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Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 9, 1909.

NO CAPITOL.

The proposition to levy an extra mill for the Capitol building was overwhelmingly defeated by the vote in the State. This is not very surprising, though the result may be regrettable.

Several reasons may be assigned for it. There is, undoubtedly, a widespread impression outside Salt Lake that this City is receiving more than its share of public benefits, and this conviction was reflected in the vote.

Then, conservative citizens all over the State are not enthusiastically in favor of increasing the taxes for the purpose of constructing ornamental buildings. And somehow the opinion prevails that the City and County building is ample for all purposes, for some years.

Further, the earnest prohibition campaign and the fate of the liquor bills in the last Legislature did not have the effect of engendering good feelings between the different parts of the State, or uniting all citizens for co-operation in any public measure.

If Utah is ever to have a Capitol some work of peace and good will must be done in all parts of the State preliminary to the election of a legislature. The representatives of the people should know just what the views of their constituents are, and be in a position to take action accordingly.

LESSON OF THE FLOODS.

In a broad sense the chief lesson from the floods that are now laying waste so much property in this State, is the necessity for reforestation of the canyons and of all the mountain slopes that are cool enough to make feasible the operations of forestry.

It is the mud rather than the water that causes the overflow of the streams. The present channels of the streams are of sufficient capacity to carry all the water that comes into them. But the debris—the stones, the soil, the vegetation—that is washed by the rain into the channels—this is the feature that is responsible for most of the resulting damage, danger, and vexation.

This is the real basis of most of the trouble—the ultimate cause of the havoc and ruin wrought by the streams at this season.

No observer can doubt that this menace to life and property is yearly growing more serious. The present disastrous experience ought surely to open the eyes of the people to the necessity for taking steps to remedy the conditions that create such disaster. What can be done? Simply reforest, plant, build with intelligent foresight, and each year the danger will become more remote and improbable.

For years this paper has urged the undertaking of measures on a large scale, looking to the reforestation of our mountains that are being so rapidly denuded not only of their standing timber but of the undergrowth and even the grass and herbage. Nothing, comparatively, has yet been done. Legislators manifest an unexplained lack of interest in this grave and vital problem; while the apathy of the people in relation to it is scarcely less remarkable.

Every legislator of the future should be pledged by his constituency to stand for these broad measures of public benefit. No man not sufficiently trained or lacking the breadth of view or the public spirit to take a lively interest in subjects relating to the conservation of the natural resources of the country, ought to be chosen to either the legislature or to any other position of trust within the organization of the commonwealth. Men of foresight, ability, and, if possible, of previous experience in the country's development are badly needed. For the whole region is in some sort of danger from existing conditions, which are yearly becoming more of a menace to life and property everywhere in the valleys.

FRUITS OF GAMBLING.

When the Shah of Persia declined to attend horse racing exhibitions, and was pressed for his reasons, he gave this simple and profound answer: "It is known to me that one horse can run faster than another."

And it is not so much to observe the splendid performance of trained horses as to indulge in the excitement of laying wagers that draws to the horse races those who suffer most from attending these affairs.

Local news items reveal something of the disgust and dejection of those who attended the recent horse-racing in this city and were foolish enough to make bets on the results.

This paper took the stand that gambling in any form is a serious evil and showed that it results in a loss to the community as a whole—that it is not a case of the transfer of money from one person to another, but that the loser suffers more than the winner gains by the transfer.

Another phase of the incidental loss to the community as a whole is indicated in the columns of a local contemporary, where a correspondent says:

"I would like to suggest, as a business man of Salt Lake, interested in

the progress and business opportunities, that you use your paper to discourage horse racing in our city, and instead of publishing flattering accounts of the day's doings at the track, as though we were entertaining a fair guest in our midst, the 'hellishness' of the whole thing might be given to the public. I know, and so do all merchants, that trade is even now hindered, and that the so-called new money that comes being to town is a myth, and that instead the spirit of the whole game pauperizes individuals and diverts men's minds from legitimate business to a worthless and exciting pastime that ends in grief.

"The largest commonwealths in our nation have ostracized the race horse in the fact of tremendous opposition, and it is a pity that Utah, with her already heavy handicap, should be depressed by forty days of the most vicious gambling, and that the press should report its virtues every day."

The correspondent states the case with clearness; but the paper is not wholly to blame, even if it reported the affair as indicated by the quotation.

The papers usually supply about what their readers demand in the way of news items; and does fight most of the battles of the people; it cannot fight all of them.

