

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Horse G. Whitney, Business Manager.

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WHEN DUTY CALLS.

The Tribune is mistaken in its classification of the signers of the endorsement of the fusion movement for competent, economic, and decent city government. But we are not going to analyze its classification any further than to point out that Mr. George A. Smith, whom the paper places at the head of the list, for an evident purpose, is not, as the Tribune states, Elder George Albert Smith, of the Council of the Twelve. Mr. George Albert Smith states to the "News" that his intention is to vote the Republican ticket, and that he does not endorse the publication of the campaign document referred to. The statement of the Tribune is false, and inexcusable because the truth might have been obtained by inquiry. But that is as near correct as the so-called "American" organ ever comes in its stories about the Church and Church influence.

While on this subject we may say for general information that the Church has not taken any part whatever in the campaign either on one side or the other. Some Church members are Democrats and some are Republicans. Some hold that co-operation between the two parties for the election of a good City administration and restoration of normal political conditions, locally, is necessary at this time, while others believe in a "straight" ticket. No Church influence has been sought and none would have been obtained, had it been asked for, because the leaders of the Church do not believe in the mixture of things religious and political.

But American citizens have a political duty to perform, even if they are stake presidents or bishops, and as American citizens they have a right to vote according to their convictions. And the exercise of that right is especially a duty when, as now, the City government is in danger of being captured by fraud, and given over to vice and crime.

McClure's magazine contains an article on the terrible exploitation of prostitution by some of the characters associated with Tammany Hall in New York. Commenting on this article, the New York Evening Post remarks that it is this sort of thing that Tammany at heart stands for. "The bulk of its controlling members," the Post says, "have no other ideal of city government than one which permits vice of all kinds to thrive that they may thereby line their pockets with the toll they take. It is only a huge joke to them to give a trifling percentage of their shameful income back to the people in the shape of cakes and ale, pincies and excursions, and see their deluded victims throw up their hats and acclaim the good fellows who are so kind to them. And, as we have so often pointed out, the best friends of the 'cadets' and the syndicates that sell women are the highly respectable who really believe that, if they can only get office through Tammany, they can reform or drive out of existence a vile organization which, through continued control of the police force, has perfected its system so that it is able to reckon surely on victims yet unborn."

It seems to us that these remarks are to the point. And when cities are menaced by the evils here referred to, it is time for church members of all churches to take up the battle in defense of home and virtue. To be indifferent and inactive under such conditions would be a crime.

WITHOUT TALKING.

Lady Cook, in an article on woman suffrage, takes the view that argument is no longer needed for that cause. Everybody knows, she says, that there is no reason but a man's "con" behind this robbing women of the franchise. It is therefore, no use in talking. "Talk? What have we done for the last fifty years but talk? And any man here to be preached to?" This necessarily suggests the question what shall we do about it then? And that query Lady Cook answers: "Appeal to his sense of humor. Appeal to his love of ridicule. Satisfy the men. Laugh at them, hold them up to public derision. Use wit, defiance, daring, love, persuasion—all a woman's armament. Trick them, bewilder them, but never lose your temper."

This is very interesting. Now if Lady Cook would only tell us also how she expects the women to appeal to man's sense of humor, to his fear of ridicule, and how they can hold the men up to public derision and use wit, defiance, and persuasion—all without

talking, she would confer a favor upon the advocates of the cause. We firmly believe that the suffragettes who take the stand that they must fight the men, be it with brick bats or ridicule, to obtain suffrage, are mistaken. As the case stands there are perhaps as many women as men opposed to, and as many men as women in favor of that reform. At least in this country, this is so. The struggle for equal suffrage is not a conflict between man and woman. It is a conflict between suffragists and anti-suffragists. When the women agree on a thing and demand it, they come very near getting it. And even in states and countries where their rights are supposed to be curtailed, their influence upon public affairs is just as potent as that of the men. It has been so from the beginning, if we read history right.

INDIANS INCREASING.

The New York Tribune claims that the Indians, contrary to a common impression, are not decreasing. Official figures show that at present there are more than 200,000 red men in the United States. The increase of about 40,000 during the last two decades is attributed to the government's constant effort to uplift the Indian to the level of contemporary civilization. To encourage the industry, the paper quoted says, of the Indian, the government has found feasible the plan to cut down the number of approved leases on Indian allotments, and thousands of Indians have become competent to conduct their own affairs free from governmental control. During the present year the leases approved numbered about 2,600 less than during 1908. During 1908 about 1,000 Indians were given the privilege of handling their own allotments, although the legal title was retained by the government.

OUR UNPOLLUTED AIR.

