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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 25, 1908.

FEARS OF CHILDREN.

It has long been known and quite generally acted upon by intelligent parents that it is a great wrong and injury to children to make them afraid of the dark, of the future, or of the unknown in any realm, by telling them tales calculated to rouse their apprehension.

Nowadays, we seek to teach the child to hope and trust, the youth to be of good courage, the man or woman to be strong and fear not.

It is known, too, that many of the nervous diseases of children, which are the most difficult to control and cure, can be traced to some instance of fright. The fact is that the innocent little child seems often to be born to fear. The fears of children, are, as a matter of fact, more instinctive and less rational than those of older people, and each one of them is a chapter in the long and terrible struggle of the race toward perfection. They should never be uselessly enlarged by tales that frighten them, or sights that shock their sensibility.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, of child study fame, has found that children fear thunder and lightning more than anything else; next come reptiles, strangers and darkness, fire, death, domestic animals, disease, wild animals, water, ghosts, insects, rats and mice, robbers, high winds, dreams, cats and dogs, cyclones, solitude, drowning, in the order named. Altogether there were 238 objects that children were reported to be afraid of. Girls fear everything more than boys, with the exception of water, climbing, and appearing shy or bashful. Again the fears of boys decrease after the fifteenth year, while girls' fears are greatest from fifteen to eighteen.

One psychologist thinks that this commandment should be written in large letters and placed over every crib in the land: "Do not under any condition frighten your child!" The child's struggle for life is severe enough as it is; fear is an unnecessary handicap.

Fear is contagious. Never show signs of it before the child; but if he manifests signs of fear, set about to remove its causes and expression. "Courage," says Dr. Hall, "has been defined as presence of mind in the face of danger, and cowardice as absence of mind in the face of danger. The child who has been encouraged to do things, to test its budding powers, who has not been unnecessarily suppressed, will almost of necessity be courageous."

If the child is afraid of the dark, walk with it assuringly in dark places, and convince it that there is nothing to be feared. If later it shows fear of thunder and lightning, or wind, or fire, explain to it as far as possible the cause of these phenomena; give it the knowledge that casteth out fear. A word of assurance or encouragement is often sufficient for courage is also contagious. Let the child get confidence in itself, for without it, it must necessarily be timid. For some of the many "don'ts" which are constantly dinned into the ears, let mothers occasionally substitute a few "do's," since it is by doing and daring that the child develops.

Never tell ghost stories or recite the details of murders and other horrible crimes in the presence of children. Neither should they hear fervid descriptions of the wrath of an angry God or of the pangs of hell in the hereafter. On the other hand, as the Doctor points out, the little prayer said at night by children, which calls to their mind the thought of a kindly Presence watching over and caring for them, is the best antidote to the heritage of barbaric horrors that the child brings with it into the world.

A WIRELESS WONDER.

A St. Louis dispatch the other day told a wonderful story from Richmond, Mo. It was to the effect that Professor D. C. Elliot of the Richmond high school has made the discovery that a wireless message can be received even in a cellar. The dispatch reads:

"D. C. Elliot, professor of science in the Richmond high school, in the basement of the school yesterday heard a strange clicking. Investigating, he traced the noise to a wireless telegraph instrument he had made to instruct his pupils. The machine was stored in the basement while not in use. Professor Elliot sent for a telegrapher and he read messages going from wireless stations at San Cruz, Cal., and Oklahoma City, Okla. He also responded to the queries made by the wireless operators when they found the new station on the line and told them the Richmond station had no lofty pole or wires and was home-made."

If that is a true story, there is, clearly, no limit, practically, to wireless telegraphy. We may expect after a while that a receiver for wireless messages may be installed in every office, as telephones are now, for they would be just as cheap, and then, provided the instruments can be so perfected that messages can be sent in any direction at will and confined to the receiver for which they are intended, the miracle of sitting in an office and talking to a friend in another, miles away, without any visible connecting link between the two, will be a daily occurrence.

At the same time inventors are at work trying to perfect an apparatus by which objects may be made visible hundreds of miles away, no matter if solid walls and plains and mountains and forests and rivers, lakes and oceans intervene. This, too, we presume, will finally be done by the wireless method. What remarkable changes such wonders will effect in the intercourse of nations with one another! "Behold I make all things new." That is one of the truths of revelation which the sciences strikingly confirm.