The root of the evil is the individual weakness that permits some people to gamble; but we also believe that a removal of this or any other form of temptation from the weak or the inexperienced is the duty of the state, the city, or the county officials. There can be no doubt that the gambling business is demoralizing those people of Salt Lake who are weak enough to be attracted by the game. In the long run everybody loses, and the merchant suffers most of all.

Let us have such laws in this state as will put an end to the evils of gambling under any guise, and let us elect officers who are willing to enforce the law.

TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the Church School teachers is being held this week in the rooms of the Latter-day Saints High School, in this City. Those who are in attendance have come from far and near—wherever the Church has established its schools for the educating of its young people in the principles of the Gospel.

This annual conference helps to place the educational system of the Church on a level with the progressive movements of the day. In the meetings of the conference are discussed the best methods of presenting the theological subjects that are taught in the schools; as also how theology may be best correlated with the various secular subjects of the high school course. For instance, we find the program for the week outlining such themes as, "The Correlation of Theology with English," "The Correlation of Theology with History," etc. These are suggestive titles, indicating what the Church schools are aiming to do—namely, to show that there is a close connection between true theology and knowledge of all kinds as learned from texts in schools and from the practical experiences of life.

Some people have asked what justification there is for the maintenance, at a great cost, of Church schools, when we have such a fine system of public instruction supported by general taxation. The answer to this, briefly stated, lies in the fact that the public school cannot teach religion. If theology is the "science of all sciences"—and what Latter-day Saint will deny this?—and as such ought to permeate all subjects of study as a life and enlightening element, it can only be done in schools established by the Church for that purpose. To the Latter-day Saints who understand the nature of what they have received through the Gospel of Jesus Christ, this correlation of the principles of light and life with the learning of the world is a thing to be desired above all else in the education of their children.

We are told that knowledge is power. And so men have for ages been striving after knowledge that they might have and exercise power. But we have learned that knowledge is power to do evil as well as to do good; and we have seen that power linked with unrighteousness causes the ruin in the world. To be sure of the good, there must be some directing and restraining influence over the learned mind; or perhaps it would be more exact to say that the learning of the world must be augmented by more learning—that which comes more directly from above and tells of the consequences of sin as well as the fruits of righteousness. This "extra knowledge" has not been had in the world to any degree of perfection for centuries. But now this knowledge is again in the earth, this knowledge which is the "power of God unto salvation." It has come to save the world, not through the might of arms, or force on the minds of men, but with the power of the winning light of heaven to draw all men to the truth. True religion is the greatest power for good in the world today. Why should not the youth receive this power, and receive their training under its benign rays, mingling the wisdom of earth with that of heaven and receiving strength by the union with which to win the world for righteousness?

Over a doorway of one of the buildings of the Latter-day Saints' high school is carved these words: "The Lord Is My Light." It is a splendid motto, both for students and teachers. They ought to see it each time they ascend the steps over which it stands, that it might be impressed on their hearts as indelibly as it is engraved in the stone over the door. The motto, with all it carries with it, is ample justification for the existence of Church schools.

THOMAS PAINE.

Today, June 9, is the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Thomas Paine, one of the Revolutionary heroes to whose memory full justice has not been done. Paine was an extraordinary man. He rendered valuable services to the cause of liberty and humanity. But his religious views were not popular, and it is probably true that, but for his "Right of Man" and "Age of Reason" he would have been remem-

bered as one of the greatest men of the age. But the world will yet forget his errors and honor him for his services. Recently a patriotic society purchased the house in which he lived at New Rochelle, N. Y., and has arranged to restore it to its original condition and to fill it with mementos of his busy life.

Tom Paine was the son of a Quaker, of Thetford, Norfolk, England. He was born on Jan. 29, 1736. The first part of his life did not promise much of a career. He tried various ways of making a living. He was a stay-maker, a mariner, an exciseman, a schoolteacher. He lost one wife by death and one by divorce. In political clubs he attracted attention by his extreme views and vigorous debate. In 1774 he happened to meet Benjamin Franklin, and following his advice, he emigrated to this country where he became the assistant editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine. He was then 38 years of age.

From the beginning Paine took up the pen in favor of the Revolution. He advocated the abolition of slavery, wrote against duelling, urged woman's rights, and suggested the formation of societies for the prevention of cruelties to animals and children. He wrote a pamphlet, "A Serious Thought," which has been called the Declaration of Independence in embryo. When the leaders of the revolutionists wavered and seemed to be disposed to compromise, Paine, in his pamphlet, "Common Sense," roused public sentiment to resistance. It is conceded that this pamphlet, which appeared in January, 1776, was the turning point of the movement for independence. In it he discussed the relative merits of monarchical and republican institutions. His conclusions were applied to the condition of American affairs, suggesting a form of representative government for the colonies and reviewing their ability to secure and maintain their independence. The New York assembly appointed a committee to answer it, but this committee arrived at the conclusion that it was unanswerable.

