

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 9, 1909.

## CHAMPLAIN.

The discovery of Lake Champlain, 300 years ago, is being celebrated this week, and distinguished representatives of England, France, Canada, and the United States are taking part in the exercises. It is a notable occasion. Two states, New York and Vermont, have united in entertaining the guests in royal style, and every branch of the Federal government has done something to aid in the celebration.

One of the most important historic points to which attention is directed by this celebration is Fort Ticonderoga, which now is being restored under the direction of Mrs. S. H. P. Pell, at a cost of \$500,000. For months, representatives of Mrs. Pell, who is the daughter of Col. Robert Thompson of New York, have been going over the old records in England and France relating to the fort. From these Alfred C. Bosson, an architect of New York, who is in charge of the work for Mrs. Pell, has evolved the plan for its restoration. The authorities of the British Museum have given much valuable assistance, and Mr. Bosson, who has personally devoted much time to the research, is confident that the fort is being rebuilt on lines historically correct.

The hull of the schooner Revenge is another object of historic interest. This was raised from the bottom of Lake Champlain last winter, and is now on the beach. The Revenge was in the fleet with the Benedict Arnold, on October 11, 1776, engaged a greatly superior British fleet just southwest of Valcour Island. In this engagement Arnold, though he displayed great valor and ability as a commander, lost heavily. The sloop Enterprise, the galley Trumbull, and the schooner Revenge managed to escape the British and get to the protection of Fort Ticonderoga. There they were burned to the water's edge, and the hulls sunk by Col. Brown, who, the following year, made an unsuccessful assault upon the fort. The hull of the Revenge will be preserved beneath a permanent enclosure, and next winter steps will be taken to raise from the bottom of the lake the hulls of the Enterprise and the Trumbull.

The Navy department has also given its permission to raise from the bottom of the lake the hull of the Royal Savage, Arnold's flagship, which now rests where it went aground, and was burned and sunk by the British, after it had been abandoned by Arnold a little southwest of Valcour Island.

The site of Fort Ticonderoga is supposed to have been the scene of Champlain's first encounter with the Iroquois, though opinions are divided as to that. This battle was fought on July 30, 1609, and it served to bring upon the head of Champlain and upon the French generally the everlasting hatred of the Iroquois.

Shortly after the discovery of America by Columbus, the Pope drew a line on the map declaring that all the new land west of this should belong to Spain, and all east to Portugal. The king of France, when he heard of this, exclaimed: "Show me the clause in the will of Father Adam which divides America between you and excludes the French." And he decided that it was time for France to obtain her share of the New World.

Champlain was the man to plant the French standard here. He sailed for Newfoundland on March 13, 1603. On reaching the Gulf of St. Lawrence he followed Cartier's route. On approaching a place on the river where it becomes very narrow the Indian guides called it Kebec, which means "narrowing," and here Champlain founded the first permanent French settlement, Quebec.

In March, 1604, Champlain sailed for North America a second time. He explored the coast of Nova Scotia and planted a fort and a colony at the mouth of the St. Croix River. Seventy-nine men were left here to stay during the winter, but of this number thirty-five were dead and twenty sick when ships with fresh supplies arrived the following spring. The second winter proved less severe.

In 1607 Champlain went to France but returned the following year as the governor of the new country. He had a large stock of supplies, trinkets for the Indian trade, furniture, tools of all kinds, and was accompanied by many skilled workmen, such as masons, carpenters, lock smiths, and ship builders. On July 2, 1608, the colonists landed at Quebec, where they soon erected houses and a storehouse within an enclosure. But the colonists suffered terribly from cold and sickness during the following winter.

The Algonquin Indians now urged Champlain to join them in an expedition against the Iroquois. He consented. A small band with Champlain and two other Frenchmen, consequently, started south. They paddled up the Richelieu river, and after a few days, came to a large lake filled with beautiful islands. This lake is now known as Lake Champlain.

