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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 6, 1909.

RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The October Semi-Annual Conference of the Relief Society will be held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall in this city, commencing Thursday, October 7, 1909, promptly at 10 a. m. and at 2 p. m. All officers and members of the Society are cordially invited, also the presiding authorities of the Church, Bishops and other brethren interested in Society work; and the General Board of the Y. L. M. I. A. and of the Primary Associations. It is desirable there should be a large representation present, as the conference will be one of unusual interest.

An officers' meeting will be held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall in this city on Tuesday, October 5, at 2 p. m., and it is hoped all officers of the Society will attend this important meeting.

BATHSHEVA W. SMITH,
General President.
IDA S. DUSENBERRY,
Counselor.

WHY IT IS HAPPY.

The Tribune is jubilant today because of the reported failure of the movement for a Citizens' ticket in the fall election. And its mirth is easily accounted for. The Citizens' movement is the only threatening cloud on its horizon. It fears the Citizens' movement because it knows that some of the "American" voters would gladly embrace the opportunity of leaving the party ranks in this election, for a good independent ticket. It is correspondingly gleeful over the shortsightedness, or selfishness, of party leaders, that permits a division and the capture of the City, for the third time, by the gang for which it speaks. It may be, however, that the jubilation is premature. The people have not yet spoken on the subject.

With some of the question of party loyalty is paramount, and that is a virtue of no mean value. But party loyalty should prompt the adoption of any honorable measure by which a common enemy can be routed. And if this cannot be done without co-operation, party loyalty demands co-operation. It would be queer patriotism that would refuse an honorable alliance with a neighboring nation for the purpose of resisting an invading foe. It is as peculiar party loyalty that refuses co-operation with other parties when that is the only way of defeating a common enemy.

Ex-President Roosevelt, in one of his addresses, said:
"The worst evils that afflict our local government arises from and are the inevitable results of the mixing up of city affairs with party politics of the nation and state. The lines upon which national parties divide have no necessary connection with the business of the city. Such connections open the way to countless schemes of public plunder and civic corruption."

We recommend this to the consideration of every voter of this City.

A BUSINESS QUESTION.

Can any business man affiliated with the "American" City administration—and there are a number—answer this question?

Why should the City buy its pipe, tools, instruments, stationery, and its numerous other supplies, from the lowest bidder, and hence its advertising space from the highest? If one asks this question of the City Recorder, he will say, you are guilty of an impertinence; yet the answer is as simple as it is clear.

The City buys its advertising space of the highest bidder because it treats the editorial support of its party organ, a plain matter of barter and sale, the price being, first, that the money of the taxpayers is squandered, and, second, that any such thing as honest journalistic criticism is stifled.

That is the sort of thing the citizens propose to put a stop to if they are successful in the coming campaign. We do not doubt that Mayor Bransford, as a business man, would also like to put a stop to it, but he simply does not dare.

A GREAT PLAY.

There is this week, at the Salt Lake Theatre, a play, the lessons of which should be impressed upon the American people. It shows the effects of the abuse of arbitrary power, when wielded by officials in no way fit for the office they hold and when determined to further their own interests in preference to those of the public; it shows the cruelty of the scandal mongers that manipulate the "yellow" press; in introducing themselves into the privacy of family life that ought to be respected and sacred.

These are two evils which ought to be eradicated from our modern civilization. President Taft has said repeatedly, during his journey through the country, that the administration of justice is a farce. He had special reference to what has been called "the law's delay." But in this powerful drama another picture is presented, showing how the ends of justice may be defeated, not through delay, but the ignorance and brutality of an officer of the law, making a farce of an investigation by assuming guilt before guilt is proved. This is one of the evils of

GROWING FOREST TREES.

our day. Another is the abuse of the liberty of the press. The American people should wake up to the menace of these two evils and remove them, as far as possible.

Whoever shall discover the kinds of trees best adapted to reforestation in this country and the best methods of culture, will confer on the nation a boon greater than the discovery of gold "in the days of '49."

