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HIGH PRICES.

No one expects any material reduction in the cost of living, as a result of the investigation for which the grand jury is said to have been impaneled. The men composing the jury are intelligent citizens representing many different occupations, and they will undoubtedly do their best to discharge the duty devolving upon them, but the trouble is not local entirely, and cannot be expected to yield to local treatment.

One reason why it costs more to live than it did formerly, is this, that the consumers have raised the standard of living beyond the most fanciful dreams of former generations. People want more expensive homes to live in, better furniture, costlier food and clothes, and they want amusements and money for traveling expenses. A local merchant the other day said: "If I offer my customers the choice between two or more grades of goods they will almost invariably select the most expensive grade, and if the goods are perishable the chance is that we cannot sell the cheaper grades at all; they spoil on our hands."

And then there are social functions. These cost money. Membership in the clubs and fraternities costs money. Everybody thinks it necessary to keep up with everybody else. In all this discussion of high prices let it be remembered that the standard of living is largely responsible.

It is not so very many years ago, as history measures time, since the "common people" could not afford to eat "white bread." There was one grade of flour for the rich people, and another for the "canaille," as the lower classes were called. This is different now. The tinner eats the same kind of bread as the millionaire. The producers are no longer seeking the patronage of the aristocrats in preference to the masses. They are finding more profit in the trade with the vast army of wage-earners. The standards of living have changed.

What is true of flour is equally true of meat. Meat has now become a staple article of food for the wage-earners. It is found in the dinner pail as well as on the banquet table. Similar conditions prevail throughout. There was a time when home-made clothes were good enough for all purposes, and when dresses, table linen, etc., were handed down from mother to daughter. A good suit of clothes, a good dress, at that time cost many times its present price, but it lasted for years and years. The "common people" had not become the slaves of fashion. Now manufacturers are vying with one another in their efforts to render it possible for one class to dress as fashionably as any other.

The facts here indicated are indisputable. A thorough investigation would more fully reveal the significance of them, but the remedy is only in a general return to the "simple life." It would cost much less to lead that kind of life today than it did half a century ago, but who will take the lead?

BASIC INDUSTRY.

It is said of the own of Deerfield, Mass., prominent in colonial history, that it remains unspoiled by the steam-engine and undisturbed by the steam whistle, although it has its trolley and telephone, like so many of the smaller New England towns. Its cordwainers, chaise-makers, pew-ers, and captains of militia, of which the local traditions are full, are long since passed away, but the line of the work done by their lives and daughters is still carried on in the homes of twentieth-century people. The handloom is treasured here not merely as a curious relic, but serves in the daily manufacture of durable cotton rugs, colored with natural dyes and woven in simple designs. The household embroidery of the early colonists have been revived with the traditional patterns and processes of dyeing with indigo madder and fustic.

More particularly it is set forth that "Of plain fabrics for bedspreads, curtains and table-covers and of other articles of cotton and linen in colored patterns in natural dyes of linen flowers, hand-dyed for quilting, or of baskets of all kinds and shapes of palm-leaf, raffia, willow, grasses and corn husks, and even of the lighter silver and copper articles, like spoons, buckles, brooches and necklaces, there is a steady output, and the production hardly keeps pace with the growing demand. And there is not a factory in Deerfield, and the 'Deerfield Industries,' of which the products, substantial and honestly made, are so highly valued, are to be seen in the private home and in the 'Village House,' one in a year there is an annual exhibition. But Deerfield is not a manufacturing or commercial town; it has its 'industries,' a distinction which visitors are cautioned to observe."

Many of these ideas and processes of hand industry are regularly taught and practiced in the State Normal Training School of this city. All the basic principles of the hand arts and crafts are more or less represented in the daily work of the state institution for the instruction of teachers. It is surely an admirable thing to keep alive this spirit of making things at the home—this essence of

real "home industry"—and to ingrain it into the daily habits and life of the child.

The thought of home work systematized into a real art and made to serve the ends of both profit and artistic gratification, is as old as the human race, and has been a prominent pursuit among pioneers generally. The founders of our own commonwealth prized and encouraged all that pertained to such endeavor.

The map of Deerfield was bought from the Indians by John Pinckney in 1800. Constantly exposed to the attacks of savages, it was subjected to a massacre in 1794, when half of its people, including 111 made pioneers, were either killed or captured by the Indians.

Its people have managed to keep alive in this day the simple home industries of the early settlers, which are said to represent "a healthy and prosperous trade among the townsmen along sound artistic lines."

WELCOMING IMMIGRANTS.

A short time ago a number of European immigrants arrived at New Orleans on the steamship Sophia Holmberg. There were 205 in all, hailing from Germany, Hungary, Greece, Italy, and other countries of southern Europe. New Orleans has a society for the promotion of immigration, and representatives of this society welcomed the new arrivals. A lunch had been provided for the entire shipload. "The ship was thronged with employers and agents of planters, who had against each other for the labor of the newcomers. The men, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, 'were besieged with offers of wages ranging from \$1.50 upward. And immediately employment could have been furnished in its thousands' that arrived on that boat."

Utah may not need a society for the promotion of immigration, but the State certainly needs a society for the suppression of the scandal-mongers whose infamous tales and never-ending agitation in the interest of strife is one of the chief deterrents to rapid development. It would be a good time right now for conservative citizens to come together and devise means for a redemption of the capital of the State from the clutches of the stiff-necked.

THE SLANDERER ABROAD.

It was to be expected that the false reports concerning immigrants to Utah, eagerly published by anti-Mormon papers in this country should find their way to other countries. We notice in a "clipping" from the Manchester, England, Chronicle that some good people across the water are alarmed as a result of these reports. A correspondent to that paper says it is surely high time that the authorities in England do something. The American government, he says, has done its best, but the English authorities "stand by, either through ignorance or carelessness, and allow emigrants of this organization to come over and actually induce women and young girls to go out, thus furnishing fresh victims, as it were, to the system."

It is rather funny that this alarmist should not have become aware of the evil he dreads so much, until he saw the report published thousands of miles away from the place of alleged danger. It is going abroad for home news, with a vengeance. If the "Mormon" missionaries in England were doing anything wrong, it is strange the people there should be ignorant of it, until they receive the fake stories from this country. It reminds one of the story of the patient who was told that he was dead, and was almost persuaded that he had passed the great divide, because the informant was supposed to know what ailed him better than he did himself. Such are generally the sensations that are circulated from anti-Mormon centers.

The story in the English paper is fortunately contradicted in a following issue, on the authority of Elder Julian M. Thomas, who is laboring as a missionary in Lancashire. We copy the following from the Chronicle:

"The story published in the columns of the 'Evening Chronicle' on Thursday regarding the alleged methods of Mormon elders working in Manchester and Lancashire, generally has not been allowed to pass uncontradicted. Mr. Julian M. Thomas, who is one of the 1,200 young men engaged in the European mission, called at the 'Chronicle' office this morning to give the 'true facts of the case.'"

"Mr. Thomas, who lives in Hyde, has been in Lancashire 12 months. Trainee as a civil engineer, he has adopted the ministry. Clean-shaven, speaking with the typical Yankee drawl, he told our representative that he draws no salary, his parents providing all that is necessary for a modest livelihood. His habits are most abstemious. Tea, coffee, and intoxicating liquors are eschewed. Neither he nor any of the band of young missionaries smoke."

"Born in Salt Lake City, his own father has but one wife, and as the latter Mormons do, he asserted that polygamy would be unknown."

"There are, he said, less than 800 families in the whole of Utah today who are living under such conditions. When the United States passed a law forbidding the practice it was largely obeyed, but it would not have been human to expect the relations that then existed."

"The article on Thursday," Mr. Thomas says, "commenced with a supposed quotation from the United States Immigration Department's report which, to say the least, is misleading to the uninformed mind, as to the question and the remarks following are evidently intended to convey the impression that the Mormons are actually inducing women and young girls to go out. This is absurdly false. It is not the first time that 'fake' discrediting have been circulated in a sensational way about 'women going to Utah.' These find their way into the public press and do service in an unwholesome way on an unwholesome community. These women 'women go to America and some to Utah, but in most cases they are accompanied by husbands of parents and go to join relatives and friends. The spirit of getting rich has been operative among the Mormons from the beginning of the proclamation of the gospel, but the Elders are and often are very worthy individuals to assist and lead of all are they leading companies of women to Utah or to any other place of gathering."

"The census is that effect are started by ignorant and unscrupulous fabricators, who possibly labor under the delusion that some good is attained by telling lies about the Mormons, and who, perhaps, find some excuse for doing so in the examples set by some men who call themselves ministers of truth, but who have not hesitated to perjure themselves in the interests of anti-Mormonism."

"If women go to Utah they go there

for no immoral purpose. To this any unbiased and fair person who has been as I have been, in Utah, and seen the conditions prevailing there, will testify."

"And here is the proof," Mr. Phil Robinson, the great English writer, says, "I have seen and spoken to, and lived with Mormon men and women of every class and never in my life in any Christian country, have I come in contact with more consistent piety, sobriety, and neighborly charity. These folk are in their words and actions as Christian as I ever thought to see men and women."

"The two years the American secret service men ruled Utah with a line tooth-comb, as it were, with the following result:—The Mormonism of the past has been one of the purest men in that honorable body. It does not smoke, drink, or drink. Polygamy has ceased among the Mormons, and business men of Utah—Mormons and non-Mormons—are offering \$250 for each case of polygamy that can be proved to exist, with sanction of the Church, since it agreed to abandon the practice in 1890."

"The Mormons are tolerant and unbigoted and welcome all to their place of the only civilization desired being honesty and sobriety. Never more than four percent of them ever practiced polygamy."

"The statement that Mormon missionaries are never long in one place is simply refuted by the fact that they have a meeting room in Oldham street, Manchester."

"The example with which the referred to article closes is a poor attempt at fiction and is the product of a morbid and diseased imagination. Let just men consider and draw their own conclusion. Finally I am prepared to meet any of our detractors face to face in the presence of any representative of the 'Manchester Evening Chronicle' may appoint."

"What good, let us ask, is accomplished by the publication of all these lies and falsehoods concerning Utah? Does anyone here derive any benefit from it? Does it help the business men, the workmen, the ministers that labor here, or anyone else? Consider what a damaged reputation actually means to any community that is struggling to advance both materially and spiritually. Is it not high time for a concerted movement in the interest of peace and tranquility?"

"Next friends' at best are but fair weather friends."

There has been marked improvement in the weather bureau's guess work of late.

The great trouble with those Moors is that they don't know when they are whipped.

General Porter, the late chief of the Creek Indians, was lovely and pleasant in his life.

The word has gone up and down Broadway that 'All lobbyists must bear the union label.'

At any rate the President has never failed any of the members of the Ananias club experts.

Secretary Root is taking boxing lessons. This will give him a better notion of the boxer movement.

It is proposed to join Arizona to Nevada. That would be a misjoinder of parties, of no benefit to anyone.

The administration is going to make war on the lumber trust. Now watch the guilty ones take to the tall timber.

The question, Who first used iron? isn't nearly so important as, What will the steel trust make the price of rails next year?

The New York police department is going to employ dogs to assist in running down criminals. They should be a valuable aid to the regular sleuths.

A cablegram from Gibbon, Alaska, announces that Captain Mikkelsen of the Arctic steamer Duchess of Bedford, and his companions are safe. Are they sane?

It transpires that Stayevant Flash did not strike James T. Harahan, but that he seized him by the throat and tried to throttle him. What more natural for a railroad man than to resort to the throttle?

It is rumored that President Roosevelt, disabused with the result of The Hague congress, has determined to call an international peace conference of his own at Washington. This certainly is important if true.

The people of Denver are making loud complaints because they have to pay five dollars a ton for coal. The people of Salt Lake would give thanks and call themselves blessed if they had to pay but five dollars a ton for coal.

Secretary Taft says that the country is tired of a plethora of millionaires and their influence on government and public affairs. But the politicians and party managers are quite as much to blame for the influence of the millionaires in politics as they themselves are.

The cruel and wicked attack upon the Hindus at Bellingham, Wash., was an outrage and a disgrace to our country. The treatment that often is meted out to negroes, Chinamen, Japanese and now Hindus in some parts of the country is a blot upon our civilization, a reproach to us as a Christian people. It gives other nations an opportunity to point to the United States with derision and make her abiding citizens hang their heads in shame.

RAILROAD FARES DECREASING.

