

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
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
Subscription Prices:
(In Advance)
One Year \$3.00
Six Months 1.50
Three Months75
One Month25
Saturday Edition, Per Year 1.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year 2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Address all business communications and all remittances to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 5, 1907.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.

Statistics of the railroads of the country during the year 1906 are exhibited in some detail in Poor's Manual, just issued.

It is shown that immense sums have been expended in building stations, in enlarging terminal facilities, and in increasing the amount and quality of the rolling stock.

Whether or not the real value of railroad property, the "physical valuation," as it is termed, has kept pace with the increased capitalization is a question in which the public is most interested; and, unfortunately, this question the statistics do not answer.

It is on their capitalization that the railroads claim the right to earn dividends of ten per cent or some other reasonable rate of profit. And if their capitalization is the same as their real worth in the market, better still, their physical valuation, since the market price fluctuates more than do the actual values, the claim of the railroads is a reasonable and consistent one. They are clearly entitled to a fair profit on their actual valuation, but not necessarily upon their capitalization—the face value of their stocks, bonds, and securities.

Compared with 1905 their gross earnings showed an increase of \$24,442,516, or more than 11 per cent, and their net earnings from operation alone an increase of \$104,823,224, or more than 15 per cent. The average dividend rate on all railroad stock rose to 3.63 per cent, from 3.27 per cent in 1905.

On the other hand, the funded debt of the steam railroads increased \$425,845,677 and the capital stock \$864,452,131, a total of \$790,298,028, or about 5 1/2 per cent aside from an increase of \$309,317,329 in other liabilities. With this increase in capitalization however, there were less than 5,500 miles, or nearly 2 1/2 per cent, of new construction. Capitalization increased over twice as fast as miles of new track.

The problem of ascertaining real values is one of the most delicate and important known to economists, and is the most perplexing element to be ascertained when statistics giving monetary values in different places are compared.

In the case of railroad capitalization, the problem of letting the roads fix their own rates so as to afford a reasonable percentage of profit, can be solved only by finding out the ratio between capitalization and real worth.

AS TO IMPROVEMENTS.

A gentleman, the other day, made the remark in a street car that the American party bosses may be rotten but the party stands for progress, as is proved by the present condition of the streets. The improvements now going on, he said, are simply marvelous.

The leaders of the party that insults other parties by calling itself "American" depend largely on this street show for success in the coming campaign. They claim credit for every improvement now in progress, and generally season their claims with the falsehood that nothing was done here in the way of public improvement until they obtained hold of the purses of the taxpayers.

What are the facts? Most of the public improvements now in evidence were planned by a previous administration. The so-called American party leaders fought like maniacs the proposition to obtain more water for the city, and to extend the sewer-improvements so necessary to the growth of the city. Even after the citizens had by vote authorized the council to issue bonds and procure water, the little souls that now claim credit for the work, tried to delay it, by injunction, until they themselves should get control of the money, for what purpose may be imagined. What credit are they, then, entitled to?

All last year the streets were neglected, although the city's money melted away. The crossings were in a second-hand condition last winter and spring, but the deficit in the treasury grew. A great deal of work has been done by the Utah Light and Railway company this year, and by other private companies, and some, no doubt, have an impression that the city rather ought to be credited also with the improvements these concerns are making. Let the so-called American party leaders tell the citizens what public improvements have been planned and executed by their officials—improvements that were not already decided on, or actually provided for by former councils. Let them also tell in truthful figures what the work they ought to have the credit for actually costs and what the citizens will have to pay for it. That would be an interesting story. Some of their street paving is so poor in quality that in a short time it will have to be done over again, though the cost is exorbitant. And this may yet become a subject for investigation.

We are not opposed to improvements. Reference to the files of the "News" will prove the fact that we have always favored whatever measures seemed necessary for the advancement of the city, materially or spiritually. But we have been, and hope to be always, opposed to the reckless expenditure of public money for the benefit of grafters and thieves.

We are, for instance, opposed to a charge of \$5.00 a foot for street pavement that is worth only \$2.00.