STRAWBERRY DAY.

State festivals are growing in number, and it is well that they should. We of Salt Lake, who have learned to love Brigham City, have long had the annual "peach day" marked in red on the calendar, as one to remember.

Now comes Utah county, inviting everybody to come to Provo, June 23, and the promise is that that shall be "strawberry day." It is a good idea, this giving of county celebrations, allowing some section of the State to play host for the other sections. It is one way of putting the "get acquainted" theory into practice. The opportunities of getting away, temporarily, from the offices and shops are too good to be neglected by the people of the capital. Salt Lake needs friends in Provo, Ogden, Brigham City, in Logan, Richfield and everywhere, and the best way to make them is to attend liberally the festival days, and other re-unions, when these communities parade their favorite fruits and flowers, or extend hospitality and most truly represent their accomplishments.

The Davis County biennial fair at Lagoon, an institution commenced but recently, with Brigham's Peach Day, and Provo's Strawberry day will find a welcome as permanent institutions.

THE "NEWS" WAS RIGHT.

The Tribune had another paroxysm last Friday, when trying to deny its opposition to the last bond issue. But the denial, although as emphatic as billings-gate can make it, does not affect the truth in the matter.

On Nov. 20, 1904, the paper, in an editorial of which the following is a part, tried to make the entire proposition look suspicious.

"What has become of the Parley's Park reservoir proposition, for which the City made such considerable preparations last year, in order to make sure an ample water supply for the city? Surveys were made, the site for the reservoir was selected, trenches were dug, estimates of cost were carefully worked out, and there was a fierce struggle to let part of the contracts, whether the city had the money to pay for it or not.

"But now, though the water proposition is brought prominently to the front again, no one says anything about the Parley's canyon reservoir, though at the time when the preparations to put it in were being made, there seemed to be a universal concession that this reservoir would answer the purposes of the city for a number of years. Now, however, all that goes for nothing, and we are treated to new propositions entirely, two of them, the advocates of each of which respectively answering the public that the other scheme is objectionable, uncertain, and little likely to solve the water problem."

"That is a specimen of the support the proposed improvement at that time had in the Tribune columns. On Nov. 21, when action was expected in the Council, the paper questioned the measure as follows:

"It is true that after months of labor, and an infinitude of detail, the majority of the committee claims that the plan is sufficient and is all right. But it said so before the defects were discovered later. May there not be more defects? And, anyway, can the people be asked to endorse by their vote for the issue of a million dollars in bonds, unless there is presented to them a well-matured scheme, free from doubt as to the title or to delivery of water, and one that is thoroughly comprehensive to the public?"

The Tribune actually suggested an impossible condition. No scheme could be presented in which the paper could not find a pretext for doubt.

While endeavoring, in this way to prejudice the public against the bond issue, the paper, however, for some reason or other, on Nov. 22, shrewdly explained:

"What we have said in regard to the proposition is not to be construed as opposing it, but only as joining a proper caution and prudence."

The paper at this time was conscious of its opposition to the bond issue, but from now on there is a change in the editorial tone, because it was evident that the citizens generally favored the plan, but under the hesitating endorsement, the hateful opposition it still plainly visible. On Nov. 25, the paper said:

"We have endeavored to present fairly and candidly [sic] the points involved. We see the merits of the proposition, perhaps not in so rosy a light as the special friends and champions of it might wish, but certainly we do not see it in such extremely dark colors as its enemies see it."

Even then the Tribune did not class itself among the "special friends and champions," as it does now.

On December 2, the paper hoped that the proposition would be "taken out of politics," and the next day it suggested that the plan be wrested from the Council and entrusted to a special "commission of leading citizens." That would be one way of securing delay, perhaps defeat. On the 12th of December, it expressed the hope that the opponents of the plan would present all their objections, because, forthwith, "the public wants all the information on this matter it can possibly obtain." But, notwithstanding all this distress on the part of the Tribune, the bond issue was authorized by the vote of the people, and the paper, of course, pretended that it had been in favor of it all the time.

