

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(Sunday Excepted.)Corner of South Temple and East Temple  
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

H. G. Wainwright, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

One Year	\$2.00
Six Months	\$1.25
Three Months	.75
One Month	.25
Saturday Edition per year	2.00
Semi-Weekly, per year	2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications and all remittances to  
THE DESERET NEWS,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City, as second class matter, according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 17, 1908.

## THE FALL FESTIVAL.

The tremendous endeavors which the committees in charge of the Fall Festival and Music Carnival are making, ought to be rewarded with success. The ladies and gentlemen who are at the back of the big enterprise, which opens at the Theater this evening, are laboring unselfishly to procure funds for two noble institutions, the Mutual Improvement cause and the Canyon Crest Home. As a means of raising the immediate funds, they have inaugurated a festival of music, flowers and dancing, to last six evenings, three of which will be devoted to entertainments at the Theater this week, and the other three at the Odeon Hall next week, with a great street flower parade between the two. Enlisted in the attractions are nearly every singer and local artist of note, in the community, and the entertainment they provide is one that will well repay attending. Not only is a rare evening's amusement guaranteed, but all who purchase tickets will have the knowledge that they are aiding two most deserving institutions.

It is to be hoped that the town will turn out en masse, and make the festival the overwhelming success it ought to be.

## THE BETTER WAY.

An estimable lady the other day accompanied a friend about to leave for the East, to the train. At the depot she was politely accosted by a gentleman from Pennsylvania who, with a few other tourists, had spent some hours in the city and heard an organ recital in the Tabernacle. The gentleman was very much impressed with the music and the building, but there was something else on his mind, and so he asked the lady if it was true that the "Mormons" are living in polygamy and generally making a Sodom out of Utah.

The lady told him that polygamy was a past issue in Utah and had been for many years, and that the "Mormons" are a morally clean people.

"I am a Gentile," she added, "and I do not believe in polygamy, but I will say that I can honor and respect those who did believe in it and practised it for conscientious reasons."

The stranger was somewhat astonished at this, and remarked, "you seem to think well of the Mormons?"

"I do," the lady replied. "And why should I not? I came here twenty-six years ago, and although I was a Gentile and have never joined the Church, I have always been well treated by the Mormons. They are kind and hospitable to all, and all are welcome here."

"I have no patience," she continued, "with people who come and live here and speak evil of their neighbors. The 'Mormons' came here first, to a forbidding region. By their toil and sacrifices they made it possible for others to come and enjoy their labors. I wish you could stay among the people here and learn to know them."

As it was near train time, there was no further conversation.

Now we would ask every fair-minded reader, and specially non-"Mormons," whether they do not consider that class of advertising Utah of more value to them, as residents of the City and State, than the unspeakable lies that are circulated daily for the benefit of anti-"Mormon" agitators and office-seekers. Suppose all the citizens here were united in speaking well of each other and the State, would that not be of the greatest economic value to all? Which is the better way of advertising? If you, business men and citizens believe as we think you do, rise in your might and bid the winds of strife to be still and the waves of conflict to rest. It will mean so much to all.

## ONE-SIDED REPORTS.

No one who reads the different newspaper reports of political meetings and conventions can fail to notice their one-sidedness. Each reporter views the same event from the standpoint of the paper that employs him, and there is, seemingly, no effort at a true representation of facts. Reporters of partisan papers are not always permitted, even, to tell the truth as they see it. They are expected to color their reports. They are expected to impart to them a certain flavor. They must draw upon their imagination for sensationalism; if not, their work is not accepted by journals under partisan control. As a result, the character of the partisan press all over the country is much lower than it was when the standards of journalistic ethics were higher than they are now.

The Editor of Leslie's Weekly, in an address before the National Editorial association, last month, emphasized this fact. He pointed out that nothing is more one-sided than the ordinary newspaper story. The reporter, he said, is no longer a judge dealing in equities, but a seeker after something whereby to satisfy the ravenous appetite of a sensation-seeking public—a public that has little time for newspapers that believe in the educational and uplifting. It is a delusion, Mr. Slescher said, to imagine that "if you see it in a newspaper it must be so. It is not so half the time, and is only half so all the time." The speaker blamed the reading

public, more than the press, for the deplorable lowering of the journalistic standards. "The reader," he said, buys the paper that supports his political views, that flatters his conceits, and that patronizes his prejudices. It may be inaccurate, unfair, and misleading, but that makes no difference to the man who is partisan in everything."

