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Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 25, 1909.

OLD FOLKS' DAY.

What more noble endeavor than to gather the Old Folks of the State and to watch over them while here, provide generously for their entertainment and give them automobile rides band concerts, a feast and a good time that will be remembered by them always as one of the happy days in the time when their lives are growing shorter? Such an occasion will be next Tuesday. Committees of younger men ably assisted by the younger women, are working with zeal to make this day a success. From the north and the south special trains donated with striking generosity by the railroad companies will bring the aged into the City. The trains will be met as they near the City and the feeble merrymakers will be helped from the cars and into automobiles and taken for a delightful spin over the City. Then funch will be served to the thousands of visitors in the Temple block.

With the trains and automobiles donated, and also the services of the bands, to many it may seem that the undertaking presents few difficulties to those having it in charge. Such, however, is not the case. The work is arduous. Hundreds of women are helping the men who are devoting much of their time to the planning of the great day. It is to be remembered that this day is for the aged of all creeds, regardless of color or station in life. A call has been made upon the ministers of the denominational churches of the City to furnish the names of the aged members of their churches so that they may be included in this great holiday. The ministers are co-operating with the committees in a way that insures a large attendance at the gathering.

Meanwhile, Relief Society workers are canvassing every block in the City in the interests of the success of the undertaking. As a general rule they are met with generous responses by all people visited. There are those, however, who do not accord them even courtesy, regardless of any co-operative effort they might give. Cases have been reported to the committees where doors have been shut against the women when making the canvass. Such seems almost incredible. It would seem that the fact that the entertainment is for the aged, the infirm and the cripple, with hair silvered by the passing of the years, would stir even the most callous to an appreciation of the effort in which these women are engaged, even leaving out of the consideration good breeding, which should at least find its limit in a courteous refusal to give aid.

But the time is now ripe when the people of this City should rise to this occasion to give the best support they can to so noble an undertaking. With the passing of time, many of these honored visitors to the City may see no other gathering of this sort, for when the time comes again for the assembly of the aged, many of them will have answered the roll call that summons them to activity in another sphere. On Tuesday, then, this City will be honored with their visits and the people should spare no effort to make the gathering a success from every viewpoint.

Utah is proud of her Old Folks' day. It is a Utah institution. To gladden the hearts of life's veterans is a work from which all sentiments but those of brotherly love and kindness should be excluded.

WAKING UP.

The City of New York has enjoyed extraordinary prosperity for a number of years. Like the cities of the old hanseatic league it has been able to make all the world tributary to its coffers. Its commerce with foreign countries has increased in proportion to the growth of the commerce of the Nation, because of its commanding posi-

tion as an Atlantic sea port. So great has been the prosperity of the City that the citizens have been almost indifferent to the municipal mismanagement. A year ago it was stated in one of the New York papers that no one knew with any degree of certainty what the total indebtedness of the City was. And yet, none seemed to care very greatly. The impression was that the resources of the city were inexhaustible. As a consequence the expenditures increased at a rate out of all proportion to the increase in values, great as they are, and a burden of indebtedness has been piled up which rivals in magnitude that of some great

Now the people of New York are beginning to take notice. The argument that the growing value of property will render an intolerable tax-burden easy is feit to be fallacious. Business men realize that the percentage of cost of doing business is increasing out of all proportion to the volume of business done, and they are asking how long the process can continue without injury to the trade of the city. It is a healthy kind of inquiry, sure to produce good results, for once embarked upon in real earnest it will disclose that past indifference is responsible for the unparalleled extravagance, and point out many methods of curtail-ment, which may be resorted to withut in the slightest degree impairing

the efficiency of the municipal gov-

The awakening of New York ought to be a signal to a general awakening all over the country. American cities, as a rule, are inclined to extravagance, drawing on the future, though not knowing what the future may bring. Our national extravagance, too, should be curtailed. For extravagance

in government, national and municipal, means increased cost of living. This may not be very serious to the favored officeholder with continuous raises in his salary, or the pubic official with enlargements or requisitions of public money, frequently made by himsef; or the lucky receiver, or the commissioner. But these are only the favored few. To the many who never receive a windfall of any sort the case Is different. And we believe the "common man" who is valued only for his votes and his taxes, like a wild beast for its hide, feels the burden of this extravagance. He is beginning to realize the situation. He is complaining. And his complaints are being heard all over the country. Extravagance and loot must cease, or there will be another battle for liberty.

