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DESERET EVENING NEWS

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BOND ISSUE ILLEGAL.

The organ of the plunderbund tries in vain to get away from the fact that It asks the citizens to cast an illegal vote for bonds. The State Constitution is plain in the provisions intended to safeguard communities against extravagant and dishonest officials, by limiting their authority to create indebtedness and prescribing the conditions under which the public credit can be used. These provisions cannot be set aside by a ukase from the Tribune office

The Constitution authorizes cities to focur indebtedness to the amount of for the bare necessities of the meager four per cent of the vaule of the tax-In able property, for city purposes, the case of Salt Lake this limit has, ns we are informed by City officials, been reached long ago. So further credit can be asked for under that provision. at present. But the Constitution, furthey provides that a city may incur a larger indebtedness, when duly authorized-to do so, to the limit of four per cent additional, but only for three purposes expressly stated, viz., "for supplying such city or town with WATER artificial LIGHTS or SEWERS, when the works for supplying such water, light and sewers, shall be owned and controlled by the municipality." (Article XIV; sec. 4.)

From which it is exceedingly cleathat the administration has not the Constitutional right to increase the indebtedness for any other purpose than the three mentioned. The voters have no right to authorize the council to issue bonds for any other purpose, and yet they are asked to do so to cover ally necessary for the national safety up a deficit, and for the construction of a place of work expressly excluded by the Constitutional provision quoted.

The aqueduct is a very much needed Improvement and should be done as soon as the City has the necessary resources to make a good job of it, but, under the Constitution the City has not the authority to increase its indebtedness for that purpose. That may be

unfortunate, but it is true. It is no reply to say that the Big Cottonwood conduit was constructed with money raised by the issue of bonds. The Constitution expressly permits the citizens to increase the municipal indebtedness for the purpose of "supplying such city or town with That is the difference between water."

the condult and the proposed aqueduct. The Constitution is explicit in limiting the purposes for which borrowed money can be expended. It is equally clear in stating the conditions under which the indebtedness can be increased. It says:

"No debt in excess of the taxes for the current year shall be created by any county or subdivision thereof, or by any school district therein, or by any city, town or village, or subdiviany city, town or village, or subdivi-sion thereof in this State; unless the proposition to create such debt, shall have been submitted to a vote of such qualified electors," etc. (Article xvi: Sa. 4) village, or subdivi-

cooling loses sight of the fact that all of these expenditures go to our own people and not a dollar practically is sont abroad to benefit another government

According to this lucid exposition the more men our country could turn com the productive industries and ccupations of farming, manufacturing, mining, railroading, merchandiaing, etc., into the unproductive occupation of the soldler, the richer the nation would be! The problem of national wealth, on this theory, is a very simple one; all that is necessary is to hange the creators of would into its lestroyers, the producers into consumurs, in a word, the artisans into soldiers, and the thing is accomplished -the nation is enriched! Says the car-

onel: No nation in the world understands and appreciates this fact more than dermany or, more particularly, Prus-fa, unless it be Japan, who has copiec n overy essential detail the methods of Germany in the upbuilding and na-tionalizing of her army. Prussia, com-mencing with an enermous debt and a prohibution directed toward the estabishment or maintenance of a large standing army so arranged her army dat every able-bodied man was obliged to become a part and parcel of

and to serve a certain fixed period ith the purpose of securing an effec-ve means of national defense and to reduce the cost of maintenance to i Strange that he did not cite also Rus-

sia, Austria, and Turkey, each of which maintains large armies, but fails to grow wealthy thereby. Japan, now on the verge of national bankruptes with many of her provinces in a condition of actual want and famine, ever standard of living that prevails among the masses of her people-is the con dition of the peope in that country to be the future inspiration and asument for the maintenance of large armies, and the consequent standard of living in well-fed, well-clothed, and prosperous America of today? Is the ten cents per day carned by the common labor of Japan to be cited for imitation by the labor interests of this country?

Or is the pay of the German street laborer, 25 cents per day, according to the Carpenter letters in this paper to be held up as a sign of the prosperity due to the maintenance of large military forces?

British wages are twice and Ameran wages four times higher.

