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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 30, 1908.

THE SCHOOL ELECTION.

On Wednesday the people of Salt Lake will fill the vacancies in the school board. A non-partisan ticket has been proposed by non-partisan conventions, and if this is successful, the board will remain as it is composed now. The candidates for re-election are C. S. Martin, Arnold G. Glaueque, Oscar W. Moyle, Mathoniah Thomas and Joseph Obendorfer.

It is needless to say that the board has given entire satisfaction. The schools are among the best in the country. The experience the members have gained during past faithful services which extends, in the case of some of them, over a period of many years, is a valuable asset to the City that should not be thrown away.

The citizens of Salt Lake have so far wisely kept the schools from the control of the extreme partisans for whom the Tribune claims to speak, though with regard to the City government they have not been so fortunate. They have deemed it the best policy to maintain a non-political school board. But they are again appealed to to turn the schools over to the so-called "Americans." Why? Because, they are told, the schools are now under Church control.

Everyone knows that this is a wilful misstatement. Everyone knows that the Church neither does control, nor seeks to control, the public schools. There is not a shadow of proof of such control. None is offered.

Further, the voters are told that the schools must be turned over to the "Americans" because these are the only ones who know anything about schools; they are the only ones who care for education. This is, of course, an insult to the majority of the people here, "Mormons" and non-"Mormons." We have already called attention to the fact that the excellent school system of Utah owes its existence to the Legislature, and neither to the so-called American party, nor to its miserable predecessor, the Liberal party. And now, for the Tribune to appeal to the people to turn the schools over to party politicians on entirely false representations! What can be the opinion of a newspaper concerning the intelligence of its readers when it hopes to influence them to vote this way or that way, by brazen falsehoods!

The only reason why the Tribune wants the schools turned over to men of its own political faith, which, by the way, includes some very rank heretics, from an American point of view, is that it hopes to make of them part of the political machine for which it supplies the steam. For that reason men like Oscar W. Moyle, Arnold G. Glaueque, Mathoniah Thomas, and C. S. Martin are to be turned down. Their opponents, it is said, are also non-partisan, which is utterly impossible, if they are "Americans" of the Tribune brand.

THE RAILROAD'S SIDE.

It will be readily admitted that the statement issued by Mr. J. A. Reeves, general freight agent of the Oregon Short Line, concerning the freight rates, forms not only a very readable, but also an interesting and instructive document. It is a frank and clear presentation of the railroad side of the discussion, and it should be of material aid in arriving at a mutual understanding. In controversies on any subject, it has become the practice, we are sorry to say, to indulge in abuse, personalities, appeals to human passions, and every kind of sophistry known to dialecticians. Mr. Reeves' paper is entirely free from that element, and is, therefore, all the more forcible.

The statement does not deny that imperfections and inequalities may exist in the rate basis; it does not claim perfection, but it does claim that the principle of profit averaging itself is common to all business. When a railroad company hauls business into markets served by water carriers for less than it will haul the same tonnage a less distance to markets not served by water carriers; when it makes the rate necessary to meet the competition of the cheaper carrier, or to equalize the producer on its own line with the competition of other producers served by the cheaper carrier, it figures that its line is there and must be maintained there whether this highly competitive business moves or not, and it shirks its profits to secure this business for itself and the industries served by it to an extent that it could not afford if that were made the measure of all its revenues, and in so figuring it follows the practice of every other business concern. That is, in brief, the claim set forth.

These are some of the illustrations given. "A furniture dealer's profit probably

runs from 10 per cent on a common kitchen chair to 100 per cent on more expensive furniture. A hardware dealer sells nails by the keg, at something like 5 to 10 per cent profit, and charges 20 per cent and upwards on a kitchen range. A grocer sells sugar costing him 95 cents for \$1 and he sells the same customer or the next customer fancy pickles costing him 50 cents for \$1. Any storekeeper sells for the same price goods delivered ten to thirty blocks away that he charges for the same goods purchased over the counter and carried away by the customer. When delivery is necessary he absorbs the cost of it to meet his competition. A freight allowance is a reduction made by a manufacturer or jobber in the net price of his goods to meet the price made by a competitor located nearer the point of delivery. The profit on the goods is shrunk to that extent to meet the competition. And so do all dealers equalize profits according to the commodity or the conditions surrounding it, or the distance at which the business is done or the proximity or extent of competition."