The Ohio Experiment station has issued a bulletin on forest conditions in that state. Conditions there are so different from those that prevail in the almost treeless plains and plateaus of the semi-arid West that it makes one almost envious to read paragraphs like this:

"An especially fine woodlot of 20 acres, consisting of second growth hickory, ash, white, black, pear, burr and pin oaks, sugar maple, hickory, honey locust, white, red and water elm, red mulberry and pinus hickory was found in Clinton county. The stand was mixed, consisting of a number of large, matured specimens which were distributed among the young trees. The hickory hickory apparently regenerated in a heavy seed for the latter still exists. For the most part, however, the ground cover is excellent. Practically the only operation by which the forest could be benefited would be the removal of the large, matured oaks and hickories. These individuals are retarding the growth of the young trees about them and besides they have attained further development and should be marketed. The water elms might be removed also, especially where they interfere with the growth of the more valuable species."

That paragraph tells the remarkable story of the vast natural wealth of those portions of the country that were originally well covered with forest growth. In the West, only the canyons, the banks or streams, and the higher mountain ranges were timbered. The best species moreover, were the red pine and the black balsam, which, for most purposes do not compare in value with the species once so numerous over the level lands of Ohio.

Two of the trees recommended for reforestation in Ohio, however, grow very well, in all the warmer or lower valleys of this state; and one of them, the ash, might thrive with us anywhere. The other species, the hardy catalpa, has several times been favorably mentioned for growing in quantity as a cultivated timber tree in the West.

The report favors the planting together of the ash and the catalpa, and the thinning out of the latter as the harder and slower growing ash trees mature.

Of one interesting ash plantation the report explains that the trees had been planted about 17 years previously and were spaced about 4 feet each way. The growth was fairly even, but few of the trees had died as a result of crowding. The entire growth, however, was below normal, and had the trees been spaced 8 by 8 or 10 by 10 feet, thinning would probably not have been made necessary before the trees became of size so that the timber could have been used for some purpose. Thinning has been necessary for some time, but the product can be used so far as is known only for firewood, for which there is practically no market. There has been an advantage in the close planting which should not be overlooked, viz: clear timber. It is impossible for lateral branches to develop and height growth is always augmented. It would no doubt have been better had the ash been spaced with some such species as the catalpa planted in mixture with it. When crowding commences, the catalpa could be removed and utilized for posts, and the ash left standing to attain larger size."

The bulletin considers the consideration of catalpa groups to be of greater importance than those of any other artificial plantations, both on account of their majority and of the adaptability of this species to a large portion of the state.

Out of 445,270 trees distributed by the Ohio Experiment Station since 1894, 426,815 were catalpa. Its rapid growth on good soils has made it popular in the good farming sections of that state, for post and pole materials, and for windbreaks. It is comparatively free from the attacks of insect and fungus diseases; and thus far the former have been more prevalent than the latter.

The growth of the catalpa groves has been as good as could be expected. There is considerable variation, due to both quality and chemical composition of soil. From the aggregate of results, marked difference in growth is shown between soil of free-stone and limestone formation, that on the latter being better than on the former. Since most Western soils contain an abundance of lime, it would seem that this tree should do well with us.

The average height of 4-year-old catalpas was found to be 14 feet, the diameter, one foot from the ground, 2 1/2 inches. Diameter breast high 1 1/2 inches. These trees were set 8 feet apart each way. Judicious pruning is strongly urged to insure a straight trunk and greater height. Similar catalpas left unpruned averaged only 3 feet in height and 1 inch in diameter a foot above the ground when four years old.

The bulletin repeats the warning not to plant the inferior species. There are quite commonly distributed, three distinct species of the catalpa, viz: the hardy catalpa, the common catalpa, and the Japanese catalpa. Only the former or hardy catalpa is worthy of growing for commercial purposes. Its growth is more erect and more rapid, and its wood is more durable and of better quality than the other two species. Aside from the three species named, there is a hybrid of the hardy catalpa and common catalpa, which is also quite commonly distributed.

As to the commercial value of the Ohio catalpa plantations of trees ranging in age from 15 to 25 years, the value of the timber per acre is placed at \$188, and the annual increase in value per acre at \$3.34.

3 feet. While practically receiving no pruning they possess good height growth and clear boles. The trees of the latter grove were planted upon a cold, white clay, devoid of humus and inclined to be wet and sour. These were some large trees in close proximity to the grove, in fact an elm as to size, but not so good as the catalpa. It is not to be doubted that with our present knowledge, as it is, the returns from these groves can be materially increased. Many would probably have been doubled in value had they been properly cared for in the way of cultivation, pruning, thinning and spacing.

