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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 1, 1909.

## WILFORD WOODRUFF.

The publication of the life of Wilford Woodruff is an important event in Church history. He was without question the most careful chronicler of current events of any man in the Church. For over fifty years he was intimately associated with the leaders of the Church, and, therefore, comprehended thoroughly the spirit of the times in which he lived. His writings are unaffected, his statements are simple, direct, and sincere. Thousands of people will be anxious to read what he said about those events in which he took an active part.

President Wilford Woodruff, kept careful and detailed records of the events of the great exodus—a story of the pioneer journey from the Missouri river to the Salt Lake valley. The return journey of the Pioneers to Winter Quarters is full of exciting incidents. His writings of that period read like a romance and give, perhaps, the best account of an epic in the history of the Church that has ever been published.

Wilford Woodruff's biography, which is just now coming from the press of the Deseret News would make a splendid companion book for every missionary in the field, and every man who has been in the missionary service will read the experiences of Wilford Woodruff with fascinating interest. The book is well written and is simple and charming in its statements. It reflects in a wonderful manner the simple and unostentatious life of the man whose wonderful career it reveals. Few realize the marvelous experiences and the remarkable career of Wilford Woodruff. We congratulate the writer, M. F. Cowley, and the Woodruff family on the publication of a book whose advent has been looked for by thousands of people who want to know more of a life that has been only meagerly known to them.

## UNDER PROHIBITION.

Kansas City, under a prohibition administration, has experienced the benefits of the new conditions. According to the statistics furnished by the Associated Prohibition Press, the records of the Board of Health shows a steady decrease in murders since the saloons were closed. In 1905, the records show 18 homicides; in 1906, the year the saloons were closed, 14 homicides; in 1907, 12 homicides; in 1908, only 8 homicides. Also the records of the Board of Health show a decrease in the number of contagious and infectious diseases since the saloons were closed. The city tax levy has been reduced more than half. In 1906, it was \$3.10 per hundred of a 20 per cent valuation. In 1907, it was \$2.90 on the same valuation. Last year the rate for all purposes was \$1.40 on a full valuation. The bank deposits have increased 37 per cent since the "joints" were closed. On March 1, 1909, the amount of money on deposit in the Kansas City, Kansas, banks was \$16,922,561.66, an increase since June, 1906, just before the saloons were closed of \$6,316,403.85. The bank deposits have grown more than 2½ millions in the past twelve months.

The population has grown from 77,919 in 1906, to 100,000 at this time. The school board has spent \$300,000 for school improvements, and city officials have had their salaries increased under prohibition.

The building operations have been phenomenal. In 1906, Kansas City, Kansas, led all the cities in the United States in its percentage of increase over 1905, of the building operations. The next year still more buildings were built. The cost of new buildings in 1906 was \$1,025,690. The cost of new buildings in 1907, was \$1,472,279. This did not include many buildings outside the city limits.

An oil refinery costing half a million dollars was established in 1907. Improvements made last year to increase capacity cost about \$150,000. Since the saloons were closed many other new industries have been established, including a structural steel plant, a cotton mill, a butter tub factory for the manufacture of fire department equipments, a boiler works, a soap factory, a bank safe factory, and a terra cotta plant. The local gas company has spent half a million dollars for improvements.

The Rock Island is building new shops in the Armourdale district. When completed, it is said these shops will cost at least \$355,000 and be the largest shops west of the Mississippi river. All of this work has been done since the saloons were closed.

Public improvements of many kinds have been undertaken. Since the saloons were closed, the city has begun to build a park and a boulevard system. Six blocks of boulevard were built in 1908, and the park board is going ahead to condemn ground for an extensive system of parks, park-ways and boulevards.

The work of building levees to protect the low-lands from overflow of the Kaw river, has just begun. It is planned to spend at least \$60,000 before June 1, 1909. The making of special improvements in this city has gone steadily on. An election has just been called to vote on half a million in bonds for the purchase and extension of the public utility system.

works system. This system has been earning \$110,000 a year, according to figures submitted to appraisers appointed by the federal court.

The argument that the closing of saloons means the industrial death of a community is not supported by the facts.

It costs to maintain saloons. Drinking shops are an expensive luxury. Salt Lake spends, undoubtedly, more than a million dollars a year in support of the liquor dens. And then we borrow money for "improvements."

## FOURTH OF JULY IN DENMARK.

In the city of Aarhus, Denmark, there is at present an industrial exposition held to commemorate the founding one thousand one hundred years ago of that city. In the old country centennials are hardly noticed. The exposition is the largest ever held in Denmark, surpassing that of Copenhagen in 1838. One feature of it is the "model town." In this model town, with its streets, stores, workshops, railway station, library, public buildings and cottages the people are taught an interesting lesson in the arrangement and beautification of minor cities.

