4

DESERET EVENING NEWS TUESDAY JULY 9 1907

DESERFT EVENING NEWS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sunday Excepted.)

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah

Herace G. Whitney - Business Manger

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES. (In Advance:)

Correspondence and other reading mat-t for publication should be addressed to ter for publica Address all business communications and all remittances:

THE DESERET NEWS. Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

SALT LAKE CITY. - JULY 9, 1997.

a THOSE FIGURES AGAIN.

A shorrt time ago the City Council was asked for an appropriation for the crematory, amounting to about \$10,000. The majority of the finance committee recommended that the appropriation be made, but a minority report was also presented, in which the Council was warned against extravagance in expenditures, for the simple reason that the revenue of the City is not sufficient to meet the current expenses. Mr. Fernstrom declared that the contingent fund would be overdrawn at least \$225,000 by Oct. 1. At the end of the year there would be a large deficit for the next administration to face.

This statement was made in the Council meeting on the 2nd of July. The defender of maladministration had no other reply to this than abuse. Mr. Fernstrom, it said, is a "Mormon," as if that had anything to do with the finances of the City. We asked the Organ for the correct figures, if Mr. Fernstrom had not given them. But in vain. Abuse was the only thing offered.

Then we presented a financial statement which set forth very clearly the condition of the contingent fund, the only fund from which the current expenses of the City can be met. Five mills is the legal limit. No matter how many other funds may have been created for special purposes, only five mills can be used for the contingent ex-When the five mills taxes, penses. licenses, fines, etc., are all counted, there remains of the year's revenue for current expenses only \$164,000, and, consequently, at the rate of extravagance now in vogue, there will, at the end of the year, be an enormous deficit in the contingent fund. That was the showing made, and nothing the defender of graft has said hitherto has given any hope of a more encouraging financial condition.

We are told that the tax levy last year was eleven mills and not five, and that, consequently, the total revenue of the City is much larger than stated in "News" article. But how does that better the condition? The total taxation for all purposes might have been thirty mills, or fifty. But, no matter what it was last year, or may be this year, only five mills can be used legally for the contingent fund, and if the organ advises its tools in the Council to appropriate any money in the special funds for the running expenses, it simply advises them to commit a felony. That is all.

But the dishonest effort to deceive the

is not so much about Japanese rights San Francisco as about our own rights to trade in Asia. The "open door" in the far east is the real question at issue. If the ships are sent to the Pacific it is for the purpose of emphasizing the policy to which both this country and Japan are committed, that there shall be no monopoly of trade in Asia,

CHILDREN'S SUMMER SCHOOLS,

A dispatch from New York City announces the opening of summer schools for children. The statement is made that in some cases, school yards will be turned into truck gardens and every child who wishes will be assigned to a plot which the child will cultivate under instruction, harvest the crop and take home the product of their toil.

This scheme the board of education has planned for the little poor, who are compelled to stay in the city during the summer

For those children who do not like gardening the board will open schools of manual training and art.

Why should we not do this in Utah The most opportune time for the study of nature, for practice in agriculture, and for training in crafts and trades, is the summer season.

The long vacation is for most children injurious. Excessive play or overwork is often a result of the summer vacation. And the period of supposed mental rest is more usually a period of dissipation of vital energy and overexertion

Our idea is that summer schools in the forenoon should be established in most of our school districts and that the mechanic and domestic arts, nature study and agriculture, should be the only courses given. The instruction in these branches should, however, be truly practical; that is, it should be practice guided by knowledge, and not merely a training of the hand without a training of the head also. The child should be taught, not only to do, but also to understand what he does. His work should be scientific, progressive, and educational in character, and not the plain drudgery of mere hand labor. We think that such summer courses would reduce the amount of school work to be accomplished during the nine months of the regular school year; would keep the child's faculties bright and his knowledge fresh for the regular opening of school in the fall; would teach him much of out-door life and la bor that would be beneficial to his health, his habits, and his attitude toward work; and would introduce into the curriculum of the usual school perlod, a strong tendency towards the practical daily affairs of life that it is now the aim of educators to establish in school courses.

The plan would make necessary the employment of a specialist in agriculture or other nature work, in manual training, and in domestic arts. But we think the money paid out for such purposes would be one of the best investments the state could make for the efficiency of its future citizens,

FOR ARID FARMING.

President John A. Widtsoe of the Agricultural College, in a communication tells us that, owing to the interest shown in the development of arid farming, the authorities of the College have decided to give a public demonstration of the work done and the results obtained on some of the Experimental farms.

