DESERET EVENING NEWS THURSDAY APRIL 30 1908

DESERET EVENING NEWS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

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

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES. (In Advance): One Year . Six Months

Correspondence and other reading mat-ter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR. Address all business communication and all remittances: THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, APRIL 30, 1908.

RAISE THE FUNDS.

The Citizens of Salt Lake cannot afford to suffer the plan to send the High School boys to the coast to fall through lack of the necessary financial support. The concert in the Tabernacle, which will be given for the benefit of the excursion fund, should be liberally patronized. The building should be filled to its utmost seating capacity. Each eitizen should constitute himself a committee of one to take up the matter with all his friends and urge them to buy tickets for that event, even if previous engagements prevent them from attending. The singing and the music will be worth more than the admission fee; but that is not the chief consideration. The question is of raising the money needed for that trip to the coast. It will be an event in the life of the boys. It will be of immense educational value to them, and it will help make them good citizens. The sight of a battleship is inspiring. The sight of a whole squadron is still more so, There is not a boy who, when he sees those majestic structures in gala attire and listens to the deep thunders that speak of the marvelous forces under the control of man, will not feel a thrill of patriotism and gratitude. The boys must go to the coast. If the Tabernacle is filled on Friday evening, that will help materially.

SOME FIGURES.

The manipulators of the so-called American party, who are exceedingly anxious to increase the debt of the City, in order that they may have public funds for party campaign purposes, have, of course, not for a moment considered the financial ability of the community to carry the extra burden. It is a fact, however, that very few cities of the United States have as large a per capita indebtedness as Salt Lake City, and a still smaller number has a larger load to carry.

The special reports on Wealth, Debt, and Taxation, issued by the Census office, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, S. N. D. North Director of Census, prove this. In Table 86, the indebtedness, funded and floating. as reported for the year 1902, is given, with comparative figures for 1890 and 1880. According to these figures, the office, bribery, lobbying, corrup-Los Angeles, for instance, in 1902 had tion and greed were rampant. The a total indebtedness of \$3,537,063. The population at that time was about 11.773, and the per capita indebteded. ness, \$29,80. The total indebtedness of Derver was \$4,074,636; debt, less sinking fund assets, \$3,763,682; the population was 137,041, and the per capita indebtedness, \$27.46. Sacramento reported a debt amounting only to \$109,400 and a population of 29,862, with a per capita debt of \$3.66. This had been reduced from \$49.20 per capita in 1880. Omaha is one of the debt-ridden cities of the Union, tut Salt Lake is ahead. Omaha had in 1902 a total debt of \$6,535,402; indebtedness less sinking fund assets, \$6,425.780; a population of 109,759, and per capita debt of \$58.54. San Francisco had a total debt of \$\$13,-435 to a population of 351,540. The indebtedness less sinking fund assets was \$604,851, and the per capita debt, only \$1.72. This had been reduced from \$13.08 in 1880. Chicago, St. Louis, and Philadelphia are far below Salt Lake in the capita indebtednes. Chicago's the eight-hour day, for the establishtotal debt was, for the year covered ment of public service commissions, for by the census report, \$52,417,217, and a State primary, for compulsory educathe population 1,815,445. The debt, less the sinking fund assets, \$51,822,-669, and the per capita debt, \$26.22 The figures for St. Louis give a per capita indebtedness of \$38.76, reduced from \$65.18, in 1880; and for Philadelphia, \$38.94 per capita, reduced from \$64.01 in 1880,

and the per capita indebtedness, \$89.02. But the financial management of New York is no pattern for a small place. According to the New York World the funded debt is now somewhere about \$800,000,000, besides there are something like \$60,which 000,000 outstanding revenue bonds and resolutions of the Board of Estimate authorizing somewhere about \$15,-000,000 more bonds and a floating debt of \$100,000,000, more or less The exact figures nobody knows and everybody guesses. The World says Comptroller Metz has issued a dozen statements in the last few months, no two of which concur, and that nobody knows just what the debt is. The legislature has therefore wisely deelded to investigate the finances of

TWO GOVERNORS.

New York. Salt Lake cannot afford to follow this lead in frenzied finance.

Among the many notable governors of States today, Hughes of New York and Folk of Missouri stand as high as any in the estimation of the people. Gov. Hughes has resolutely endeavored to carry out a substantial program of reform in his State. That he has not succeeded has been through no fault of his. The reactionary elements of both his own and the opposing party in the legislature have succeeded in defeating or at least delaying most of the measures which he especially recommended.