The hygienic value of our dry and nightly cooled atmosphere is known in general terms but appreciated most by occasional seekers for health.

A new reason for gratitude in relation to our climate has, however, just been shown by scientific research.

A French physiologist, Mr. Henriot, has apparently demonstrated that a high temperature and much moisture in air that has been vitiated by being breathed are the chief reasons for its harmfulness.

Almost every well-read person knows that dry air is less oppressive than air more nearly saturated with moisture. Cold is felt to be more piercing, heat is more prostrating in its effects, when the air is moist. Dry air "tempers the wind" and relieves the suffering, or the experienced sensation, whether from extreme heat or from extreme cold.

This general fact, together with several special ones, such as that of the lack of high winds—the comparative stillness of our atmosphere—the fact that marked changes of temperature are quite gradual, but that a decided change occurs almost every night (this is most appreciated in summer)—these conditions we had supposed, told almost the entire story of the superiority of our dry atmosphere over that of the more humid regions. But the real truth reveals a still greater advantage, which would perhaps be best explained in the language of the discoverer himself.

Mr. Henriot first shows that the physiological importance of the air we breathe is not sufficiently appreciated; that we absorb daily through the lungs a weight of oxygen greater than that of the food we eat, and that we breathe continually air that is taken up directly by the blood, without any processes of preparation and of purification such as take place in digestive assimilation.

From his own experiments and those of others he shows the successive steps in the pollution of the air from its remarkable purity on the sea, fifty miles from land, where it does not contain a single micro-organism per cubic yard, to 100 of such germs per cubic yard in the atmosphere of city parks; 3,000 to 4,000 per cubic yard in the atmosphere of city streets; 50,000 per cubic yard in living rooms; and 74,000 in the sick rooms of certain hospitals.

The number of these germs he shows to be proportional to the degree of pollution, while the amount of carbon dioxide left, heretofore regarded as the main poison of polluted air, is of less importance, except that its amount corresponds roughly with the number of the harmful micro-organisms present in foul air.

Brown-Sequard & Darsonval condensed the vapor of newly exhaled air and injected the liquid thus obtained into rabbits, which expired quickly. Says Henriot:

"The vapor must then have contained poisonous products, which are probably the cause of the discomfort felt by persons breathing confined air. As we can not measure these toxins—it is well known that the poisons excreted by the organism are very alterable products existing only in infinitesimal quantities—we assume that their weight is proportional to the quantity of carbonic anhydride emitted in the same time. It is then easy, by measuring the carbonic gas in the air, to estimate its toxicity and to fix at 1.9 of 1 per cent the maximum quantity that should be contained in confined air."

But we find that this limit, which is quite empirical, is easily exceeded in the case of a room heated and lighted by gas, for instance. Here, besides the exhaled carbonic anhydride, we have that produced by combustion. And carbonic gas itself is toxic only in very large amounts.

From such facts Henriot concludes that the poisonous quality, or toxicity, of confined air does not come from carbonic gas, but that the injurious effects of confined air are mainly due to its temperature and its moisture. Dr. Flügge of Breslau went so far as to suggest that it would not even be necessary to ventilate inhabited rooms if they could be kept always cool and dry.

the walls of the enclosure will become covered with droplets carrying with them all the soluble products of respiration. There will remain in the saturated vapor a quantity of excreta proportional of that of the water-vapor. After condensation has begun it is impossible to increase the quantity of excretion-products; the only things that can be increased are the proportion of water-droplets and that of carbonic anhydride.

As is well known, the warmer the air, the more moisture it will contain without condensing it. Hence cold air, carrying but little moisture, will not ordinarily be so vitiated as to produce illness. But if the air is warmer, it will hold both more moisture and more excreta without condensation, and will therefore be dangerous.

The dangerous temperature, Henriot says, is 87 degrees Fahrenheit, or over; and below 60 degrees he regards as safe. Ventilation, he urges, is indispensable, and should not be intermittent, but continuous. Even then the outside air is also in many places, more or less polluted.

In regard to the degree of saturation the indicator on the hydrometer, should always stand as far as possible from the dew point (100)—the point at which the saturation of the air is complete and condensation begins, as shown by the formation of dew or mist. And since, in our western climate in the semi-arid regions, the degree of saturation is only about 50 most of the time, this physical condition signifies a freedom from poisonous air not heretofore appreciated.

From Henriot's demonstrations, the advisability of sleeping out of doors is further emphasized. Cool and well ventilated sleeping rooms come next to out-of-door sleeping. Worst of all, for health, are the warm, moist, and poorly ventilated bed-rooms that some persons still insist upon having. In the face of all experience and scientific fact, But these investigations reveal a new phase of the beneficial effects of our dry atmosphere and of its tendency to cool so considerably every night.

