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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 28, 1907.

ARE YOU REGISTERED?

Every voter who expects to cast a ballot on Nov. 5 should see that his, or her, name is entered on the lists. He should take no man's word for it but see himself. Anyone who was registered and cast a ballot in the last county election may vote this year without registering, provided he still lives where he did then. One may not vote who merely registered and did not cast his ballot. All newcomers, and all who have moved from one district to another must re-register.

The last chance to register will be on Tuesday, October 29.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

With this month the Mutual Improvement associations in all sections of the country where branches of the Church exist are assembling for winter work.

The tasks they take up are for young men and women, tasks that stimulate thought and stir the heart and the soul, making for general development of the higher qualities of manhood and womanhood. To thousands the Tuesday night "mutuals" will bring the opportunity and taste for study, for these organizations reach out further than the public schools, and often to the very frontiers of pioneer effort.

The Church, which has fostered them, did not have in mind at the time they were commenced the extending of its religious propaganda. The forethought which caused early Church leaders to build play-grounds alongside of their meetinghouses, and to erect social halls and theaters as well as churches, is suggestive of the comprehensive nature of the religion they represented. It is often spoken of as a six-day religion, as well as a religion for the seventh, and the potentiality of the phrase rests in the fact that it urges and supports every healthful aid to right living, whether it be for the development of the soul, the body, or the mind. The Mutual Improvement work has mostly to do with the mind. It is of benefit for young people, regardless of their religious feelings.

Scholarship and study are qualities that may be acquired in whatever line the practice in them is taken up. The Mutual Improvement course is designed to give such practice, and it reaches many boys and girls who would deny if closely questioned that they have any serious religious convictions, or aim at leading especially active lives in religious lines, as religious lines are spoken of conventionally. But they come to the Tuesday evening meetings, learn to take an interest in the work and find themselves well repaid for every hour spent in attendance, and every hour put in at study between sessions.

While politicians of the other "carpetbag" order were carrying tales to Washington of treason on the part of early "Mormon" settlers in Utah, the leaders here were planning such organizations as the Mutuals, building the meetinghouses in which they are held, and how much more worth while this work has been is suggested by the thought that today that particular group of vilifiers are gone and forgotten, while the names of the men they attacked so bitterly become each year of larger significance, as the work they commenced grows in volume and importance. The Mutual Improvement association, whether in the crowded city wards of Salt Lake, or in the remote settlements of the Big Horn, have our best wishes for a prosperous winter's work.

OPENING THEIR EYES.

The "American" party campaigners have been overheard to say that their party must win because it has on the city payrolls and public contract work some 1,400 men employed.

These men and the voters of their families, they say, are practically pledged to vote the "American" ticket. They argue from this that so great a number of men really hired by the tacit understanding of the terms of their employment to vote for the "Americans" ought to carry the election.

But they forget that those whom they say they have hired with the money of the taxpayers to vote against the interests of the people who pay the taxes, may not, after all, outnumber the plain citizens, whose money is thus being used to purchase an election. They forget that there is quite a defection in the "American" ranks on account of the looting of the City treasury.

The party leaders were somewhat annoyed when this matter was openly flaunted in the face of the people at the last "American" convention. There a resolution was about to be passed declaring in effect, that the "American" party, if successful at the polls, would thereafter pledge itself to expend the public money in such ways only as would conduce to the future success of that party; especially recalling that no person should be employed thereafter throughout any of the vast municipal enterprises and public works of the city, who had not been an active member and supporter of the "American" party at the polls. The party convention howled its approval of this resolution; but, perceiving its rankness and the flood of light which, if passed, it must shed upon the aims and methods of the "American" party, some of the party leaders managed to get the measure side-tracked, so that it did not come to a vote. There is no doubt that the resolution would have passed with an overwhelming majority, since it was merely declaratory of a condition already existing but not generally known to the public.

Some of the members of the "American" party have become restive, it is said, since the disclosure of the fact that their taxes are being paid, and also rapidly raised each year, primarily for the hiring of men to vote the "American" ticket, and only incidentally for the improvement of the city. The leaders of the "American" party have therefore bestirred themselves to justify to the voters of this city their avowed purpose of using the people's taxes for the express purpose of hiring men to vote that party's ticket.

