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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 22, 1908.

"ECCELESIASTICAL RULE."

The Tribune appeals to the voters in favor of the \$500,000 bond issue on the ground that "there was a time when the City was actually going backward under the dry rot of ecclesiastical rule," and that "a magical change came when the old regime was displaced."

Anti-Church publications and orators have had a great deal to say about "ecclesiastical rule" and "Mormon rule," and they generally represent the City as retrograding under such "rule."

Now, the fact is that the City has never been under "ecclesiastical rule." That is to say, church rule has never been applied to the City government, nor to any affairs belonging to the political or civic domain in Utah. The members of the Church have always kept the two domains separate, and any allegation to the contrary is absolutely false.

It is true, as well known to all, that there was a time when members of the Church were in the large majority and filled most of the offices in the State and the various communities. But they filled those offices as citizens, not as church members. They performed their duties in the state not as church members, but as American citizens. We beg our critics to keep this important distinction in mind.

And that is the time anti-Church prints refer to as the rule of retrogression. Why, that was the time of the most wonderful progress in the history of this City and State. That was the time when solid foundations were laid upon which coming generations can build. That was the time when hardy settlers were attracted to these valleys. That was a time when towns and cities, temples, schools and homes appeared in the wilderness as if by the touch of magic. That was the time when railroads, telegraph lines, irrigation canals and roads were constructed by the co-operation of the people.

That was, furthermore, a time when honesty was the rule in public offices. There was no burdensome public debt, and no extravagant taxation. And it was a time when toleration and religious liberty prevailed.

How much better would it be if the organ of grafters could appeal to the voters on the ground of the economy and honesty of the administration for which it speaks!

A SAFE CELEBRATION.

Governor Cutler, in his letter to Mr. M. G. Condit, of Chicago, concerning a safe celebration of the Fourth of July, very properly points out that there are two reasons why a change in the usual methods should be urged. One is the terrible fact that the day has become one of massacre, and mourning in many homes; another is that the young generation, by the confusion and noise that make the day hideous, obtain false ideas of patriotism.

For several years the Journal of the American Medical Association has endeavored to collect statistics setting forth what the celebration of the Fourth costs in life and human usefulness. The figures obtained are far from complete, but they are, nevertheless, appalling. They show that during the celebration of five national birthdays, from 1903 to 1907 inclusive, 1,153 persons were killed and 22,520 were injured. Of the injured, eighty suffered total, and 389 partial blindness; 380 persons lost arms, legs or hands, and 1,670 lost one or more fingers. Let us realize, if we can, the weeks and often months of anguish of the injured, the mental sufferings of mothers while the fate of some loved one hung in the balance, the horror of blindness and the loss of limbs, the pinching poverty now the lot of many because of the death, or maiming, of the breadwinner. If we can realize some of these facts, we need no further argument for a celebration that shall express the joy of citizens without human sacrifices.

To prevent this, and to give the youth a better idea of patriotism, let the flags wave and the harmony of song and music fill the air. Let orators tell the wonderful story of the birth and growth of the nation, of its mission and destiny, and let fireworks be set off by experts in places where the pyrotechnics can be enjoyed by the multitudes at a safe distance, if we are to have fireworks at all. That would be a celebration worthy of the occasion.

READING AND SPEAKING.

The dramatic reading, "Monsieur Beauchamp," by our talented local artist, Prof. Maud May Babcock, on Thursday evening, suggests a few words of appreciation and comment. The rendition was a superior one, the interpretation in no degree inferior to those given by readers of wide celebrity who occasionally visit us. Our own "home talent," in both dramatic and oratorical lines, we take to be of a high quality.

There are several reasons in favor of the encouragement of this form of culture, stronger, perhaps, than those more frequently urged in behalf of cultivating the "divine art of music," to use the phrase of special patrons of musical excellence.

A high degree of musical education may stand, as it were, alone, since

cultivation of the musical powers is less closely associated with purely intellectual development than almost any other form of education. Thus it may happen that a person highly gifted and trained in music is lacking in those solid qualities of intellectual power and insight which distinguish the man or woman who is trained in other intellectual lines. For music appeals mainly to the emotions and through the medium of the least intellectual sense—that of hearing; while reading, oratory, and kindred arts, appeal primarily to the intellect and make such use of the whole of the mental faculties that a person trained in these lines is broadly trained and necessarily gains philosophic insight. General intellectual breadth and power, in addition to the acquisition of the details of a special art which may be used to instruct as well as to entertain the public audience, come as a result of this kind of exposition of the thoughts and motives of the best types of mankind.