As for the malicious slander that nothing was done here, in the shape of public improvements, by previous administrations, the facts tell a different story. As early as 1832 the legislative assembly of Utah asked Congress to construct a railroad and telegraph line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, via Salt Lake. The people of Utah graded and tied 400 miles of the Union and Central Pacific over a most difficult part of the route. They built 600 miles of the first trans-continental telegraph lines. They constructed, besides, hundreds of miles of local railroads and telegraph lines, without any subsidy. They established woolen and cotton factories, machine and railroad shops, steam and water mills, foundries and similar places necessary for the building up of the country. They built schools and universities. They established papers, magazines, and libraries. They fostered, as far as they could, the arts and industries. They imported labor-saving machinery, and musical instruments, in addition to those they made themselves. They built hundreds of cities and towns and redeemed thousands of acres of land. The Utah legislature, at a time when the entire Territorial tax amounted to only \$45,000, appropriated \$25,000 for school purposes, \$11,000 to the U. S. district courts, and \$2,000 to U. S. judges, but they did not take one cent for their own services preferring to donate their forty days' work and mileage to the public. That is the kind of men that laid the foundations of this State and City. Their record cannot be compared to that of the miserable egotists that are fighting for offices like dogs for bones. It is in a class entirely different.

We are firmly convinced that but for the ceaseless activity of the striver-breeders who saw an opportunity to make money out of popular prejudices, the advancement of Utah and all her cities and towns would have been retarded the natural growth here. The founders of Utah had experience in empire building, and they applied themselves to the work with great enthusiasm. It was their idea to have a state under the American flag, in which liberty, equality, and fraternity were to be practiced. Here everyone was to have freedom to worship, and equal opportunities with his fellowmen. But for the campaign of slander and vilification, this ideal would have been realized. It is the story of the wheat and the tares over again. The enemy sowed tares in the field over night. And now both are growing together until the day of harvest.

FOR SEPTEMBER.

A St. Louis weather prophet is said to have predicted phenomenally stormy weather for this month. He contends that according to the astronomic outlook, storms will sweep progressively over the country from the 4th to the 7th of September, and that seismic shocks will be felt in many places within forty-eight hours of noon of the 7th.

The second storm period will be central on the 9th, 10th and 11th, and this he calls "the annual crisis of magnetic unrest." He adds that heavy storms of rain, hail, wind and thunder will move out of the Northwest and be followed by a great change to cooler, with probable frosts.

Another storm period is to be expected between the 14th and 19th. With Jupiter, Saturn, Mercury, Vulcan, and Venus, "all central in disturbing energy," the period must necessarily be "full of perturbing causes and phenomenal possibilities," and that many volcanic and seismic convulsions are expected within forty-eight hours of sunset on the 21st. Fierce gales and an "almost early winter out of the Northwest" are also among the probabilities. But the real winter will not set in yet. There is a storm period with the 27th as its center, and after that there will be a change to warmer, with falling barometer, with a return of marked storm conditions. The forecast closes with the statement that there will be a notable increase of sun spots, and that "unless there is a compensating resultant of warring forces that we cannot now see, the meteorological record for September, taking the whole world over, will approach the phenomenal."

IN FAR OFF CATHAY.

Wu-Ting-Fang, formerly China's representative in this country, has contributed an article to the World's Chinese Student Journal, in which he tries to explain some of the conditions in China with which the outside world is more or less familiar. He claims that most of the trouble occurring in his country have arisen from riots directed against missionaries, and quotes a saying of foreigners in China to the effect that if there were no missionaries, there would be no foreign complications. This the ex-Minister diplomatically refuses to either endorse or deny, but he argues as follows:

"But let us put the shoe on the other foot and suppose Confucian missionaries were sent by the Chinese to foreign lands with the avowed purpose of gaining proselytes, and that these missionaries established themselves in New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and other cities, and that they built temples, held public meetings, and opened schools. It would not be strange if they should gather around them a crowd of men and women and children of all classes and conditions. If they were to preach the doctrine of Christianity, and announce the churches in institutions of the country, or going out of their way to ridicule the fashions of the day, and perhaps giving a learned discourse on the evil effects of opium upon the general health of American women, it is most likely that they would be pelted with stones, dirt, rotten eggs for their pains."

What would be the consequences if, instead of taking hostile demonstrations of this character philosophically, they should lose their temper, call in the aid of the police, and report the case to the government at Washington, for official interference? I verily believe that such action would render the missionaries as obnoxious to the American people as to put an end to their usefulness, and that the American government would cause a law to be enacted against them as public nuisances.