Evidently, only one course was open. Caught red-handed in this act of practically stealing the people's money and using it for party purposes, the leaders, through their organ, cry out that they know of other people, who, they claim, do almost as bad. They claim that certain "Mormon" co-operative concerns—although how a religious term can be applied to a secular business is a mystery—do not employ as large a percentage of non-"Mormons" as certain "Gentile" firms do of "Mormons." This may, or may not, be true, but the point is that private enterprise simply employs those whom it can get, those who seem to render the best service, those whom it pays to employ, and those best known to the management. Moreover, a man or private company uses only individual or private money and property. With a man's own money, he employs whom he will—chiefly those with whom he is best acquainted. And this is the safe and approved course of all business.

Had the organ tried to show that the Morris administration, if in power, would be likely to pervert the expenditure of public money in this way, or that the Plummer administration might probably proceed to loot the city treasury for the same purpose, then the argument would have had a bearing upon the question at issue.

But the mere assertion that certain persons or firms do or do not employ as many "Mormons" or "Gentiles" as the organ thinks they might profitably employ, is totally foreign to the question now before voters. That question is whether or not the "American" party should be endorsed and approved by the taxpayers for using the public treasury as a party campaign chest.

When, therefore, in a vast display of black-faced type the "American" organ attempts to engender and inflame hatred against the "Mormon" people by declaring that certain "Mormon" institutions do not employ so large a proportion of "Gentiles" as certain "Gentile" institutions employ of "Mormons," it is merely seeking to justify the corrupt conspiracy of its leaders in using the public taxes for the purpose of hiring men to vote its party ticket.

But the effrontery of a party's appeal to the people for their votes upon the ground that certain firms with their own money employ mainly certain classes of persons, while that party openly boasts that it will employ with the people's money only such of the people as will wear its yoke, approve its policy, and vote its ticket—such rank and brazen declaration of its real aim, we say, should open the eyes of every voter.

OUR ARMY.

The numerical status of the United States army is exciting in the public mind, both pathetic consideration and a criticism not entirely devoid of mirth. The sense of sober seriousness is touched when we note the statement in the army and navy papers that the United States army is now 20,000 men below its authorized numerical strength, and not only are men refusing to re-enlist, but mere boys are being taken into the army who are unfit for service. The sense of mirth is affected by sensational attacks in the yellow papers on the policy of maintaining "a large standing army in times of piping peace," as a standing "menace" to "the palladium of our liberties," just as though the present skeleton of an army could prove a menace to American liberty.

According to data and statistics furnished, a company of the Twelfth infantry recently paraded with 18 men in line, whereas the full numerical strength of a company of infantry is 65 enlisted men and three commissioned officers. The Twenty-third infantry is slated for the Philippines next February, but last month there were only 126 enlisted men who have yet to serve long enough to allow of their being sent to the islands. Seven hundred enlistments must be made before February if the regiment is to sail with full strength; and as many of these must of necessity be raw recruits, the command will enter on its Philippine service in a sadly crippled condition. The officers of the Twenty-third stand aghast at the prospect. A battery of coast or heavy artillery is supposed to have its officers and men, but companies of artillery on the Atlantic coast are reduced to eight and ten men each, though on the Pacific coast conditions are better, with companies or batteries having 35 to 50 per cent of their authorized strength. According to the army papers, not only the infantry and artillery, but the cavalry arm of the service is included in the general shortage. Some artillery posts in the south have had to be practically abandoned, only enough men being held there to police the premises and protect the equipment from depredations by the mischievous or evily disposed.

The Twenty-ninth infantry recently stationed here, was sadly depleted of "old and reliable" men by expiration of the term of service before departing, and refusal to re-enlist; so that strenuous efforts were necessary to recruit up to anything like the standard of strength before the regiment left for San Francisco and only recently so many men of the battalion of the Twenty-first infantry now policing Fort Douglas prior to the arrival of the Fifteenth infantry from the Islands were discharged, that exertions bordering on the heroic have been necessary to refill the depleted ranks. At Governor's Island there have not been enough men to properly garrison the place for some time. In the struggle and strife to enlist men, humorous and disreputable characters are rushed into the service, and it is largely the latter class who figure so prominently in the desertions. It requires a year's time to transform a new recruit, or rookie, into a thoroughgoing soldier, and regiments slated for the Philippines or Cuba with ranks filled with boys or the chance skimming of the streets, demand a care, patience and attention from its officers that must test their powers of self-control to the limit.

