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ENGLISH AND GERMAN SHIPS.

The London Daily Mail of Sept. 18, contains a reproduction of the first photograph of the new German Dreadnought, the "Westfalen." The picture shows the disposition of the guns, and other outward details, and we fancy it is not particularly edifying to English readers who fear Germany. The Kaiser will have five such battleships ready next spring.

The German ships have a powerful battery of big guns, and also a large number of medium-sized weapons, all behind armor, while the British boats have only 12-pounders to support her 12-inch guns. The 11-inch weapons, which are 46 feet long, the same length as the British Dreadnought's 12-inch guns, are placed in turrets high above the water line. There are six turrets, so arranged that six 11-inch guns fire ahead or astern and eight on either broadside. Below the heavy gun turrets are the 6-inch guns, six on either broadside, placed in recessed ports, behind armor amidships. The smaller 4-inch guns are arranged wherever there is room for them; some can be seen forward.

The Mail makes this comparison between the British and German ships:

British	German
Dreadnought, Dreadnought,	
Tons..... 17,500	15,500
Speed..... 21 1/2 knots	20 knots
Guns..... X 12-in. XII 11-in.	
..... XXVII 6-in.	XII 6-in.
..... XVI 4-in.	XVI 4-in.
Coal..... 2,700 tons	2,700 tons
Armour..... 11-in. 12-in.	
Broadside..... 6,950 lb.	7,900 lb.

The comparison seems to be in favor, chiefly, of the German war engines.

The picture well illustrates the statement made recently by Hanning Taylor, former U. S. minister to Spain, in an address before an international assembly in Washington, representing both European and Asiatic nations. He said that a few weeks ago Lord Rosebery expressed the opinion that never in the history of the world were such gigantic preparations for war in progress as at the present moment. The world no longer thinks of international arbitration; its eyes are intently fixed upon the great military nations whose approaching conflicts by sea, by land, and in the sky will soon make fresh drafts upon army and military hospitals and upon military surgeons.

That is the condition, and it will remain until the people shall wake up and assert their power in the interest of civilization.

Some place their hope in airships, Shields' Magazine for October states positively that "war is a thing of the past," because the airship, with its possible cargo of dynamite, has made playthings of the world's great navies and fortifications. "A 100 pound can of dynamite, dropped from the clouds, would destroy," the editor of that Magazine says, "any Dreadnought ever built or dreamed of, or would wipe a whole regiment of infantry or cavalry off the roster. Armies and navies will be kept hereafter merely for ostentatious, world's fairs, Fourth of Julys, and for social or official intercourse between nations."

We can only hope that this view is correct, but the probability is that the airship will suggest the airship destroyer, and that war will go on, until civilization shall have advanced far enough to make war as loathsome as cannibalism.

THE POLAR CONTROVERSY.

The Peary-Cook controversy has assumed a phase in which the public can begin to form an idea as to the points in dispute. Peary claims that Cook cannot have been at the Pole, and gives many reasons. These are among the principal:

Dr. Cook claimed to have covered in one sledging season twenty-five and one-half degrees of latitude, equal to about seventeen hundred miles, whereas no previous explorer, though furnished with vastly better equipment, has ever made more than eleven degrees.

While it is the recognized custom for an Arctic explorer, when he has reached the farthest point made by a previous traveler, to take possession of the records left there, Dr. Cook failed to take the record left at Cape Hubbard by Peary in 1906. The two Eskimos who were Dr. Cook's companions in his last expedition had previously told Peary, this explorer claims, they had never gone out of sight of land.

The sledges on which Dr. Cook claimed to have traveled to the Pole were totally inadequate.

No one who had gone to the Pole would have entrusted his instruments, his polar flag, and records to a stranger, as Cook did in turning his material over to Harry Whitney at Anaktok, Greenland. "I would not," Peary is reported to have said, "have entrusted those things to my father, mother, or brother, to any human being. They were seen to me, fastened to me, and would have gone to the bottom of the Arctic Sea with me before I would have turned them over to a stranger." These are Peary's reasons for questioning Cook's story.

Another reason for doubt has been given by Professor John N. Stockwell

of Cleveland, Ohio. He calls attention to the statement by Dr. Cook that he first saw the midnight sun on April 7. If this is correct, he claims, Dr. Cook must, at that date, have been 550 miles from the Pole. Professor Stockwell does not intend to throw any doubt on the veracity of Dr. Cook's story, but his conclusion is that if the explorer arrived in reading the latitude on April 7, he may have erred in his calculations at other times.

Until Dr. Cook has published his reply, the public can only be perfectly neutral.

CHANGING CONDITIONS.

Has an end to democracy come in this country? That is a question which thinking men and women ask themselves. Who can answer?