Of still more importance, however, it seems to us, the invitation extended in the closing paragraph of the statement, to the patrons of the roads to confer with the railroad management on rate matters. "We do not want them to feel," Mr. Reeves says, "that they are at war with us, or we with them. Our interests are common—to build up Utah and Salt Lake City and make our State and City great and prosperous and famous." When that spirit prevails on both sides, reason will be heard above the clamor of agitation; wrongs will be righted and inequalities adjusted. We look for a coming together on this question in the interest of all.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The rather meager displays of chrysanthemums by local florists and others are suggestive reminders of what we might have had, in spite of the unseasonable frost of a month ago, if the last heavy storm had been delayed, as it usually is, for a few weeks longer.

While we stand behind no one in glorying about this enormous fall of snow and all that it signifies to our farmers and water supply for next year, we cannot conceal a tinge of regret at the burying of our out-of-door chrysanthemums just as they were ablaze in all their glory of many colored blooms.

Less popular than the rose, these floral beauties have many excellencies peculiarly their own. The rose keeps close to a few standard colors and to one pattern; but the chrysanthemum exhibits such remarkable variations of type as to seem to be flowers of entirely different families. From the kinds in which the small pompons cover the flower head with a cushiony mass of rich bloom to the six-inch Japanese varieties with grotesque and ragged flower heads and to the symmetrical globes of the Chinese type—in all these and innumerable intermediate forms these myriad formed flowers extend their pure colors so lavishly as to captivate the casual beholder, while they inspire the florist who once begins their cultivation with a passionate ardor for them that results in the inevitable fall and winter displays of chrysanthemums in many of the larger cities of the world.

In China and Japan this flower is given the most reverential care and attention; it is their national floral emblem, and the Orientals regard it with a devotion unknown among western nations for their flower emblems.

At European fairs, the writer has beheld thousands of these plants in midwinter filling large rooms with their masses of snowy glory. In the London Temple gardens, an annual exhibition of these plants has been given each year since 1850. "There they are," writes Maeterlinck, in one of his inimitable descriptions, "under the immense transparent dome, the noble flowers of the month of fogs; they are there at the royal meeting-place, all the grave little autumn fairies, whose dances and attitudes seem to have been struck motionless, with a single word. . . . Here, for instance, is the marvelous family of stars; flat stars, diaphanous stars, solid and fleshy stars, milky ways and constellations of the earth that correspond to the firmament. Here are proud plumes that await the diamonds of dew; here, to put our dreams to shame, the prodigious poem of unreal tresses; honeyed moonbeams, golden bushes, and flaming whirlpools; curls of fair and smiling maidens, of fleeing nymphs, of cold virgins, of frolicsome children, whom angels, mothers, fauns, lovers, have caressed with their calm mysterious, or quivering hands. And then, here, pell-mell, are monsters that cannot be classed, hedgehogs, spiders, curly enclaves, pine-apples, pompons, Tudor roses, shells, vapors, breaths, staccatos of ice and falling snow, a throbbing hail of sparks, wings, flashes, fluffy, pulpy, fleshy things, wattles, bristles, funeral piles and sky-rockets, bursts of light, a stream of fire and sulphur."

The chrysanthemum is a plant of the easiest and simplest cultivation. A rich soil and a situation rather open to the sunlight is all that it asks. Young plants may be set out in April and May. After the tops of the leading growths are four or five inches long, they should be pinched off till the end of July. After that the plants are permitted to grow, and the flower buds begin to form in September. About the first of October they may be dug up and removed to a conservatory in pots ten or twelve inches in diameter, well watered and shaded for a few days. If left out a little shelter may be provided for them towards the end of October. Then we might have here some floral displays in November as have inspired Maeterlinck and others to try to do justice with the pen to some of the apparently endless beauties of this serviceable flower.

