

DESERT EVENING NEWS. PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE DESERT NEWS CO.

THE EIGHT HOURS BILL. MAYOR BASKIN HAS VETOED THE EIGHT HOURS BILL. THIS HAS CAUSED SOME EXCITEMENT IN LABOR CIRCLES.

"A bill for an ordinance making eight hours a legal day's work on public work."

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the City Council of Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, that in all contracts made by the city of Salt Lake for the erection of buildings or repairs on public buildings, bridges, viaducts, streets, paving or grading, and all work on sidewalks or sewers, there shall be incorporated the express agreement between said city and contractor or contractors that no contractor or contractor shall not employ or permit any employee or laborer between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. each day to work more than eight hours upon any such building, bridge, or viaduct, or street, or other public work, and that the said eight hours shall be full and legal day's work; the provisions of this section shall not apply to work required under contract or shops of the contractor or contractors, but shall apply only when employee or laborer are engaged directly to work upon the premises where such public work is being constructed."

"Sec. 2. Any such contract shall also provide that in the event of any contractor or contractors violating the provisions of said contract, that he or they shall forfeit to the city of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, for each and every day that he or they shall violate the provisions of said contract."

"This ordinance shall be in force from and after its approval."

Mayor Baskin is right in his reasoning and, in our opinion, has done his duty in vetoing the bill under consideration. And no matter how much some demagogues may denounce his act, we do not believe there is a thinking workman in the city who doubts the wisdom of the bill and will say in his heart, the veto is right, after all.

"Now, what is there in all this that is unusual in law or unusual in the demands of the employer? If the city should enact that eight hours shall be counted as a full day's work entitled to a full day's pay, making proper provision as to night work also, would that be unreasonable? Is it necessary to restrict the day to eight hours longer than eight hours if he desires to do so and can get the work? If a contractor is under obligation to finish a job by a certain time and he finds it necessary to engage his workmen over overtime, would it be right to demand five hundred dollars for overtime or would it be right for him to say 'go to hell' because he is unable to get it done? We do not believe that any such restriction and penalty would be good law, even if the ordinance had been signed by the Mayor, for as he says, it would deprive men of 'his natural right' and here we are made to protect and defend such a law."

"We are in sympathy with the eight hour labor movement. We have been for many years in favor of the theory that eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for leisure and recreation, makes the most productive and happy division of the day of twenty-four hours. If the law was so framed that eight hours should be a legal day's work entitled to a full day's pay in all public works, we think that would be a good thing. But we do not believe in such legal restrictions as would destroy liberty or interfere with the freedom of the employer or the employer. Nor do we consider any enactment would be in our principle which is in derogation of any natural right."

Working people may combine and pledge themselves of their own free will not to work longer than eight hours in a day, but they have no right to say that other persons, who do not choose to limit themselves, shall conform to this limit. Any contract to conform otherwise to the will of the employer should be treated as null and void and should be resisted just as much as the oppression of employees. The tyranny of labor combinations ought to be fought by working men as well as the tyranny of capital. Men and

Independence should be careful not to invade their individual liberty for a restrictive piece of legislation. The great trouble that is coming upon this nation will have its source in the increase of labor combinations and their disregard of individual rights on the one hand, and the grasping heartlessness of unscrupulous corporations on the other. It is not always the insolent and avaricious of wealthy people, or the legislators and representatives of their employees, that are the cause of strikes. It is the other a disposition to take advantage of an opportunity to demand higher compensation for less, regardless of any question of equity or justice. And that usually originates with wealthy men who do not employ labor, but want to take advantage of which laborers surrender themselves.

There is no doubt that labor has gained advantages by union effort. Organization is necessary to the union of workers. They have a right to combine and it is good policy to do so. While capital and labor continue to hold their relative positions of antagonism, societies for the protection of labor interests and for resisting the oppression of capital will be useful. But the danger in them is in that tyranny which always seems to come in a person or a government, and in that disposition to effect by force what cannot be accomplished by reason.