One night in July, three weeks after the start they came to the site of Fort Ticonderoga, when a war whoop was heard, and a band of Iroquois Indians suddenly appeared before them in canoes. Hostilities were deferred until the following day. The Iroquois had selected a camp and barricaded it. The Algonquins and the Frenchmen landed and moved down towards the enemy.

Champlain afterwards wrote in his diary:

"When I was about thirty paces from the enemy, they halted and stared; I did the same. When I saw them nervous in taking aim, I put my musket to my shoulder and aimed straight at one of the three chiefs. At the first shot, two fell dead, and one of their companions was so wounded that he died shortly after. I had put four bullets into my gun. When our men saw this shot so effective for them, they began to yell so jubilantly that you could not have heard thunder. Volleys of arrows fell from both sides. The Iroquois were dumfounded that two of their number should have been killed so promptly. This unnerved them. As I was reloading, one of my companions fired a shot from the woods. This, following on the death of their leaders, so demoralized them that they lost their heads completely and took to their heels."

It was an easy victory but one that engendered bitter hatred for the French on the part of the Iroquois.

For twenty-five years more Champlain explored and built up the new country. He drew maps and plans that were of inestimable value. He died in December, 1635, and the verdict of history is that he was one of the greatest pioneers of the North American forests.

## WILL FIND THE POLE.

It is cool, comfortable having these days about Count Zeppelin leading determined to go to the North Pole in an airship. The noted German aviator seems to feel confident that the mystery can be solved by that means.

Poor Andree had the same conviction, but aviation in his day was not developed as it is now. He did not have a dirigible balloon. He trusted to luck and the air currents, with the result that, if he ever reached the geographical point of which he went in quest, he never was able to return to tell the world of it.

Our own Walter Wellman has promised to go after the Pole for several years, but unforeseen circumstances always arise and prevent him from making a start, so the world no longer looks to him to become famous for actual exploration and discovery.

Zeppelin is different. He is a man of deeds. When he says he is going to build an airship in which to go to the Pole it is believed that he can do it, and that he is determined to try.

Whether or not he will find Lieutenant Peary there, when he arrives, remains to be seen. We hope so. If any man deserves to attain to the honor of being first at the Pole, he does. For he has devoted many years of the best part of his life to the exploration of the Arctic regions.

## FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

New York has, at last, been awakened to a realization of the necessity of doing something to obtain good government. And so a committee of one hundred has been organized to promote the election, next time, of an economical and efficient administration of municipal affairs. The chairman is Eugenius Harvey Outerbridge, a merchant; associated with him are lawyers, bankers, engineers, contractors, labor leaders, educators, social workers, and men who are acquainted with the practical side of politics.

The people of New York have become convinced that the cost of the administration, under the spoils system, is out of all proportion to the benefits derived. They have come to the conclusion that even a city like New York to the wealth of which contributions come from all parts of the world, cannot afford to contract indebtedness without limit. It makes taxes higher and, consequently, increases the cost of living. They believe that the time has come for the people to take a hand in the government, in the interest of economy and efficiency.

They have also become convinced that public morality can be maintained only under the leadership of men and women who are free from obligations to the dealers in corruption. This was made very clear when the Mayor, McClellan, removed Police Commissioner Bingham, who has made his department more efficient than any commissioner before him. Bingham was honest and efficient. He was free from political influence. He was a terror to evil-doers. The New York World said: "Every criminal, every dyer, every crooked policeman, every corrupt politician in New York has reason to be glad. Thanks to George B. McClellan, Theodore A. Bingham is no longer at the head of the Police Department, and in the manner of the Commissioner's removal the Mayor has dealt to the cause of good government the hardest blow it has sustained in years." This conviction seems to be general. It is generally believed that the action was taken for political reasons of the most despicable sort.