Our autumn is usually the perfection of climate, and the profusion of our fall composite flowers, such as asters, sunflowers, torchwoods, gum plants and rabbit brush shows that nature prefers this season for bringing forth a kind and degree of beauty that is hardly possible in spring or summer. By all means cultivate chrysanthemums.

An "immunity bath" often follows a "sponge" bath.

On the matter of football playing the

army can give the navy (West) Pointers.

Von Buelow is sitting on the lid quite successfully.

Living is high these days whether or not thinking is plain.

The Balkans are more of a pest than Buda-Pest itself.

Love is blind but it has no use for beauty of the mind.

Misery doesn't love company half so much as it loves itself.

Actors would rather hold the kodak than the mirror up to nature's face.

When the tariff hearings are over the people may or may not say, "Hear! hear!"

Madame Anna Gould could, doubtless, give some very interesting anecdote of Boni and Heli.

There will be no awakening of China until she ceases to lull herself to sleep with opium.

No one ever got up bright and early. They may have got up early but they were sleepy.

Carrie Nation has gone to England. She will be able to show the suffragettes a thing or two.

The Newport conference is becoming as mysterious as ever the Hartford convention was.

The University of Utah has won the saline lands suit. The proceeds arising from them should be "salted down."

Governor Haskell doesn't seem to be pressing that libel suit. Perhaps he is pressing his trousers instead.

Dorothy Dove has been elected mayor of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, England. May she prove a dove of peace.

Andrew Carnegie says that the rich do little to uplift the world. Isn't building free libraries uplifting the world?

It seems that the "real count" was no account after all. Moral: don't "count" your chickens before they are hatched.

If the House ways and means committee does its duty in the tariff revision hearing, will the duty be higher or lower?

Wednesday vote for the best interests of the public schools of Salt Lake City. Vote for a non-partisan Board of Education.

At public entertainments it seems impossible for merry widows to divorce themselves from their "Merry Widow" hats.

Artemus Ward was not more willing to sacrifice his wife's relations than some are to sacrifice the tariff on articles in which they are not interested.

Mr. Roosevelt's first Outlook article—"Awakening of China"—is not such as to revolutionize periodical journalism, though with its conclusions all must agree.

"Free text-books in Chicago grammar schools is the ultimate aim of the school board," says the Record-Herald. May its aim be true; and it will be if it follows Salt Lake's example.

Lord Milner, it is said, has discovered in Canada an undercurrent of sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States. In a recent address "he warned the people of England that, while the Canadians as a whole would undoubtedly emphatically oppose any open movement for union with the great republic, there were unconscious influences at work which might bring the Dominion to the verge of annexation before the people realized it." Now for somebody to discover what the undercurrent of sentiment in this country is, as to Canada.

CONFUSION OF LANGUAGES IN INDIA.

Consul-General William H. Michael, of Calcutta, reports that India has about 150 different languages, most of them unwritten, and it not infrequently happens that Indians drift into Calcutta who can find no one able to understand their vernacular. Not a little trouble is caused by such visitors. The courts, too, frequently have trouble with litigants and witnesses who talk a language that neither the court nor the court interpreters understand.

LORD ROBERTS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Roberts dreams of a German force landing in England, and sees England cringing for mercy at the iron feet of the Kaiser. He sees an army of invasion that cannot be warded off. He sees 80,000 Germans, at present residing in Great Britain, rallying to the support of their fatherland, and cutting the throats of their English neighbors. The danger is imminent, according to Roberts, and must be averted by extraordinary means. Now here is noted another difference between America and England. Here we all regard Hobson as a joke, and in the house of representatives he is given scant attention and no support. The British house of lords, on the other hand, has taken Roberts quite seriously, and has, in spite of the protest of a few anti-imperialist peers, proceeded to adopt a resolution drawn by Roberts to the effect that "the defense of the islands necessitates the immediate attention of the government to make provision for such a strong and efficient army that the most formidable foreign nation will hesitate before making an attempt at landing."