The incident of the Sunday paper, by the Editor of Leslie's was particularly severe, but just. He said:

"It has been said this is a time of many books and little literature. It might be added that this is an age of many newspapers and little news. What do the voluminous Sunday newspapers give to uplift humanity? They give just what the public seems to crave—pages of divorce proceedings, frivolities of fashion, piquant and often painful personalities, truck-taking attacks on men in public and private life, exposures of the degradations of the slums, imaginings of the absurd and the impossible with little poetry, religion, or sentiment and no attempt to uplift or refine. So the most remarkable religious gatherings in many years, the quadrennial conference of one of the largest denominations in the world, held in Baltimore last May, received less attention from the newspapers than contemporaneous prize fights and horse races."

Who can say that this is not the truth? But it may be that reaction is near. It may be that the fever of yellow journalism will soon have run its course, and that there will be a demand for accuracy and impartiality in preference to sensationalism and partisan colorings. Lately some of the best edited journals of the country have assumed an independent position and made their news columns more reliable and their editorial comments more just to all. This would indicate that a better day is coming. The American public, and members of the Church especially, should realize the danger to American institutions of the class hatred that is born of partisanship and fostered by a fanatically partisan press. True patriotism, no less than love of truth, demands a return to the conditions fifty years ago, when news was news, and journalism was governed by conscience.

## THE AMERICAN AIR-MACHINE.

The recent achievements of the Wright aeroplane at Fort Meyer seem to prove that in the matter of aerial navigation American inventive genius is in the lead among the nations.

The peculiar triumph of the Wright brothers consists in this: their machine is heavier than air, as really practical machines must be if they are to carry any appreciable amount of freight or passengers.

Recalling the enthusiasm of all Germany over the success of Count Zeppelin's airship, it would seem that Americans have still greater cause for national satisfaction in the success of the inventors of that form of machine which solves the greatest problem.

Orville Wright is making the tests in America. His brother, Wilbur Wright, is giving public exhibitions with their machine in France.

Orville's latest feat was to drive his wonderful machine through the air at the rate of forty-seven miles per hour for one hour, two minutes and thirteen seconds.

A careful report of the demonstration says that the aeronaut, after this record-breaking flight, took aboard with him a member of the Signal Corps and remained aloft six minutes and twenty-six seconds, coming down only because it was getting dark. This was a record for carrying two persons in a self-sustaining flyer.

The best previous endurance record was thirty-one minutes, made a few days previously by M. De la Grange, at Issy, France. The longest that a machine carrying two passengers ever stayed up before, was three minutes and forty seconds, by C. W. Furness's machine last April.

Major Fournier, military attaché of the French Embassy, and an expert aeronaut, who had just returned from Wilbur Wright's trials at Le Mans, declared that Wednesday's performance has demonstrated that the Wright aeroplane is the greatest of all heavier-than-air machines.

The peculiar practical genius of Americans has again manifested itself in the problem of the successful navigation of the aerial ocean. The national consciousness is, no doubt, profoundly stirred in contemplation of the success of the "American idea" in flying machines, although no such visible demonstrations of it have occurred here as were indulged in across the water.

## RESULT IN MAINE.

It is not supposed that the result in Maine is any more of an indication of the outcome in November than was the Vermont election. The personal popularity of Gardner, the Democratic candidate for governor, secured for him thousands of votes, in the rural districts particularly, where the Grange, or organization of Farmers, is very strong.

Another issue was also a determining factor. Maine is a prohibition state. Its prohibition laws are said to be very rigid. The prohibition of all traffic in liquor, or beer or wine is a part of the state constitution. A city or a county may not decide for itself whether it shall permit the sale of liquor in any form; the people may not even grant a table license to a hotel; and if liquor or wine or beer is shipped to a family from outside the state for private use, it is liable to be confiscated.

Those who claim to know assert that there is a growing disposition on the part of the people of Maine to resume to popular vote the question whether prohibition shall remain in the Constitution of the State, and the large Democratic vote, it is said, indicates the popularity of "resubmission," the Republican leaders in Maine being committed to prohibition.

If the reports from Maine are true the voters cannot be blamed for trying to clear up in local politics. In spite of the law politicians are said to have been drawing up prohibition resolutions under the influence of liquor, just as bosses nearer home have issued "reform" manifestoes from the very portals of the red-light district. The laws have been set at naught, and the veto-officer has pocketed the money, instead of accounting for it

to the municipality, just as "red-light" districts generally are a source of income to bribe-taking officers. It is claimed that many a Sheriff in Maine has made a fortune by his extraction from rum-smugglers and blind pigs in return for keeping his hands off—and many an otherwise clean man has been polluted while in office by coming in contact with the infamous system of collecting fines from, instead of suppressing places of infamy existing in defiance of law.

The result in Maine is therefore looked upon as an indication of a growing sentiment in favor of a change in local conditions. It is more interesting from a local than a national point of view.

A bald head isn't necessarily bare of ideas.