The idea that the expenses of main taining large armies directly aided in the extinction of the national debt of Prussia, heeds little refutation; for where the large standing army actuas it may be in Prussia, the army may be indirectly a guarantee of peace; and peace permits the producers of wealth to pursue their course. ' But the mili

cary man strengthens his argument by saying of Germany: Not only did she become the great

est commercial power in continental Europe by this policy, but she has be-come a close rival of Engalnd in this respect, and has reconquered all of the territory originally lost and become so wealthy as to threaten her existence more on that account than any other. She has taught by this simple means

every one of her citizens a true ap-preciation of * his obligations to the government for national defense, and has added five years of usefulness to the lives of all of her citizens who have passed through her army requirement.

If the Colonel would only stop a mo ment to think of the patient industry the sobriety, the long hours of work, and the spare living, of the working classes, the scientific spirit of the numerous technical schools, the scholarship of the German upper classses, and

the proverbial frugality of the race, he would probably feel that other factors than the large standing army have been the cause of the industriat and commercial development of Germany. And it is precisely this German industrial rivalry that principally worics the Britons, who seem to have litde fear of invasion by the large German army; yet the two countries are so near together that the army is a their very doors in comparison with the Atlantic which rolls between us and ny formidable foe. The handicap of maintaining large armies is just what retards the prosress of any nation. The illusion that armies enrich any people is likely to disappear after a little reflection

be correct—and it is outlined elaborate-ly in the new book on the subject— there is a unity and oneness of all dis-cases. All diseases, properly so called, originate in a common cause, the dif-ferent diseases being but the varying obases apported or made of each of the service ferent diseases being but the varying phases, aspects or modes of expression of this primary disease. If the cause of this primary disease be due (apart from mental influences and mechanic-al injuries) to an undue retention with-in the system of effete, excrementous material, and the disease itself merely the active process of expulsion of this material—and this is the sum and sub-stance of the Carrington theory—there is but one method of cure, removal of the cause.

CAUSO "Now there are normally but two ways in which this impure material can enter the system-through the

can enter the system—through the lungs, by breathing impure air; or through the stomach, in swallowing im-proper food and drink. Is no other way can impurities normally introduce themselves into the system. "It follows that there is only one method whereby this material may be expelled—through the eliminating or depurating organs. By balancing and regulating the efforts of these organs and by keeping them at work con-stantly—their functions stimulated to the highest degree—in this way only can we over hope to cure disease. A treatment devoted to any other end or any other purpose is purely wasted or any other purpose is purely wasted effort.

In unit rule there is strength.

Democrats and Republicans both say that where there is a Will there's a WRY.

At Denver during times of storm and stress the cowboys' band was the band f hove. British periodicals and newspapers

ire warned to keep out of Harmsworth's way. The Omaha Bee and the Sacramento Bee find the Hive of Deseret common ground for gathering sweets.

Philadelphia declares that Betsy Ross did not invent Stars and Stripes. Phil-

adelphia is simply talking in her sleep. Emperor William says that bachelors hould be taxed. 'They are, Do not all

their married friends tax them with elfishness? A street urchin of this town swung a dog around by the tall and got bitten for his pains. There is a moral connected with this tail.

"There is no Democratic party," said David Bennett Hill on the eve of his departure for Europe. But that was before the Denver convention.

An eastern professor says that wom n are fickle because they have two souls. They have three, They have their soul and each of their feet has a ole, making three altogether.

Would it not have been more in keeping with the facts if Yale had conferred the degree of Ph, D. instead of that of LL. D. on J. P. Morgan' Ph. D. might stand for doctor of phinance.

The Venezuelan charge d'affaires at Washington has presented his letters of recall. Venezuela now has diplomatic quarrels with the United States, France. Colombia, England and Italy. Is it her intention to defeat them in detail or collectively?

"Professor Haggerty of Harvard is going to live for ninety days in a New York monkey house for the purpose of learning the simian language," says an exchange. Let him remember Caruso's experience in a New York monkey

This has been one of the most active years in the history of national min-ing. Of this amount \$179,238,337 were in gold and \$16,532,477 in silver, or about the ratio of one of silver to twelve of gold. The coinage for the Philippine islands included more than 25,000,000 pieces valued at \$18,131,825, or more than the total silver coinage for the United States. United States.