"Can it be wondered at, then, that now and then we hear of riots occurring against missionaries in China, notwithstanding the precautionary mea-

ures taken by the local authorities to protect them? It must not be understood that I wish to justify or extenuate the lawless acts committed by ignorant mobs, nor do I underestimate the noble and unselfish efforts of Christian missionaries in general, who spend the best part of their lives in China. What I desire to point out is that the preaching of the gospel of Christ in the interior of China (except with great tact and discretion) will, in the nature of things, now and then run counter to popular prejudice, and lead to some disturbance."

This is in line with the views sometimes expressed by the "News" that missionaries, especially in foreign countries, ought to be men with exceptional tact and discretion, as well as broad views and love of their fellow-men. Without these qualities no missionary can succeed.

China is at the threshold of a social revolution. The Emperor Dowager is said to be failing rapidly in health. She can no longer oppose western progress. Chinese reformers are talking about a constitution and a parliament. They are also forecasting the amalgamation of the Manchus and Chinese, and the obliteration of all caste distinctions. The Manchu imperial troops are to be disbanded, it is said, the Manchu pensions abolished, their officers are to be submerged in the regular army, and Chinese women of good birth will be allowed to marry into the imperial family, thus guaranteeing a future Manchu-Chinese emperor. Chinese women will be forbidden to bind their feet, and Manchus will take surnames like Chinamen. The report indicates that the coming of a radical change, and this should be the opportunity of proving the superiority of western ideals by the application of the principles of the gospel of the Master to the everyday life.

In this vale of tears the early riser morns most.

Mrs. Pepper claims to be of the salt of the earth.

Castro defies the United States. The deft is declined with thanks.

France is to have a free hand and a hard time in Morocco.

Post exchange is no robbery, is not accepted by the anti-canteenists.

Peace in Central America! Surely this is the peace that passeth all understanding.

Reduce the speed of automobiles and the chapter of automobile accidents will be shortened.

If Speaker Cannon really wants to quit smoking he should join a boys' betterment league.

Having had their salaries raised, the school principals now are men of principles more than ever.

Stuy Fish doesn't propose to be made an active member of the Amnias club by any mere railroad director.

If the boys who bathe in the Jordan do not wear suits they will find themselves involved in criminal suits.

Peary will not make a dash for the pole this year, but a little thing like that doesn't dash his hopes of eventually finding it.

Brazil claims to be a first-class power. She is to first-class powers what Brazilian diamonds are to South African diamonds.

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane is making a bee line for the west to investigate the car shortage. It is a long Lane that has no turning.

Statistics show that the Fourth of July accidents in 1907 numbered 1,000 less than in 1906. Does this indicate a decline in patriotism or an increase of safety and sanity?

In Denver they have invited the United States district attorney to make an investigation of the rise in coal prices. Will Salt Lake follow Denver's example?

It is said that when he leaves the White House President Roosevelt intends to become a New York editor. He has become convinced, then, that the pen is mightier than the sword.

Attorney General Bonaparte says that Mr. Rockefeller is a wise man but that he does not know everything. For example, it is a wise man that knows where his own father is.

The New York World wonders what would happen if Japan sent several swift cruisers through the Suez canal while our big fighting fleet is in the Pacific. Most probably nothing at all.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Los Angeles Times.
Some of our people think it would be well to hold Manila or Subig as a basis for naval operations in the Orient, even though we were to dispose of all the rest of the archipelago. This view is scarcely tenable. We would better hold onto the islands as a whole or get out of them entirely. With the Philippines of our hands, we have no need of a naval base in the Far East. We have no prolonged warfare in prospect. We are not an aggressive nation and would only be drawn into these far-away waters with a fleet of ships in case of an attack being made upon us there by some hostile power. With the Hawaiian Islands midway in the ocean we would have sufficient base for military operations. To hold a naval station either at Manila or elsewhere in these islands would necessitate the erection of fortifications of impregnable strength. With the rest of the islands in possession of Japan, in case of a war the difficulty of protecting our naval base would be extreme. To let it fall into the hands of the enemy would be to furnish them with coal, munitions of war and other advantages.

ORIENTALS IN CANADA.