It was regarded as a disaster to New York. No wonder if the people are emancipating themselves from a system that means insolvency and corruption wherever it is applied to public affairs. It is not the intention of the committee of one hundred to attempt the building up of a political organization. Its members only want to give the city a good government. They know that there is widespread dissatisfaction with the Tammany administration and that scores of citizens, and organizations, are anxious for a change. They know, therefore, that the time has come for uniting the various forces for decent government.

The chairman of the committee, speaking of the outlook, said the other day: "I think it is safe to say that the committee will not lend itself to giving strength to a bad ticket simply because there are some good men on it. We wish to be a club over the heads of both parties, and if we develop the strength and the confidence that I think we will by the fall, I believe that our action will meet with the approval of the independent voters."

"There was never an idea that the committee would go into the various election districts and organize for a campaign. Our purpose is to take a different position from those of the previous citizens' committees. There is no great slogan, no great moral issue, and yet it is wrong to say that the issue will be one of personality. The vast question is one of the most important matters before the public today, but even more important, I think, in fact, every bit as important, as the character of the man to be elected mayor, is the adoption of a new charter. No matter who is elected mayor, it will be impossible to run the city government economically and for the best interests of all unless there are decided reforms in this direction."

The intention of the committee is to disseminate knowledge among the voters regarding the needs of the city. This may be done by exhibits, public meetings, or the press. They want the fully to understand the conditions fully, so that they can vote intelligently.

New York is in many respects a leading city. It is appropriate that it should take the lead, also in the movement for good government.

## MR. BARTHOLOTT'S RESOLUTION.

Congressman Bartholdt of St. Louis has laid before the House a concurrent resolution requesting Congress to ask the President to appoint two commissions, consisting of three members each, to co-operate with similar commissions to be appointed by the other governments, signatories to The Hague conventions, with a view to reaching an agreement on the question of limitation of armaments. The preamble of the resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, The Second Hague Conference has unanimously declared in favor of the establishment of a permanent International Court of Arbitral Justice, and being unable to agree on the manner of selecting the judges for said court, left the question to further diplomatic negotiation between the signatory Powers; and

"Whereas, The Second Hague Conference has by a unanimous vote declared it to be highly desirable that the several governments take up the subject of the limitation of armaments with a view to some practical agreement in favor of such limitation."

The resolution was referred to the Foreign Affairs committee. It is to be hoped that Congress will act favorably upon it. The First Hague congress was called for the express purpose of considering the question of gradual disarmament. But that was then considered impracticable. Previous to the Second Hague convention, in 1907, the question of disarmament was again suggested, but it was gently put aside.

The appointment of Congressional committees for the purpose of going over the entire question with representatives of other governments would be of immense value. By such an investigation the obstacles to disarmament would become known, and with a clear view of all the obstacles, their removal would be comparatively easy.

The key to the schoolhouse is not the same as the key to knowledge.

A little word goes a long way if properly directed and fully prepaid.

The country produces no finer animal than the Elk. And he is always game.

In Kansas they are having water, water everywhere but never a "drop" to drink.

Pedestrian Weston has lost four days. Pedestrian Walsh seems to have lost himself.

Nearly everybody's patience is taxed but no one derives any revenue from it.

The "soft drink" is to drinking what hash is to eating—no man knoweth the contents thereof.

When all the amendments to the tariff bill have been disposed of the people will say, "Amen."

If there are people on Mars it settles the question whether or not there are other worlds to conquer.

The tariff bill as passed by the Senate contains four hundred paragraphs, one for each of the Four Hundred.

Los Angeles is to have an anti-Juggernaut Automobile society. It should have a great many names on its roll.

When a man has a summer and a winter home which does he mean when he says "There's no place like home?"

A Chicago judge has decided that the word "grafter" is not necessarily slanderous. It is more certain that it isn't complimentary.

It is rather odd that no phonograph company has ever made a record of what the wild waves are saying or of the whisperings of the wind.

A mountain lion attacked a young woman near San Jose, Cal., and she defended herself with a hat pin. Could anything be more like a woman?