From a Western standpoint, it is interesting also to note that the mulberry, the locust, and the black walnut, all of which thrive here, are considered advantageous for planting. Walnuts, it seems, should be mingled with other trees, pure stands not doing so well. The walnuts, however, should be allowed to grow several years before catalpas, for example, are planted among them. The presence of smoke from iron or furnaces is found to prevent profitable forestation.

MR. BRYAN ON THE TARIFF.

As might have been expected, Mr. Bryan does not share the President's view that the Payne-Aldrich tariff measure is "the best tariff law the Republican party ever passed."

The importance of Mr. Bryan's utterance on the subject arises from the fact that it was given to the country just when President Taft was giving his endorsement of the recent tariff bill.

It appears from Mr. Bryan's statement that the Democrats, like the Republicans, are divided on this issue, and especially that the great problem in both parties is to get those who are elected to office to respect the platform upon which they are chosen. Tariff revision, he thinks, is a matter of men; and he proposes to find all who are elected by explicit mandate. He would have the Democratic party put into its platform certain specific reductions of the tariff, and would demand of every candidate for Congress a clear, unmistakable declaration of his tariff policy.

Mr. Bryan is of the opinion that while Democrats may honestly differ as to schedules, they are not likely to differ much unless "they are" inclined with the protective tariff idea. He then suggests the following sample plank for future platforms:

"Free wool, the abolition of the compensatory duties on woollens and a substantial reduction in the ad valorem on woollens, free lumber, free wood pulp, free paper, free hides, free leather, free harness, free boots, free shoes, free oil and products of oil, free iron ore, free coal and low duties on all manufactures of iron and steel, free binding twine, free cotton ties and free cotton bagging, material reductions in the cotton schedules and in the tariff upon all other necessities of life, especially articles sold abroad more cheaply than at home, the aim being to put the lowest duty on articles of necessity and the highest on articles of luxury. Articles coming into competition with trust-made articles should be placed upon the free list."

Mr. Bryan contends further that no tariff rate should be above 50 per cent ad valorem, excepting upon liquor and tobacco, and that all rates above 25 per cent excepting those upon liquor and tobacco should be reduced one-twentieth each year until a 25 per cent rate is reached, the purpose being to reduce the tariff gradually to a revenue basis and thereafter to collect tariff for revenue only.

Hitherto, Mr. Bryan has paid relatively little attention in his public speeches to the tariff. His present attitude would seem to indicate that he desires to make tariff the issue for the next congressional election.

Too many inspectors spoil the sewer.

At night the Fair looks like fairyland.

If you can't be a good example, follow one.

Novel decorations for the table—the six best sellers.

Most barbers and conductors of talk and some remarks.

Dr. Cook continues to be chief Cook and bottle washer.

Many a rich man has a poor memory, especially for poor relations.

Mr. Bryan will find all the colleges and universities in favor of free rail material.

The military surgeons' convention had a good time, but didn't cut up very much.

The suffragettes in Birmingham jail who are on a hunger strike are living on hope.

"Ride or ruin" appears to be the motto of Commander Peary and his followers.

Some hunters can't kill one duck with two barrels, much less two birds with one stone.

Horses are not so afraid of automobiles as men are. They don't realize the danger.

Should prosperity be measured by the increased cost of living or by the increase in wages?

It makes no difference whether you call it cool weather or cold weather; it is the same thing.

It would be interesting to know if the patrons of the divorce courts all married in haste.

Some strict constructionists hold that authorizing automobiles is a destruction of the forests.

What a pity Spain has no Knight of the Mammoth to lead her hosts against the Morish hordes.

At seventy-two years of age Banker Walsh is finding that the way of the transgressor is hard.

Let people who live in glass houses throw stones if they wish to, but don't let little boys, for they break windows.

Let citizens who are opposed to the continuance of the rule of the Pseudo-

The Great Moral Wave That Is Sweeping Over This Country.