A creditor rarely credits a debtor's statement.

All education is not a drawing out; much of it is driving in.

At "bargain counters" the chief things sold are the buyers.

The political pot is responsible for many a "jack pot."

Wilbur Wright in his aeroplane is the right man in the right place.

When aeronauts learn to Wright then they can tell their stories.

The best friend of labor is he who furnishes most work at fair wages.

A German scientist says that trees have memories.

It would be very appropriate to hold the coming bench show on the Bonneville bench.

Medical men are beginning to talk of the "aeroplane face." It is not handsome, only plain.

"Silent people are dangerous," says a physician. This certainly is an unheard-of danger.

The result of a state election in a presidential year is never significant when it goes contrary to your hopes and expectations.

The Parseval airship should be perfectly safe, for was not Parsifal safe in the siege perilous?

Judge Taft must be a good husband. He proposes to let Mr. Bryan have the last word in their newspaper controversy.

Rather odd that Mr. P. J. Moran should furnish the cement, free, to keep the university students in a straight and narrow path.

It will be a very pretty race between Governor Hughes and Lieutenant Governor Chanler, both having been elected when they ran before.

If one had to choose between two evils, it certainly would not be much worse to have an alliance with the brewers than with the "red light" district.

An exchange says that the frigate Constitution is an incubus on the navy department. And some people look upon the Constitution itself as an incubus.

There is always more sympathy for the colored race just before a presidential election than at any other time. At the times when it is most needed it is least in evidence.

Captain Hobson insists it is Japan's intention to make war on the United States. Strange that Japan should communicate her secret intention to so loquacious a gentleman as the Alabama congressman.

## THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

New York World.

The two flights of the Wright aeroplane at Fort Meyer, one exceeding an hour and the other barely two minutes less than an hour, furnish the most convincing demonstration yet made of the practicability of this form of airship for use in war, the present main object of experiment. Its development as a vehicle of aerial transportation remains to be effected. But the usefulness for a reconnaissance of an airship capable of high speed under reasonable control at any desired elevation is obvious. The achievement of the Wrights is a genuine triumph of invention. In the race for the conquest of the air the Wright brothers have distanced all competitors through their improvement of the mechanism which embodies the true principle of aerial transit, the heavier-than-air machine. There is just cause for national pride in the success of the American inventors who have taken on the ground and brought about its practical realization.

## ON AERONAUTICS.

The Wrights in the Century.

The period from 1885 to 1900 was one of unexampled activity in aeronautics, and for a time there was high hope that the age of flying was at hand. But in Maine, after spending \$100,000, abandoned the work; the Ader machine, built at the expense of the French government, was a failure; Lilienthal and Piller were killed in experiments; and Chanute and many others, from one cause or another, had relaxed their efforts, though it subsequently became known that Prof. Langley was still secretly at work on a machine for the United States government. The public, discouraged by the failures and tragedies just witnessed, considered flight beyond the reach of man, and closed its adventures with the inventors of perpetual motion. We began our active experiments at the close of this period, in October, 1900, at Kitty Hawk, N. C. Our machine was designed to be flown as a kite, with a man on board, in winds of from 15 to 20 miles an hour. But, upon trial, it was found that much stronger winds were required to lift it. Suitable winds not being plentiful, we found it necessary in order to test the new balancing system to fly the machine as a kite without a man on board, operating the levers through cords from the ground. This did not give the practice anticipated, but it inspired confidence in the new system of balance.

## PANAMA CUT PROMISES PROFIT

Boston Courier.

As for the Suez canal, there also the traffic has gone on increasing until last year's report shows that the receipts amounted to over \$4,000,000, of which it is said more than three-fifths were a clear profit. Even if the Panama canal yield no profit in cash, it will be of immense value in other ways to this country, but as it will be, like the Suez

water way, a highway of travel for the accommodation of the entire world, there need be no doubt that it will ultimately be a source of great revenue for the government.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Trick and True.

The Coachman—Yes; I drove 'er about for the 'ole of the day, and when I asked her not to forget the coachman, she says, 'No you don't my man,' she says, 'you ain't entitled to nothing. I ain't hired a broughman for the last twenty years for nothin'.' she says.

The Groom—What did you say to that?

The Coachman—I says, 'No mum; p'raps you ain't, but I'll bet it ain't for want of tryin'.'—The Sketch.

## His Opinion of Pleading.

A young woman was in company with a university graduate and naturally the talk ran upon books. By and by there was a lull in the conversation, broken presently by the young woman, who said: "What do you think of Pleading, Mr. Smith?"

"Oh," was the answer, "Pleading is important, of course, but it isn't worth much unless you have good pleading and bating."—Detroit News-Tribune.