HURRYING WAR.

Worcester Gazette.
Despite the attempts of the European powers to convince themselves the danger of war in the Balkans is over, if we are to believe the dispatches that are coming here from that part of the world but little is needed to precipitate a disastrous conflict. Serbia has shown all along that she is in fear of Austria, and her action yesterday in removing the contents of the national bank in Belgrade to Fort Nish, which is heavily garrisoned compared with the fighting strength of the country, indicates that she proposes to take no chances. Acts of violence by Austrian

troops are reported to be common occurrences on the frontier, and Serbia evidently deemed it best to have a government gold where she could make vigorous effort to defend it. It is intimated that Fort Nish will also be made the seat of government if the warlike demonstrations by the Austrians continue.

JUST FOR FUN.

Going Into Deep Water.
"So you are going to study law?"
"Yes."
"Going to make a specialty of criminal law?"
"No."
"Corporation law?"
"No. Both are too easy. What I want is to be accurately and reliably informed as to what months in the year and days in the week it is permitted to shoot certain game in the various sections of the country.—Washington Star.

Anticipated Cause for Sorrow.
Ina came in from the country on her fifth birthday to visit her cousin May. At night they were put to bed together. Sometime afterwards Ina, brooding sobs were heard from the children's bedroom.
"What is the matter, children?" asked May's mother, entering the dark room.
From under the bedclothes Ina sobbed out, "May won't give me any of her peanuts."
"But May has no peanuts," replied her aunt.
"I know that," sobbed Ina, "but she said if she did have peanuts, she wouldn't give me any."—Delinquent.

Puzzle to the Socialists.
Sociologists had been studying the baby.
They found that in the home of the rich its advent was a visitation and among the poverty stricken a calamity.
"Still," they admitted, "we recognize the necessity of having some people so circumstanced that this infant industry may not die out."
At the close of the session they were still puzzled.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Firm in His Views.
Col. Blank, a police magistrate of Toronto, has a local reputation for displaying justice in his equity mill with no special regard for the intricacies of the law. The colonel is highly respected in the community. Every man gets equal and exact justice in his court. Sometimes the lawyers appeal from his decisions, claiming they are not based on the law as it stands on the books. The defense in a case of some moment appealed once and kept on appealing until the court of last resort was reached.

The colonel came into his office one morning and was met by a legal friend. "Good morning, colonel," said the friend. "I must congratulate your lordship this morning."
"What is the provocation?"
"Haven't you seen the morning paper? Looked after all the little details in your judgment in the case of So-and-So."
"Well," the colonel replied, as he drew off his gloves, "I still believe I'm right."

So-and-so—Barker knows his own business.
Humphrey—Yes, but he doesn't mind a little thing like that.—Puck.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the December American Magazine, Ray Standard Baker begins his new series of articles on "The Spiritual Unrest," which is to be a complete report of various movements in America, to regain for the church its diminished influence and usefulness. The first article in the new series is entitled "Healing the Sick in the Churches," and it includes the story of the Emmanuel movement in Boston. The article contains a mass of new facts and ideas. Stewart Edward White begins a new series of boy life, "Mr. Dooley" writes on "A new Literary Light." This is a satire on the autobiography of John D. Rockefeller. Ida M. Tarbell writes the story of the traction war in Chicago, under the title, "How Chicago is Finding Herself." Professor Thomas of Chicago University, contributes an article on "The Mind of Woman." "The Letters of G. G." is also a new series begun in this number. David Grayson, author of "Adventures in Contentment," contributes a character sketch of an old maid. "The Interpreter's House," and "The Pilgrim's Script" contain plenty of good reading. Other notable contributors are: George Madden Martin, author of "Emmy Lou," Harry Kemp, a wonderful young Kansas poet, Octavia Roberts, Inez Haynes Gillmore, William J. Locke, and W. G. Eggleston.—341 Fifth Ave., New York.

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