Paine was one of the first to enlist in the army of patriots. Fortune at first went against the Colonies, and the soldiers were disheartened. Then Paine's pen again became a power. In December, 1776, he wrote his "Crisis," which begins:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly; 'tis dearness only that gives everything its value."

This pamphlet was read to the soldiers before the battle of Trenton and had a wonderful effect in restoring hope and courage. "These are the times that try men's souls," became a battle cry.

Paine's services were acknowledged by his appointment to the secretaryship of the committee on foreign affairs. He lost that position in 1778, nominally for having divulged state secrets, but was later appointed clerk of the Pennsylvania legislature, and in 1785 received from Congress the sum of \$3,000. After the close of the Revolution, Paine urged stronger union among the states, and pointed out the necessity of a constitution.

In 1787 Paine returned to England where he hoped to place an invention of his own, an iron bridge, but he soon engaged in controversy again. Here he published his "The Rights of Man" as an answer to Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France." The first part appeared in 1791 and had an immense circulation. The government tried to suppress it with the usual result that the demand for it increased. The author was indicted for treason, but was allowed to go to France.

Here he incurred the suspicion of Robespierre and was thrown into prison, and he very narrowly escaped the guillotine. As a member of the National convention he voted with the Girondists and against the execution of Louis XVI, offering to obtain for that monarch an asylum in the United States. "We will kill the king, but not the man," he said. Thereby he bitterly offended the Robespierre faction. Louis was sent to the scaffold, his defender was sent to prison. It was while expecting to be carried to his death that Paine wrote his "Age of Reason." By this book he lost many of his friends on both sides of the Atlantic. Even Washington declined to exert his moral influence for his release, and he remained in prison some time after the fall of Robespierre.

When, finally, he obtained his freedom he returned to the United States. Here he was received cordially by his admirers. He soon withdrew to a farm near New Rochelle where he lived until his death in 1809. In 1819 an admirer removed the remains to England, "because," as he declared, "the Republic he had founded would not protect them." In fact, the tomb had been despoiled and desecrated. But the precaution was of no avail. The English were as careless as the Americans. All traces of the remains have vanished since 1847.

There is no doubt that Thomas Paine, notwithstanding his errors, rendered humanity most important services, by his valiant defense of the rights of man. He proved, by arguments, that a nation has the right to choose its own form of government, and boldly argued for a purely representative form, at a time when it was dangerous to hold such views. For that reason we can well agree with Andrew Jackson, even if we disagree with Paine in his religious ideas, that:

"Thomas Paine needs no monument made by hands; he has erected himself a monument in the hearts of all lovers of liberty. The 'Rights of Man' will be more enduring than all the piles of mortar and granite man can erect."

Charity misdirected is folly.

How the tariff legislation tarries!

How is it that representatives of

the unemployed always get employment?

A stand-patter is always a dutiful citizen.

Trial by jury is no longer the bulwark of English liberty; Draughts are now.

When Hans sneezes John Bull trembles.

The pantaloons skirt is the latest—and the ugliest.

Even in the case of airships what goes up must come down.

After man reaps the whirlwind he doesn't know what to do with it.

Two can live as cheap as one if the one has the income of two.

The higher the price of ice goes the hotter it makes the buyer.

As Rome was not built in a day neither will the State Capitol be.

After a man has made a reputation silence is the best preservative for it.

The stand-patters call the Iowa Senator's arguments the Doolittle romance.

If the airing of the garbage matter does not raise a stink, we miss our guess.

The latest theory in criminology and cooking is that malnutrition makes malefactors.

Hardly enough credit is given the cool spell for getting the high waters under control.

On what theory of ethics do manufacturers rank as more truthful men than importers?

A duty of 3 cents a square yard and 20 per cent ad valorem on cotton window Holland, beats the Dutch.

Has the world come to a standstill? No news from Africa for a week; no Marathon race for a week.

The time for work—for youth as well as for age—from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. with an hour for dinner.

An exchange says that Carrie Nation says she is going to raise nothing but game chickens. Mother Carrie's chickens are always game.

It is said that poets are born and not made, but just the same Joaquin Miller proposes to found a colony of poets and establish a school of poetry.

