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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 25, 1908.

## NO BONDS.

Some of the advocates of the bond issue tell us that we must borrow money "to enable the City to keep up with the citizens." That is a convenient way of saying, practically, that the citizens must borrow \$600,000 to keep up with themselves. Whether that is good policy depends entirely on circumstances. Sometimes it may be good policy to borrow money; oftener it is not.

But one important reason why the citizens should not borrow money at this time is this, that they have no reason to believe that the money will be spent for the purposes for which it is asked. On the contrary, they have every reason to believe that it will be used to cover up past extravagance and possible wrong-doing, and in the furtherance of party interests.

The citizens know very well that the majority of the City Council is composed of men who, no matter how worthy they personally may be, are not free to serve the city, but are mere dolls under the control of the manipulators behind the scenes.

It is very true that Salt Lake has every advantage for becoming a large and important city. It has been kept back, somewhat, by the insane policy of office-hunters who have made fanaticism and bigotry the stepping-stones upon which to reach the goal of their ambition. But the advantages are such that the City has grown to its present size, notwithstanding the contemptible falsehoods that have been circulated by the office-hunters and their allies.

If, however, the desire is that Salt Lake shall come to its full rights, the insane strife must cease. Unity, harmony, and good feelings must be restored. It is time enough, then, to talk about how much money is needed for improvements.

## SAVE AND INVEST.

A savings bank is one of the best teachers of economy. Edward A. Harper, editor of the Financial World, says it is a primary, grammar and high school teacher in the use of money.

It is a great pity that our country has not that necessary adjunct to civilization, the postal savings bank, so that all people of moderate means might have before them a constant reminder and inducement to save.

To save money is the first step and the hardest one for most people to take. The average person so much likes to spend, even to squander his earnings, that the habit of saving is somewhat difficult to acquire.

After the saving comes the investing. Money saved but not invested is only moderately productive, and though it pays the average man well simply to put his surplus earnings into a savings bank, it always pays better to invest the savings after they have accumulated in some productive enterprise.

For the average man, the best guide to investment is some small but certain enterprise in developing the natural resources of the earth under his own eye and in matters within his own ability and knowledge. The rearing of poultry, the cultivation of a small garden, a fruit orchard, a nursery of certain trees or shrubs, the raising for market of one particular vegetable whose culture and qualities the person understands—these are lines—any of these may be prudently engaged in as side issues by persons of small regular salaries without interfering with their regular work. Most of this work is done in the summer when boys and girls are out of school and usually able to do much of it as a healthful and profitable recreation.

Passing to the matter of investment in other enterprises, three basic principles are given for success. They are summarized as follows:

- (1) Invest with honest men.
- (2) Invest with men of sound judgment.
- (3) Invest under conditions where you receive your full proportional quota of what your money actually earns.

To these Mr. Harper adds two personal qualities: judgment and courage. He says that judgment will lead you to cast in your lot with honest men and men of judgment. "Courage will stimulate you to take quick action to grasp the opportunity discerned by judgment. "One good investment is worth a lifetime of labor."

"We live," says Emerson, "in a new and exceptional age. America is another name for opportunity. Our whole history appears like a last effort of Divine Providence in behalf of the human race."

Mr. Harper closes his advice with these words: "Throughout this broad land of ours men are delving into nature's treasures, investing, discovering, originating and initiating. They have the opportunity for capital and seek out the men with capital for opportunities. Listen to them. Size them up. Faintly investigate them. In the search for wealth and all that wealth means. It is a new and exceptional age, and opportunities whose crystallization through adequate capital means the creation of gigantic fortunes exist for those who can see, and, seeing, have the courage to support."

## BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The Bureau of Navigation spent last year \$50,000 in advertising for recruits for the navy. The results achieved

from the various methods employed should be of interest to business houses who are large advertisers. According to the conclusions reached by investigators employed by the Bureau:

"All magazines and periodicals produced from one-fourth to one-sixth of the returns in enlisted men that daily newspaper advertising did. The most profitable newspaper advertising was the 'Help Wanted.' By this means recruits cost the bureau \$3.84 each, as against \$15 to \$25 by certain classes of magazines and journals."

As a consequence the Bureau will hereafter spend most of its money in the newspapers.

## ISLAM AWAKENING.

Once in a while attention is called to the singular fact that Mohammedanism is spreading with wonderful rapidity. The Mohammedan world is awakening to new life and activity.

A contributor to Harper's Weekly claims that the emissaries of Islam are making converts more rapidly than all other religions combined. They have been wonderfully successful in Central Africa, where they have brought their standard of civilization to immense regions and have built up scattered pagan tribes into powerful communities; they are permeating the East Indies; they are breaking down the caste degradation of India; a mosque has been built in Liverpool and another is projected for New York City.

