houses have been pouched upon and scored with due severity, wherefore one is largely relieved of the fear of taking into one's self steaks, roasts or thin bones diseased or unfit for human food. The sacred seal of the ketchup bottle has been broken, and we bide the seller or manufacturer if too much benzoate or other adulterant be found therein, hence the gourmet may use with impunity and safety the condiment in soup, salad or piece de resistance. Hundred-pound sacks of flour must contain more than 36 pounds. Apples must establish an absolute non-acquaintance with their old friend, the codling moth. A hand-painted glass preparation must no longer masquerade as maple sugar. Fourteen-ounce butter, even if it be free from all suspicion of oleomargarine, and of the yellowest, creamery-cut brand, will no longer pass for or be paid for as a pound. Contents of cans, bags, bottles and boxes must be full weight and up to specifications—that is, they must be labeled with regard to truth as to the exact amount and exact quality. No longer than a year ago there was at least an intimation attempt at enforcing even the 2,000-lb.-to-the-ton idea with reference to coal, when the chief of police in a fine burst of patriotism made a descent on ten or a dozen luckless teamsters.

All this goes to show a welcome improvement in conditions as affecting the consumer and it is fitting the officials should know that he is properly grateful. The more vigorous the work done by chemists and commissioners, the protection of his health and pocketbook, the better he will feel about it. He has to pay enough, in these piping times of prosperity, for everything he puts into his stomach or on his back, or with which he increases his comforts withal. The cost of living is high enough, in all conscience; and just about the best consolation and recompense the ordinary purchaser can be afforded under these circumstances is the assurance that what he has to pay so much for is as pure in quality and as honest in quantity as it is possible for law and officers of the law to make it.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

Dr. Jordan, the president of Leland Stanford, Jr., university, may be called a strenuous advocate of the strenuous life. Addressing a Chicago audience he said that the twentieth century will demand more of its young men than any century that has passed, that there is much to be done in this century, and that already nine years of it are gone. Very true, and no doubt the other ninety-nine years will go, for it seems that the young men of the twentieth century are the strenuous or the idle life. On nature and nature's ways man has no influence; they are beyond him.

But what is the strenuous life? In the popular mind it is generally taken to mean the active physical life, the life of aggression, of push, of warfare with the elements and the subduing them to man's use. It is a life that has its attractions, but it is not the only life, nor is it of all certain that it is the best. Let the young men be better prepared for the struggle of life, but the best preparation cannot avoid the struggle. It will be on another plane; it is in all. The strenuous life has its object a material ideal; that is good but not the best. The worth of life must be judged by the state of mind into which it brings a man at its end. The strenuous life makes little or no allowance for the spiritual and intellectual life; and that is the worst, for what the mind and spirit are that man is. The strenuous life contemplates the body, its welfare, its ease and its

strength chiefly; it is too narrow a view. Reflection, contemplation, deep thought on man and his destiny are at variance with the strenuous life and yet without them life is largely barren.

The strenuous life in contrast to the idle, aimless life is to be urged, especially when understood as an active, busy, full life, but such a life will allow time for the study of mankind, which is the great study. The word "strenuous" conveys the idea of life under high pressure; of lack of time for the amenities of life. Its view may be said to be confined to a narrow field rather than taking in the whole world; it is too busy for this latter, for that requires time to think and reflect. The strenuous life may be characterized as one of great specialization as against one of broad culture.

The life that keeps constantly before it the welfare of the body and the soul; that recognizes the former as the abode of the latter; that heads the future as well as the present; that condemns both in all things; that avoids too great eagerness and practices moderation in all things, such a life is preferable to the so-called strenuous one. The life of strenuousness as well as that of ease is to be shunned. In describing the strenuous life as we have, perhaps we have not exactly represented it according to the idea of Dr. Jordan, but we have set it forth as it is popularly understood. The earnest, honest, true life, true to the physical as well as to the spiritual portion of man's nature, that is the one to be striven for and encouraged.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

There will be no excuse for any man, be he common laborer or mechanic, to be idle during the coming winter in Salt Lake. There is no truer barometer conditions than the employment agency, and this important factor in the world of work is at the present time, and has been for months past, putting in many more hours than are ordinarily allotted to the man behind the hoe in a vain endeavor to provide for the demands from employers.

