

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 12, 1909.

## WHY NOT UNITE?

It may be perfectly true that citizens in every part of town believe that one party can beat the "American" inner circle in the coming campaign, and restores normal political conditions, peace and harmony; but it is equally true that citizens in every part of town are convinced that in a three or four-cornered fight the "American" circle will have a walk over, even with Joe Lippman for chief candidate. They believe that the "American" administration with all its un-American and "Mormonism," strife and bitterness, would have been a thing of the past long ago but for the too great confidence of party managers in the strength of their forces, and the consequent division of voters in the face of a common foe. They believe that the only salvation now is for the citizens of all parties to unite on candidates to whom all respectable voters, be they Republicans, Americans, Democrats, Socialists, or what not, can give their support, and this view seems to be fully justified.

The election last fall is no criterion of the real strength of any one party. At that time a number of Democrats and many Americans voted the Republican ticket because of the anti-Mormon harangues that characterized the "American" values. It is not believed that this will be the case this fall, to any appreciable extent.

We have no desire to offer any political advice, but it seems to us that the citizens of this city who believe in a fair and square deal for all; who are opposed to the employment of the government machinery for purposes of persecution; who believe in an honest and economic administration as well as progress and advancement, might put aside, for once, their differences on national politics and unite on good, capable, honest business men for a City ticket. That would be no great sacrifice on the part of anyone. It would unite on party principles. It seems to us that the prominent men of the various parties could render the City no greater service at this time than by coming together in counsel and agreeing on a good City government. That would mean an era of much needed peace and good will.

## AMERICAN METHODS.

The so-called "Americans" are very busy these days. Employees of the City are doing missionary work for the party. In fact, they are so busy in this line that they have little time to perform the duties they are paid for. And the burden of their message is that if the so-called "Americans" are defeated, there will be a financial panic in the City. Eastern capital, these financiers in the police force and other departments say, will at once be withdrawn from the City, and there will be no more work for the laboring man. Employes of saloons are singing the same tune. Only they add that if the so-called "Americans" are ousted, all the saloons and gambling houses will be closed and we will, consequently, have hard times.

And thus the so-called "Americans" are going round telling the cars of all who will listen to them with tales of calamity, and every wail is a falsehood pure and simple.

The fact is that most of the outside money spent for improvements during the pseudo-American government was borrowed under a former administration. The infamous falsehoods about Utah and prominent people here, published by the "American" organ have driven away capital from Utah, by frightening settlers and home seekers. But for the splendid work done by the Bureau of Information, by the "News," the missionaries in the field, and friends who have gone from here with right impressions of Utah, and but for the confidence in the future shown by the magnificent investments of men never identified with the "American" party, there would have been very little progress. The "American" party policy, as dictated by the anti-Mormon circle, has been a curse to the City. Look at your tax-notices this year, and compare them with previous years. And when you wonder why you should pay so much more this year for living in your little home than last year, do not forget that "American" extravagance has to be paid for.

## HIGH PRICES.

The question of high prices is being discussed in one of our western newspapers.

There are several causes of high prices. One is this that the population has increased a great deal more than the productive power of the country.

It has been shown that we have over twelve million more inhabitants now than we had 10 years ago and over twenty-five millions more than in 1900. Products have not been produced at an equal rate of increase. The following statistics are offered in illustration of this:

Thus the wheat crop in the period from 1859 to 1880 averaged 486,682,800 bushels yearly, the increase being 29 per cent. In the years from 1880 to 1890, the yield of oats averaged 655,000,425 bushels and the period 1890 to 1900, it averaged 849,526,600, an increase of 32 per cent. These crops were all based upon markets that were practically

early bare of supplies. In this connection it is interesting to observe that the census of 1900 reported 64,686,155 head of swine in the country, but the latest figures, those of January 1, 1909, show only 54,767,600, a loss of 19,918,552. Cattle have increased from 89,583,812 in 1880 to 71,000,000 in 1909, a gain of over 7 per cent. On January 1, this year, there were 36,044,000 sheep in the country, but ten years ago the number was 61,733,014, the decrease being 9 per cent.

Further, while the population has increased and the food supply, in some instances, decreased, the standard of living has been raised. That is another factor in high prices. Higher wages are a necessity all along the line, and as wages rise higher profits on supplies are demanded by the manufacturer and the merchant. One follows the other.

But another important factor in many cities is the extravagance of city governments. In our own City this is one of the chief factors. When city governments mortgage the property of the citizens beyond reason, not for revenue-bearing enterprises but for extravagance and graft, the cost of living rises in proportion. The tax-payers necessarily have to earn the money with which the interest must be paid. That means that the merchant must add that much more to the good he sells; the house owner, to the rent; the banker to the interest he charges for money, and so on. It means that the consumer must pay that much more for every morsel of bread he eats; for every piece of clothing he wears; for the shelter over his head; for everything.

The remedies are more production and less extravagance in official places.

As to the latter, it should be possible to economize in the management of the affairs of any of the larger cities to the extent of rendering, for instance, merchants' licenses unnecessary. That is a double tax anyhow. It has been done away with in many progressive cities. It could be done away with in all, were the revenues expended economically and honestly.

The doing away with that double tax would enable the merchants to give the public the benefit of that reduction in their expenses. That would help some. But the chief remedy is in an increased production of the necessities of life.