In New York politics, it is said that to adjourn early, after having done substantially nothing, has ever been the political maxim for Presidential years, and to this the leaders this year have been attentive. Unhappily for them, they seem to have exceeded the irreducible minimum of achievement, and now an extra session is to result. To turn aside from legislation, to the real spirit of the present session, there can be no escape from the conclusion that the main object of the bosses who dominate the Legislature has been to rob the Governor of prestige by defeating his legislation, to endeavor to make him ridiculous by bringing failure upon all his projects, and to eliminate him from national and State politics permanently and completely. The Governor attempted to remove Supt. of Insurance Kelsey, to stop race-track gambling, and to reform the insurance system. The old leaders have sought to block the reform movement. and they are said to be convinced that

they have done so, at least temporarlly. Their query now seems to be 'Will Hughes stay beaten?' '

However, though most of the bills advocated by the governor failed to pass, he has saved out of the wreck of his program one reform of primary importance, that affecting State banking. The nineteen bills, drafted under ported. the supervision of Clark Williams, superintendent of banks, and all passed in substantially their original form, represent a reform quite as important as that embodied in the Armstrong insurance law. It may be questioned, in warks that are not warlike? fact, whether any single reform of any recent session surpasses the importance of this series of bills. But they represent Gov. Hughes' single triumph wrung from the present Legislature. Another reform governor, Folk of Missouri, has had a task precisely similar to that of New York's executive, but has been more fortunate in carrying it through. It is not denied in Missouri that when Folk came into

might take the question in hand, for his life he showed solid gifts of lead-it is no longer a local matter, but has ership in opposition and in power. it is no longer a local matter, but has

assumed national proportions and should call for the consideration of a national organization.

It is time, we believe, for the friends of peace in all the world to give due consideration to the necessity of breaking down all the bars that prejudice and ignorance have erected between the children of men on account of nationality and creed. This Is, possibly, of more immediate importance even than the agitation for international arbitration. There is room for a great effort for peace, founded upon justice and reason, in all the relations of man to man. Give today; tomorrow may be too

late. Walls have ears and the paper trust a

hearing. Denatured alcohol seems to have be-

ome defunct. When money talks it usually says 'Adieu" and not "Au revoir."

Another currency bill is to be framed. The frame should be made of filigree. "Must a boss be an ass?" asks the New York World. No: but the bossed

must be. If four battleships would insure the world's peace, what would eight battleships do?

Judging by appearances, Secretary Taft certainly appears to be a strong candidate.

A New York girl drank two quarts of varnish. Her polish was not confined to the surface.

Here is a school boy's translation of Honi soit qui mal y pense: "The same be to him that thinks evil of it."

It doesn't take very long for dropping water to wear away the stone used in some buildings in this city,

fund, like the quality of mercy, "blessth him that gives and him that takes." 'Isn't anybody going to bring the Knox boom in Chicago?" asks the Record-Herald. Yes; the Pennsylvania

delegation. The name of Boston's new superinendent of streets is Emerson. Undoubtedly he was chosen from repre-

sentative men. And now it is positively asserted that Raisuli was not assassinated as re-It seems that you cannot

keep a bad man down. "The aerial navy will be a great bulwark of peace," says Hudson Maxim. Is it not rather strange that in these modern days peace can have no bul-

The sailors who wrecked a restaurant at Santa Barbara because of the outrageous prices charged them might be turned loose on the beef trust, to the advantage of the public. New York unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have

decided to demand that books in the New York public libraries shall be union bound.

New York Evening Post.

the ship of state. steer who do not try to win it. People saw

An old Scotchman, not feeling very Remember that gifts to the cadet well, called upon a well-known doctor, who gave him instructions as to diet "but I'm nae gaun to tek yer advice."-

A Doubt.

Missed the Job. Molly-I just dote on Ucels Sam's



Compare these figures with those given for Sait Lake. Our total indebtedness, 1902, was \$3,541,270 to a population of 55,269. The per capita indebtedness is given as \$64.071

But the situation is still worse now The City is owing in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000, rather more than less. The proposition is to add \$600,000 to that debt, and with the reckless methods prevailing, the is the indebtedness probability will be increased a round million, if the tax-payers consent to a bond issue. That means a debt of about \$5,000,000 to a population that Chicago, the other day delivered an hardly exceeds 70,000, or a per capita debt of \$71.43.