At no time within a decade have industrial conditions been so good as at present. This holds true not only in the city but also throughout the country which is contiguous and which is within easy access. The ordinary laborer, the man who handles the pick and shovel on the railroad grades, the man who does the irrigation on the ranches, the man who goes to the harvest field, during the warmer seasons of the year, and who is accustomed to his himself to the cities and hibernates when the snow flies because of lack of work will have no such an excuse this winter.

There is more work than can be done by the available help. In Salt Lake alone there is a constant demand for men, a demand which cannot be met. There are plenty of men in the city who are not working but a large number of these are those who have been employed steadily during the summer, have made their "stake," and insist upon a vacation which will continue until their monetary resources are exhausted. Then they will look around for work and if unable to obtain it will submit in various questionable ways until the spring time brings a resumption of their ordinary lines of labor. It is this class of men which through the police courts during the winter months and which is a constant menace to law and order.

The free employment agencies, such as the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America, are daily sending hundreds of men to work without any appreciable diminution in the ranks of the hangers-on. The paid agencies are begging men on the street to go to work. There is a demand everywhere, and for all classes of labor. Those who have acquired wisdom because of several hard winters in the immediate past are eagerly seeking opportunities for a winter's employment at profitable wages. Others who will not be, like the poor, always with us.

An illuminating action was taken last week by one of the great charitable organizations of the city which refused to give men a free Thanksgiving dinner because of the fact that there was work for every man who was willing to labor. Upon these satellites there should be no mercy expended. The era of prosperity which is existent in Salt Lake and the neighboring country should be welcomed with a gladness hand by all workmen and there should be no man without a job during the winter.

A man can be a lackland and still have a country.

Some people never have jewels and money until they are held up.

The best form of industrial insurance is to train the boys to be industrious.

President Taft has assumed the role of dictator. He has begun dictating his annual message to Congress.

The latest literary movement in Boston is the foundation of a poet's club. But it should not be forgotten that poets are born and not formed.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill is to be discussed in the German reichstag. It is not being dead, the speakers will feel under no obligation to speak well of it.

A Philadelphia policeman butted into a goat's game and the goat made him climb a tree for safety. The moral is: Don't butt in where there is a goat concerned.

Zelma has begun to threaten the American consul at Managua. If this man has a modicum of common sense he will never attempt to carry out any such threats, and he would be wise to cease making them.

"Allowing" the school children of the state to subscribe to a fund for a silver service for the battleship Utah is not a half bad idea. It will give the children an opportunity to get in early with their subscriptions and avoid the rush.

An Ohio man has brought suit for divorce because his wife went away on a visit and left him to do the cooking for ten hired men. That is no cause for divorce but for congratulation.

A traveling stopped at a hotel in Greenland, where the night air six

months, as it shows the wife's condescension in him.

The half-truth of a statesman these days is the recommendation of a great bond issue to further some pet project. Any debt can evolve a financial plan for paying the principal and interest of the bonds.

It is always well to take news from Cuba about the bad political conditions of the island and the prospects of a revolt, with a good big grain of salt. There is a pretty big clique down there that would destroy the republic and annex the island to the United States.

Mr. Gompers and Mr. Morrison called on President Taft and urged him to make some recommendations, in his annual message to Congress, looking toward the improvement of the condition of the laboring man. All the caution they got was to learn to

labor and to wait, with the emphasis on the wait.

Ex-Governor Glean of North Carolina says that, in his judgment, Judson Harmon, governor of Ohio, will be the next presidential nominee of the Democratic party. Any judgment as to who will be the next presidential nominee of the Democratic party is invalid unless Mr. Bryan concurs in it.

Walter Wellman declares that Dr. Cook's story of reaching the north pole is suspicious and that the doctor himself is an impostor. It will take more than the mere say so of Mr. Wellman to prove either. His own magnificent attempts to reach the pole were the laughing stock of the country and a constant source of pangs to the paragraphs. It cannot be denied that he made himself an authority on how not to reach the north pole.