Springfield Republican.
So far as Australia and Canada are concerned, their ideal is a homogeneous state of freemen, not a state of lords and serfs or of ruling and subject races. The Republicans recognize thoroughly with that ideal and believe it worthy not only of attainment, but worthy of striving for most earnestly. There remains, however, a question which ought not to be decided hastily or merely on the basis of a color prejudice; and that is whether such a race as the Japanese should be classed among those whose emigration cannot be satisfactorily as-

simulated. There is more doubt on this score regarding them than regarding Chinese and Hindus, according to such experience as we now possess. In any event, the immigration of orientals of whatever nationality on a great scale is out of the question, and the Japanese government undoubtedly understands this as well as any of the western powers.

THE HUMAN BRAIN.

Colliers Weekly.

Authorities differ as to the capacity of the average brain to receive the impressions of a lifetime. It is pretty well believed that there is in the brain a center of conservation distinct from the center of perception. We of course know nothing as to the nature of the relation of brain cells to precepts and conservation, but we do know that there must be a relation. The researches of Hammerberg and Thomas show that the number of cells in the brain is 2,200,000,000. All stimuli, external (through the senses) must leave some trace upon these cells, chemical, physical or dynamic. These stimuli are composed of all sorts of precepts—words and sounds heard, things and words seen, objects felt, tastes, smells, sensations perceived in our own bodies, thoughts pushing upward into consciousness. And a little reflection will show how innumerable such impressions must be in the course of a single waking day.

Every man without reading, the resident of a city must receive an invaluable number of impressions upon his brain every twenty-four hours. The reading center of the brain occupies a comparatively small area of the back of the left hemisphere and consequently must possess a very small portion of the 2,200,000,000 cells referred to above. We can only guess at the number, but a fair estimate would be about a twentieth or say, 500,000,000 which is a lifetime of sixty years would allow us about 25,000 cells a day for the perception and conservation of words and sentences read. These figures may have no scientific value, but at any rate they emphasize a very important fact, and that is that our brain capacity is limited and that we should be sparing of the cells we daily squander.

JUST FOR FUN.

It Broke.
"Freddy, you shouldn't laugh out loud in the schoolroom," exclaimed the teacher.

"I didn't mean to do it," apologized Freddy. "I was smiling when all of a sudden the smile busted."—Harper's Weekly.

A Poor Rule Then.
Elderly—Persevere, my boy, persevere! There's only one way to accomplish your purpose, and that is to stick to it.

Youngling—But suppose your purpose is to remove a sheet of flypaper that you've sat down upon accidentally?—Catholic Standard and Times.

Tip From the Local Room.
Excited Voice (through the telephone)—Hello! Is that the office of the City editor?

Man at Desk—Yes, sir.

The Voice—What's the score?

Man at Desk—Nothing to nothing so far.

Some Voice—In whose favor?—Chicago Tribune.

Not Charlie's Gun.
"Now, Charlie," said the sweet-faced little woman, "before you come into Sunday school, don't you think it would be nice to take your gun out of your mouth?"

"Yes, but it ain't mine; it's my brudder's."—Exchange.

An Indispensable Man.
The Man without a Country.
It but a sorry plan,
But only worse the Country
That only has one Man,
"New York Sun."

Twelve—The only thing Joakley knows is how to be funny.
Browne—Yes, but he doesn't know when or where.—Philadelphia Press.

Walter (in New York restaurant)—We do not serve half portions to two persons, sir.

Patron—Yes, you do; only you charge for a full one.—Laf.

He—I never talk about things that I don't understand.

She—I should think you would be afraid you might lose the use of your vocal cords.—Chicago Record-Herald.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

GEORGE D. PETER, Manager.

Friday & Saturday, Sept. 6-7

Matinee Saturday.

Henry W. Sawyer Presents the Popular Opera.

The Prince of Pilsen

Book by Frank Pixley, Music by Gustav Luder.

Prices, 50c to \$2.00; Matinee, 25c to \$1.50. Sale today.

Next Attraction: Salt Lake Opera Company in "Robin Hood."

Opheum THEATRE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.

ALL THIS WEEK !!

SEYMOUR & HILL.

World and Kingston. The Kineo. Five Musical Kyrons. Bellefonte from Prof. Wile.

Every Evening (except Sunday), 7:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00. Sunday and Monday, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00. Box seats, 50c.

Grand Theatre

A. M. COX, Manager.

TONIGHT.

Boulevard Matinee Saturday.

JOLLY DELLA PRINGLE

Presents The Comedy Drama.

THE LIGHT HOUSE ROBBERY

Starting Next Week: "NO MOTHER FOR GUIDO HEEL."