For this purpose excursions will be arranged for the benefit of those interested, to the Tooele County farm on Friday, July 12th, to the Juab County farm on Monday, July 15th, and to the

has been made. But the results obtained

have already more than doubled the

value of vast stretches of land once

considered useless. The work is pro-

HOW IT WORKS.

of the New Zealand compulsory ar-

bitration law and particularly the part

or be sentenced to prison at hard labor

Who will say that this law is not

explained,

time to time.

caused by strikes? If employes and employers were the only ones concerned in strikes, it would be unnecessary, perhaps, and therefore useless to enact compulsory arbitration laws, but, as the general public is interested in the maintenance of concord and good feelings between the various classes, of which a community consists, the law

that does not protect the public is clearly defective. The New Zealand laporers are not prohibited from quitting work whenever they want to do so, but they cannot legally quit work for the purpose of compelling the employers to advance wages. If an increase is wanted, that must be gained through arhitration.

These day's fisherman's luck is to be caught without a license

There are Ananias, Munchausen and Orchard. Take your choice.

"An honest gambler" is convicted for his honesty of course and not for anything else.

If the Englishmen cannot understand Mark Twain's jokes what will the Scotchmen do?

At the Savage club Mark Twain wore his famous white flannel sult. How much better that than a flannel mouth

No one can complain that there has not been absolute publicity regarding the plan to send the Atlantic fleet around the Horn.

Schmitz's sentence was five years in San Quentin, and his punishment a long lecture by Judge Dunne on his crime, his disgrace, and his hypocrisy.

Schmitz's fourth term, his candidacy for which was recently announced, will be in San Quentin instead of San Francisco, and will be for five years.

An investigation is to be conducted into the alleged raise in telegraph rates. The raise is no doubt due to a shortage of cars and money going west to move the crops.

Guatemala is going to expend the enormous sum of five hundred thousand dollars (gold!) in the purchase of a navy. And will these war-galleys consist of biremes or triremes or of a still greater number of banks of oars?

Mr. Rockefeller having utterly failed to give Judge Landis any information about Standard Oil company affairs, the court might get what it wants if it would but subpoena Miss Ida M. Tarbell.

That there is much feeling between the United States and Japan at present can hardly be denied, and it is the result largely of the work of the jingo press of both countries which has been as talebearer whose words are wounds.

Rev. Michael G. Esper of St. Joseph. Mich., denounced from the pulpit the "Teddy bear" craze, claiming that the toy beast in the hands of little girls was destroying all the instincts of motherhood and was a powerful factor in the race suicide danger. Not at all. The "Teddy bears" will but be the forebears of yet unborn generations.

"The danger of today is that in the zeal for reform, demagogues, Socialists and enemies of soclety may be given an opportunity to carry legislation to such an extreme as permanently to hamper the business growth of the country," says Secretary Taft. It is a timely warning, well worth heeding. Reform is a good thing, and the coun-



Blackberry

lieves diarrhoea, cramps, cholera morbus and sum-

25c a bottle

DRUG CO., News Building. By the Monument

The Hottest Day ever known in the

GODBE-PITTS DRUG CO.





Sold by Z.C.M.L.Drug Dept.,112-4 Main.

BRING

THIS AD. WITH YOU.



ate the government machinery, when in fact, the only fund from which the City can draw for that purpose is so depleted as to be practically exhausted, tells its own tale. If there were no rotten condition to hide, there would be no necessity for falsifying by making it appear that the City has eleven mills to spend when the law allows only five.

MOVEMENT OF SHIPS.

The rumors concerning the transfer of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific have been strangely contradictory. On the fifth of this month Washington dispatches stated positively that Admiral Evans had been ordered to start on the long voyage around the Horn with 16 battleships and a number of colliers. The armored cruisers Washington and Tennessee, which are now in French waters, are under orders immediately, it was stated, to refit and proceed to the Pacific coast to form part of an armored cruiser squadron be assembled there. When Admiral Evans arrives off the coast, his fleet will be increased by the addition of the baitleship Nebraska. The battleships Wisconsin and Oregon, now a Bremerton Navy-Yard, Puget Sound, will probably have completed their extensive repairs by next March, so that they too may be added to the fleet. which will then comprise 19 battleships, besides the armored and protected cruisers of the Pacific fleet. That is a formidable force.

Two days previous to the appear ance of this dispatch it was stated. on the alleged authority of the President and the Navy Department that the rumor of a transfer of the squadron, arose through renewal of a discussion of an idea which the naval authorities have had in mind for many years, that the proper distribution of the fleet should contemplate a battleship squadron in the Atlantic and another battleship squadron in the Pacific. That is the theoretical distribution, and the theory was accepted long before there was even a murmur of trouble between the United difficulty, and the officials of the slaugh-States and Japan. As the battleship fleet has grown, the idea has gained They explained that they were not restrongth, it is said, but, it is added, there are not nearly enough armorclads in the naval service to carry out | latter responded that they had no funds the contemplated plan.