Another feature of this fair is the celebration of the Fourth of July, by Scandinavians and Americans of Scandinavian extraction. Thousands of visitors from America have gone to Denmark in order to take part in this unique celebration of America's birthday on Danish soil. The program will include musical and oratorical features. It will open with a cantata written by Ivar Kirkegaard of Ræne, Wis., for which the music has been composed by Carl Busch of Kansas City.

Mayor Drechsel of Aarhus, who is president of the exposition, will welcome the visitors. Addresses will then be made by Dr. Max Henius, Ivar Kirkegaard, Count Carl von Moltke, Danish minister to the United States; Dr. Francis Maurice Egan, minister of the United States to Denmark; Carl Antonsen of Chicago, Carl Hansen of Tyler, Minn., and Rev. Adam Dan of Chicago. Dr. George Brandes, the eminent Danish author, will read a paper on "The Call of the Home," after which the audience will join in singing the Danish national hymn. In the evening a concert will be given in the Aarhus theater, in which famous singers from the Royal opera will take part; and the day's festivities will close with a public banquet on the exposition grounds.

Utah will be represented by President Anthon H. Lund and a number of others who are in Denmark now on a brief visit.

Aarhus is a city of great historical interest. It is situated on a bay of the Kattegat and ranks among the oldest towns in Denmark, being credited with having had the first Christian church in the kingdom. In the tenth century it was a church diocese, and the year 1201 saw work begun on its old cathedral. Moreover, from medieval days, Aarhus has been a seaport of great importance, and today it ranks second only to Copenhagen as a commercial center.

It is fifty-two years, next month, since the Aarhus conference of the Church of Latter-day Saints was established by Hector C. Haigh, president of the mission. Many prominent Church members first heard the message there and accepted it. Lars Chr. Geertsen was the first president of the conference.

## TALKING OF TEA.

Tea has been a significant article in the history of our country. Every school-boy can recall the incident referred to by Will Carleton:

"How the Boston folks one night took tea;

Their grounds for sleeping it in the sea."

Apart from liquors and tobacco, there is no other article more suitable than tea for such taxation as would tend to discourage its use; yet we profess our doubts as to the wisdom of the proposed policy of encouraging its production in the Southern States by the imposition of additional taxes upon it. For we fear that the poor as well as the rich will continue to use the article despite its advanced price. Besides, the tariff encouragement of tea-growing in the South may be an unprofitable national venture.

It has long been known that the climate and the soil of certain Southern States are suitable for the production of tea; but the first definite proposal to double the cost of the luxury of tea drinking on that account has now been made, and the proposition appears to be in entirely good faith.

On Monday, in the course of an earnest speech in favor of a tariff on tea to protect the South Carolina tea industry, Senator Tillman declared that there was in his proposition for a duty of ten cents a pound on this product \$9,000,000 for revenue and \$1,200 for protection.

Addressing himself to Mr. Aldrich, as the embodiment of the Senate, Mr. Tillman was interrupted by the Rhode Island senator, who suggested there were some things that cease to be jokes.

The chief joke in the Senator's proposition, however, lies just here: He proposes to add 50 per cent to the cost of tea to those who use the article in this country, giving as a reason for this doubling the price the fact that tea can be grown here with success.

In the course of the comments on the proposition, Senator Smith of Michigan said he had been greatly surprised to find that South Carolina is raising fifteen times more tea than did the island of Ceylon in 1875. This discovery had, he said, caused him to be very friendly toward any suggestion looking to the protection of that industry.

Senator Heyburn added that he had used South Carolina tea for six or seven years, preferring it for its superior flavor. He agreed with Senator Tillman that the area over which tea could be raised was from South Carolina to the Mississippi river, wherever the rainfall was sufficient.

Now, since we have large sections of country so fertile and enjoying so abundant a rainfall that this delicate plant will grow there, the statesman just quoted argues that the people in this country ought to pay more for tea than

they would pay if the country were not well adapted to its production.

If the theory is true as a general proposition, then the richer a country is in natural resources, and the better its soil, climate, and other facilities happen to be for the production of the commodities which its people use, then the less of these things should the people be permitted to consume.

Suppose that the wholesale cost of imported tea is now twenty cents per package, then each of these parcels of it will represent two days of Chinese labor at ten cents per day. Since, however, Southern common labor costs at least fifty cents per day, it is clear that the South cannot compete with China in raising tea, unless Congress shall make the article dear enough to enable the Southern planters to produce it without loss. If, therefore, the price of tea shall be doubled by the tariff law, the production can go on, and the consumers instead of the producers of tea will bear the loss of producing it with Southern instead of with Chinese labor.