The Paris Temps says that the English authorities class the United States as second among the naval powers. Columbia, the second gem of the ocean.

If the Standard Oil chemists can make a by-product of crude petroleum into butter, why shouldn't they be able to gather figs from thistles and grapes from thorns?

It comes very near to attempting to herd the British lion in his den when Mrs. Pankhurst and her fellow suffragettes attempt to force their way into the presence of King Edward at Buckingham palace.

Ex-Secretary of War Luke E. Wright has tried very hard to convince the department of agriculture that as baking powder is not used for food it does not come under the provisions of the pure food law. Is it the honorable ex-secretary's view that baking powder is used for ordinance?

## THE AIRSHIP AGE.

New York World.

Signs multiply of the near approach of the expected age of aviation. The adjournment of Congress to witness the trial of a Wright aeroplane; the announcement of a national exposition of air craft to be held in Boston next spring; the presence of aeroplanes near Calais waiting for weather conditions favorable for an aeroplane flight across the English channel—these incidents of a single day's news, together with the advertised offer of dealers to supply ships within forty days after the receipt of orders, testify vividly both to the wide interest in air travel and to

the progress made toward its realization. With the secret but just learned its application to practical uses is well under way. Not the least significant of developments along this line is the endowment of a chair of aviation at the University of Paris, with a fund of \$140,000, and the foundation at the same university of a department of technical aeronautics with an endowment of \$100,000. Columbia university announced some time ago that it would provide instruction of chairs for the study of the problems of air travel at the university around which raged medieval controversies in theology is not without its important interest. It is fitting that the city of the Montgolfiers should be the first to furnish a comprehensive course of study in the science of which they were pioneers.

## A THRIFTY STATE.

Boston Herald.

The state of Nebraska has paid the last outstanding warrant against the general fund and now, for the first time since it entered statehood, is free from debt. Nebraska early incurred a heavy indebtedness for the construction of public buildings and its obligations were founded and refounded before being wiped out. Now the state will issue temporary warrants to the extent of \$4,000,000 to meet legislative appropriations, planning for their retirement on the receipt of taxes and other state income. No doubt these will prove popular investments among the plutocratic farmers of the state and their six per cent interest will be sought eagerly. For if Nebraska continues the thrift by which it has wiped out its debt it should soon establish a surplus and be forehanded with ample working capital to render even the temporary loans unnecessary. Nebraska finance now has a new significance.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Bobbie—"Papa says 'Honesty is the best policy,' doesn't mamma?"  
Mamma—"Yes, dear," Bobbie—"Well, how does he know?"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"According to Dr. Elliot, marriage is the best occupation for women." "That's all right, but what's to be done for those who can't get jobs?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Only a Villager.

If all the world's a stage,  
It is my job  
To play at humble wags  
Among the mob.  
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"I met Nellie this morning, and she was very anxious."  
"What was the matter with her?"  
"I think she was on the verge of nervous prostration about the address she was to make before the 'Don't Worry' club."—Baltimore American.

## HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

We wonder if there is any one in town who has failed to see the cereal food demonstrations now being carried on by The Quaker Oats Company in the local stores. Everyone should attend at least one of these demonstrations and learn some of the interesting and appetizing things about such foods as Quaker Oats, Quaker Puffed Rice, Quaker Puffed Wheat, etc. The demonstrators will be here for only a few more days. Crowds are listening with interest every day. If you haven't attended, be sure to do so. Demonstrations are given at the stores of

Z. C. M. I.

NAYLOR BROS', GROCERY,  
ECLIPSE GROCERY & MEAT CO.



## MEN'S OXFORDS

The Oxford season is here again, and what a season it will be! A good pair of Oxfords will mark the well-groomed man.

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Ties, Button or Blucher style. Bright leathers or dull finish. Medium or narrow toes. Extreme styles or conservative models. Straight or Swing lasts. Sale Prices: \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00. Stores Salt Lake and Ogden.