The practice of marking out of ground monuments. They must be preserved in any case. They must not be tampered upon unduly. Labor associations have no more right to say that men who do not belong to them shall not work for a certain price at a given time, than capital has to say that they shall do so. Government has not the right to limit men's freedom in this respect. Municipalities go beyond their powers when they attempt it.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT. THE TURNING OF EIGHT, BY TWO HUNDRED SOLDIERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, COL. BRUNSON AND GENERAL FLETCHER IS A SAD COMMENTARY ON THE DISCIPLINE OF THE MILITARY. THE NUMBER OF MEN WHO WERE ENGAGED IN PERPETRATING THIS GRUEL APART FROM THE LEADING OFFICERS, SHOWS THAT THE DISCIPLINE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IS WIDE SPREAD. THAT THE DETAILS COULD HAVE BEEN PERFECTED IN THE MARCH AND THE ACT ACCORDING TO THE DISCIPLINE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD IS A SAD COMMENTARY ON THE DISCIPLINE OF THE MILITARY.

It may be added to this that the questionable whether public opinion will say that such a proceeding is not a disgrace, because it was performed in consequence of an occurrence connected with which the popular feeling has been powerfully aroused against the institution. The treatment of men who were engaged in perpetrating this grue apart from the leading officers, shows that the discipline of the National Guard is wide spread.

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NEARLY A SLAUGHTERING BEE. WE, IN THIS COUNTRY, CAN FEEL THE WORD IN POLITICS. ONE INCIDENT THAT IS A STRIKING CHARACTER IN THIS LINE IS THAT IN A DISPATCH FROM HOUSTON, TEXAS. THE OCCASION WAS THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. THE PARTY IS SPLIT INTO TWO SECTIONS BELONGING TO ONE ARE FOLLOWERS OF A MAN NAMED LING, AND THOSE CONNECTED WITH THE OTHER ARE ATTACHED TO A PROMINENT INDIVIDUAL WHOSE NAME IS CHAS.

LOCAL SIGNS OF THE TIMES. RESERVATIONISM COMES TO BE THE TALK. NOT ONLY IN THE COUNTRY BUT IN THE CITY. THE 'LIBERAL' FEELING IS BEING SHAKEN UP BY REPRESENTATIVES AND THE QUANTITY OF THE MOST RESPONSIBLE MEN IN OUR POLITICAL PLACES OF AFFILIATION. THESE ARE SIGNS OF THE TIMES, AND FURTHER PROOF OF 'CHANGED CONDITIONS.'

One of the most significant of these movements is the resignation of H. J. HARRIS, MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE OF ALTA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUCCESSION OF CHIEF OF THE 'LIBERAL' SECTION.

The continuation of the "liberal" movement shows only the persistence of the idea that ought to be turned over to the people. And there are many reasons why this is the case. In the survival of this idea, anything better than a desire on the part of certain classes to obtain or retain office in public employment, a desire on the part of others to improve their position, and a desire on the part of still others to improve their position in the future as the way of their business and organizations, with a view of attaining to a position with expected economic advantages. He is a wise and open minded man, and understands a certain degree of selfishness and self-interest, but he is not a narrow minded man. He is not a narrow minded man. He is not a narrow minded man.

MR. DELEGATE. HON. JOHN T. CLARK, AS ANNOUNCED IN OUR COLUMN LAST EVENING, HAS RETURNED FROM WASHINGTON, HAVING REMAINED AT HIS POST UNTIL AFTER THE CLOSURE OF THE LATEST SESSION OF CONGRESS. HE WILL TAKE A WELL MERITED REST FOR HE HAS BEEN PREPARING FOR THE PROSPECT OF A VACANT SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR ALMOST THE ENTIRE YEAR AND COURSE OF ALL STATES AND PORTS IN THIS TERRITORY, AND ALL WHO HAVE NOT THE HONOR OF HIS REPRESENTATION DURING HIS OFFICIAL LIFE.