The Navy Department, naturally, is | ister of labor then called upon the suanxious not to confirm any rumor concerning the movement of fleets that | nizance of the case, and the court de might be construed, in Japan, as a cided that the strikers were violators menace to that country. But it is, no of the law and disturbers of the peace, doubt, true that steps will be taken and that they must either pay the fines immediately to render the naval strength of this country in the Pacific for three months. The fines were quicksomewhat adequate to the interests by paid, and the men returned to work. that have sprung up on the shores of that great ocean. And the question just, or that it does not protect the

tax-payers into believing that the City Iron County farm on Wednesday, July try needs much of it, but it must be has plenty of funds with which to oper- 17th. The demonstration in each case guided by reason if good and not injury 17th. The demonstration in each case is to result from it. will begin at 10:30 a. m.

We understand that specialists from the College and Experiment Station will be present to explain each experi-Cleveland Plain Dealer. ment and give the results obtained. The different varieties of grains, grasses and trees being tested will be shown and their comparative merits as far as determined pointed out. The varying

Cleveland Plain Dealer. In a little town in New Jersey the congregation of a certain church have been bothered by the existence of a mortgage on the church property. Having tried various commonplace ways of reducing the debt they finally hit upon a novel scheme. Every wo-man in the congregation wrote a let-ter to each of the boys who were schoolmates in days gone by, and the men members wrote to their school-girl sweethearts. It is understood, however, that most of the letters were written by the women members. Be that as it may, the scheme worked beautifully. The gentle hint for finan-cial assistance bore golden fruit. The contributions came in so fast that the debt was very soon canceled and there was enough left over to cover the struc-ture with two coats of much needed paint. results of different rates of seeding, different depths of planting and methods of handling the soil will be carefully The opportunities afforded to those interested in dry farming, to receive practical information should not be neglected. So-called dry, or arid, farming is yet destined to work wonders in regions where the yearly precipitation is scanty. Only a beginning to the solution of the great problem

REWARDING LORD CROMER.

Montreal Gazette.

gressing rapidly, and no intelligent ag-It is expected that the British par-liament will be asked to make a grant of £50,000 to Lord Cromer, who did so much to put Egypt in the way of prog-ress. Nations are not always ungrate-ful. Even in these days of many mil-lionaires a man with £50,000 has some claims to substance. riculturist can afford not to keep in touch with the discoveries made from claims to substance. There has been some criticism lately

ORCHARD AND PSYCHOLOGY

Boston Transcript.

Boston Transcript. Prof. Munsterberg's appearance at the trial of Haywood in Boise City is enterprising and intrepid psychologist. He could hardly afford to neglect so brilliant an opportunity for putting into practice some of the latest dis-coveries and Inventions of his depart-ment of applied science for the resis-tering of emotions—the processes of the mind, that is to say—that accom-pany, or, rather, are produced by, the stress of great excitement. Prof. Munsterberg believes that in the an-and especially in court, the discov-cries of nsychology can be made great use of. In a recent magazine article the professor declared that psychology now affords a means of testing even the power of observa-tion of witnesses, to begin with. To stabilish Actience is to contribute ma-rotabilish of a given witness. The professor fluistrates by many com-professor the state facts accurately, and he looks actually for wat to the stores the facts of estimating the credibility of a given witness. The professor the state facts accurately, and he looks actually for wat to the stores the facilibility of the human senses and the human mind in the effort to state facts accurately, and he looks actually forward to the stores to factor of justice of sci-sting to the store of justice of sci-bility of the stores. that prohibits laborers from striking. How it works is intersetingly explained by a lawyer from that country, who is quoted by the Springfield Republican. According to this account, among other labor unid is in New Zealand is that of the slaughter-men in the meat-packing industry. The ranks of this class of workers were considerably increased a while ago by the coming of a group of Australians, who were attracted by the prospect of employment in an active industry. They had not been at work long when they made up their minds that the wages were not satisfactory. As their dentands for an increase were not complied with, they soon struck in violation of the local law. The arbitration court was promptly called to the scene of the ter-men's union were taken to task. sponsible for the strike. The court fined the Australians \$25 each, but the and could not pay the fines. The minpreme court of the country to take cogity of witnesses.

JUST FOR FUN. Education.

10

The Mrs.-Bridget, you did not dust he parlor this morning. Bridget-Sure, and Oi did, mum. The Mrs. (angrily)-But you couldn't