Music entertains, but rarely instructs. Oratory and the drama always instruct and less rarely entertain. Primarily, music is sensuous; oratory, intellectual. The former soothes, charms, or agitates; the latter convinces, teaches, arouses to action. Without words, music is limited to sense-images; without words and surrounding conditions that interpret and apply it, music at best only accompanies life-action. Whether in peace or war, in the public meeting or in the home parlor, in scenes of action or in situations arising from mere sentiment alone, music always accompanies and never leads.

Speech, on the other hand, is the leader of action. It is the expression of thought and purpose as well as of emotion; it is both will and resolve, the idea and the act—the thought consciously formed and launched for the definite purpose of leadership; it is a result of the harmonious and co-operative action and imagination, reason, and will; and the reasoning always predominates, since every sentence expresses a judgment. Speech has its own music, if need be; and the tones, with their inflections, qualities of sound, and varying rate of movement, give words a sort of musical setting that may and usually does render the special accomplishment of music not only unnecessary, but usually cumbersome by comparison, and entirely out of place.

Highly, therefore, as we think of music, and proud as we are of the musical ability of many of our home people, we think it more justice to the youth to lay before them the actual relative significance in human interests of these two spheres of education. Each is worthy, each indispensable to true refinement and the highest enjoyment of life, and each offers to the ambitious youth an honorable, noble, and beautiful vocation.

But, as the noted Prof. Hart has shown, where one person can excel in music, twenty can excel in reading or speaking; and where one person is interested in good music, twenty are interested in good reading. The ability to read well, enhances the value of all the other intellectual or emotional gifts and graces one may possess. It is a form of culture that never narrows, while it always broadens, the individual. It benefits society at large more than any other form of learning, since it is almost the only form that is recognized with some approximation to its true value as soon as it is manifested.

Most of the fine arts require special and long continued study in order to prepare one to appreciate or even to understand their excellencies; but this art lifts its auditors to its own level, be that high or low, as soon as it makes its appearance; and, unless the words used or the scenes represented are wholly unintelligible to the hearer, never fails of some effect, wherever or however it may make its appeal to the intellect and the heart of man.

We have not heard Dr. Suzzallo, the educational orator who is to speak on Monday night in the city library building. But we judge from the nature of his theme—the relations of the home life to that of the school—and from his reputation as a leader of educational thought in America, that it will be worth the while of progressive people to listen to his argument, and to weigh well his conclusions.

OLD HOME WEEK.

According to resolutions passed by the Ogden Chamber of Commerce the week of the International fair to be held in the Junction city from Sept. 20 to Oct. 3, next, will be known as "Old Home Week" in Boxelder, Davis, Morgan and Weber counties, and all former residents of Utah, wherever they may be, are invited to visit Ogden at that time and enjoy a visit with old friends. An "Old Home Week committee" will arrange a series of county and state reunions, during the fair, and such other entertainments as may seem desirable, and we need not say that those who can make it convenient to accept the invitation of the committee will have an enjoyable time. The hospitality of the citizens of Ogden will be extended to them on a magnificent scale. "Old Home Week" has proved a success in other parts of the country, from every point of view.

Do they make faces in mimic warfare?

Pig iron is never found in the "pork barrel."

More necks than records are broken in auto races.

A "band wagon" is always larger than a carry-all.

So Editor Bethel's sentence is that he be Shanghai-ed.

Many a candidate is more of a speech than a peach.

Is it better to write the songs or the platforms of a people?

Some people think the wind always blows the way they breathe.

It is the leaman's bill and not his leg that gives people cold feet.

The Mississippi and the Missouri

both seem to be having a high old time.

When it comes to the scratch there is nothing like a good stiff brush.

A guess is generally as good as a judgment, but it isn't nearly so dignified.

A fellow who blows his own horn hard is usually nothing but a blow-hard.

An annual carnival for Salt Lake City? Life in Salt Lake is a daily carnival.

It is love of candy as well as of learning that makes the sweet girl graduate.

An Assyrian love letter four thousand years old has just been discovered. It is the same old story.

It is well for Secretary Taft that all those telegrams of congratulation were not sent "collect."

The Chicago Daily Socialist predicts that some day Eugene V. Debs will be President of the United States.

It is to be hoped that the new rapid-fire gun that shoots twelve hundred rounds a minute is of the noiseless variety.