## Universal Opinion.

"What do you ask for this plaque?" asked the old gentleman of the pretty girl in charge of the church fair booth.

"Five dollars," she replied.

"Aren't you a little dear?" queried the o. g.

"Well," answered the p. g., blushing, "that's what the boys all tell me."—Chicago News.

## Not Unprofitable.

"Then you haven't much use for airships?" interrogated the city boarder.

"Wall, I don't like them as well as I do automobiles," drawled the old farmer.

"You don't?"

"No; you can't sue an airship for running over a cow like you can an automobile, by heck."—Exchange.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE

3 NIGHTS, COMMENCING TONIGHT!

SALT LAKE'S FALL CARNIVAL

PROGRAM TONIGHT.

Silver Spray Ballet.

Solo, Miss Emma Lucy Gates.

Gaiety, Miss Emma Lucy Gates.

The Gypsy Queen.

Solo, P. L. Lynwood.

Love, P. L. Lynwood.

"A Waltz Dream," Miss Robinson.

Mr. Lynwood.

La Carmencita.

Last of the Vestal Virgins.

UTAH'S BEST ARTISTS IN THE CASTS.

Change of Program Each Performance.

Tickets: 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Seats on sale at box office.

Handsome libretto will be sold at the entrance. Watch for it.

## Opheum THEATRE

Both Phones 350.

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.

Matinee Every Day but Sunday.

The Playhouse Planktons.

Alfred Keely & Co.

Fantelle & Carr. World & Kingston.

Musical Craigs. The Kladrome.

Orpheum Orchestra.

Prices—Evening—25c, 50c, 75c, Box Seats, \$2.00. Matinee—10c, 25c, 50c, Box Seats, 75c.

All Seats Are Reserved.

## GRAND THEATRE

TONIGHT!

MATINEE SATURDAY.

Magnificent Scenic Revival of—

CAMILLE!

The World's Greatest Heart Story.

Next Week—"Under Two Flags."

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Drug Store 112-114 So. Main St.



## Shoe Excellence Is Our Pride.

Our stock for Fall is now complete in Shoes of style and quality for men, women and children.

We make it a point to please our customers in every legitimate way, which is the secret of our success.

## OUR PRICES LOWEST—QUALITIES HIGHEST

Z. C. M. I. Home Made Shoes for Men and Boys are winners.

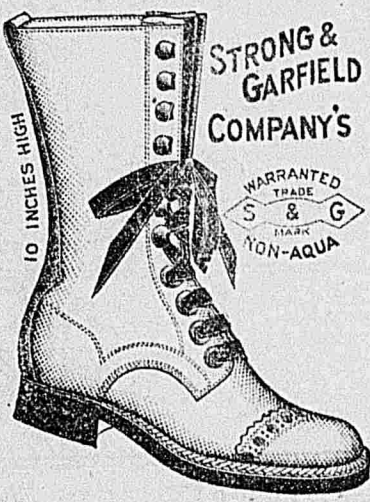
CALL AND SEE US.

## AGENTS FOR

Laird Schober & Co. Shoes for Women and Children.

Johnston & Murphy and Strong & Garfield Shoes for Men.

Our Drug Store is at 112-114 South Main St.



## New Lyric Theatre

J. E. CLARK, Manager

The Cameraphone

Moving Pictures That Talk and Sing.

Bill for the SEPT. 12

Rose Berger, Farmer Boy's Fun.

Charles Ellison, the Hand of Fate.

Auto Quartette, the Glow Worm.

Latest Novelty from New York.

New Moving Pictures.

Afternoon, 2:30 to 4:30—10c.

Evening, 7:30 to 11:00—10c and 20c.

Children half price.

## Store Coal Now.

You Will Not Regret It.

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COAL & COKE CO

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Bell Ex. 35 Ind. 2600

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Send for our wagon. We'll do the rest.

Bell 2607, Ind. 2083.

Chicago Cleaning Co

37 P. O. PLACE.

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MUSIC CO. : THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

51 and 53 Main St.

Pianos, Organs, sheet music and musical merchandise.

## Cutler Bros. Co.

The Original Knit Goods House of Utah.

There's a big LADIES' DRESS GOODS This Week

We've hundreds of bolts of dress goods of different patterns, colors and materials and this week they're selling lower than ever before in Salt Lake.

If you're a good judge of values you'll find something unusual here.

Regular 20c Brocade.....13c

Regular 20c Danish Cloth.....14c

Regular 60c Serge.....38c

Regular 75c Kersey.....52c

Regular \$1.00 Crepe.....65c

These prices only give an idea. There are many more bargains just as good. There's a big variety—something for any purpose you desire.

36 MAIN STREET.

## MEREDITH &amp; GUTHRIE CO.

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