Since, however, China takes our wheat, beef, and cotton, in exchange for her tea, the growing of tea on a large scale here would compel China to raise more or less of the products which she now buys from this country. The introduction of the tea industry on a large scale might therefore mean that while America deprives China of certain work in tea growing for which Chinese labor receives ten cents per day, China substitutes for tea growing the raising of products which yield to our labor and probably to theirs also five times as much remuneration as the industry of tea growing now yields in China. It appears to us that any such exchange of industry would be a great gain to China, and a great loss to America.

At present, high priced American products are exchanged for low-priced Chinese tea—an arrangement that ought to be perfectly satisfactory to this country. One day's work here purchases the result of five days' work there. Why seek to interfere with this exchange of products?

Tea is not an article essential to the national welfare. It would be also a hygienic mistake to foster the production of tea by taxation, unless the object and result should be to discourage its consumption by increasing its price.

Since the day when Bastiat gave his demonstrations that it would not pay a country with highly-paid labor to drive out of any given piece of work a country with poorly paid labor, no one has ever attempted to show that it would pay America to deprive the Chinese of their ten-cent-per-day industry of tea-growing. That such a policy might injure the trade of the nation is evident; that it would greatly benefit any section is doubtful.

The formal decision of the Senate rejecting the proposed tax on tea, is not at all surprising.

College-bred is half a loaf.

The Wrights feel that all will yet be right.

Better a sane Fourth than a maimed hand.

British suffragettes never, never will be slaves.

The sun sets the best example known.

The very best machinist has his vices.

Should a fisherman's "net" earnings be taxed?

There are few desertions from the ranks of the poor.

No riders will be allowed on the tariff bill, not even rough riders.

If Senator Aldrich is not a philosopher he is at least a Stoic.

Colonel Roosevelt drops a few lions and then he breaks a few lines.

What would be the fate of the Payne-Aldrich bill under the referendum?

The favorite song of the "progressives" is, "Cummins through the rye."

In the fruit market the San Jose scale isn't in it with the scale of prices.

There are those who much prefer a political plum to the finest strawberries.

The treasury deficit has expanded in the same proportion that the country's business has.

The end of the fiasco year shows Uncle Sam to be short something over ninety million dollars.

Why not tax the net income of corporations? It is notorious that corporations have no souls.

Preliminary work on the Panama canal locks has begun. It will now go steadily forward to the lock-step.

Emperor William says that the next great war will be economic. It is that fact that gives England the megrims.

"The automobile is revolutionizing many things in this world," says the Washington Herald. Especially its wheels.

Admiral Lord Beresford is the Hobson of the British navy; or Captain Hobson is the Beresford of the American navy. "You pays your money and takes your choice."

The following useful hints are borrowed from the Troy Press: "Eat less meat, walk slowly, don't wear black, take it easy, wear light clothing, avoid risks, don't worry, don't forget to bathe often, don't lose your temper and, especially, don't omit reading your favorite evening paper, as usual. If you do, you may lose a lot of points on keeping cool."

"I have been in the juvenile court nearly ten years, and in that time I have had to deal with thousands and thousands of boys who have disgraced themselves and their parents, and who have brought shame and misery into

their lives; and I do not know of any one habit that is more responsible for the troubles of these boys than the vile cigarette habit," says Judge Lindsey of Denver. Is not the cigarette habit the culmination of a host of bad habits in boys? It is hard to single out any one habit and say, here is the cause of the boy's waywardness.

## CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The sooner the churches taboo the girl missionary in the Chinese convert work the better it will be for all concerned. It is one of the real aspects of the yellow peril.—Baltimore American.

It would seem to be in order for philanthropic citizens to establish a society for the rescue and salvation of workers for the rescue and salvation of Chinese "converts" to Christianity.—New York Sun.

The lesson to American girls is, first, don't love two Chinamen at the same time; second, don't love any Chinaman any time; third, don't come in contact with Chinamen in any way when it is possible to avoid it.—Kansas City Journal.

The solution of the problem is simple. Let the element of the attraction of American women for oriental tongs be taken out of the Chinese Sunday schools; let its work stand or fall on the interest evoked by the truth as taught by men to men. The spectacles offered in Brooklyn in 1903 of numbers of American women calling at the Gates Avenue police station with roses, pins, cigarettes, etc., for Chinese jam-pot men arrested because of stories told by young girls would then be impossible of reproduction, there or elsewhere.—St. Louis Republic.