Any man of credit can become a man of note.

A political assessment is the true Irish dividend.

Tips are not given to waiters for the good service.

Does filling on turbid waters make them smooth?

Cease to muck rake ye who indulge in it and rake up leaves.

When you go to a football game always be of good cheer.

Some girls wring their hands when others ring their fingers.

Is it with marriages as with thoughts, that second ones are best?

A man who cannot stand prosperity is not fitted to withstand adversity.

It isn't always the prohibition candidate that does the most spouting.

President Taft must begin to long for some of the comforts of home.

Consoles are a great consolation for those who have suffered financially.

When it is better late than never it is quite likely to be better not at all.

How can you make hay while the sun shines when there is none to cut?

Mr. James J. Hill touches many subjects that he doesn't particularly adorn.

Queen Wilhelmina has invented a baby carriage. Necessity is the mother of invention.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that non-partisan means the same as non-conviction.

Is their difference on waterways to be the parting of the ways for President Taft and Speaker Cannon?

The average man is never so important as on election day. After he has voted his importance ceases.

Few demands are more easily satisfied than the demand for Lincoln pennies. One cent satisfies one demand.

President Taft says that the lack of uniformity in some of our laws is distressing. The military laws are uniform.

The college student does not realize that the problems of life are more harder to solve than any that he meets in mathematics.

A divorce suit in the Astor family is announced. Now the people will have a chance to learn how the upper half live.

An Indiana judge has decided that the Hepburn railroad act is prospective and not retrospective. In a way it seems to be introspective.

It is said that Captain Rowan may retire from the army. If he does, let him carry a message to Garcia that there is no place anywhere like Fort Douglas.

The National Conservation commission has come to the conclusion that humanity, health and happiness are as much national resources as forests, waters and mines. This is the greatest discovery the commission has yet made.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER

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

A cold bath is strengthening and stimulating. The best time to take a cold bath is before breakfast as soon after rising as possible. The effect of the cold bath can be obtained fairly well by cold sponging if your home is not supplied with a shower bath and tub. When proper reaction occurs one will find, upon coming out of the bath, that the skin is flushed, the pulse and respiration which were quickened while in the bath, soon become normal and he feels a sensation of warmth and general well-being. This reaction can be hastened by vigorously rubbing the body from head to foot with a rough towel until entirely dry. Persons un-

accustomed to the morning cold bath should become accustomed to them gradually by first squeezing cold water from a sponge over the arms, chest over the legs, followed by a vigorous rubbing. After a few such sponge baths one can easily change to a full tub or shower bath. A person will rarely, if ever, take cold who indulges in a daily cold bath taken soon after rising in the morning.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

Springfield Republican.
Minnesota now has a law enabling cities to adopt a commission form of government on the approving vote of four-sevenths of the people. The first place to act under the new law is Mankato, where the scheme failed by 24 votes short of the required four-sevenths. The defeat is said to have been brought about by the boss politicians, who persuaded many of the voters that the sponsors of the project would mean prohibition. Several cities in the state, including St. Paul, contemplate making the change. The spread of this form of municipal government through the west is becoming quite phenomenal.

SOCIALIST GAINS IN GERMANY.

New York World.
The worst fears of the German government have been realized in the heavy gains made by the Socialists in the Diet elections both in Saxony and Baden. In Saxony a new election law enlarging the suffrage helps to explain the result, but in both states evidently a popular protest has been lodged against the taxes recently voted by the Reichstag. As usual it is in the industrial centers that the Socialists have shown their greatest strength. In Baden both they and the Liberals made big gains in the city districts at the expense of the Conservatives and Clericals. In Saxony the Socialists captured seats in Dresden, Leipzig and Chemnitz as well as defeating the Conservatives in several country districts. In the national elections in February, 1907, the Socialists suffered a severe setback. The Kaiser regarded it as a personal triumph. It was then that King Frederick Augustus of Saxony concluded a telegram of congratulations to the emperor. "It is a pleasure to live now," that year the Socialists elected only forty-three members of the Reichstag, although numerous in the most powerful party, having polled 3,351,000 votes out of a total of 11,109,785. Casting over one-fourth of the votes, they had less than one-eighth of the seats in the Reichstag. By comparison, the Clericals, with 2,257,000 votes, held 105 seats, and the Conservatives, with 1,124,000, held eighty seats. Ever since the founding of the empire the boundaries of the election districts have remained unchanged. In the meantime there has been a rapid shifting of population from the country to the cities. The Socialists suffered a further reason with only serve as a further reason with the government for denying a rearrangement of the electoral districts.

SURE OF HIS FOOTING.