Mr. Taft knows his "Pickwick." On his way from Washington to Cincinnati he picked up and kissed a beautiful little child.

The Argus, a weekly publication issued in this City, now appears as "The Inter-mountain Anglo-Scandinavian Weekly," with Mr. C. V. Anderson as

editor. Mr. Anderson has had considerable experience in newspaper work and should make a success of this new enterprise.

Minister Wu Ting Fang says that a good man obeys his wife. Madame Wu has just arrived to see that he makes his words good.

"Dynamite is a problem that must be grappled with," says the New York Tribune. It is better to grapple the hind leg of an army mule.

Hoke Smith gives five reasons why he wasn't elected governor of Georgia. Assigning so many reasons shows that the defeat was worse than people had thought it at first.

We are indebted to the Toole Transcript for the following complimentary notice:

"The Deseret Evening News reached its 55th year of publication last Monday, June 15, having started on Saturday, June 15, 1850. Willard Richards was editor. The Deseret News was the first paper started west of the Missouri river. In the beginning the News had a hard row to hoe, not for the want of patronage but for the want of paper to print upon. But the paper kept growing until now it is one of the greatest papers in the west, with an up-to-date equipment that stands the foremost in this intermountain country. There are but few papers, if any, that has made itself a necessity to its readers, as the Deseret News. There is no doubt of its future prosperity, and its readers will yet be counted by the millions instead of the many thousands that now read every edition of the paper so eagerly."

The Toole Transcript is one of our very much valued exchanges. It is a credit to the section of Utah it represents.

UTAH

By J. H. Paul.

Brief Notes on Its Physical Features, Resources, and Development.

V. THE WONDERFUL CLIMATE.

Another remarkable incident occurred on the day of the nation's birth. The Spaniards often came north from Mexico in very early days. The following diary entry has come to light:

THE MILD AND BALMY AIR.

"Here the climate is so delicate, the air is so balmy, that it is a pleasure to breathe, by day and by night."—Record of Father Escalante, a Spanish priest, encamped at the mouth of Provo river, July 4, 1776. From October to March, the air is so dry, that each cubic foot has only one grain of vapor; from April to September, three grains. When air is saturated, its moisture contents is said to be 100; Salt Lake air contains but 50.8; that of Denver, 55; Los Angeles, 60.7; Omaha, 70.7; and Jacksonville, Fla., 77. Calmness is another characteristic for the wind velocity averages but 5.4 miles per hour—a gentle breeze. The highest temperature in most of the state rarely goes 100 degrees; the lowest rarely to —3 degrees.

Changes are gradual and almost imperceptible. Probably there is no other region so high and so dry where the daily change from warmth to coolness is so small. In some parts of the east a change of 40 degrees may occur in an hour. Here only in several days. Our coolness is at night when, on account of being indoors, we feel it less. In midsummer, the plains and valleys have no dew; the nights are as dry as the days. The sun shines from September to Christmas. The rainy season is late winter and early spring, though occasional refreshing showers fall in summer and autumn. At an elevation of 6,000 feet the air contains 25 per cent less oxygen than at sea level; the body is relieved of 7,000 pounds of air pressure; the pulse quickens ten beats per minute; breathing is faster and deeper, enlarging the chest; evaporation from the lungs and skin is increased. Since each pound of evaporated moisture removes 1,000 degrees of heat, and since evaporation goes on much faster in dry than in moist air, heat is not felt here as in moist countries; here evaporation is slow. It is moisture, too, that makes the winter air "raw" and biting. Winter here is often so dry that the cold is not much noticed. Residence in this dry atmosphere usually cures asthma, bronchitis and hay fever, and is of great benefit to consumptive patients.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

The table shows that the four seasons are distinctly marked. The varied changes "when spring is beautiful, when summer shines, when autumn's hues are tinged the golden vine, and when the snow stars gladden" are all enjoyed in Utah. Hail and thunderstorms are neither common

nor destructive. Winds rarely do much damage.

"There is no other climate like it. It is not warm, not cold, not damp, not dry—just a happy medium between the extremes, with a breath of the salt sea air thrown in; enough rain to help the farmer, enough snow to store up water for irrigation, enough cold now and then to spread out sheets of ice for skating boys and girls, enough heat to make a dip in the lake one of the joys of living. St. George has an ideal winter climate; the elevation is low, the air is dry, snow and rain are seldom seen, and flowers bloom there in January."—Columbian—"A Glimpse of Utah."

