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SALT LAKE CITY. - APRIL 22, 1960.

ANNUAL Y. M. AND Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The Fourteenth General Annual Con ference of the Young men's and Young Ludies' Mutual Improvement Associa tions of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, on Saturday and Sunday, June 5th and 6th, 1989.

All officers and members of the asecclation are requested to be present at all of the meetings of the conference, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to the Saints generally to attend the meetings to be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 6th. at 10 m. m. and at 2 and 7 p.m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH. HEBER J. GRANT. B. H. ROBERTS, General Suptoy, Y. M. M. I. A MARTHA H. TINGEY. RUTH M. FOX. MAY T. NYSTROM. Presidency Y. L. M. I. A.

ANNUAL PRIMARY CONFERENCE.

The seventh annual general conference of the officers of the Primary associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, June 4th, 5th and 5th. 1909. All officers, stake and local, are requested to be present at all the sessions of this conference.

LOUIE B. FELT. MAY ANDERSON, CLARA W. EEEBE. Presidency Primary Associations.

FOR FAIR RATES.

the petition of Utah businessmen to President Taft asking that the matter of freight rates be taken up for investigation, brings that important question again to public view. The President, the dispatches may, has promised to act at once upon the complaint filed with him, and there is no doubt that ho will give the matter full consideration. We know not whether the suggestion that the investigation be taken up by the Department of Justice rather than by the Interstate Commerce commission can be acted upon consistently. The Commission, as we understand it, has been created for the very purpose of hearing and deciding all such cases. The Interstate Commerce

commission act gives to the public the privilege of bringing its complaints to the attention of that body, and authorizes it to make the necessary investigations and to adjust whatever differences and inequalities it finds existing. The Commission having been ereated for that very purpose, it is doubtful whether oven the Fresident can consistently ignore it. To do so would seem to be irregular.

But even if President Taft should refer the matter to the Commission rather than the Department of Justice, there is no doubt that it will be thoroughly investigated, and we believe an adjustment of rates in accordance with equity and justice will be effected. The Commission has proved itself capable and willing to take care of the interests of the people when they find that they are the victims of unjust discrimination. Of course the matter may finally be brought before the courts, since an appeal from the decision of the Commission can be taken by either party that may be dissatisfied. But that body. It seems to us, is, under the law, the first to hear and investigate the complaint, and to retider a decision, He that as it may, we hope the question of titah rates will be taken up and settled as speedily as possible. As we have said before, we believe there are a number of commodities upon which lower rates could be given, and must he given if the State is to develop as its natural resources entitled it to. The people of Utah have always been friendly towards the railroad corporations. They are so now. They have been generous in the matter of franchines because they know that the progress of the State is dependent on transportation facilities. But they expact fair rates and fair service in re-\$107TL

exaggerated. Through light shed on that important subject by the recent nvestigation and trial of the Standard Oll cases, what is believed to be more correct figures have been obtained. The testimony showed that his holdings in Standard Oil were all in the parent ompany, his only interest in the many subsidiary and allied corporations being through his ownership of Standard stock, of which he holds about 25 per cent, at a market price worth \$165,000,-

These who think they know some thing about the affairs of the gentleman estimate his other holdings at a somewhat lower value, making his total estimated fortune about \$300,000,000

Even this fortune, though considerably short of a billion dollars, is vast seyond comprehension. And it has all been amagazed in the lifetime of the poscessor of it. That is the most remark. able part of this immense wealth. It proves not only the financial ability of the man but the marvelous resources of the country.

A FEW FACTS.

It was bound to come. We refer to he boast of the Tribuno that the material progress of this City is due to its seculiar brand of "Americanism."