Mohammed, undoubtedly, performed a good work in his day and generation. As a judge and lawgiver he created order out of social chaos; he made law and justice take the place of arbitrary agreements and violence. But Islam is nevertheless a militant religion. It had hardly been established when it was found necessary to proclaim a "holy war," and hostilities were commenced. Its position was strengthened by success in battles. This is one of the fundamental differences between the religions of Mohammed and Jesus. The latter is one of peace and victory through self-sacrifice.

## A WEALTHY INDIAN.

Lon Hill of Harlingen, Tex., is believed to be the richest Indian in the world. The Kansas City Star estimates his fortune at \$6,000,000. According to that paper, he owns more than 300,000 acres of the best land in the Rio Grande valley. Every foot of it can be irrigated. At the rate which other land in this section of the same character is selling, \$20 per acre for this 300,000 acres would not be an excessive figure.

Lon Hill, the Star says, is proud of his Indian blood and a stranger is not long in his presence before the fact is made known by Mr. Hill that he is an Indian. "This Indian has been able to take care of himself," he will say. "I never have received anything from the government and I am not expecting anything."

The marvelous thing about the great fortune which Hill now possesses is that he has accumulated it all during the last six years. He located at Brownsville, twenty-five miles below Harlingen, a little more than six years ago. That was before a railroad had been built into the region. When he had got well settled in the border town this progressive Indian began the work of interesting capital to build a railroad to the place, and as each mile of track was completed the land adjacent thereto and extending back for several miles came into demand for farming purposes, and its value doubled, trebled and quadrupled in a short time. In the meantime Lon Hill was buying more and more land, loading himself up with options to purchase still more. The land which he had bought for \$1 and \$1.50 an acre went to \$5 an acre before the railroad had reached Brownsville. When the line was finished and the influx of investors and home-seekers began, land values mounted higher and higher.

This is an interesting story. It is not so very long since the Indians were regarded as savages. Today some of them have risen to eminence in various directions. The gulf between savagery and civilization is, evidently, not so wide as some have supposed it to be. It does not necessarily take ages to ascend from the lower level to the higher; nor to descend from the higher to the lower. Human beings are, after all, very much alike everywhere in intellectual powers.

These are truly poetic days. A strawberry feast is better than a love feast. For making mischief Castro is a regular monkey. The Fourth of July is always glorious, whether sane or insane. The "cooler" for the automobile "scorcher" is the only effective remedy. Chicago is hotter than Tophet, for no deaths from heat at Tophet are recorded.

Among the "six best sellers" for the next few months will be the campaign books.

Why is it that actors generally have their pictures taken with one hand under the chin?

When he hits it right, as he sometimes does, the weather man becomes a weather vain.

In the good old summer time it is better for candidates to "cut ice" than to "saw wood."

If the planks are of the right kind they always make the man who stands on the platform beam.

It is the hardest thing in the world for a public official not to look self-conscious when a snap shot of him is taken.

Mr. John P. Morgan is back from Europe and says that he feels dandy. It is much better to feel dandy than to feel dandified.

Prince Jaime Alexander Joan of the royal house of Spain, arrived sooner

than was expected. This reversed the

manana rule.

James J. Hill says that in fifty years the population of the country will be two hundred millions.

Miss Ida Tarbell will please take notice that Mr. John D. Rockefeller will write his own autobiography. He hardly will dedicate it to her.

Worcester, Mass., is to have a church where people will be asked to pay as they enter. Will the pastor preach the doctrine that salvation is free?

If there are nine days of waiting for a license for Madam Gould and Prince de Sagon, there will be the halcyon days following the getting of it.

Owing to the fact that the globe is girdled by telegraph lines and submarine cables, the shot that was fired at Teheran was heard around the world.

## Taft's Religion.

Baltimore Sun.  
Within the last few weeks the query editors of various newspapers have

## UTAH

By J. H. Paul.

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

### VI. CLIMATIC CONTRASTS BETWEEN MOUNTAIN AND VALLEY.

Utah has, in general, two kinds of climate due to altitude: the first prevails over those portions of the land surface which are not more than 6,500 feet in elevation above the sea, and includes most of the plains and valleys and the great bulk of the population; the second extends to all places having a greater altitude than 6,500 feet, and includes the higher valleys and plateaus, and the most of the mountain ranges.

Except for a certain dryness and clearness of the air, the first or valley climate is not actually different from that of lower altitudes; that is, the physiological effects of altitude are not noticeably experienced, though they exist, until we pass 6,500 feet.

In the second or mountain climate, the physiological effects of altitude are more noticeably experienced. Deeper breathing, more blood in the brain, and finally, as the altitude increases, heart trouble and insufficient oxygenation of the blood, may be the results.