SAVE THE LUCERN.

We understand that the alfalfa leaf weevil has been doing damage to the lucern on the east side of this valley for some seasons past, though little attention has been paid to it. Now the pest has appeared on the west side too, and the damage is so extensive as to have become almost a calamity. It is all the more necessary to take heroic measures for the extermination of the insect.

Prof. E. G. Titus, of the Utah Experiment station, has stated that the only remedy known is to cut down the plants that harbor them and to disc and harrow the affected fields so as to prevent the insects from developing and attaining maturity,

This is a matter the farmers should attend to at once. They need not wait for the Legislature to meet and make a law about it. When such an important crop is in danger, there should be united effort, without conpulsion, to meet it and to save the farms from loss. And this is all the more necessary when the destruction is threatening to spread to other parts of the State.

EMPERORS MEET.

The recent conference between the Kaiser and the Czar receives added interest from the fact that the Czar is shortly to hold a conference with the President of the French Republic on board the French battleship Leon Gambetta. But, as to the real significance of these meetings, there can only be surmises. Historical events, as they unfold, later, must be depended upon for a key to the policy

argeed upon at these private meetings. Germany, it may be presumed, is anxious to enter into closer relations with Russia. To consummate that was Bismarck's ambition. And it must be the desire of the present ruler, too since he cannot fail to perceive that a close alliance between the two powers would strengthen the cause of despotism against the new-fangled ideas that make a ruler responsible to a parliament. But Russia and France are allies, and the latter country, being the creditor, rules the finances of Russia, so it is conceivable that whatever plans have been discussed between the Czar and the Kaiser would have to be submitted to the French eim and Fai lieres are not, officially, on speaking terms, it was necessary that the Czar should be seen first.

So far then no fear has been expressed in England as to the aim of the Kaiser's conference with the Czar. English statesmen, so far, have seen no menace to Great Britain in this meeting. And yet, it is not entirely improbable that questions of great interest to England have been discussed. It is not improbable that, for instance, questions relating to the near Orient

have come up and been considered. Emperor Wilhelm stands once more in public view as one of the foremost figures in European politics. He has rallied from the rebuke he received from the parliament. By taking the lead in the field of foreign politics he is likely to remain in public view a most conspicuous figure.

TO TAX THE CORPORATION.

President Taft's proposal to levy a ax on the net incomes of corporations seems to be a fair substitute at this time for a tax on all large incomes. Such a form of taxation is expedient because the revenue which it will yield, probably \$50,000,000 per year, is needed by the government. It is practicable, because its passage seems almost certain. It is just, equitable, and not burdensome, meeting all of Adam Smith's canons of the best form of laying taxes. President Taft's message on this subject that such a tax, since it accomplishes the same object as an excise tax, which was regarded as valid by the supreme court, presents no question of being unconstitutional. He therefore recommends "an amendment to the tariff bill imposing upon all corporations and joint stock companies for profit, except national banks (otherwise taxed), savings banks and building and loan associations, an excise tax measured by 2 per cent, on the net income of such corporations. This is an excise tax upon the privilege of doing business as an artificial entity and of freedom from a general partnership liability enjoyed by those who own stock."