A wide variety of reasons are ascribed for this falling off in enlistments and the consequent depletion in the army's numerical strength. Among those recited, are constant shifting of commissioned officers, and the presence of incompetent ones; brutal and inefficient non-commissioned officers; too many practice marches and maneuvers; a distaste for foreign service; public sympathy with desertion; the malintenance of that mistaken policy in administration which compels a man who enlists to carry a rifle, to act as a scavenger, teamster, servant, or day laborer, on his entering the service, the great social gulf between officers and men; and the ridiculously small pay, $13 to $15 per month in addition to "board and found." The absence of the canteen appears less and less a cause for dissatisfaction, as this is no longer a question of thirst and opportunities for slacking it. A recent army report shows the desertions in one year to be six full regiments—an indication of alarming dissatisfaction, while the number of arrests as compared with the number of desertions is hardly appreciable to even the approximate vision.

The general staff at Washington is much exercised over the prospect of there being no regular army at all before long, and are casting about for a remedy. The latest plan is to mobilize the national guard of the different states, with West Pointers in commanding positions, and under such a regime in matters of administration as to ensure rapid and effective organization in cases of emergency. The summer encampment and general field and fort maneuvers and operations of the last two or three years with the national guard of the Atlantic coast have shown the efficiency of this beyond question, with the result that a bill is pretty sure to be presented at the coming session of Congress providing for carrying out this plan.

Prepare to be thankful just one month from today.

Carrie Nation is the country's greatest living protest.

Yet those who have their money in copper stand pat on matte.

Aeronauts cannot help looking down on people who are not of the profession.

It was Cortelyou, Morgan and Rockefeller who supplied the reinforced concrete for Wall street.

If you are not registered and do not register tomorrow, you cannot vote on election day.

Dr. Wiley says that the pure food law is not the cause of high living. Certainly not. But who is?

The army's standard was never higher than today, yet it is twenty thousand below the authorized standard.

How many false bottoms there seem to be to the stock market! It also needs some water-tight compartments.

"Our boasted prosperity is but a dream," says a stump orator. Then why disturb so sweet a slumber with such strident cries?

How the Japophile press will howl because a definite date, December 16, has been fixed for the sailing of the Atlantic fleet for the Pacific!

Governor Hughes continues to saw wood and say nothing. A splendid example of a wise man and modern instance.

It has been decided that Filipinos cannot become American citizens. Theirs is a case where there is not something else equally good.

While every man is the architect of his own fortune, the trouble is to get a contractor who will build according to plans and specifications.

The President announces that he favors separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico. Towards him, this will make their two hearts beat as one.

The chancellor of Syracuse university says that Mr. Roosevelt is "a man of unwise zeal." To which it may be answered that some Days must be dark and dreary.

The formation of the big pool New York capitalists saved several institutions from sinking. But probably they will all have to go into dry dock for repairs.

A United States judge enjoining a state judge from enforcing a law against Sunday theaters is carrying matters to the extreme. It is a poor way in which to gain notoriety.

EVEN BOSTON DOES'T KNOW.

Boston Globe.

The fact, Glades, that the Lusitania goes faster on her westward voyages than she does when homeward bound does not mean that the earth slopes down hill to the west, though, as you admirably point out, it looks that way on the terrestrial globe at the high school. Nor is it because of the motion of the earth eastward—in fact, Glavda, unless it is because we are in more hurry to get home to America than to get to England, we don't know why it is.

WHAT TRAMPS REALLY ARE.

Broughton Brandenburg in Metropolitan.

Fully one-third of the tramps in this country are men of more than the average intelligence, and an equal number are tramps for only a small period of their lives. Also a large number of the reggs are tramps, not because of preference for that style of life, but because they are following the course of the least resistance, and as tramps are better able to escape the police, having a greater independence of movement and, being in a stated class of men that is generally suspected, are less open to individual suspicion. Before passing to the concluding opinion of any length, I will summarize in brief the expressions of a number of men whose experience should weigh much. When asked if crime paid, they voiced themselves as follows: "Honesty is the best policy for a starving man," said one. "It depends on the man and his sporting propensities," said another. Warden McClaughry of Leavenworth: "Crime is a dreadful waste of public funds for correction, the property of robbed individuals, and the operating time and prison time and energies of the criminals." In this connection it is interesting to calculate that 90,000 persons that make up the average prison population of this country at present, if employed at the average wage rate in the classes of employment they profess, which I calculate at $534 per year, would earn the enormous sum of $47,700,000 per annum.