The wrongs that the Christian people all over this country are attempting to right naturally bring to mind the question, "What are the causes that have brought about this fast growing immorality among all classes of people—people in the higher, as well as those in the more humble walks of life?" It is not more directly traceable to those in the higher places, those who have the means of gratifying their every desire? It is a known fact that there are men of millions who keep girls of humble birth but of respectable parentage, whose only misfortune is their beauty of face and exquisiteness of form, combined with their poverty. They are kept at an expense that any honest working man would deem a fortune, and on half of which many a harding man would only be willing to marry and comfortably support a wife and family.

Besides giving these mistresses a vast amount of money, they also give them an unlimited credit at some store where such arrangements are entered into. Whose is the blame? The weak-minded, poverty-stricken girl, struggling for existence with the man who has not the manhood, nor the self-respect to make her his wife? If she satisfies his desires and her companionship is sufficiently agreeable to him to warrant them in living together for years in sin, she is certainly worthy of the protection of her name and the salvation of her soul, to say nothing of the fact that she is a victim of the same vice which is the cause of so much misery and disgrace; but, instead, she is only one

ripe perhaps 500 of the best yielding heads are selected and weighed and about one hundred of those yielding the heaviest preserved. These heads are then the grain weighed, and the grade determined by inspection—about fifty of the plants being then selected for mother plants.

The second year 100 seeds from these mother plants are sown in plots. When ripe the number of plants reaching maturity in each plot is determined and the weight of the grain being divided by the number of plants, the average yield of the progeny of such of the mother plants is secured. One hundred seeds of these fifty varieties are planted and at the end of the third year all are discarded excepting the five or ten best. These seeds which average the best of the crop are then sown in larger plots to obtain sufficient seed for field tests, and then for three years they are grown under field conditions. If the yield, milling and baking qualities then show an improvement over the standard wheats they are distributed to the farmers.

It is thus seen that the creation of a new variety of wheat which can increase the present yield is a matter of a long series of years, and if it were not for the fact that already so much has been accomplished in this direction it would be easy to overestimate the increase for the immediate future in the production of wheat from this source. Moreover, even after a higher yielding variety of wheat has been established a considerable period must elapse before general use. "W. C. Tiffany, in the Review of Reviews.

took as their motto: "Give nature a chance." Once it required courage to take such a stand. People imagined that the doctor was not doing his duty by them if he did not describe the vile-tasting doses every time he was called in.

BEFORE PEARY BROKE OUT.

Scientific American.

To set a question mark, however small, against the message from Dr. Peary, would be to call the north pole, would be to betray a spirit of ungenerous and captious criticism. The conditions of complete isolation which must necessarily surround the man who launches himself, with two native helpers, into that uncharted sea of eternal silence and frozen desolation, are such that the waiting world to which he returns—if he ever returns—must accept his story of a successful quest without expectation of absolute verification or disapproval. For the theoretical north pole, the distance covered, as was generally supposed, and as Dr. Cook has now proved, in a vast field of eternally drifting ice. Any monument set up by the explorer at the exact axis of the earth, or at the north pole, the crowning triumph, would be carried steadily down over the dome of the world, to be ultimately lost in the more southerly seas, or cast up, with other floating and drifting ice, on the northern coasts. In the interests of scientific accuracy there will, of course, be a subsequent verification, as far as it is practicable, of the distances covered, and of the observations of the sun as taken, during this wonderful journey; but this investigation will not be made because of any doubt as to the actual presence of Dr. Cook, on the 21st of April, 1908, at the north pole. The man who can look death full in the face throughout all the cruel sufferings of a long and arduous search for the secret of the frozen north is built up, line to noble to admit of the slightest subtlety or misrepresentation; and there are certain features of Dr. Cook's expedition, notably the total absence of ostentation in the manner of his setting out, which should at least have sealed the lips of those who have received the news of his success with outspoken incredulity.

A PROBLEM SOLVED.

New York Times.

That clever old emperor, Francis Joseph, has solved the problem that was perplexing the family of Miss Anita Stewart and the chancellors of Europe, and to mention the writers of international social gossip by making Miss Stewart a princess before her marriage with Don Miguel Baganza. It seems to be easier than we thought it was for an emperor to transform a plain American miss into a princess, when no principle goes with the title and no pecuniary endowment. Miss Stewart is buying her own principality, and is expected to endow rather than be endowed. But as a princess of the court of Austria-Hungary, and presumably of the Holy Roman empire, she is the first American woman to be elevated to a rank so closely allied to legitimacy as an enormous quantity of food, if

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER.