## RECEPTION FOR MEAKIN.

We are pleased to learn that the Bishopric of the Fourteenth ward has tendered Mr. John P. Meakin the assembly rooms of that ward for a reception on Friday evening, this week. It is forty years ago since Mr. Meakin arrived in Utah, then a young, unsophisticated boy, determined to take up the battle against the difficulties and trials of a new country. His first home was in the Fourteenth ward. Mr. Meakin is about to leave the City for a short time and visit other parts of Utah and Idaho, and give lectures and entertainments, and the reception is for his double purpose of celebrating the anniversary of his arrival in Utah and giving his friends an opportunity of wishing him godspeed on his journey. The following is the letter from the Bishopric:

"Salt Lake City, September 7th, 1909.  
"Mr. John P. Meakin—Having learned through the various papers, that last month, August, held the date of the fourtieth anniversary of your coming to Utah, and that you were going away for a while, we your old and new friends of your first home ward, the Fourteenth, want to meet and extend our greetings to you and wish you God speed on your journey."

"We have selected Friday evening September 17th as the date most propitious and we extend to you a very kind and most cordial invitation to meet with us on that evening. We assure you of our sincere appreciation of your life and efforts for the betterment of humanity. We want to meet you and hear you.

"We will invite the people and you will invite the people and all the people will be invited; thus we will have our friends present to greet you.

"Very truly yours,  
"W. S. WOODDRUFF,  
GEO. Q. MORRISSEY,  
QUAYLE CANNON,  
THOS. E. TAYLOR,  
WM. S. BURTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Meakin are good entertainers, and the reception will undoubtedly be a very enjoyable affair.

## GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the directors of the Geological society held on Thursday in this City, it was decided to adopt a badge to be worn by all its members. The design will be a portrait of the Prophet Joseph, in a heart-shaped frame carrying the inscription: "The heart of the children shall turn to the fathers," and the letters G. F. U., the initials of the Genealogical Society of Utah. This badge is to be worn by members only.

At the same meeting it was decided to publish a genealogical and historical magazine, to appear quarterly. Some of the prominent writers of Utah have promised to contribute. Professor Leyle Young who is going east to take a course in Western history will contribute an article on that subject. Major Richard W. Young will contribute a paper on the history of the people here from a legal point of view. The first number will open with a biographical sketch of Franklin D. Richards, the founder of the society. The author of this sketch is Joseph F. Smith, Jr. Sketches of other members of the Franklin family will appear later. An interesting article on surnames will be contributed by Mrs. Miss Young Gates. One of the valuable features of the magazine will be a department of questions and answers on historical and genealogical subjects.

There ought to be a good field for such a publication. There is none between Ohio and the Pacific coast. It will not confine itself to Utah but will take in the entire intermountain region. It will be historical, but it will also be genealogical.

Some people ask what they can do to aid the Genealogical society. For one thing they can subscribe for this magazine. By so doing they will not only render assistance to the society, but they will also receive benefit for themselves in the form of valuable information nowhere else obtainable. The magazine, to start with, will contain forty-eight pages. It will appear every three months and the subscription price will be \$1.00 & 25 per cent. Thus except where the price is due to the cost of paper, the magazine will be a bargain.

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the Genealogical society: President Athen H. Lund, president; A. Milton Musser, vice-president and treasurer; Joseph F. Smith, Jr., secretary and librarian; Charles W. Pease, Joseph Christensen, Anthony W. Irvin and D. M. McAllister, directors.

A needed dress reform is the lynching habit.

The acting secretaries are acting their parts well.

An ounce of prevention isn't worth a pound of radium.

It isn't an aching void that the unripe watermelon makes.

Many a man thinks he is independent when he is only impudent.

There are many kinds of pulls, but nothing beats a candy-pull.

A man with a bee in his bonnet is always liable to get "buggy."

He who waits for something to turn up rarely turns up anything.

Would simplified spelling in any way help to simplify pronunciation?

Commander Peary ignores the administration, Judge not lest ye be judged.

According to reports Commander Peary is very partial to Cooked food.

Oklahoma is about to alien a million acres of land. That is a lot of land.

Having one's name in a city directory does not make him a director of anything.

If food was taken from the Cook cache, it is to be hoped that it was pure food.

Nothing is so well calculated to destroy faith in mankind as the game of politics.

The late Mr. Harriman of course will have a successor but he will hardly have an equal.

The way of the Polar explorer seems to be quite as hard as that of the transgressor.

Off the American victory at Marne, the Germans can not say they on joyette.

A Kentucky negro ate five melons and died. Probably because there were no more to eat.

The weather bureau said it would be fair and warmer, and for honest the next day it snowed.

"My one purpose in life is to make sure of heaven," says Mr. Rockefeller. Was it always that?

How beautifully the close of the ice season and the opening of the coal season synchronized.

It is said that Senator Tillman does not enjoy good health. Probably he doesn't have it to enjoy.

Having nailed the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole, Commander Peary is now trying to nail Dr. Cook to the cross.

Mr. H. G. McMillan is a stand pat. He says that he is still a candidate for the "American" nomination for mayor.

Lord Rosebery has savagely attacked the budget and characterized it as revolutionary. Politically, his lordship seems to be all, all alone, on a wide sea.

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Hamm—"There was a dead silence when I started on my great speech." Father—"Nobody left in the house?"—Cleveland Leader.

Bleibis—"In France I understand they eat horse meat." Bleibis—"Yes, but they generally begin the meal with a pony."—Philadelphia Record.

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