And now the Senate has the woolen schedule under consideration. There will inevitably be many attempts to pull the wool over somebody's eyes.

Emma Goldman would not cause half the stir in military Germany that she does in free America. In this country too much importance is given her and her foolish theories.

PENSION EXPERIMENT.

World's Work.

A large mercantile company, which has branches in nine of our cities, has put into effect an employee's old age pension system which is an interesting experiment. To this the employees themselves contribute nothing, but all are eligible at sixty years of age if they have served the company for 20 years. Provision, too, is made for those who, at any age, are incapacitated for work after twenty years of service. The amount of a pension is based upon the salary of an employee and the number of years he has served. The salary figured on is the average salary during the five years preceding retirement, and the pension amounts to 1 per cent of this, multiplied by the number of years of service. Thus, a man whose salary is \$2,000 a year, retiring after twenty-five years' service, will receive a pension of \$500. The smallest pension to be paid is \$300, the largest \$1,000; so that the system strongly favors those who have received small, or moderate, salaries, and who, unable to save as they have gone along, have looked forward to old age with consternation.

DIAGNOSING THE MOB.

Augusta Chronicle.

The newspaper or the politician that tries to pandor to the mob is but following an ignis fatuus. The mob is here today and there tomorrow. It acts from impulse, not principle; tomorrow it may condemn the thing which it today applauds. It has no reason of its own and refuses to be controlled by reason. This is why men of inferior character and mentally gain a temporary popularity and leadership, while the public mind is inflamed, which they dare not aspire to under normal conditions. But what man of sense would swap his own self-respect for a garb at such a jack-o'-lantern of disordered public opinion.

TATT'S STATESMANSHIP.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

More now than at any other time in the recent history of this country, experienced practical statesmanship is needed. And William Howard Taft, schooled by service for his high mission, cool of head, and morally courageous, seems to be ripe and ready for such hard tests as the presidency may impose upon him. By pruning the army notes department, for there are shadows now which seem to foretell the coming of events of colossal concerns of this country.

JUST FOR FUN

Two Kinds.

"There is quite a scandal in town because an elderly man of science was seen chasing a butterfly."

"Well, there might be. It seems that the object of his quest was a society butterfly."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

No Reason at All.

He—The major is going to be married again.

She—Why, when his wife died he said that the light of his life had gone out.

He—There's no reason why he shouldn't strike another match. Is there?—Illustrated Bits.

Outside the Curriculum.

Dolly—We had to practise Chopin for three hours today, mamma.

Mrs. Farnsworth—Really, but your papa sent you to the ladies' academy to

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National Pride.

Sleepy Silas—I see dis paper says England and Wales have 750,000 paupers.

—Yonkers Statesman.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

George Kibbe Turner in the leading article in the June Number's shows how Tammany Hall, with the aid of crooks, thugs and the lowest order of parasites, controls New York City election; Prof. E. T. Brewster contributes an article on "The Animal Mind From the Inside," in which he declares that animals cannot reason, and that men do not reason anything like as much as they are commonly supposed to; Marion Hamilton Carter tells of the great work being done for "The Conservation of the Defective Child" by Dr. Witmer of the University of Pennsylvania; George F. Parker writes of Cleveland's part in the insurance crisis and President Taft explains his attitude toward organized labor. There are stories by Elsie Singmaster, Hulbert Footner, Viola Roseboro, D. C. Macfarlane, Harriet Lumma Smith and the last installment of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's great novel, "Marriage a la Mode."—4-60 East Twenty-third street, New York.

Popular Mechanics for June contains 10 articles and 212 illustrations; six races and 13 illustrations are devoted to the recent ice jam at Niagara Falls. An important article discusses the use of the internal combustion engine for the propulsion of battleships, which would make future warships smokeless and steamless. The methods of curio dealers in palming off their bogus antique furniture on unsuspecting purchasers are explained in detail. The Germans undergo and the impressions received in a flight in the Wright aeroplane are well described in an illustrated article; a view of the Scott aeroplane, which will be tested for U. S. army use, is another aeromantic feature. A number of illustrations depict the devastation wrought by the bursting of two huge water tanks at Parkersburg, W. Va. Damage to buildings four blocks away resulted. The latest improvements in military equipment of all the nations are described; in the June number are the new Japanese speed obstructions, a German gun which carries its own road, English international combustion warship, French island experimental station for torpedoes, and the launching of United States submarines. The ship department is up to its usual standard.—225 Washington St., Chicago.

SALT THEATRE GEORGE PYPER, MANAGER.

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