ASSISTANTS TO COLLECTOR. CHRISTIANA TALK IS INDULGED IN ALL OVER THE CIVILIZED WORLD. IT HAS BEEN STATED HERE THAT THE NATURAL CONDITIONS OF THIS REGION HAS ENTRAINED TO THE TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA, WHICH IS THE CAUSE OF THE PRESENT PLAGUE. OF COURSE, THE PEOPLE OF THIS REGION HAVE BEEN ADVISED TO TAKE THE MOST CAREFUL PRECAUTIONS. BUT REASONING UPON SUCH A THEORY WOULD NOT BE TO SUCH AN EXTENT AS TO CAUSE AN AVOIDANCE OF COMMON PRECAUTIONS.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW. DUN & CO., IN THEIR REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17, 1922, SAY THAT THEIR REPORTS ARE NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS, AND ARE CONTINUED AS INDICATING A DEFICIENT SUPPLY OF COTTON AND OILS. PRICES ARE ADVANCING, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS FALL FROM LAST YEAR. ALL THE GREAT INDUSTRIES ARE DOING WELL EXCEPT OILS. LATEST CONVENTIONS ARE REPORTING SOMEWHAT WITH THAT. THIS IS ALL IN ALL A GOOD TRADE REVIEW.

STOMACH RATTLY STREET CAR. THE NEW YORK WORLD ON THE SUBJECT. "THE STOMACH RATTLY STREET CAR HAS BEEN DEVELOPED AS A MEANS OF LIGHTNINGLY GETTING OUT OF THE CITY IN THE WINTER MONTHS."

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Libby COMPANY'S Extract of Beef. FOR FRUIT FIVE YEARS. THE STANDARD FOR PURITY, FLAVOR AND WHOLESOMENESS. J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD Spool Cotton Graefenberg PILLS.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD Spool Cotton Graefenberg PILLS. They cure Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. No Griping or Nauses. Thus TONE UP THE SYSTEM AND RESTORE HEALTH TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM GENERAL WEAKNESS AND NERVOUSNESS.

Graefenberg PILLS. Cures all forms of Female Complaints, weakness, nervousness and general debility. Sold by all Druggists. Z. G. M. L. Drug Disp. Wholesale Agt. BACK VOLUMES. THE SIXTH VOLUME OF THE DESERT WEEKLY. IT IS THE BEST HISTORY OF CURRENT EVENTS TO BE OBTAINED, AND BY FAR THE CHEAPEST, AND THE TIME IS WELL SPENT WHEN THEY WILL BE SOUGHT AFTER BY STUDENTS OF HISTORY, AND TO BE IN POSSESSION OF THE STRONG ARMS WHICH HAVE TRAVELED WITHIN THE PAST THREE YEARS.

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DO YOU WANT TO COOL OFF? IF SO, LOOK AT OUR SHOW WINDOWS! Infants' White Slips AND DRESSES. Just as Lovely as any Mother can desire.

TO THE SOUTH WINDOW. GIVES AN IDEA ALSO. LACE DRESS and SKIRT GOODS. PATTERNS RICH, PRICES LOW, STYLES ATTRACTIVE. ALL COOL AND SEASONABLE. Don't Forget to Look and Buy. T. G. WEBBER, Supl.

CONTINUED! SWEEPING SALE. During the Month of AUGUST. REMEMBER! Children's Suits from \$1.00 to \$5.00, worth \$2.00 to \$8.50. Boys' Suits, worth from \$6.00 to \$9.00, all go at \$5.00. Youths' Suits at \$6.00 to \$8.00, worth \$9.00 to \$14.00. Men's Suits, \$5.00 to \$7.50, worth \$8.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00. GOLDSMITH & CO., 61, 63 and 65 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.