Philadelphia Press.
It may surprise the public to learn that the average rate of railroad fares in the United States in 1906 was just a trifle less than it was the previous year. And the revenue received by the railroads for hauling a ton of freight one mile was also a little smaller last year than in 1906. The actual figures reveal the slightly downward tendency in both freight and passenger rates, the average fare on all the railroads of America in 1906 being 2.61 cents per mile, against 2.62 cents in 1905. Freight rate from freight in 1906 was .76 cents a ton per mile compared with .74 cents the previous year.

FAREWELL, ENGLISH SPARROW

Washington Herald.
After long arguments pro and con it has seemed to be pretty well recognized that the English sparrow does not belong in this good, and that it is time he was eradicated from this country. Dr. C. Hart of Michigan, of the department of agriculture, has pre-

pared a consensus of reports from many sources, containing evidence for and against the sparrow. These reports are 48 in favor of the bird, 47 against and 43 neutral. These reports contain also a list of the native birds that have been more or less molested by the pugnacious little sparrow, and these include the little bluebird, kingbird, horned lark, hermit and wood thrushes, meadow-lark, purple grackle, meadow-lark, and many woodpeckers. Steps will probably be taken to speed the unwelcome guest.

PEACE AND THE POCKETBOOK.

Philadelphia North American.
The most powerful argument against war has not been formulated by any delegate to The Hague conference. The world's peace will prevail only when the knowledge comes home to all peoples that while two nations pay the blood price, the farmer, the wage worker, the merchant and the employer, in every land beneath the sun, are paying tribute with toil and property to the war machine. The last gun in any war is fired. It is doubtful if any great moral, social or political reform ever was effected by any but economic causes. Self-interest will establish the rule of peace ages before the purest wisdom humanitarianism could do its work unaided.

JUST FOR FUN.

What Fell.
"John, what was that awful noise in the bathroom just now?"
"Don't worry, my dear," replied John sleepily. "It was merely a crash towel falling."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

They Won't Be There.
Some people will be awfully disappointed if they get to heaven and can't find anything to find fault with.—Chicago News.

In New York.
Little Girl (crying)—Oh, mister, I'm lost. Please take me home, won't you?
Old Gentleman—I'd like to, baby, but I don't dare. The frenzied mob might lynch me.—Puck.

And When?
Magnate—Every dollar I have was made honest.
Dyer—By whom?—Life.

"How long can a man go without air?" "I do not know. The longest Pullman trip I ever took occupied seven days."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Man Behind the Gun—Recruit (to instructor)—Please, sir, do 'ave to pull much harder at thick 'ere five 'undred 'un at the two 'undred yards."—Punch.

"I just met Miss Nuttich," said Phyllis, "and she said she was in a great hurry to get down and buy some gloves for your feet. What on earth was she driving at?" "My feet," said Ethel. "Oh! I understand. I intended to say 'fete this afternoon.'"—Philadelphia Press.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Perhaps the most significant contribution to Success Magazine for September is the article "Will Roosevelt Run?" by David Graham Phillips. Mr. Phillips believes that the importance of the work which the President has begun and the belief of the people in a necessity will compel him to accept another nomination and election. This number contains the concluding installment of Joseph Flynnt's autobiography. The jungle and the sea are the scenes, respectively, of an interesting tale of a tiger hunt in India by W. G. Fitzgerald, and an exhilarating story of a porpoise, "King of the Condo Bank," by E. Jenkins Hains. In this issue H. S. Cooper brings his serial story, "The Moonshiners," to an exciting conclusion. On the lighter side there are "The Love Sonnets of a Car Conductor," by Wallace Irwin. George Randolph Chester contributes an amusing short story, "A Syndicate Wooling." Other features of the magazine are, an elaborately illustrated foreword to Samuel Merwin's coming series "Drugging a Race," a poem by Edith Minter, a laughable sketch by Wilbur Nash, Thomas Speed Mosby's article on "Youthful Criminals," and "Lodovico Rees' 'Embers from a Burned Manuscript.'" The current events page, "The Pulse of the World," has been revived and there are the usual helpful home department papers, hints to investors and a resume of the world of sport.—32 Waverly Place, New York.

SALT LAKE THEATER

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John J. McCallan, Musical Director; John D. Spencer, Stage Director.

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