Mountain climate has therefore certain well marked characteristics. Next to the relative distribution of land and water, the elevation of land masses above the sea is the most important cause of the differences in climate that occur on the same parallels of latitude.

### DIMINISHED AIR PRESSURE.

The first climatic effect of higher altitude is to decrease the weight or pressure of the air. The pressure decreases with each 500 meters (1,640 feet) as follows: In going from sea level to 500 meters elevation there is a decrease of one millimeter (.0394 of an inch) for each 105 meters (345 feet) change in altitude as we ascend. From 500 to 1,000 meters, the decrease is one millimeter for every 105 meters. From 1,000 to 1,500 meters in altitude the decrease in pressure is one millimeter for each 118 meters of ascent. From 1,500 to 2,000 meters the decrease is one millimeter for every 125 meters traversed upward; from 2,500 to 3,000 meters, the decrease of one millimeter of pressure calls for 134 meters of rise; while between the altitudes of 3,000 and 4,000 meters the decrease of atmospheric pressure is one millimeter for every 225 meters of elevation. From this we conclude that the mean or average pressure, or weight, of the air decreases more slowly at higher than at lower altitudes as we ascend. The change in temperature, being the greater the higher the temperature is at the sea level, and hence greater in the tropics.

### MOUNTAIN SICKNESS.

The main physiological effects of higher altitude are to increase the frequency of breathing, to increase the amount of the blood sent to the brain. These conditions often bring about a feeling of dizziness, called mountain sickness. The altitude at which this sickness is felt varies greatly with different individuals and with the amount of bodily exertion taken. In mountain climbing it is almost always experienced at from 11,000 to 13,000 feet elevation. The symptoms are: A craving for air; dizziness; increased shortness of breath; weakness of the muscles; diminished powers of endurance; lack of energy; indifference to surroundings and to danger; nose bleeding; palpitation of the heart; headache; occasional nausea; loss of appetite. Respiration is quick and irregular; and if the symptoms become greatly aggravated, unconsciousness, and even death may follow. The writer has experienced a few of the symptoms, but only on undergoing considerable exertion when near the tops of the higher Uintas and on Mt. Nelson.

### SUPPLY OF OXYGEN.

In climbing mountains one should proceed very slowly and often resting. Lying down is a relief. The great danger to those unaccustomed to the unusual altitude is over-exertion. The cause of mountain sickness is the diminished pressure of the air. At first the amount of red coloring (hemoglobin) in the blood of people removed to very great altitudes is not enough to enable their blood to be sufficiently supplied with oxygen, since the rarefied atmosphere contains less of this life giving higher we go, but after a time, occasionally in a few days, the relative amount of the haemoglobin becomes greatly increased, and the person are then said to be acclimated. Vial's blood, tested before he ascended the plateau of Peru, contained only five million red blood corpuscles per cubic millimeter, while he was at Lima. But after a stay of 14 days at Maracocha, at an altitude of 14,000 meters (45,933 feet), the number rose to seven million and a week later to eight millions. The resulting increase in the number of blood corpuscles of animals taken from the lowlands to the plateaus was in the ratio of 4 to 7.

Probably the best medicine for mountain sickness is oxygen. Balloonists have often kept themselves alive and well by inhaling oxygen, the need of which they begin to feel at 6,700 meters (22,000 feet).

Newcomers in Cerro de Pasco, of the Andes (14,107 feet) are attacked by mountain sickness, and feel suffocation, dizziness, extreme languor, and have fainting spells, especially at night. Those with sound lungs and heart recover at the end of six or seven days. Under the influence of the wind, the skin cracks open; blood runs

been showered with questions such as "Is Mr. Taft a Catholic?" and "What is the religious belief of Mr. Taft?" The correspondent of the Sun has made it his business to ascertain beyond doubt just what is the religious affiliation of the secretary of war. The result was the positive declaration that Mr. Taft is a member of the Unitarian church. His father and mother and his wife were both Unitarians. Mrs. Taft is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and worships at St. John's church, Washington, where she has a pew. Their daughter is a member of that church.

### THE NEW DEAL IN EUROPE.

Los Angeles Times.  
The Anglo-French alliance seems to have a backing of public sentiment in both countries that is sometimes lacking in such international arrangements. French enthusiasm has not, indeed, reached the point of hysteria that it did at the time of the Russian revolution; when it is said that young French women, fashioned their undergarments from the combined flags of the two nations, but perhaps the friendship for England is all the more real for being less emotional. France is unfeignedly gratified by the reception accorded to President Fallieres in London, while England is equally pleased that such a visit should be paid.

from the lips and nose, and at night the face and hands swell. In one Bolivian province a host of miners live at an altitude of 16,400 feet. At this elevation, the air pressure is not much more than half that at the sea level, but even the natives show the effect of residence in places above 14,000 feet. Paul Bert found that the efforts of diminished pressure remain unimpaired till the oxygen is reduced one-fourth, which takes place at about 6,500 feet above the sea. Not many places in Utah, permanently inhabited, are much higher than this. Charnay notes that the Indians who bring down sulphur from the summit crater of Popocatepetl, and who therefore live at altitudes between 13,000 and 16,000 feet, seemed strong and healthy, although they had been engaged in that occupation between 20 and 30 years, and similarly for railway laborers in Peru.