Both Phones 2559.

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months long, and as he registered asked a question of the clerk:

"What time do you have breakfast?"

"From half-past March to a quarter to May,"—Harper's Weekly.

"Who Was Cinderella?"

"Yes, daughter."

"Who was Cinderella?"

"Why, Cinderella, a child, was the first woman to get a No. 4 foot into a No. 2 shoe, I believe,"—Yonkers Statesman.

"Indignant Scourcher."

"Were you ever arrested before?"

"What do you think I've been doing all these years?" asked the chauffeur, "posting a wheelbarrow,"—Washington Star.

"Double Split."

"It took me all of five minutes to really get my ball out of the way. I wanted it. I never could swing, anyhow. I'm sure to always split, my ticket."

"I see you are sure to split your investments, too,"—Chicago Tribune.

"Frenzied Finance."

"I've you know, Mary, that we are spending every cent I earn?"

"Well, I don't see why you should complain. All the other people in our set are spending a good deal more than they earn. What's the use being so parsimonious?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

"I sure sympathize with that man."

"Why so?"

"His expenses are about double what his income is."

"Oh, well, you cannot afford to sympathize with every man who owns an auto,"—Houston Post.

"Where the Shoe Pinched."

Mr. Green (in pet)—Well, Maria, if the shoe fits you, wear it!

Mrs. Green—How absurd, Henry. You know I never wear a shoe that fits me. I always wear a size smaller.—Chicago News.

"Rather Diffident."

Elsie's mother (anxiously, as Elsie comes upstairs at 12:10 p. m.)—Has Mr. Langmore said anything, Elsie?

Elsie—Not yet, mamma.

Elsie's mother (a little impatiently)—What can be the matter with the man? Do you think he is afraid to propose?

Elsie—Oh, no, mamma, he isn't afraid; but our house is so small that I think he feels a little delicate about coming to come in here to live.—Chicago News.

"Property vs. Politics."

"If a woman has a right to accumulate property," said the suffragette, "she also has the right to go into politics."

"Perhaps," answered Senator Sorghum, "but have you observed how hard it is for the average person in politics to accumulate property? If I were you I'd hold on to the property,"—Washington Star.

"Creator of Rolls."

He had wedded a popular actress, much to the dismay of his friends. He was fond of the practical things of life. His friends were sure the professional lady would prove anything but a help-mate for him. "It was their first breakfast in the pretty suite in the little flat. The coffee was delicious, the bread of the exact rareness he preferred and he had never eaten such rolls. He held one of the latter aloft. 'Why, where do you buy these, my love?' he asked. She drew him a beaming smile. 'I created those rolls,' she dramatically answered. 'You!' he cried. 'Yes,' she replied. 'I was cooking in a down town restaurant when I went on the stage,'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

St. Louis Times.

The question of advertising was discussed in a shrewd and philosophical manner a few nights ago before the Poor Richard club of Philadelphia.

The speaker, Mr. A. de Weese, who is director of publicity for a concern of national fame, advanced a number of ideas which show clearly why he was appointed to his position.

He pointed out the fact that the advertiser who is identified with the advertiser is identified with the advertiser.

Mr. de Weese might, indeed, have been speaking with the voice of the very wise and shrewd Benjamin Franklin, in whose honor the club to which the address was delivered was named.

The gist of the ideas advanced was that the results of advertising are not altogether direct.

If the public needed only the information that a certain place, a single announcement would suffice.

But the actual purposes of advertising are to create an impression as well as to impart a fact.

The average man does not go promptly and buy an article he may desire when he has seen it advertised.

He is likely to go only when the thought of that article has been fixed in his mind.

The single printing of an advertisement is like a first coat of paint, or like a face seen only once.

The final result has not yet been achieved. But the face seen only once.

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SALT LAKE THEATRE

Geo. H. Payer, Mgr.

TONIGHT, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Jurgins Matinee Wednesday. (Children 5c, adults 50c.)

The most popular American play.

In Old Kentucky

Is-Feeling-Pickan-30, a Kentucky Thoroughbred—4 The Famous Pickaninny Band

Evening Prices—25c to \$1. Boxes, \$1.25.

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