Every student of history and observer of modern institutions knows that America of today is not the America of James Madison's or Thomas Jefferson's day. Within a hundred years our population has increased over thirty times; our great western expansion has filled up with farms, villages and towns, and, most important of all, our frontier has disappeared. Ever since the days when our fathers landed on the bleak Atlantic coast, there has been to the westward a boundless frontier where the bold and adventurous could betake themselves, and live free from the constraints of society, with no other laws to obey than those imposed by nature and their own will. As settlement increased, towns grew up, and local governments were created, patterned always after those of the older communities, but always more liberal in form and character and always giving more freedom to the individual.

These changes both in customs and in law have found their way to the older settlements, and, being adopted, have modified the conventions existing there; so that the spirit of liberty which has been fostered on the frontier has, like the heaven which leaveneth the whole lump, affected materially the nature of all of our political institutions.

The American frontier has now disappeared and those to whom the society of the crowd is irksome can no longer find an abiding place with elbow room. In other words, the western type of American citizen must shortly disappear as the conditions which bred him disappear. What effect will this have upon the future of our government and institutions?

IMPROVING LABOR CONDITIONS.

Eastern labor reports reflect the condition of returning prosperity. In the larger cities, and quite generally in the east, the panic of last year was more keenly felt than it was in this part of the country.

The quarterly bulletin of the New York State Department of Labor shows a gratifying decrease of unemployment among organized labor in that state. In the union membership from which returns were received the proportion of idle members fell from 29.3 per cent at the end of January, 1909, to 17.1 per cent at the end of May. The decrease of unemployment due to trade conditions was greater than for the corresponding period in the four years of prosperity immediately prior to the 1907 panic.

The increase in the number of children's employment certificates in the same state is likewise noteworthy. In New York City, 7,747 factory and mercantile certificates were issued to children during April, May and June, as against 5,921 in 1908 and 4,363 in 1907. In the factories and shops of the city there were in 1909 26,489 child workers.

It is, however, a cause for regret that, along with this increase of child employment, there is a corresponding decrease in the number of children pursuing high school studies. It is not a good thing for the state when education is sacrificed to money making. When the employment means, as in many of these cases it must, that the gainful occupation of the child is a necessary adjunct to the support of the family, child labor seems unavoidable.

Discretion is the safer part of valor.

Willie Boy's name should be changed to Willy Boy.

A soft answer turneth away wrath but not impunity.

The weather man's pride goes before this kind of a fall.

The grave digger never has a skeleton in his closet.

The deadbeat doesn't always tread the well beaten path.

There is an awful lot of ignorance where there is no bibles.

A practical joke is indulged in spite under the guise of humor.

After a man plots the town red he generally has a fit of the blues.

Inflated prices, no more than inflated currency, do not make prosperity.

Tall people do not necessarily live high, nor short people lead low lives.

It now looks as though ex-Banker Morse would have 15 years of remorse.

A Boston poet has written a poem, "Welcome to Peary." He's welcome to it.

It would be better for everybody if secrets were always kept in secret drawers.

The fool's paradise is a room that echoes back the pranks a man sings of himself.

When one man says that he knows another man like a book, the book is usually a blank one.

The height of effrontery is for a bald-headed man who wears a wig to act as agent for a hair restorative.

Builders should take advantage of this kind of weather so that they won't have to break the Sabbath.

One of the hardest debts to pay is

the debt of gratitude. Cash can't do it and few have the tact to discharge it.

Man always puts his experience on the installment plan. It would be better in the long run to buy it outright.

Like the advice to the lawyer in "Hussy and I Are Out," Commander Peary wants to draw up his case against Dr. Cook "good and strong."

Minister Crane's offense seems to have been, in the phraseology of the land to which he was to go as United States minister, "too much talker."

Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft have given the answer to the question, "What shall we do with our Presidents?" Make them preachers-at-large.

"Willie Boy," the Platte Indian murderer, is still at large after two campaigns against him. The war song of the sheriff's posse is "Oh Willie Boy, we have missed you."

The secretary of the State Board of Health in a paper on typhoid says: "It should be further understood that in order to contract the disease the germs must be swallowed." This being so, the remedy is plain: refuse to swallow the germs.

An eighth grade pupil brought an example, beginning, "Find the average of four girls whose respective ages," etc., to his father to show him how to do it. The father's solution was, "You can't find the average age of one girl, much less of four."

MILLS OF MINNEAPOLIS.

Exchange.

Budapest was at one time known in the world as the Flour city, but along in 1878 a young town on the headwaters of the Mississippi then famous for its prairie dogs and badlands and a lawyer for a citizen who made use of the natural waterfall in the Mississippi to operate a flour mill. This small beginning grew to such vast proportions, says the Bakers' Weekly, that it soon became necessary to build a more modern system, and the Budapest system was adopted. Such other millers as Pillsbury, Crosby, Christian and Dunwoody had by this time come to this young city, and in a few years it became the flour city of the world. This city was Minneapolis. Today 120,000,000 of wheat are ground in one year in four in Minneapolis. In the age of Pericles the ancient flour mill in Athens produced two barrels of flour in one day. There is one mill in Minneapolis which fills 15,000, or 18,000 barrels in one day. The Greater City of Minneapolis in one day Minneapolis does in ten seconds.