It is therefore concluded that such altitudes as are populated here are not so unfavorable to health while the deeper breathing required by the organism, should develop the lungs and increase the general power of the body.

### MOUNTAIN TEMPERATURE.

On mountains, the sun's rays, having less and a drier atmosphere to penetrate than at lower levels, are more powerful in brightness and power. The rays become more intense, that is, the sunshine on high mountains is very hot. On the other hand, the shade is cooler. The difference between the temperature of places in the sunshine and those in shade amounts only to from 10 to 20 degrees. The ground at lower altitudes, 9,000 feet, an extreme difference of 127 degrees has been recorded.

Thus the heat of the sun is tempered more by shade at high altitudes than at lower. The amount of direct sunshine received may be nearly twice as much at the top of high mountains as that received by the same areas in the lowlands. The chemical action of sunlight may likewise be twice as great at the tops as at the feet of mountains. The ground is warmer but the air above the ground is cooler than in the lowlands. This last difference may be as 8 to 1 in these two places. These conditions produce many plants on our mountains that are not found in the lowlands with dense masses of bright-colored flowers. So, the difference between the day and the night temperatures is much greater on high mountains than in the lowlands. The heat radiates (escapes) from the earth nearly twice as fast by reason of a difference in altitude of 9,600 feet.

### COOLING OF THE AIR.

The cooling of the air as we go up averages about one degree F. for every 300 feet. Moreover, a valley and a mountain top differ more in temperature than do two neighboring valleys whose altitudes differ as much, the isolated mountain top being cooler than the valley of the same height. Because of the power of land masses to retain the sun's heat, this decrease is more rapid on the sunny than on the shady side, and is least on the plateau like mountain districts. The rate of decrease becomes very slow in winter, when we experience little difference in temperature from ascending our mountains. On certain European mountains in winter, Hann says, "one must ascend, on the average, 220 meters in order to have a 1° C. temperature of 10 C. in spring, 150 m. in summer, 140 m. in autumn, 190 m. in the mean for the year, 170 m." At another place the temperature falls one degree F. for about 400 feet of ascent in the winter; but in summer the cooling is one degree F. for 255 feet of ascent; while the average for all seasons is 309 feet for one degree F. When the snowline is reached in summer, the change of temperature is often quite sudden, and is greater than in winter, when there is snow in the valleys and greater than in fall when there is no snow in the mountains.

A pass in the Sierra Nevada range, which the Central Pacific railroad crosses at an altitude of about 7,000 feet, has an average yearly temperature of 42 degrees F., which is 18 degrees lower (cooler) than that of the sea level. This gives a rate of fall of one degree for 388 feet of elevation. The greatest contrast is in late winter and early spring, 22 to 24 degrees, and the least in July and August, 10 to 12 degrees. This mountain has an unusual depth of snow, lessening the heat of early summer.

### FROST IN THE VALLEYS.

The following curious phenomenon of our valleys is well known to horticulturists: that while on frosty nights of spring and fall the lower branches of trees, and plants near the ground, are frost bitten, the tree tops may remain unharmed; and while the tomato crop, for example, in the lower parts of the valley is injured by the frost, that on the benches and uplands often escapes without injury. This surprising condition is due to the fact that as the air next to the ground it is first cooled, but later it cools so much that the air next to the ground is made warmer. Then the colder layers of air from the hill sides will, if aided by a gentle breeze, seek the lowest levels and will move down into the valleys. The air is at rest, the coldest layer of air is next to the ground, and it is found nearest the ground; but if in motion, the cold lower air will be continuously mixed with the warmer layers above, and no frost will occur. Since there is likely to be more motion of the air over the uplands than in the lower parts of the valley, we can see why a gentle breeze will ward off a frost and why the hills are less liable to frosts detrimental to agriculture than are the lower parts of the valleys. The loss of heat by radiation begins in the valleys from one to two hours earlier than in the uplands and lasts as much longer in the morning. For the high plateaus catch the last lingering rays of the evening sun, and are the first to be warmed and lighted in the morning. Therefore, frosts will often be in the valleys at night, while the uplands remain clear. It follows

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