Boston Herald.
Edison isn't the first big man to be sceptical about the working value of air navigation and to prefer to keep his working energy tied to the ground. Nobody will complain if the celebrated inventor makes his theories of a low-priced house of concrete so practical that "the socialists" won't have a leg to stand on." But that's a big claim.

THE HARRIMAN FORTUNE.

Charleston News and Courier.
It seems that there was a mistake in the first estimate of the fortune of Mr. J. P. Harriman. It is said now the Mrs. Harriman's fortune is about \$287,000,000. The income from this must be at least \$1,000,000 a year, or about \$1,000,000 a month. "It is a vast sum," says a writer in the New York Tribune. "In the last ten years of his life, it is possible that the services of any man can be worth \$25,000,000 a year."

ROYALTY'S CROOKED ROADS.

New York Tribune.
The royal—or imperial—road appears sometimes to be particularly roundabout. The Russian Emperor wants to go to Italy, but he will not go through Austria-Hungary, because he does not wish to appear to condone the seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Neither will he go through Bavaria and Switzerland, because some members of the Munich Parliament have been saying things about him. Accordingly, he will take the side route through France. One of these days it may be practicable for great personages to travel in airships, but even then it will be necessary to determine "low high the territorial atmosphere" of a country extends and for the illustrious voyager to keep above it in the high seas of the upper air.

KEEPING STEP WITH WHITES.

New York World.
Steamboat traffic on the lower Mississippi is reported to have been tied up because the negro crews remained ashore to hear the news of Jack Johnson's fight with Ketchel. Students of the race question will note this demonstration of the negro's advance in civilization.

WORKING THE INDIAN.

Philadelphia Ledger.
Senator Owen of Oklahoma is pushing a claim of \$7,000,000 as fee for legal work done on behalf of the Indians. There is no ill will in expressing the hope that he may not get it. To regard the Indian as a "good thing" was customary in the days of Penn. but styles have changed.

WISDOM BY DESCENT.

Washington Herald.
King Menelik is reported to have changed his attitude toward Mr. Roosevelt completely and now openly expresses great admiration and respect for the former president. This is calculated to lend considerable color to King Menelik's claim of descent from King Solomon.

JUST FOR FUN

"My dear, did you make this cake out of the cook-book?" "Yes, love." "Well, I thought I tasted one of the covers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Marry me," pleaded the mere man, "and your slightest wish shall be granted." "But," queried the wise woman, "how about the large ones?"—Chicago Daily News.

"I moved five minutes a day at lunch for twenty years." "What of it?" "Oh, it was well that I saved all this time. For now I spend two hours daily in the ante-room of a dyspepsia specialist."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Coach (Indignantly)—"That was the most flagrant case of slugging I ever saw! Don't you know that slugging isn't allowed in Soccer football?" Offending Player (back to the game)—"It ain't! Gee, den I guess I must ha' misunderstood he wold Soccer!"—Puck.

Landlord (also sitting member for district)—"By the way, Dobbins, I've been meaning to tell you I'll send a man up and have that shed of yours mended as soon as you like." Dobbins (Thanking, sir. "Then it be true that General Election be a-comin' on?"—Punch.

How did you enjoy your trip to Europe?" "First class," answered Mr. Cumrox, "but the home-coming was a disappointment." "Did you have trouble with the customs people?" "Yes. They placed such a low valuation on our stuff that mother and the girls were positively insulted."—Washington Star.

Mistress (to her servant, I hope you know your place, my man. The last three girls you had told me all about it—Boston Transcript.

"Darling," he said, "you are the only woman I ever loved. I swear it!" "George," she rejoined, "you talk like an arctic explorer."—Chicago News.

"George Washington, hatchet in hand, had just concluded the famous interview with his father. "It's lucky," he remarked, to the third man, "that I went after a cherry tree instead of the north pole. Otherwise my motives and veracity would have been subjects of controversy for generations."—Washington Star.

UPWARD REVISION IMPOSSIBLE.

It is said that there was no advance in the New York hotel rates during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. How could there be?—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A ONE-SIDED MAN.

Monroe A. B. and C are three Manchester business men who often lunch together, though C, who is very deaf, does not participate in the conversation. The other day A and B had a heated political argument, which ended in A leaving the table somewhat out of temper. Then the lunchers at the neighboring tables had no difficulty in hearing this conversation: C—"Who have you and A been talking about?" B (very audibly)—"The fiscal question." C—"What?" B (more audibly)—"The fiscal question. The worst of A is that he won't see two sides to any question." C—"Oh! What side do you take?" B (with dignity, but in a low voice)—"I take the side of the one who is only one side."—Matchless Guardian.

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