TYPICAL NEBRASNA FIGHTER. San Francisco Chroniele,

San Francisco Chronicle, A man named Gandy, who lives in Broken Bow, Neb., took the trouble to learn law in order to get even with a railroad which he fancied had done him an injury. He has been hammer-ing away for sixteen years and in the interval he has cost the transportation corporation with which he had a row a great deal of inconvenience and some money. Gandy, in addition to being a wealthy man, has a reputation for fear-lessness. It is said he is the only man who ever rode a wild buffalo bull, Evi-dently his early experience qualified him for his later undertaking, for in tackling a big railroad corporation he must have had as lively a time as when he took his bison ride.

HEARST'S GREAT TRIUMPH.

New York World, In a cablegram from London William Randolph Hearst gives ecstatic expres-sion to his personal gratification over the decision of Justice Lambert in the recount case: "The result is more than satisfactory

to me, and I hope it will sufficiently satisfy the citizens for whom this long nd arduous struggle has been carried

on." It was indeed a great triumph. Mr. Hearst succeeded in demonstrating in open court before a jury of his peers that all the charges of fraud which Mr. Hearst had made were utterly unfound-Hearst had made were utb ed, unjustified and untrue.

JUST FOR FUN.

An Incluctable Concomitant. Father-I told you not to go with that

Bobby-I had to, father, 'cause he had hold of my hair!-Comic Cuts.

Asked to Wait. Mrs. Style-I want a hat, but it must

be in the latest style. Shopman-Kindly take a chair, mad-am, and wait a few minutes, the fash-ion is just changing.-Human Life.

Thought a Necessity.

"In order to succeed in life," said the experienced person, "you must not be afraid to make enemies." "Then," answered the tractable youth, 'you would probably advise me to put n some time as a baseball umpire."-Washington Star.

A Feminine Amenity.

An English nobleman, noted for his wealth and for his disinclination to part with it, once attended a bazar pro-moted by Princess Metternich in aid of bospital hospital. "Will you buy this cigarette case?" asked the princess, offering a pretty article to the peer. No; his lordship

did not smoke. "This penholder, then?" said the princess. No: his lordship never wrote. "A bonbonniere? Surely?" No, said his lordship; he never ale sweets. The or set then took up a cake of soar. "all not ask you to buy this "p!" he remarked.—Philadel-oha kacoro soap. this p! phia f.ecord.

Cut It Short. "I presume," said the amateur speak-er, "that in a Fourth of July oration it is pardonable to be a little boastful." "Yes," assented the candid citizen, "But if you want to make a hit, don't be verboastful."

No Doubt of That. "My comic opera will contain no mer-y villagers, no jolly tars, no bandits." "What are you going to use as a

"I dunno. But I can't go wrong Whatever I put in will be heartily welcomed.

Vigorously Denied. When Postmaster General Meyer's attention was called to a report from the are not; and as we never expect to be a candidate for office, we suppose no one



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But, in spite of this provision the administration, manipulated by the plunderbund, piled up a debt far in excess of the resources, and refused to publish the financial statement as required by law. This was, beyond question, illegal. And now the citizens are asked to help cover up the erime by supplying the depleted treasury with another large sum of money. They cannot do it, under the Constitution.

We fully believe that if bonds are voted, the courts would, if the matter were brought to a test, pronounce the vote illegal and set it aside. If this view is correct, a bond issue would not be a remedy for the present financial difficulty. It would not be an alternative to high taxation. It would simply be an attempt to cover up one illegal act by another, which must be out of the question in the management of Keeler, of Washington, D. C., is no municipal affairs,

THE "ARMY ARGUMENT."

The usual argument in favor of making the United States a military nation with a large standing army constantly prepared for a possible invasion, rests upon the supposition that there is some probability or possibility of such an invasion of this country by a foreign fee.

The advocates of a large army have always been embarrassed by the simple fact that practically without either army or mays for a hundred years during its infancy and comparative weakness, the country never was invaded, though its focs if it has any among the powerful nations were at that time far more able and willing than they are today to attempt to subjugate the Republic

The 'large army' advocates are therefore seeking to change the grounds of thir plea. Their new argument, as stated by Col. Glenn, in that . the expenditures for a standing army are worth infinitely more to the goverament or nation than the cost of . such camps."