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

Temperate people, with good digestion, never feel their stomachs—forget they have stomachs; while big eaters are always hungry, or faint, or bloated, or troubled with heartburn, derangement of the bowels, or some other condition showing a morbid state of the digestive apparatus. The majority of our strongest and most active men are moderate eaters. It takes a large amount of nerve force to digest food. With these big eaters, all the nerve force goes to the stomach, and so nothing is left for brain or muscle. Perpetual indigestion is a constant struggle with can, by long practice, learn to digest an enormous quantity of food, if

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A meritorious display of Suits, each one reflecting character and individuality. The fashionable models are shown in broadcloths, chevots, serges and wide wale worsteds and other rough surface weaves.

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The styles you prefer at any price you wish to pay from \$10 to \$125. New arrivals keep our Millinery department strictly up to the minute as far as style is concerned. You will be delighted with the splendid variety. An attractive feature is the popular priced hats. Many choice creations from \$5 up.

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Materials especially suitable for children's and Misses' dresses.

LAWNS, NAINSOOKS, DIMITIES, BATISTES, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIN AND DOTTED SWISS, all next week at 20 per cent off.

ALL COLORED MERCHANTIZED DESSERTS, GODET, silk and cotton mixed at Half Price.

BATES SEERSUCKERS, regular 12 1/2 c a yard, for 10 c.

A. F. C. AND RED SEAL ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, regular 12 1/2 c a yard for 10 c.

C. AMERICAN INDIGO PRINTS, regular 11 c a yard, for 9 c.

B. AMERICAN INDIGO PRINTS, regular 12 1/2 c a yard, for 10 c.

26 INCH MANCHESTER PERCALES, regular 15 c a yard, for 12 1/2 c.

27 INCH GALALIA, regular 20 c a yard, for 16 c.

24 INCH CRETONE, regular 8 1/2 c a yard, for 7 c.

30 INCH CRETONE, regular 15 c a yard, for 12 1/2 c.

26 INCH LONSDALE BLEACH MUSLIN, regular 12 1/2 c a yard for 10 c.

34 INCH HOPE BLEACH MUSLIN, regular 10 c a yard for 8 c.

36 INCH OLD FATHFUL BLEACH MUSLIN, regular 1 1/3 c a yard for 1 c.

43 INCH PEPPERELL BLEACH PILLOW CASING, regular 17 1/2 c a yd., for 14 c.

48 INCH PEPPERELL BLEACH PILLOW CASING, regular 20 c a yd., for 16 c.

42 INCH PEPPERELL BLEACH PILLOW TUBING, regular 20 c a yd., for 17 c.

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72 INCH PEPPERELL BLEACH SHEETING, regular 27 1/2 c a yd., for 25 c.

81 INCH PEPPERELL BLEACH SHEETING, regular 30 c a yd., for 27 c.

90 INCH PEPPERELL BLEACH SHEETING, regular 32 1/2 c a yd., for 29 c.

NEWPORT CHEVIOTS, regular 15 c a yd., for 12 1/2 c.

ZICOMENI CHEVIOTS, regular 18 1/2 c a yd., for 16 c.

ALL RED TICKING, 30 per cent off.

ALL WHITE MADRAS WAISTINGS 20 per cent off.

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32 INCH SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, regular 30 c a yd., for 25 c.

27 INCH SCOTCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, regular 25 c a yd., for 20 c.

ALL SHEETS 20 per cent off.

ALL PILLOW CASES 20 per cent off.

ALL UNCOVERED SILK AND FLOSS AND DOWN CUSHIONS 20 per cent off.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

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Nat Goodwin's Great Success.
The Cowboy and the Lady
Prices, 5c, 10c and 25c. Matinee Thursday and Saturday; all seats reserved, 5c and 10c.
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Matinee Today.
And All Week, Matinee Saturday.
Henry B. Harris Presents
THE THIRD DEGREE
By Chas. Klein, Author of "The Lion and the Mouse."
Prices, 5c to \$1.50. Matinee at reduced rates.
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Every Evening, 8:15
World & Kingston, Rick & Walker, The Bronx City Four, Mack & Walker, Hurr Jo Rubens, Musical Trio, The Kirovians.
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Prices never change—Always 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00.
Next Week—"A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN."