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LABOR PROBLEMS.

The various questions of which the inbor problems of the day are composed may be reduced to the great question of a just distribution of the fruits of labor!

Careful students of this subject have found that 56 per cent of the wealth of this country is owned by the mil-Bonaires and half-millionaires. In 1890 the census ga e the total wealth of the nation as \$65,000,000,000. Of this \$26,250,000,000 it is claimed, was owned by 31,300 persons, while the remaining \$28,750,000,000 was distributed among the other 76,302,287 inhabitants of the country. When three-tenths of one per cent of the population is in possession of 71 per cent of the total wealth of a republic there is a problem to be studied, and solved. It is as if in a family of many children, one should have every advantage in preference to all the TOST.

The solution so far most generally attempted is a demand for the raising of wages. Wage earners have generaliy hoped that an increase in their pay would remody the unequal distribution of wealth. But the trouble with this is that the increase in earnings cannot be made to keep step with the increase in the cost of living. It has been pretty well proved that owing to the advanced cost of living, women and children have been forced to seek employment in order to enable many families to keep up the standard of living required by modern conditions. And this notwithstanding the repeated contests between labor and capital for better wages.

Such are some of the problems of our time, which force themselves upon the attention of the public. They cannot be ignored, safely. If the stability of society is to be secured the causes of strife between the various classes must be removed, and all must work together in unity and harmony.

view, that the strike of the Pacific your mouth or nose." coal miners was averted. There unrest enough in the country without the addition of another strike. And the prospective shortage of fuel the coming winter, owing, it is alleged to lack of labor, cannot but inspire consumers with a sense of relief.

At the same time it will not 'e forgotten' that the increase in wages granted the miners means an nerease in the price on coal. It is the public that will foot the bill, not the coal companies. And the protability, if

in flames. Upon the appearance of a reinforced police detachment the mob marshalled itself and charged the guardians of the law with explosives until the latter were compelled to retire. Many were wounded on both sides. One of the most remarkable features of these rists, says a correspondent of a Landon paper, was the systematic military organization adopted by the strikers in their attacks on the police. They marched like soldiers, and fought under commanders as in battle. They showed regular signals during action, and they deployed and maneuverad like a fighting column. They appeared to regard hospitals and schools as new ral property; but all the buildings of the milling company were reduced o ashes and the machinery destroy-

ed. The authorities were at the mercy of the risters until the arrival of men from a Japanese cruiser, Such is the military spirit of Japan

Where that spirit prevails, it takes very little provocation to arouse enthusbusm for an attack upon almost any nation. For that reason war talk is dengerous.

WAR ON CONSUMPTION.

Utah is, fortunately, very free from ases of consumption, except such as have come from other parts of the country, or from abroad, but the war the health officials of other states and cities are waging on that enony of mankind is, nevertheless, of interest here, as elsewhere,

The following instruction card on the prevention and cure of consumption has been issued by the health department, of New York City, it contains a great deal of comomn sense:

"Don't live, study, or sleep in roome where there is no fresh air. "Don't live in dusty air. Get rid of dust by mopping with damp cloths: Don't sweep with a dry broom. Keep one window partly open in your bedroom at night and air the room two of three times a day. "Don't eat with soiled hands. Wash them first.

em first. "Don't put havds or pencils in mouth

r any candy or chewing gum other ersons have used. "Don't keep solled handkerchiefs in

your pocket. "Take a warn bath at least once a

To those already in the grasp of the disease, the following advice is given:

"Don't waste your money on patent medicines. If you go to a doctor in time you can be cured. "Don't drink whisky or any other form of liguor. "Don't diep in the same bed with any one disc, and, if possible, not in the same room.

any one else, and, if possible, not in the same room. "Good food, fresh air, and rest are the best cures. Keep in the sunlight as much as possible. "Keep your windows open Winter and Summer, day and night. "The careful and clean consumptive is pt dangerous to those with whom he lves and works."

the following rules are enjoined on even healthy persons, and they are

sked to observe them: WHO WILL PAY THE BILL? The fortunate, from one point of ing a handkerchief or your hand over

Consumption, it is explained, is not caused by a cold. It is due to infection, by the inhalation of germs. Perrectly healthy permons are, no doubt safe from the attacks of those germs as well as all others, but when the system is not in perfect order, there is danger of contagion.

FOREIGN RAILWAY REGULATION

German railroads are under the control of the government; those of England are conducted as private enter-

such obstacles in order to preserve what are called the geographical advantages of each district-in fact, that commercial railways mean progress, Helty.

and national railways stagnation. From the economic standpoint, the London writer's argument is sound enough; but it seems to omit consideratton of the fact or allegation that here in America gives so much force to the argument for governmental regulation of rates; namely, that there are discrimultions in rates that crush out a rival industry in one place, and aggrandize the same industry in another. American experience seems to indicate that it is a choice between vils of discrimination and those of governmental regulation of freight rates. And happy might the business men of the country be, if this choice could be made so wisely as to avoid

the real evils of both systems. Is the coal bin to become a has been?

France's object is to bind the Sultun in crushed Morocco.

You can't give an Irrigation congress too much water.

In San Francisco they seem to have chattored the Glass of fushion.

The wages of sin being death, it yould be folly to ask for a raise.

Having received his fees, Rockefeller can now sing, "Fee, fi, fo, fum."

Some of the street lights seem to hide their light under a bushel, The vacation season being over, the

season of rest and recuperation begins. Thank heaven for something besides anned goods in the telegraphic ser-

vice! It it as hard to find the sufficient word to say to the wise as to find the

Professor Garner says that he has earned monkey talk. Now he can converse with Harry Lehr.

Secretary Taft constantly wears a smile on his face. Perhaps that explains why he does not wear whis-

Weary Willie keeps close to the railroad tracks so that he can take advantage of the roadbed when he gets tired.

A Nebraska girl of eighteen has married the same man three times. She should be well wedded to her idol by this time.

Richard Croker has refused an offer f a hundred thousand dollars to write his autobiography. Here is a genuine ase where silence is golden.

One of Colonel Watterson's dark orses may have kicked over a lamp that started the fire that destroyed the Courier-Journal building.

The Board of Education has taken what looks like effective means to suppress fraternities in the High Schools. They should be suppressed and the Board's action is to be commended.

In prosecuting and convicting graftrs and bribers. San Francisco is setting a splendid example for the whole ountry. But to be really effective such work must be kept up and never

allowed to lag.

licity, for regulation and for faires ompetition were now to be lost. The country owes a tremendous defit of gratitude to President Roosevelt for

New York World.

"Ethelbert Murphy, do you think it's quite right for your little brother to go in bathing on Sunday? Don't you think he might have walled till tomorrow?"



36 Main

St.

Painteas Date

precedents count for anything, is that the increase to the public will be out of all proportion to the increase in wages. If the working men got the thus far? full increase exacted from the public, there would be little to say. But that is not often the case.

Would it be any wonder if the pub-He one day should lose patience and demand of Congress some legislation preventive of such troubles? The right to quit work is not denied, but the public, too, have rights that must be safeguarded. And if this can be done by no other means than federal legislation demanded by the peculiar conditions that have arisen, let us have ft. When, as appears to be the case, one trust can use another for the pur-

pose of raising prices on commodities that must be had, the public is prone to wonder how far the square deal doctrine extends.

IT IS NO JOKE.

A Japanese statesman visiting this country said recently as reported that the talk of war between Japan and the United States is a joke. If it is it is one of the dangerous jokes in which only fools indulge. It is in the same class as rocking the boat or playing the role of a ghost. It is one of the jokes that sometimes end in a tranedy Another Japanese Stabarnan known for diplomatic fact is quoted as having said to an Americani

"Japan has a listory fully as long and filled with as many photons achievements as youts, it entitles her to a self-respect equal to yours. And she must demand that (ull equality before the customs as well as before the laws of nations to which her hisfory entitles her. fory entities her. placed in the class and trented with the discenter shown by whites toward Chinamen Indians, nearces, Filipinos or Cubans there is loid down the gauntlet of an irrepressible conflict.

If that means anything, it contains a warning that the Japoneop are not disponed to submit acadefully to any discrimination against those due to race distinctions. No department antreman would have made this vailed threat hefore the was with Runda. Japan has new a million soldiers, many of whom here seen netual norvice, and that makes a difference. Whese men are validly for another shance to march is suctory, or death. sion of special rates in England would The military spirit of the Japanese was manifested in a curious manner. when, some time ago, during a strike M miners at Nilhama, regular battles were fought with the military. Tho men demanded a 30 per cont increases of wares, and when this was refused.