JUST FOR FUN.

Cautious Girl.

The modern Romeo leaped from his red flier and climbed the vine covered balcony.

"Who in the world is that in there with a clothespin in his nose?" gasped the youth.

"Pa," laughed the beautiful girl, "and I attached the clothespin."

"Why?"

"To prevent him from detecting the odor of gasoline emanating from your machine."

Resourceful girl! The next minute they were speeding toward the parsonage, while poor pa lay dreaming of a giant elm that was clamping his proboscis.—Chicago News.

No Leniency for the Next Man.

Horner (in barber's chair)—Now, look here, barber, be careful. The last man who shaved me cut me badly, and I won't be as easy on you as I was on him.

Barber (anxiously)—No one in this shop who shaved you was it, sir?

Horner—No. I did it myself.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

He Knew.

A countryman was arrested on suspicion of having stolen chickens. When he was brought before the justice the next morning he was asked:

"Are you the defendant in this case?"

"No, your worship," replied he, "I'm the man what stole the chickens."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Impossible.

"My husband and I read to each other every evening. Why don't you and your fiance do that when he calls on you?"

Miss De Muir—How can he read in the dark?—Chicago Daily Journal.

Willing to Oblige.

"Have you found space for my poem yet?" asked the party with the unbarbered hair.

"No," replied the busy man behind the blue pencil, "but I will as soon as the office boy has time to empty the waste basket."—Chicago Daily News.

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7 Nights and Wed. Mat. starting TONIGHT
Liebler & Co's Production of
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By Paul Armstrong, author of "The Heir to the Hoorah."
Miss Jessie Ralph as Salomy Jane.
Prices, 25c to $1.50; matinee 25c to $1.
NEXT ATTRACTION:
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the Askin-Singer Co. Present
The Time, the Place and the Girl.
With John E. Young and All Star Cast.
Prices—Evening, 50c to $2; matinee, 25c to $1.50. Sale Opens Friday.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next week, No Matinee.
Charles Dillingham Presents
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Seat sale Friday. Prices, 50c to $2. Boxes $2.50.

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Guyer & Crystal. The Sunny South.
Mr. and Mrs. Fredk. Vonker.
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TONIGHT.
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MURRAY & MACK,
In the Laughing Beauty Show,
The SUNNYSIDE of BROADWAY
Original Cast—40 People.
Evenings 35c to $1.00—Matinee 25 cents.
Next Attraction starting Thursday:
FOR HER BROTHER'S SAKE!

LYRIC THEATRE
Direction: Sullivan & Considine
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ALL THIS WEEK.
"COMBINED ATTRACTIONS."
The Stock Company presents:
"TOM'S VACATION AT SALT-AIR BEACH." A Comedy success with a powerful cast.
Also Greater Vaudeville Offerings.
A grand double bill.
Eves. 7 Shows, 7:30 and 9:15.

THE SEAT SALE FOR
SOUSA And His Band
Will Begin at 10 o'clock TODAY
AT THE CLAYTON MUSIC STORE.
Prices for Monday and Tuesday: Matinee, 25c and 50c, not reserved. Evening prices, 50c, 75c and $1.00

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The great demand for Z. C. M. I. Suits and Coats necessitated our buyer making another trip East. For some time now he has been in New York hurrying off shipments of the newest style Suits and Coats. Each day we are receiving new goods that will delight lovers of fashion.

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An excellent line of large size Suits has just come to hand that comprehend the newest and most stylish effects for fall wear.

It is time for you to decide about your coat. We have a becoming line of three-quarter length coats, loose, semi and tight fitting; also a line of short coats that will be quite popular. The new pile fabric, that resembles caracul, pony skin and baby lamb, is dressy and fashionable. We are also showing a nice black broadcloth coat, lined throughout with silk and elegantly braided. The coats range from $12 up.

Z. C. M. I.
Our Drug Store is at 112-114 South Main Street.

You may have the doll now if you hold the winning number. Come in and see.
You should see our new line of infants' soft soles, the largest and best shown in Salt Lake. Shoes and hosiery of Quality at prices that are right.
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We also do the largest insurance business in the state and represent the only local company, the HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF UTAH.
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