But that does not end the story. The next scheme of the Tribune was to prevent, if possible, the disposal of the bonds. Owing to the articles that appeared in that paper, questioning the legality of the bond issue, the deal very nearly fell through. Special representatives of the City were sent east and they succeeded in proving the falsity of the position of the Tribune, and of its aids. But their efforts to thwart the will of the people, caused a delay of several months in the completion of the transaction by which the City was to obtain

money for water. They did not succeed in preventing the transaction altogether. But they fought it as long as they could, and on Dec. 25, 1905, without any cause whatever, the Tribune insinuated mismanagement on the part of the City Council, as follows:

"The most urgent need that Mayor Thompson will find on entering into office will be a full and exact showing of this million dollar of bond money. The attempt to show that vast sums are yet left available for work that is imperative, for which there is not in fact sufficient money left, is as dishonest, tricky, and mendacious as a piece of dirty work as has been seen this year."

This is how the Tribune favored the bond issue of 1905. We refer to these well known facts, because the sheet in virulent and intemperate terms denounces the "News" for having stated the truth. We repeat, the Church has never opposed improvements. The "News" has always favored necessary improvements. It is the Tribune that has fought like a maniac every measure in which it could see no money advantage to itself and its tools.

PAPPPOOSE TO CHIEFTAIN.

One of Utah's very newest youngsters among newspapers is the Utah Chieftain, published at Myton, Wasatch county. Number 1 of Volume 1 appeared Thursday May 14. The paper is a four page affair with patent inside. With its press doing clearer work the Chieftain will compare with any country paper from a typographical standpoint; from a news standpoint it exhibits no end of enterprise right from the start. The Chieftain explains that it is no easy task to establish a newspaper in a new country so far from a railroad and thanks a number of Myton residents who made the venture possible.

In connection with the Chieftain the story is told that the pioneer paper of the reservation was the Utah Pappoose. The first copy of this was issued January 2, 1891, by Mrs. Kate Jean Boan. In this Mrs. Boan had the paper say: "Here I am today, the Utah Pappoose, young in years and experience but if time will tell I hope to become a Heap Big Chief." The Pappoose was a clever paper cleverly edited by a clever woman; the Chieftain must and will undoubtedly do glorious things to show it is really the grown up Heap Big Chief, the old time Pappoose once hoped to be.

In Minnesota they sing "John Albert, my Jo, Johnson."

The wings that riches have are golden.

The hope for a ship subsidy seems to have foundered at sea.

That Brownsville affair is developing into a regular Banquo's ghost.

The best thing about the "Merry Widow" hat is the girl beneath it.

If Bonaparte should leave the cabinet would it be for Elba or St. Helena?

The cold weather has had the good effect of killing the spring poetry crop.

In the Olympic games court tennis competition all that glittered was Gould.

The gift and not the Gifford, is what the opponents of the forest reserve policy want.

When a balloon collapses in the air and suddenly comes down, it is all up with the aeronaut.

Your accomplished politician has more natural resources than has your dear native land.

The Kaiser has forty-nine castles in Germany. How many castles in Spain he has no one knows.

The night-riders are making Ohio instead of Kentucky their happy hunting ground just now.

What is the matter with the San Francisco jurists that the notorious Al Ruff cannot be convicted?

The price for violating the bicycle ordinance has been raised a dollar. Another sign of returning prosperity.

To make things match, the uniforms porte county grand jury is making ascorps should be of heliotrope colors.

There is an alarming decline in the French birth rate. If France wants to stop the decline and increase the birth rate, she should import some French-Canadians.

When there is no strike on, you can ride in the street cars in Cleveland for three cents. The times when you can ride are not often.

By indicting Mrs. Bella Guinness, who is generally believed to be dead, the LaPort county grand jury is making assurance doubly sure.

The Oakland Enquirer says that "Oakland's poet laureate" has written another imperishable poem. Oakland must be "long" on imperishable poems.

The oldest member of the British House of Lords, Lord Gurdur, has just celebrated his 88th birthday. He has been a member of the House since 1870, when he succeeded his cousin, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. Lord Gurdur exemplifies the family motto, "a well-balanced mind never fails," for he still conducts all the business of his estate, attends to correspondence and personally superintends outdoor work. The aged peer possesses a most interesting memento of his early association with the House of Lords. In the hall of his house at Ipswich is the woolsack, from the old House of Lords, used by Lord Eldon and other Lord High Chancellors of England.

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE.

New York World.