LYRIC THEATRE!

Direction Sullivan & Conditine.

Bert C. Bonaparte, Mgr. and Treas.

International Vaudeville.

LUTY BRUS—Introducing the Armies of Wonder, Idle Exports and Astounding.

TOBY GILLEN—Singer and Story.




Autumn Apparel

The New Fall Styles have created a favorable impression. New shipments are arriving daily and you will be delighted with our superb display. Many expressions of commendation have been made, by Salt Lake's leaders of fashion, regarding the beautiful styles and the reasonable prices that maintain. If you have not inspected our showing it will be well worth your while to do so. Expert fitting is a feature with us.

Z. C. M. I. WHERE YOU GET THE BEST. **Z. C. M. I.**

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.



THE CHAMBERLAIN MUSIC CO.
81 MAIN STREET.
Is showing the most practical player Piano on the market.

THE CONOVER

INNER-PLAYER

Hear the daily demonstrations.

KNABE

THE WORLD'S BEST PIANO

Beesley Music Co.
46 SO. MAIN

CLAYTON MUSIC COMP'Y

Utah's Leading Music House

109-111-113 MAIN STREET.

DON'T DISFIGURE YOURSELF

Buy a safety razor, saves time and money. The Gillette and Auto Strop are the best on the market. Easy shaving, quick shaving, 12 blades with each razor, and new blades always in stock. No more cuts.

Only \$5.00 each.

WILLES - HORNE DRUG CO.

News Building. By the Monument

Phone: Bell 374-1830. Ind. 374-1578

Can Now Fill Orders Promptly

CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.

"At the Sign of the Peacock."

Phone 2009. 56 S. Main.

GLISSMEYER & CO., Tailors

221 So. W. Temple. Bell 2610 L.

Suits made to order at reasonable, wide ranging prices. Fit or no sale.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.

MOVE THE BOWELS AND WORK OFF A BUILD UP WITH THE ORIGINAL

CODED COUGH

Sold by Z.C.M.I. Drug Dept. 112-114 Main.

CUTLER BROS. CO.

THE ORIGINAL KNIT GOODS HOUSE OF UTAH

FALL SUITS FOR MEN and BOYS

We are now showing a splendid line of clothes for men and boys at very moderate prices.

MEN'S SUITS, both ready-made and tailor-made, are guaranteed satisfactory in every detail. The very new styles and patterns are here for your inspection.

BOYS SUITS, Well made of durable fabrics in becoming styles are sold by us at lower prices than usual. We can clothe the boy for school with every thing but shoes at a big saving.

Our made-to-order suits always please.

The Burglar Man

—IS AGAIN ACTIVE—

There is no PROTECTION in locked doors, so-called burglar-proof safes, watchmen, burglar alarms or watch dogs. They are merely PRECAUTIONS. PRECAUTION is expensive, but does not afford PROTECTION. PROTECTION is afforded only by the

Burglary Insurance Policy of the UNITED STATES FIDELITY & GUARANTY CO.

The Largest Burglary Insurance Company in the world—the company that we represent.

HEBER J. GRANT & CO.

GENERAL INSURANCE,
Home Fire Building. Salt Lake City, Utah.

RED CROSS PAINLESS DENTISTS! ALVEOLAR METHOD.

RE-ENAMELING, the art way of fixing teeth! Let us show you how it is done. You will forget your dentist after you have been to us.

HALF-PRICE FOR FIFTEEN DAYS.

We want you to show your friends the kind of work we do.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR OPENING, THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

Set Teeth \$4.00	Bridge Work \$1.50
Gold Crowns, 22 K. \$3.50	Silver and Amalgam Fillings, 50c
Porcelain Crowns \$2.50	Gold Fillings 75c up
Re-Enameling \$2.00 up	Porcelain Fillings \$1.00

Twelve Years' Protective Guarantee.
Hours daily till 6 p. m., Sundays, 9 to 12. Lady attendant.
CORNER THIRD SOUTH AND MAIN, OVER "VAN DYKE'S."

FRUIT LAX

After a steadily increasing sale for two years of this purely fruit laxative, we know that it does all and more than we at first claimed for it. It absolutely cures constipation. One box will prove to you its reliability.

2c a box.

GODBE-PITTS DRUG CO.
Phone No. 140.

Thoughtful Tea Drinkers

HEWLETT'S TEAS

In red and gold cartons.