No sooner had some of our enterarising business men decided to raise toney and secure a location for a large ouriness block at the head of Main street, than that paper put in the claim that it was its "Americanism' that fostered the enterprise. The paper is invane enough to claim that but for its pseudo-Americanism material

progress, such as that now witnessed. would have been impossible. The paper night just as well claim that the sun shine, the clear mountain streams, the correshing breezes from the canyous the wealth in the blils and the valleys are all due to the same cause. One saim would not be any more absurd than the other. But it was bound to some. The Tribune is laboring hard

for the perpetuation of the anti-"Mornon" sentiment which it calls "Ameri anism But, as usual, it supports its chains

by false statements. It says that the nrush of population and capital or gan in this City with the "triumph" of the sp-called American party in 1965; that no such "rush" would have been possible under the old regime, and that under the former "ecclesiastical" control "no public improvements were going on, where everything was held at a standstill, where the officacy of sewors and of sanitation were questioned, and where no one was willing to improve his property because the city did nothing in the way of bettermients

or improvements." We have quoted this extraordinary outburst verbatim. If the paper hu added that there were no mountains here, and no lake, no railroads, and no ublic buildings of any description until its "Americanism" triumphed, it would not have been any further from the truth. It cannot have a very nigh opinion of the intelligence of its renders, when it presumes upon their credulity to the extent of asserting that there were no public improvements here until four years ago.

What are the facts?

The spirit of progress and improvement has always been a characteristic of the class of people that first settled here, and the Ploneer's proved this from the very first day they entered the val ley. They explored, plowed, planted, irrigated, built houses and roads, and sent missionaries in all directions, who brought this region to the notice of the world. They aided settlers to com here from across the seas, and made it possible for them to take up the work of transferring the wilderness into a garden, at a time when the visible nay tural attractions were few. They planned vities and temples and universities, at a fine when starvation and Indians disputed their rights to existence. Utah, in a very few years after its first settlement, was the wonder of the world, thanks to the enterprise and progressiveness of its original settlers. The first ten years of its existance showed more rapid development. comparatively speaking, than any subsequent ton-year period. That is a matter of history. What good purpose an be gained by the denial of a uniorsally known fact? And such are the "Mornious" today, progressive, industrious, enterprising. If Finh did pot advance in later years as rapidly as its first growth seemed to promise, that was entirely due to the anti-"Mormon" sentiment that was engendered here by fanatics and ambitions office hunters. Through that seutiment factions were created. One class of citizens was placed under the necessity of defending their faith, their liberty, their homes. Bitterness often took the place of public-spiritedness. and during the days of contention Utah got a bad name in the world among those who could see no deeper than the surface. The result was that the material and spiritual interests of the

vertised in all the world, at home . and abroad, from pulpit and lecture platform, as well as through newspaper columna, that Utab is a priestridden whirlpool of immorality, where there is neither liberty of conscience nor enterprise. They have painted Utah as an octopus spreading its tents. cles out over the United States. They have done everything in their power to blacken Utah in the eyes of the world. When, after all they have done to retard the progress of the City, the neverthetess holdly claim the credit for

Its idevelopment, they simply prove themselves worthy companions of a Falsiaff or a Musichausen. Neither capital nor a desirable class of population are attracted to a city by octopus When the Tribuns party triumphed

arious had characters rushed to the 'Ity, until it was a common occuronce for gentlemen to be insulted in the main streets and thoroughtares. Extravagance characterized the adminintration, and graft was visible in puble works. The auditor was not permitted to give the public statement of the finances, as required by law The administration carried things with

high hand, believeing that It could anything with impunity under the cover of anti-"Mormonism,". D vent so far as to threaten innocent nen with imprisonment or exfle. And

t has today, on the West side, a monunent of its intentions as to the morals d the City. It has plunged the City nto an almost boltomleas debt with very little to show for the money spent, and the taxes are ever on the nercase. It boasts of improvements. but nearly every foot of pavement and idewalk has been paid for, more than ts full value, by means of extra taxation, so the administration has absoutoly no credit coming to it on that ore. Not a cent! It has been extravgoat with borrowed money and extra axes. All these things are well known o the people generally, and even forner supporters of the party are freely

spreasing themselves as sick and tired its mismanagement. That is the way the Tribune party ms helped this City and State. The facts must be stated as they are. The party was conceived as an entirely un-American proposition. It was founded as a stepping stone upon which ambitious individuals hoped to elimb to official heights, and glory. Plunder was its ultimate aim.

It is absolutely not true that the great buildings going up in the City are an evidence of andorsement of the polcy of the party of hatred. Neither the ulld' is constructed by the Trusteen-trust of the Church, nor the Oregon thort Line railroad station, nor the utidings of Mr. Newhouse, nor the nagalficent structure now being Hanned on the old Deseret News corhas made progress in spite of the party if strife, but no so rapidly as it might

says It would do no good to dynamile the Niagara ice Jam. Long ago Cartyle suggested that some one "shoot Niagara," but no one ever did. Perhaps they thought it would do no good.