State from your last season's experience, how far the following is true of our climate: "We have no cyclones, blizzards, sand storms, tornadoes, earthquakes. The velocity of the wind is less in winter than in summer. In autumn the climate of Utah is simply unapproachable in all the qualities that make weather delightful—clear, sparkling and bracing."—Culmer, Resources and Attractions of Utah.

THE WINDS.

Strong winds sometimes blow over the high plateaus in the winter, but they are of moderate and generally of gentle velocity. They never develop into the "sand spouts" or the immense dust storms common in the far east.

For a whirl wind to arise: 1. The air must be calm to begin with; for were it in motion no part of it could remain long enough close to the ground to be greatly warmed. 2. The surface must be flat, for were it sloping, the lower air would flow up the slopes as fast as it became a little heated. 3. The surface must be dry; for were it wet, much of the heat would be occupied in evaporating the water, and thus lost to the lower air. 4. The surface must be barren; for were it covered with vegetation, it could not get so highly heated. 5. It must be at or near midday. As the hot air rushes up, the surrounding air flows in, and the wind is blowing toward the center and rising with the ascending current. The air meets in the center, and a rotary motion is established.

SIGNS OF A STORM.

For predicting local storms it is important to notice that in spring and fall rain is preceded by south and west winds, that in summer, rain falls, but begins to rise just before the storm. In summer northwest winds and falling barometer precede rain about 24 hours. In summer low pressure (light air) over the northern Rocky mountain slope, and high over the Pacific northwest indicate a storm. In other seasons a low, passing in over the Washington coast or formed over the plateau region indicates a storm. From April to September, cirro-stratus clouds precede rain two or three days, and from October to March one or two days. Cirro-cumulus clouds also may precede storms.

THE WONDERFUL CLIMATE.

COUNTY	Season	Average Temperature	Warmest Ever Known	Coldest Ever Known
BOX ELDER	Winter	25	59	-22
	Spring	46	87	-10
	Summer	66	102	21
	Fall	50	85	5
CACHIE	Winter	25	54	-19
	Spring	45	80	-10
	Summer	65	100	30
	Fall	48	80	5
SALT LAKE	Winter	31	68	-30
	Spring	50	93	-10
	Summer	63	102	22
	Fall	52	93	-2
UTAH (Provo)	Winter	29	64	-18
	Spring	49	80	-7
	Summer	68	100	30
	Fall	49	80	3
GRAND (Moab)	Winter	32	69	-9
	Spring	55	95	14
	Summer	75	107	38
	Fall	53	99	10
IRON (Parowan)	Winter	28	65	-18
	Spring	47	80	-8
	Summer	66	98	31
	Fall	56	92	3
GARFIELD (Hite)	Winter	28	72	-7
	Spring	48	88	14
	Summer	68	115	44
	Fall	50	102	20
WASHINGTON (St. George)	Winter*	38	77	-1
	Spring	57	100	12
	Summer	80	111	17
	Fall	59	103	17
UINTAH (Vernal)	Winter	21	60	-25
	Spring	47	80	-5
	Summer	69	100	34
	Fall	48	91	5
JUAN (Levan)	Winter	24	58	-23
	Spring	46	88	-2
	Summer	68	101	30
	Fall	48	90	8
MILLARD	Winter	30	74	-17
	Spring	49	97	-2
	Summer	72	112	32
	Fall	53	102	9
WAYNE (Loa)	Winter	23	60	-35
	Spring	40	82	-5
	Summer	62	110	19
	Fall	42	80	-1



Z. C. M. I.

Umbrella Values

Apparently you will have plenty of use for an umbrella, although the summer period has arrived. A fine variety to select from—children's, misses, ladies and gents. Prices from

\$1.00 to \$10.00

There'll be plenty of good fishing after the rainstorm. Z. C. M. I. carries the tackle that catches the fish.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SO. MAIN STREET



The weather bureau, Salt Lake City, will send the daily weather map and forecast to any one that will write for it.

LOCAL WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

It may interest the reader to know that in the class-room we put such questions as these, in order to fix the facts in the memory of the learner.