Here, then, is a new argument that the army is not a necessary evil maintained only for the purpose of killing off any invading force that might come, but that army expenditure is a good thing in and of itself. The exact argument of the military expert is here given:

"As a matter of fact, the expendi-ture of the monéos involved results in direct pecuniary benchts to the na-tion, because every cent of the expen-diture is returned to the pockets of our taxpayers in the form of pur-chase of material and tabor. To as-sume that the expenditure of large sams of money for these summer en-campments is an unwarranted pro-

SPIRIT FRAUD.

Another spiritistic fraud has been un nasked, if a statement made by a corespondent of the Journal of the American Society for Psychical Reearch is true. The correspondent claims that the so-called spirit that controls the slate-writing of P. A. other than Kceler himself. The story, brielly, is that two ladies went to the cottage of the medium, to arrange for sitting. They were told at the door that Mr. Kecler was busy, at the The ladies then said they would wait until he could see them, and they seated themselves in chairs, at the end of the porch. After a time, one of the adjes strolled over to the other end

of the porch, and glancing through the vindow, she could see past a screen

chitch had been carelessly left to one ide. Keeler and his dupe were sitling in full vlew. The lady was sur ulsod beyond measure at what she aw, which was nothing less than Keet r deliberately writing on a slate, held on his knees-the individual on the other side of the little table mean while waiting with rapt and expectant expression. She succeeded in attracting the attention of the other lady. who came over to the window-and they both watched Keeler at his nefariout work for some seconds. Keeler then looked up and saw the ladle: They did not get a sitting.

Spiritist frauds are exposed very itten, and yet the so-called media are doing a flourishing business. Foots and their money are easily parted.

THE HUNGER CURE.

A scientist, Professor Hereward Car-

rington, believes that all diseases can. it a certain stage, be cured by fasting. He calls attention to the well known instinct that bids sick personsto abstain from food, and concludes that this instinct points the way to

Commenting on this Current Literature observes:

Paris that Mr. Taft had announced his purpose to appoint him secretary of state in the event of Mr. Taft's elec tion, he characterized the story as "absolutely made out of whole cloth." It was not only made out of whole cloth, but it was cut on the bias,

Says the organ of the Pseudo-American party: "In fine, the mayor's pretense that the public interests requirthe appointment of Mr. Devine and obody else is so manifestly an absurdity that it is not worth talking about." Perhaps not, but the above quotation is the last sentence save one of an editorial, a column and threequarters long, talking about this same pretense."

The Evening Echo of the organ of the plunderbund urges the people to ote for bonds, to enable the Council o undertake the work of paving the unpayed streets. It cannot be done The Constitution is in the way. It is not the Church that is in the way, as laimed by the paid tools of Mr. Kearns. It is the Constitution that bars any attempt to issue bonds for that purpose. The Constitution must be amended first, before you can borrow money for street paving purooses. A hond issue forced against the provisions of the Constitution would not be worth much, would it?

LESSON OF TWO CONVENTIONS.

San Francisco Call. Samuel E. Moffett, writing in Col-lier's, declares that political conven-tions, having attained their highest de-velopment, have lost their usefulness and must, give way to some improved form of selection. The same idea finds expression in the correspondence of "Raymond," as a result of his observa-tions at the Chicago and Denver gath-erings. It has been a common reproach among superficial observers that con-ventions have caused to be deliberative bodies. The sinart writers in the press have stigmatized them as "canned" conventions, because they assembled merely to register a verdict given by San Francisco Call. ly to register a verdict given by constituents. In a word, these outlons assemble only to declare result of a direct primary held by c nutional electorate. As Mr. Moffett ad "Raymond" point out, they are ally a rather clumsy and expensive ethed of recording a foregone conclu-

A YEAR OF BIG MINTAGE.

Wall Street Journal.

Wall Street Journal. Ninety per cent of the coinage by the United States in the fiscal year of 1908 consisted of gold engles, a coin which probably not one in a hundred people sees as often as once a year. Altogether the coinage of the country comprised seventeen different varieties, seven of which were for the Philippine islands in pesos and centavos, and one of which of the same denomination was for account of the Mexican government. The number of pennies turned out averaged a little less than one for each inhabitant. The total coinage for con-tunental United States was \$215,714,862, "If the Carrington theory of disease inhabitant. The total coinage for con-tinenial United States was \$215,714,862, certainty in the United States. Wil-

ever excus us of being one .-Washington Herald. Some of Each.

ty-second street, New York,

Plain Dealer