ST. LOUIS ABOUT RIGHT.

Kansas City Journal.

St. Louis is sufficiently pan-sectional to be entitled to the felicitations of the whole country on the honorable career of the past hundred years. It is far enough south to be southern, far enough east to be "back east" to the western pioneer; it is far enough west to be identified with the restless and restless progress of the great west; and it is a northern city as compared with Atlanta and Mobile. It is a splendid example of the American cosmopolitanism which embodies the best elements of all these sections, the four corners of our American world. In the advancement of St. Louis all generously rejoice, for it has achieved things which would honor to any American city. It has survived many vicissitudes, even a world's fair. It has risen, with the fine courage of every American community, from the horrors of a great elemental blow of nature. It is today a worthy member of the sisterhood of American municipalities.

DRINKING AND LIBERTY.

Topeka State Journal.

Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the National German alliance, declares that the right to drink liquor is an "absolute liberty." He uses this as the basis for an argument that therefore any legislation which strives to wipe out the saloon and prohibit the indiscriminate sale of liquor to whoever de-

sires it and has the price to pay for it, is a blow at liberty, one of the great pillars on which rests the foundation of the United States. All of this would be quite true if the promiscuous sale and drinking of liquor only affected the individual who engaged in them. But the trouble is that liquor selling and drinking has many and varied ramifications of a disastrous character which make it a menace to society. Saloons are the breeding places of crime of all sorts. It is the members of the drunkard's family on whom the burdens of his liquor drinking fall most heavily. Numerous other instances, which are known to almost every one, could be cited to show that the public sale and drinking of liquor bear the most severe on those who are least able to profit or have their cravings satisfied by them.

BUILDING A STORE BY CO-OPERATION.

The Bookkeeper.

In Lewiston, Me., is a store where they have demonstrated that paying dividends to employees is profitable. H. A. Free, treasurer of the Great Department store, says that they have formed an employees' club for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of each employee. Free recognizes that a man is paid according to his efficiency—that is, according to the service he is able to render without supervision. Some one says we are all down on the books for \$10 a day, but we do not annex this money, because it is necessary to pay something to those who supervise us. The club in the Great Department store meets every two weeks in a special room in the store. Papers are read and discussed which deal with the welfare of the institution. The clerks discuss the selling of goods, how to make window displays, how to advise customers, how to prevent leaks in certain departments, how to secure new trade, how to make a broken customer, how to do more work with fewer movements, how to make the business machinery run more smoothly—everything is discussed that has to do with the increasing of the efficiency of the institution. To this club all employees are eligible.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER.

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.

Many of the ideas that we have inherited help to narrow and limit the inner life. We must change our habits of thought. The proper adjustment to our life and environment and the daily effort to gain one's peace and self-control is effective in proportion to the clearness and strength of our thought and the confidence we put into it. The power of self help is within us, like the we breathe, ever awaiting our recognition. By a determined effort you can rise above any troublesome difficulty, or push through it with comparative ease. Approach any trouble that may confront you with quiet confidence that you have sufficient strength to overcome any obstacle. Help abounds. The spirit but awaits our co-operation. There is no cause for fear. Things are not so bad as they seem. nor is there any reason for worry or discouragement. If you try earnestly, you can lift yourself into peace, restfulness and self-confidence. We find what we look for; if you look for trouble, trouble will surely come. If you believe firmly that you can surmount all difficulties, in all probability you will succeed. Do not despair, but take hold of yourself and say, "This shall be so."

JUST FOR FUN.

Thought of Her.
Mother, Tommy, have you eaten all your candies without even thinking of your little sister?

"Tommy. Oh no, mamma. I was thinking about her the whole time. I was afraid she'd come before I had finished.—Ex.

Echoes of the Game.
"There is no doubt about Charles's being a thorough optimist," said young Mrs. Perkins.

"How do you know?"
"I overheard him at a card party he gave to his men friends. He said scarcely anything all evening except that's good!"—Chicago Tribune.

History of a High Financier.
He toiled for wealth both night and day.
A chance for gain he never missed.
At last he had enough to pay
The cost of a nerve specialist.—Washington Star.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

HOW LINCOLN WON THE SUPPORT OF JAMES CORDON BENNETT.

By E. J. Edwards.

At this time Abraham Lincoln is chiefly remembered as the great emancipator, president of the United States at the time of the Civil war, and an orator whose Gettysburg and inaugural addresses will live as long as the English language. Not so well it is known that Lincoln was a master politician, knowing how to handle men, and able to do that with calmness and kindness. The following hitherto unpublished anecdote, related to me by one who was a lifelong friend of Thurlow Weed, illustrates Lincoln's supreme skill as a politician in the best meaning of the term.