The care which has preceded the putting forth of this recommendation by the President is illustrated in the use of the term "net income" in place of "net earnings," The former phrase as interpreted by the President, Secretary Knox, Attorney-General Wickersham, Senator Reot and Secretary Nagel, all lawyers of high standard, is all the money the corporation has made outside its operating expenses. For instance, the tax must be paid by a railroad before the railroad board sets aside any of the gross earnings for improvements, sinking fund, dividends on preferred stock or interest on its bonds.

The first expression chosen by Mr.

Taft was a tax on "the earnings available for dividends." This would have brought the preferred stockholder into the taxable class, but would have ex-

empted the bondholder. It is a common practice among the larger corporations to bond them to the full extent of their stock. They then sell the stock to the public and take the bonds themselves, thus becoming creditors of the corporation. The interest on these bonds, and finally the bonds themselves, must be paid before the stockholders can receive any dividends.

Now, by using the term "net income," the tax will have to be paid before the interest on the bonds is pald and before the bonds are redeemed. It is also supposed that this tax on net incomes will discourage the over-bonding of corporations.

President Taft said that with this tax in operation Federal supervision will be exercised in order to make the law effective over the annual accounts and business transactions of all corporations, and that we shall be able to possess the government and the stock. holders and the public of the knowledge of the real business transactions and the gains and profits of every corporation in the country. In such a result he foresees that "we shall have made a long step toward that supervisory control of corporations which may prevent a further abuse of pow

The horn of plenty-the automobile

If hit hard enough, the hit bird does

A week's vacation is about the most vacant thing in the world.

Never dream dreams unless you can keep on dreaming to the end. Never say to a phonograph what you

It is far harder to mend one's ways

than to mend the highways. The servant girl leads the hire life

while her mistress leads the gay life. There seem to be more senior wranglers than mathematicians in the Sen-

The "leap of death" isn't in it with the leap out of the frying pan into the

Most men have more money than brains, and they haven't much money either.

Chung Sin caught Leon Ling in flagrante delicto but he hasn't been caught since.

Strange that the candy trust never tried to gobble up the sweet girl graduate. Somehow or other prohibition has a

strong tendency to decrease the number of snake stories. Abdul Hamid is said to have taken

to dry farming. After his stormy reign

he must find it rather dry. One of the advantages of standing pat is that those who do it do not

even have to pretend to think. Yuma dispatch says that the Colorado river is experiencing the greates rise in its history. Is it being revised?

All Chinamen must look alike to the police officers and detectives, for Leon Ling is being simultaneously arrested in numerous places.

If the Czar, the Kaiser and the Emperor would meet once or twice a year for several years, they would soon cause England to bankrupt herself building Dreadnoughts.

Polling the Senate on the prospective bill imposing a tax of two per cent on the net earnings of corporations, shows that President Taft is acquainted with his Davy Crockett, only he varies Davy's motto, making it read, "Be sure you have the votes, then go ahead."

President McDonald, of the Fair Association, is correct in the stand he has taken in the racing question. Public opinion has been expressed so plainly against the gambling business of the race track that no public-spirited man can afford to ignore it. That kind of gambling has been proved so obnoxious that a number of states have legislated against it. Why should the business find an asylum in Utah after it has been driven out from states east and west of us?

"Smeet has naturally ranged himself with the reactionaries, when he had a splendid opportunity to act with the progressive Republicans and redeem the campaign pledges of President Taft. But then, he might say what does he care for that, when he can't keep his own," says the organ of the "American" party. Could anything be more puerile and peevish? And is it quite certain that the Senator is not doing what he can to carry out Mr. Taft's tariff pledges? Then the President doubtless feels that he himself can do something towards redeeming his campaign promises. How the organ would have howled had Senator Smoot lined up with the "progressives!"