The people of this city are today asking a question which the churches concerned in mission work among the excluded Cantonese of New York would do well to answer: Why is it that young girls are considered essential to the Christianizing of these shift-washing heathens? Are there no men or women available? If the answer is that young women are most effective in arousing the interest of the Chinaman in the gospel of Christ, we can only reply that interest depending on sex is a weak and unworthy and physical charm of the teacher would better be allowed to lie dormant.

## JUST FOR FUN

"Why is Dustin Stax so feverishly engaged in amassing wealth?"

"Probably as a matter of conscience," answered Miss Cayenne, "he wants to lay by a liberal competency, so that he can have leisure to repent!"—Washington Star.

Percy—Been attending a moral reform convention, have you? What were the exercises?"

Clarence—About equally divided between gold and tennis.—Chicago Tribune.

"They say they found that new singer in a humble position. By the way, they say, too, she has a fine range. Can she manage it?"

"She ought to; she used to be a cook!"—Baltimore American.

"What's the purpose of the gathering?"

"Why, there is a movement on foot to give Colonel Vane a medal."

"What sort of a medal?"

"The sort that should be given to the King of Hot Air!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Do you know, sir," said the party in the clerical garb, "that this world will be a miserable place until all intoxicating beverages are done away with?"

"I sure do," replied the man with the crimson beard, "and I'm holding my end of the good work up by doing away with a liberal portion of it every day!"—Chicago News.

"Yes, sah," the Florida colonel said, "sometimes we have a Republican candidate in each district. Why, only last year, Bill Trux was a candidate for Congress. No, he didn't attract many votes. The fact is, sah, that he only polled two. And now, sah, they are shortening his term, him for repeatin'!"—Indianapolis News.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Fiction and serious articles are pretty evenly balanced in the July Century, with the second of the anonymous "Thirteen at Table" series to pique curiosity—anonymous in the sense that the reader may judge whether each story is written by Margaret Deland or Dr. Weir Mitchell, or Owen Wister. This second tale—called "The Valtling Hand"—is based upon a gruesome extract taken from a singular will, actually drawn in Maine in 1847. How the prophecy of the will is fulfilled makes a startling story. The July place in the magazine is given to a complete novelette by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, a tale of strange doings in Paris during the Third Empire entitled "The Society of the Guillotine." There are other short stories, abounding in him, by Lucy Pratt and Charles D. Stewart. A paper on "Imitation Among Animals," by Prof. Robert M. Leckes, Assistant Professor of Comparative Psychology, Harvard University, has both popular and scientific timeliness. The important discoveries within the Antarctic circle, made by Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton, are described with comment by Gen. A. W. Greely, who commanded the Arctic expedition of 1881-4. There is further presentation of "The Emmanuel Movement" in a reply by the Rev. Dr. Elwood Worcester to those who have criticized it; and the tri-centenary of Calvin's birth makes timely two articles, a presentation of "The Human Side of Calvin," by Maria Horner Lansdale, and a discussion of "Calvin as a Theologian" by the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, president of Union Theological Seminary—53 East 17th St., New York.

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## Crisp, Fresh Undermuslin One-fourth Off

Our regular stock of spotlessly white Muslin Underwear—Corset Covers, Night Gowns, Muslin Drawers, Short Skirts, Long Skirts, Chemise. Absolutely new goods—no job lot—no soiled or shelf worn articles. A great variety to select from—today, tomorrow and Saturday.... One-fourth Off

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Our entire line of Ladies' Linen and Lace Combination Suits, in white, pink, blue, tan, lavender. Two piece and three-piece effects. Prices range from \$16.50 to \$50.00. Today, tomorrow and Saturday..... Half Price

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"Kaiser" make Silk Gloves, 2-clasp length, double finger tips, all colors and sizes.  
60c values, sale price ..... 50c  
\$1.00 values, sale price ..... 75c  
\$1.25 values, sale price ..... \$1.00  
16-Burton length Silk Gloves:  
\$1.25 values, sale price ..... \$1.00  
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\$2.00 values, sale price ..... \$1.50

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Women's fine Shamrock Sheer Linen H. S. Initial Handkerchiefs, with hand embroidered letter. Regular 25c values, sale price ..... 16½c

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Corset Cover and 18-inch Flouncing Embroideries, good 40c values, sale ..... 25c  
Corset Cover and 18-inch Flouncing Embroideries, 50c values, sale ..... 35c  
Corset Cover and 18-inch Flouncing Embroideries, good 75c values, sale ..... 50c  
A lot of fine Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries, in lengths from 4 to 6½ yards..... Half Regular Price  
All other Embroideries in this July sale at—

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