prises and on purely commercial prin ciples. Which system is the better, judged merely by its actual results On the one hand we have heard it

laimed that passenger rates are lower those countries in which there is avernment control. On the other had, it is said that the rallways in Gymany show little of that progressivness or efficency which is so maked a feature of most of the affairs

of that country. The Individualist of London asserts that be locomotive equiptment-a good test of the adequacy of a railway as movig-machine-shows the follow ing remrkable comparison; In Great Britain a 1895 there were 100 locos per 100 filles of railway. In Germany nly 59. "he German equipment rose to 60 in 190, while the British rose to

109 engines for the hundred miles. It is further said that since 1875 the traffic per nile in Germany has inreased from 410,000 tons to 740,000 only on the raiways, while the corresonding increase on the waterways has been from 290,000 tons per mile

The London paper concludes that this result in Germany is due to the introduction of politics into railway officies, and that similar railroad control if introduced into England, would Rorics's words, "infallibly degrade the untional representation to a con-

fused scuffling of local agency." The wisdom of the attempted regulation of freight rates by the government a proposition very popular in this country, is seriously questioned by the London paper, which maintains that the special-rate system, now forbldden in this country by severe laws. him been the most vital principle in the success of the English railroads. and has enabled them to make easy transport a source of cheapness and

confort to the public such as would be unattainable under other conditions. In England the bulk of the trade is carried on under special rates arrived at by special bargaining between the trader and the company. The Midland general manager recently stated he had upward of thirty million of such rates. Special rates are most difficult to obtain with national railways, and it is therefore argued that the cesso simply mean that the free energies of the railway man in co-operating with the trades would cease to operate, and

the wings of commerce would be ellp-Dec It is further urged that experience has demonstrated that commercial they proceeded to blow up buildings rativays mean the continual removal and destroy property. The regiment of natural obstacles, until all districts of police dispatched to the scene of of the country are brought into comthe rioting was met by a mob - \$ 300 petition with each other as nearly as miners, upon whom the officers fired, | possible on equal terms, thus continwith the result that the offenders re- daily cheapening commodites and imtreated, but only to the village of Ku- proving production; and that national rose, near by, which they quickly sot railways mean the perpetuation of great business men simply failed to

Mr. Balfour Browne of London, ad dressing the International Law conference, said that tariffs are ramparts and that ramparts are war. From which premises the only conclusion to be drawn is that tariffs are -----

The Pennsylvania & Reading Rallroad company and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company deny the allegations made by the government in its suit to break up the anthracite coal monopoly but are careful not to defy the allegator.

The Danish King has just returned rom a visit to Iceland, where he went ver a month ago, to pour oil upon roubled *waters. Iceland, it is said, as its radical agitators who favor a amplete separation from Denmark and union with either Great Britain or Norway. What the Island would gain by such a change is not easily comprenended by outsiders. Th Icelanders have their own parliament now, and are, practically independent, and with their love of freedom they would rather suffer extermination than loss of libery. But sentiment sometimes directs the course of public opinion, and agitators take advantage of that fact.

AMERICA AS A PEACEMAKER

Boston Globs. This proposition to submit the New-foundland fielderies dispute to The Hague tribunal is another striking in-stance of America's support of the principle of arbitration. The proposi-tion, first made by the American am-bassador, Whitelaw Read, and now ac-espited by the British foreign office, is calculated at this filme to strengthen the hands of the delegates at The Hague who favor the American pro-posal for a permanent tribunal of ar-bitration. Nearly all of the cases that have been arbitrated by The Hague tribuni have some before that body at the suggestion of the United States. America, in bringing about the agree-ment to arbitrate the Newfoundland faheries dispute is only sustaining its mainifiest role of universal peace-maker. The issue to be arbitrated has arisen over the aspertion by New-foundland of the subt to new beach Boston Globe. outer: the issue to be armitrated has riften over the assertion by New-oundland of the right to pass local aws restricting fishing privileges onferred by freaty upon American tizens. It is a cuestion of great fm-ortance, as a matter of principle, if of dollars.

OUR DEBT TO ROOSEVELT.

Wall Street Journal. The policy of the Administration to-vard the corporations-a policy which a the main is sound and beneficent--omplicates the financial situation at complicates the financial situation at this time, inasmuch as it increases un-certainty and laok of confidence. Now, in the main the policy was made nec-evary by the excesses and abuses of many of our great corporations. They ate therefore primarily responsible for the bitter experience through which they are now passing. On the other hand, they must not be viewed vindic-itively or unfairly, because many of the abuses of which they are guilty have been a natural and almost inevitable result of the drift of modern competi-tion. In other words, many of our great business man simply failed to