"In the splendid progress that is being made in this city at the presant time, it is only fair to say that Ameri cahism is the active agency in foster ing that progress," says the organ of the Pseudo-American party. "Americanirm" is the rough lock on Salt Luko's car of progress.

"The church organ claims that 'there is nothing the Tribune fears as much as the establishment of truly American conditions here.' Which is, of course, such a reable begging of the question that it is indeed contemptible Who would establish "American conhere if not the free American

Yes, but the Tribune is not "flue free American people," by any possible interpretation of that term, It does not belong to, and it does not represent, the people. It is the slave of interests that have declared war upon the free American people of this Amercan state.

IMAGINATION IN BUSINESS,

Lorin F. Deland in Atlantic Monthly Let us assume that temotrow you de-ide to embark in the business of manacturing a toliet scap to compete with some of the wel known makers. It is important that it should have a sig-nificant or altractive name. But, right at the outset, you discover that it is almost impossible to secure any sailsfactory name for a new soap. It color, transparency, and clearness sog-gest the title of "amber soap." Yes, surely, "amber soap" does have an uttractive sound. But you cannot use the word "amber," for you find that this is one of a list of twenty-four possible names for a tollet soap, pre-empted by registration as a protectionary meas-ure years ago by one of the leading American soap makers. They have cov-ered over 100 mmes in the past quarter ered aver 100 memors in the plast quarter of a century, willingly paying the reg-istration charges of \$5 for every title. Of course they do not intend to use them; they register them to fight off competition, believing (and here is the important point!) that no elever busi-ness man would embark in the enter-prise of manufacturing a new soal when from the start he was prevented when from the start he was prevent from employing the powerful weapon of imagination in giving it a suited name. If an establishment like this likected by some of the ablest head in the business world, believes that i in the business work, believes that it can discourage competition by simply depriving the would-be competitor of the appeal to the imagination in the naming of his scap, how great a value must we attach to imagination in

EXHAUSTING EXERCISES.

Jusiness.

The Hospital. The medical officers of schools also do good service in pointing out that baxing, rowing, swimming and long distance diving are exercises whill severely tax adolescents, and before be-







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IMMIGRATION.

London dispatches say that the emigration movement to this country is on the increase especially from Mediterranean ports and from Hamburg and Bremon, From the two last named ports there has been an increase for the first three months of the year of no fewer than 61,000 emigrants. Some people are inclined to view immigration as not entirely a blessing, but it should he remembered that, as n rule. this country gets the very strength and flower of the nations from which the immigrants come. The

physically incapacitated are barred and those of inferior intellect do not come, They do not have enterprise enought to such new fields of julior The presents of Austria-Hungary are as the a type, physically, as exists anywhere. The Hallans are generally strong and endowed with artistic instincts, Even the Hebrews, owing to their careful observance of religious. rites, have gained physical and mantal strength beyond the average man. The strong, progressive and abort in all nations some here, and their advent. Is a gain to the country,

BOCKEFELLER'S FORTUNE.

been considered worth a billion dollars. Agers sent out from Utah? Consider but that estimate to now thought to be | that for one moment. They have ad-

State suffered to some extent. Cities younger than Salt Lake forged ahead. For antl-"Mormonism" was a detriment to the city.

Especially is this true of the brand that is now represented by the Tribune. It has been, and is still as far as the millience of that paper goes, an incubus, a nightmare. Some time ago the Retail Merchant, published in this

City, made the following statement: Within the last six months one reat into firm in this city has refunded 1000 on one trade and hus even \$50,000 clarachere in another case, merely account of the discords constantly on Denver, had closed a deal and re-ested a raturn of his money thereby cause his little daughter was reading ain daily and had not the idea his City was a hell-hole of in:

No. other effect could be expected from the null-"Mormon" agtiation. Other cities, for instance Los Angeles have press agents who are paid for publishing abroad the good points of the city. They show the travelers the luimy climate, the flowers and paims. the bathing resorts, or whatever else that can attract the tourists and the home seeker. But what kind of press John D. Ruckefeller has generally agents have the Tribune party man

Colonsi Price of the engineer corps

Sents now selling