More than 400 prominent American women have married in Europe within recent years. Reckoning from 1829 the figures amount to over 500. Nearly 400 of these have married into noble foreign families. The critics point to many prominent marriages between Europeans and Americans as examples of domestic unhappiness. But actual rec-

ords are against the belief that unhappy marriages are the particular part of the international marriage. In the World Almanac a list of 143 names of prominent American women who have married titled foreigners will be found. Out of the 356 cases of American girls who have married foreign noblemen not more than twenty unions can be reckoned. Glance over the list of prominent inter-European marriages, however, and it will be noted that the "political" marriage has a far worse record for average of unhappiness than the "financial" marriage. In the records of European marriages of members of royal and noble families the names of the Emperor Francis Joseph, Rudolf, his second son, Archduke Otto of Austria, Princess Louise of Belgium, Prince Philip of Coburg, Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, Vladimir of Russia, and his son the Grand Duke Cyril, Frederick August, King of Saxony, occurred annually. In New York City alone the average of violent deaths has reached 2,400 a year. In fire losses and fatalities a similar margin against this country is seen. A spirit of recklessness exists in these matters that demands investigation and action on the part of Congress and every state legislature.

RECKLESS LOSS OF LIFE.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the last seventeen years over 23,000 men have lost their lives in American mines. The rate is 3.40 per cent in the United States, in Great Britain 1.23, and in Belgium and France each less than 1 per cent. The showing on the railroads is even worse. Proportionately six times as many persons are killed on American railroads as on those of Europe. It is estimated that 272,000 factory employees in the United States are injured annually. In New York City alone the average of violent deaths has reached 2,400 a year. In fire losses and fatalities a similar margin against this country is seen. A spirit of recklessness exists in these matters that demands investigation and action on the part of Congress and every state legislature.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Hard Name.

A woman author of Washington has sued a critic for saying that she "has played the part of feminine puerphorn among the non-scientific addids of Washington." We don't know what this means, but it is libelous per se and the young woman ought to get a million dollars' damages.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Real Question.

It seems no longer to be a question whether it is as cheap for two to live alone, but whether it is possible.—Providence Tribune.

Not Disappointed.

"Are you disappointed because your convention did not endorse you as a favorite son?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum; "these infant prodigies very seldom amount to much."—Washington Evening Star.

"What is heredity?" "Blaming it on the monkey."—Judge.

First broker: "Hard times." Second broker: "Yes, my golf score is the only thing that doesn't go down."—Harper's Bazar.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

An interesting feature of the current number of Smith's Magazine is the play "Poly of the Circus," told in short-story form and illustrated profusely with photographs taken from the New York production. This was one of the most emphatic successes of the theatrical season which has just closed. In story form and with the splendid illustrations, the work preserves in great measure the fascination, the realism, and pretty sentiment that made it such a success on the boards. Those who like the theater but have few opportunities to see the play they like owe a good deal to this sort of enterprise on the part of the magazines.—79-89 7th Ave., New York.

In the June number of Popular Mechanics, is given a full description of a French scientist's demonstration of his ability to produce diamonds artificially. The event took place before the president of the De Beers South Africa Diamond Mining company. The French scientist was thrown in prison on a charge of fraud, but there are many who believe that the diamond magnate was frightened by the actual results he saw attained, fearing the effect on the diamond market. A number of good illustrations in the same number depict the devastation wrought by the recent fire at Chelsea, Mass. "Bucking Nebros White," (and X-ray process), "Hutkins from Genuine Rosebuds," "An Aquatic Tournament," and "Cannon to Shoot from London to Paris" are other special features. The second of the series of articles on "Building Airships and Flying Machines" tells how to make a hydrogen gas generator. The June number contains in all 200 articles and 42 illustrations, every one of distinctive interest.—160 Washington St., Chicago.

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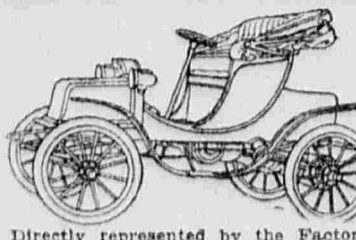
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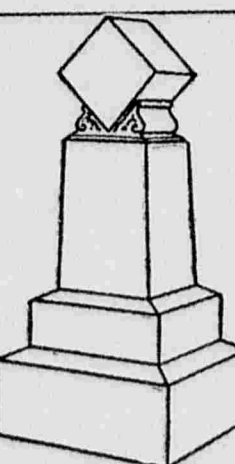


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