ASKS SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Alaskan delegate has offered a bill in Congress for the establishment of a territorial government for that northern land. He doubtless sees in the present prominence of the subject of northwestern resources, due to the recent opening of the Seattle exposition, of northwestern resources, due to the recent opening of the Seattle exposition, an opportune time for the introduction of his own measure. The Alaskan project has much to commend it. The success of the movement for a territorial government in Alaska would place that territory upon the same political basis as Hawali, Arizona and New Mexico. The two last are likely to be admitted as states at the next session of Congress. We would then have two noncontiguous territories, both of which would naturally expect in due course of time to enter the Union as states. In fact, Hawali is already an active agitator for statehood. There appears, however, to be no infallible

logic demanding that a territory shall in time become a state. On the other hand there is an undoubted sentiment at present against the proposition of admitting to the Union such a distant possession as Hawaii, territory though it is, as a sister commonwealth with New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

DOCTORING BY CONTRACT.

New York World. That American family will be best served by its physician which arranges with him for yearly services, which include periodical visits whether any one is ill or not. A doctor so employed is the family's private health officer. He sees times after conditions and orders sees unsanitary conditions and orders them changed. He drops a word about the gospel of the open window. He gets acquainted with the members of gets acquainted with the members of the family. He notices from little Bob-by's squint that he ought to wear glasses, which Bobby's fond mother might not have found out in years. He sees in time tendencies that might lead to tuberculosis, or warns an over-wrought girl out of school in time to prevent a nervous breakdown.

NOT WORTH THE CANDLE.

Philadelphia Press. The men who talk of trying to induce ex-President Roosevelt to run on the Republican ticket for the mayoralty in New York fall to take account of present conditions. A man who is having "a corking time" bagging lions and leopards, rhinoceroses and hippopotami, giraffes and okapi would think it worth his while to go in pursuit of a poor toothless old tiger.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ESTEMATES. Philadelphia Inquirer.

In Great Britain it is not lawful to

appropriate a cent more than the departments ask for. The fiction is that the crown asks for the money. If an appropriation is cut without consent of the government or against its protest dissolution results and there is an appeal to the people. We are not likely to reach that situation very soon, but we are not appeal to the people. but we may approach it, or at least we may be more careful in seeing that we get full value for the expenditure of taxes levied. This country can stand more taxation than is laid upon it, but it ought not to put up with the waste which is going on. There all the dishonor lies all the dishonor lies.

JUST FOR FUN

Woman the Waltress.

"A woman," remarked the wise widow, "Is always waiting for a husband."
"How do you figure that out?" "How do you ligure that out queried the interested spinster.
"If she isn't married, she is wating to get one, and if she is, she's always waiting for him to come home."—Chi-

Proof Conclusive.

cago News.

Lawyer (cross-examining)—You tes-tified that Miss Smythe was walking in her sleep. How do you know she was asleep?" Witness-Well, a mouse ran across the floor, right in front of her, and she never even batted an eye.—Chicago Tribune.

The Eternal Motorist.

Mrs. Gossip-They do say that her husband has acquired locomotor atax-Mrs. Parvenue—I don't think much of those cheap cars; my husband has an imported one.—Smart Set.

Couldn't Stop Him. Blox-Newpop is a great boaster. Knox-That's what. Why, only y

Knox-That's what. Why, only yes-terday he was boasting about how loud his baby can cry.-Chicago News,

Why is This?

"All the world's a stage."
"But you never see a crowd of girls hanging around a boller factory to watch the matinee idois come out."— Louisville Courier Journal.

Howell-How is your boy getting

nowell—Her is your boy getting along at college?
Powell—He seems to have learned one thing, all right.
Howell—What is that?
Powell—That it would be a disgrace for his father to die rich.—Chicago News.

"A pessimist," says the Philosopher of Folly, "Is one who, when he has the choice of two evils, chooses both and sticks around to wait for more."— Cleveland Leader.