In the darkest days of the Civil war, when there had been severe and continued reverses to the Union army, when it was known to Mr. Lincoln that France and England were contemplating interference, or, at least, the raising of the blockade, and when Secy. of the Treasury Chase was trying to establish a satisfactory currency system, the New York Herald, in an earnest, not unkindly, but severely critical way, reproached the administration at Washington. At that time the Herald was regarded in Europe as the leading American newspaper, and because of this fact the position taken by the founder of the Herald, James Gordon Bennett, gave Mr. Lincoln serious concern. He was anxious to obtain the support of, and to put an end to criticism by the Herald. He did it by one master stroke of his statesmanship. He sent an intuitive understanding of the character of Mr. Bennett.

Late one afternoon, Thurlow Weed, the master politician of New York state, called by appointment upon James Gordon Bennett at his beautiful country place, as it then was, on the upper end of Manhattan island. Mr. Bennett was experienced enough to know that Mr. Weed had sought him out because he had some message to communicate. Yet the editor of the Herald had not the slightest idea of the nature of that message, expecting that he suspected it might have something to do with the approaching New York state election.

The two great journalists strolled for an hour or so through the beautiful grounds and national park that was a part of Mr. Bennett's country estate. They talked of men and events for a while, and also of the growth of New York city, which, Mr. Bennett said, would ultimately convert the upper end of Manhattan island, then a forest, into a residential district.

At last Mr. Weed said—and I am repeating the words as they were told to me by Mr. Weed's friend:

"Mr. Bennett, I have recently seen

A Stunning Assembly of Stylish Tailored Waists at Z. C. M. I.

An innumerable collection of surpassing beauty and variety—the highest priced ones are made of genuine linen.

TAILORED WAISTS—Plain and TAILORED WAISTS—Madras center embroidered fronts. center plates, with large pearl buttons.

Shield fronts, embroidered, with Cambric shirting center plates, cuffs and baby tucks and side buttons. and collar embroidered to match.

White grounds, with colored stripes and cross bars—blues, greens, browns. Genuine pure linen, with plain tailored-pleating.

\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00

Many thrifty housewives took advantage yesterday of the price reductions on Lace Curtains, Table Covers and Couch Covers. Just as good bargains today in Carpet Dept. Take Advantage of them—

25 to 33 1/2% off

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Taylor's Comfortable Rockers!

They are the best on the market. This factory has for the last 50 years made a grade of rockers that for comfort, durability and beauty are unexcelled. We carry them in a choice variety of designs and woods.

Dinwoodey's

ADD A TAYLOR ROCKER TO YOUR LIVING ROOM COMFORTS.

Willes-Horne Drug Co.
News Building. Upper Main.
Both Phones 374.

A Good Drug Store Sells More Than Drugs

Ours is a good drug store. We sell everything that belongs to the up-to-the-minute drug store—Drugs, Mineral Waters, Toilet Articles, Perfumes, Confectionery, etc. And we have one of the best soda fountains in the city—excellent service.

This drug store is ever ready to supply your slightest want. Quick delivery to any part of the city. Telephone your orders, if it's more convenient.

Model Laundry

Assures Perfect Laundry Work

Phones 112 Cor. State and Orpheum Aves.

Four First Class Prescription Drug Stores

If you have been accustomed to the Schramm or Hill methods in having your prescriptions filled. Our new departure will enable you to secure just what you have always had with a choice of four places to call in at your convenience.

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GEORGE D. PYPER, Mgr.

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SPECIAL APPEARANCE OF MRS.

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In Her New Production of
"VASTA HERNE"
By Edward Peppie.
Prices—50c to \$2.00.

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THE EMOTIONAL DRAMA.
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Prices—50c, 75c, 1.00.
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
All Seats Reserved, 50c and 1.00.

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Opheum THEATRE
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.
MATINEE TODAY 2:15
Every Evening 8:15.

Mr. George Auger. "The Bathing Girls." Carmen and Willard. Thalia Quartette. Joe Jackson. Laura Buckle. Albertus and Alton. The Kloroline. Orpheum Orchestra. Matinee Prices—50c, 75c, 1.00; evening prices—50c, 75c, 1.00.

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SALT LAKE'S MOST POPULAR PLAYHOUSE.

Tonight and All Week, WILLARD MACK STUCKE Co. including Mrs. Elsie Douglas. In the famous Problem Play.
A Social Highwayman
Can a man be a thief and a gentleman?

WE KEEP UP THE STANDARD.
Always the regular Grand Prices: Evenings, 50c, 75c, 1.00; Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday, 50c and 75c.

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Price Remains \$5.75

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