What is the average rainfall in your district? (See tables and weather map.) Is it enough for dry farming? What is your worst month? driest? coldest? warmest? When do your ponds freeze? When was your first frost last fall? the first snow? the last frost last spring? the latest snow? What crops were injured? Which is the warmest hour of your day? the coldest? how do you find out? What winds (N.—S.—E.—W.) usually precede your rains? your snows? Describe your last storm, your south wind, west, east, north. How do the south winds make you feel? the north winds? How deep does snow fall in your district? How long does it lie? How deep does ice freeze on your ponds? In what particular does your climate vary from this account of it? ever saw. How long did it last? Where did it begin? At what time of day?

THE ANNUAL AVERAGE TAKEN FROM LATER RECORDS AND COVERING A LONGER PERIOD MAY NOT CORRESPOND WITH THE AVERAGE FOR THE SEASONS.

THE RAINFALL.

Boxelder—Average rainfall for the year in inches, 10.6; winter, 3.1; spring, 3.8; summer, 1.3; fall, 1.5. Cache—Rainfall, 14.03 inches; winter, 2.4 inches; spring, 5.8; summer, 1.5; fall, 3.4. Salt Lake—Rainfall, 16.03 inches; winter, 4.1; spring, 6.2; summer, 2; fall, 3.3. Utah County (Provo)—Rainfall, 11.9 inches; winter, 3.9; spring, 3.9; summer, 0.9; fall, 2.2. Grand (Moab)—Rainfall, 7.5 inches; winter, 2; spring, 1.8; summer, 1.4; fall, 2.3. Iron (Parowan)—Rainfall, 7.9 inches; winter, 2; spring, 1.4; summer, 1.3; fall, 1.3. Washington (St. George)—Rainfall, 6.75 inches; winter, 2.8; spring, 1.3; summer, 1.3; fall, 1.2. Uinta (Vernal)—Rainfall, 8.4 inches; winter, 1.7; spring, 2.4; summer, 1.8; fall, 2.2. Juab (Levan)—Rainfall, 16.2 inches; winter, 4.6; spring, 5.3; summer, 1.9; fall, 3.4. Millard—Rainfall, 13.5 inches; winter, 3.7; spring, 6.1; summer, 2; fall, 2.7. Wayne (Loa)—Rainfall, 6.6 inches; winter, 1.3; spring, 1.4; summer, 2.5; fall, 1.4.

JUST FOR FUN.

"I believe in making the little things each," remarked the kindergarten teacher, as she called up the class in arithmetic.—Philadelphia Record.

The Spring Menu.

"I suppose your landlady is feeding you spring vegetables now." "Yes, indeed. Pickled onions, canned asparagus, preserved beets and the like."—Kansas City Journal.

The Limit.

Burton—Mean man, isn't he? Robinson—Mean? He's capable of going into a barber's shop for a shave and then getting his hair cut just to keep other people waiting.—Ex.

A Serious Loss.

"I hear young Mrs. Hasty's temper broke up her home." "Yes, and most of the crockery."—Baltimore American.

Tenderloin Proverb.

A bird in hand is good, but, on the whole, I'd rather have one in a casserole. From Life.

Disappointing.

"What is the most disappointing sign you know of?" "No game-wet grounds."—Detroit Free Press.

Pleasing Papa.

Father—Got a fall, did you? Well, I hope you didn't cry like a baby? Son—No, dad. I didn't cry. I just said one word—the same as you'd have said!—Punch.

Parke—Old man, we've known each other for years, and it does seem strange that our wives have never met. Don't you think it would be a good idea to bring this about?

Lane—Seems to me that's rather a hard way of doing it.

Parke—Doing what?

Lane—Getting rid of each other.—Life.

On Trial.

A Scotchman stood beside the bed of his dying wife, and, in tearful accents, asked if there was anything he could do for her.

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Cool, Comfortable, Summer Underwear!

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FOR LADIES—Lisle Union Suits.

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FOR MEN—Linen Mesh Underwear.

We are making special prices now.

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\$3.00 GRADES ARE SELLING FOR \$1.50

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Letterheads for scratch paper so cheap we can sell you scratch paper so cheap

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A Superb Company in High Class Royal Plays.

Every evening except Sunday, Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at regular Orpheum Prices.

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John E. Clark, Manager.

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MOVING PICTURES THAT TALK AND SING.

Opening today, Sinclair and Cavert, the cameraphone minstrels; Roberts and Arthur, Harry Lauder in Scotch imitations; Collins and Harlan, Florida Selections and the first run moving pictures.

Continuous vaudeville. Afternoons at 2:30; evenings at 7:30.

ADMISSION—Afternoons 10 cents, evenings 10 and 20 cents.