Vicar's wife-"There! I knew it would be wet-simply because I arranged to have my garden party to-day." Vicar (embarrassed, but constrained to supply a more satisfactory reason)—"Well, my dear, you know we had the prayer for rain on Sunday week."—Punch.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

This is the list of contents of the June Forum: "Shall Incomes be Taxed?" Henry Litchfield West; "A Personal Visit to George Meredith," Galbraith Welch; "Forsitan," poem, Brian Hooker; "Unrest in Modern Art," Arthur Hoeber; "Noon in a Garden," poem, Charlotte Elizabeth Wells; "That 'Universal Languag." Montgomery poem, Charlotte Elizabeth Wells; "That 'Universal Languag," Montgomery Schuyler; "The Paucity of Themes in the American Theater," Clayton Hamilton; "Hope," sonnet, Reginald M Cleveland; "The Pan-American Railway," Edwin Maxey; "Araminta. xxivxxvil," J. C. Snaith; "New Light on Carlyle," William Lyon Phelps; "James Huneker, Individualist," Edward Clark Marsh; "The British Colonial System," Anne G. Porritt; "Chant Royal," poem, Marion Cummings Stanley, and "The Marion Cummings Stanley, and "The Cost of Technique in Fiction," Philip Tillinkhast.—45 East Forty-second St., New York.

The joys of vacation time are vividly recalled by the picture of Old Swimmin' Hole which adorns the front cover page of the June American Boy. The contents are both varied and interesting. The opening chapters of a fine serial dealing with the opening days of the American Revolution are given. It is entitled the Young Continentals at Lexington, and the boys will get from it a glimpse of the stirring history of those fateful times. Winning His Shoulder Straps is continued four chapters. Of the splendid short storles in this fasue there are; The Honor Point, a story of a boy's sacrifice for his honor; For Mother's Sake, an English school story of bravery: In Old Panana, telling of a perllous adventure: The Lure of Rod and Reel, a delightful story of fishing, and Dum, Spiro, Spero, an inspiring story of a boy's heroism. This issue is particularly fortunate in interesting and instructive articles, among them being: A Boy Blacksmith Who Went to Congress; New Way to Help Boys; Leaving School; How to Speak a Piece and The Sneak; How to Play Baseball, The First Easeman, by Frank L Chance, and The Pitcher, by "Wild Bill" Donovan; How to Make a Canvas Canoe; Speed Swimming; The Battle of Bunker Hill: Company for Boys, and many others.—The Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

der which "Medical Expert Testimony" is introduced into trials. Gen. George W. Wingute sets forth "The Truth as to the War of 1812," which sadly negatives the repulse helief as to the provi to the War of 1812," which sadly negatives the popular belief as to the prowess and soldierly effectiveness of the untrained American citizen. Judge Spargo expounds the views and aims of the modern Socialist as to "Private Property and Personal Liberty in the Socialist State." H A Austin on Socialist State." H. A. Austin en-deavors, from present conditions, to forecast "Cuba's Future." In an ar-ticle entitled "The American Boy and the American Mechanic", Rear-Admiral George W. Melville denounces, as a menace to our national interests, the trade-union's course in putting an end to apprenticeship. Richard Burton con-tributes an extremely interesting article on "Stevenson's Prayer-book." Professor C. A. Briggs writes of "Modernism Mediating the Coming Catholiernism Mediating the Coming Catholicism." A. H. Ulm urges "The Plea of the Child Laborer." George R. Parkin describes the surroundings and opportunities of "American Rhodes Scholars at Oxford." In the literary department the following books are noticed. Jones: "Studies in Mystical Religion;" Baron Friedrich von Hugel's "The Mystical Element in Roligion;" Gardner's "Saint Catherino of Siena." Traherne's "Centuries of Mediations;" Sudermann's "John the Baptist;" Welis "Tono-Gungay;" Orcutt's "The Spell." and Elinor Macartney Lane's "Katrine," The department of World-Politics contains communications from London, Paris and Washington.—Franklin Square, New York.

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30c a yard, 15c CHECKED NOVELTY CLOTH, regular 171c 35c a yard, for171c	lar 75c a yard, 37½c BORDERED DRESS PATTERNS, regular \$5.20 \$2.60

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