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New York and Western  
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Both Phones 122. 186 MAIN ST.

Hamilton's  
CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN  
216 SOUTH MAIN ST.

## INFORMATION WANTED

We will be glad to Receive any information regarding the home address and relatives of Patrick Campbell, B. B. Bomar and Matt Ragan, employees at Rush Valley Quarry, Topli, Utah, who were fatally injured July 3rd.

American Smt. Ref. Co., McCormick Block, Salt Lake City.

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SHOE SALE  
It happens every July.

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Are in and all kinds of cases for them, single and in sets. If you run an auto, you miss a convenience if you don't have at least a pair. Keep things cold as ice or hot as fire, with ice or heat. Prices same as New York. The Mark of Park-A Guarantee.

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We wash our clothes clean and white—we do the work better than you could at home—and better than a washerwoman would do it. We return the clothes promptly—no matter what the weather, and we charge only a small sum for the work.

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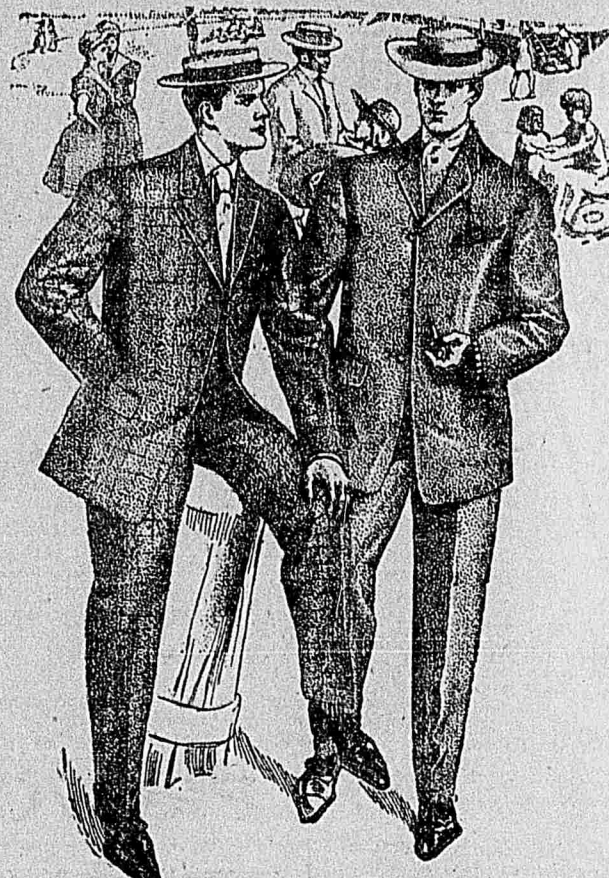
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Our Straw Hats have sold rapidly at One-half off. The sizes are broken. If you can find your size you will get a bargain at ..... Half Price

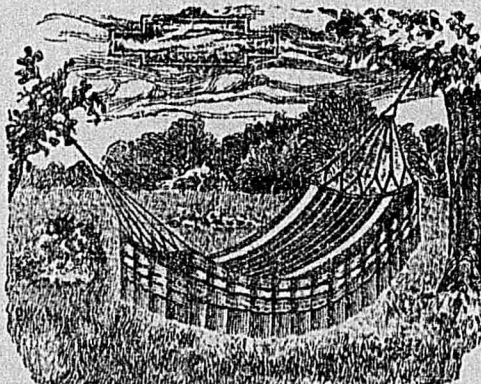
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7:00 a. m.	7:40 a. m.
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11:15 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
1:05 p. m.	1:50 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
5:35 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
6:25 p. m.	8:10 p. m.
7:55 p. m.	9:25 p. m.
9:25 p. m.	11:10 p. m.

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Everything in Ladies clothes, also Mens, youths and boys clothes, we sell 50c on the \$1. Your credit is good at our place, you pay us \$1.50 a week or \$4.50 a month.

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