But even if we consider only the figures for 1902, very few cities are worse off than Salt Lake. There is Galveston, Texas, with a per capita debt of \$93.35, but the citizens there Russian Jew was murdered by three had to rebuild after the fearful destruction by floed. Salt Lake is already, for one reason or other, so deep in debt, that, should a calamity befall it, smart lawyers injecting the question in the form of fire, or earthquake restauration would be well night ims lection of a jury. possible

New York is one of the few cities that are worse off than Salt Lake in this respect. The total indebtedness for 1902 was \$464,389,378, and the debt less sinking fund assets, \$326,-038,352. There was a large 'nercase between 1880 and 1902 owing to the in the matter. The American Jowish annexation of Brooklyn and other citics. The population was 3,662,690 inent Jews from all over the country,

73.0 25 ities were in the Laws were ignored and openly violat-Elections were riots of violence and fraud. The State was in partnership with race-track gamblers. In the cities the saloons were dominant. At the State capital and at every important center of population the controlling elements were practically lawless and public conscience seemed to sleep. Three years of Folk's administration have now elapsed, and largely by his efforts, and in each instance through his initiative a wonderful change is apparent. An independent journal says, and the statement we believe to be correct, that the old legislative lobby of Missouri has been finally abolished. The state press today is practically unanimous in declaring that laws are no longer bought and sold, there are fair elections, politicians no longer serve in police uniforms, rail-

road passes have been done away with, laws providing for good roads, for the repeal of the fellow servant injustice, for the restriction of child labor, for tion, for the free bridge, for pure food, for the repeal of a certain odious alum enactment, for the prosecution of trusts, for the prevention of discrimination, for the reduction of freight and passenger rates, and for the abolition of racetrack gambling have been passed, and from border to border laws have been enforced, good order maintained, taxes decreased, expenditures wisely applied and the criminal and

dissolute classes held in check. It is a splendid record. In fact, not alone New York, Missouri, and Minnesota, whose governors are mentioned as presidential probabilities, but many others of the States, including our own, have good reason to be proud of their governors.

SPEAKS OF RUFFIANISM.

Rabbi Dr. Toblas Schanfarber, of address in which he proved the somewhat startling fact that Russian tac-

tics against Hebrews are not entirely unknown in this country. "Just at present," the speaker said, "the courts are busy trying a case in which a rowdy boys simply because he was a Jew, and we have witnessed the rather unwelcome middle age spectacle of of religion into the matter of the se-The Rabbi asserted that Chicago is

not the only city in which the ruftics. fian element attacks foreigners, and particularly Jews, Similar reports come from Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia and New York. It is time, he said, that something should be done committee, composed of the most em-

The London Saturday Review says that what the Americans should do is o produce virtuous millionaires. The Review forgets that in the production of millionaires it is quantity not quality that counts.

"It is gratifying to know that the first thing that gave out at the Eagle's recent reception was its large supply of distilled water," says the Wichita The supply of other things Eagle. to drink, "equally good," must have been very abundant.

Trouble of a serious nature is looked for on the Indian frontier. The Punjaub clans are said to be rising to revenge the punishment meted out not long ago to rebellious tribesmen, and it is feared that the Amir of Afghanistan is backing the hostile movement.

If a couple of dollars should be lacking in the sum needed to pay the railroad fares for the High School cadets to the coast, we presume the railroad could trust the boys, for an indefinite period, for that sum. We understand that, owing to the interstate commerce law on transporation railroads are absolutely prohibited from donating either cash or tickets, no matter how worthy the object might be, but there is presumably nothing in the interstate commerce law to prevent a transportation company from extending credit to its customers.

There is a story from Los Angeles bout a man of philanthropic spirit who proposed to build an \$80,000 church for he benefit of the community in which he lived, but who had no money to back up his promises and his orders on contractors. It is intimated that he is suffering from mental trouble due to death in his family, and this may be true. But the management of the financial affairs of Salt Lake followed similar business methods last year, without trouble due to death in the family, with the result that the City Is now asked to borrow money to cover up the the peculiar transactions.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

New York World.

Without the brilliant audacity of Disraeli, or the eloquence and com-manding moral force of Gladstone, or the cynical stolldity of Salisbury, Sir Uccur Compbell Boundary Henry Campbell-Bannerman may pear of lesser stature than any of th rine ministers who long since pass-d from the acene. But by the side f his surviving contemporaries he ured big. Rosebery has dwindle a delightful dilettants in poli-Balfour after trial proves to be neasured big. , clever dialectician, but too thin-blooded for the heavy work of a great popular leader. Chamberlain, now popular leader. Unamperiain, now retired by liness, though forceful and aggressive, hus been too little loyal to any principle or party to he long trusted. It was largely by his good humer and sturdy common sense that Campbell-Bannerman made his influence felt. During the last 10 years of