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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 29, 1909.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The 80th Semi-annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday, October 3, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

When the conference adjourns on Monday afternoon, it will be until Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A general priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle on Monday evening, October 4, commencing at 7 o'clock.

A special priesthood meeting will be held in the Assembly Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 5, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,

JOHN R. WINDER,

ANTHONY H. LUND,

First Presidency.

DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will convene at the Tabernacle, Sunday evening, Oct. 3, at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The October Semi-annual Conference of the Relief Society will be held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall in this city, commencing Thursday, October 7, 1909, promptly at 10 a. m. and at 2 p. m. All officers and members of the Society are cordially invited, also the presiding authorities of the Church, Bishops and other brethren interested in Society work; and the General Board of the Y. L. M. I. A. and of the Primary Associations. It is desirable there should be a large representation present, as the conference will be one of unusual interest.

An officers' meeting will be held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall in this city on Tuesday, October 5, at 2 p. m., and it is hoped all officers of the Society will attend this important meeting.

RATHSHERA W. SMITH,
General President,
IDA S. DUSENBERRY,
Counselor.

DON'T BE DONE GOOD.

There is only one notable feature of the so-called "American" platform, and that is the closing sentence. In the nine words composing it the entire platform is summed up. The aim and purpose of the founders of the party are fully stated in those few monosyllables: "Come with us and we will do you good."

It is recorded that when Balaban went to the land of Moab to curse Israel, he was restrained by a higher power and his curses were turned into blessings, against his own inclinations, and it may well be believed that the author of that platform was impelled by some invisible force to put in that closing sentence: "Come with us and we will do you good."

A majority of the voters have come with the so-called "American" party leaders, and as a result the taxpayers have been "done," and that "good." They were "done" in the matter of the expenditure of the one million dollars borrowed when Mr. Morris was mayor, in as much as the money was spent without regard to economy. They were "done" in the matter of the \$600,000 bond issue. They have been "done" in the matter of street paving and other improvements. They have been "done" to the extent that Salt Lake has required the reputation of being the most expensive city to live in in the country, and as a consequence travelers do not spend any more money here, in the stores, than absolutely necessary. What is the next game of the "American" party leaders? What is the ominous portent of these words: "Come with us and we will do you good?"

The remainder of the platform is all hot air. The American party tools have done very little to build up the city. They have spent the money borrowed by the Morris administration, and can have no credit for that. They have levied exorbitant extra taxes for street paving, and are entitled to all the credit for bad work at high prices. As for building operations, we know of none that was undertaken as a result of "American" influence. The railroad depot, the improvements on the street railroad system, the magnificent skyscrapers of Mr. Newhouse—all these were undertaken without the slightest regard for the so-called American party agitation. What large buildings has the American party to its credit? Ex-Senator Kearns did not announce his intention of building until his party had been defeated in the county election. Does that prove his confidence in its principles as a foundation upon which to build? And he knows the party.

The "American" party agitators, by their vilification of prominent citizens, by their slanderous publications concerning Utah, by the strife, the bitter feelings, the heart burnings they have

caused have kept Utah and Salt Lake back to an extent few realize. What-ever progress has been made is entirely due to the defenders of Utah and her people. The victory of Senator Smoot in the Senate was one of the factors in the progress of our city, and that was won after a hard conflict with the "American" party leaders who now brag about what they have done for the city.

We hope the "American" party will be shown under in the next election. When that happy event takes place and harmony prevails here, as in other American cities, then there will be an era of progress and advancement such as can never come with strife-brooders and bigots at the head of affairs.

DANGEROUS POISON.

A little child was fatally poisoned a day or two ago at Logan through drinking fly poison, made from the common fly paper. As accidents occur nearly every season through this dangerous poison, its use should be discontinued entirely, and other harmless materials substituted. The London Lancet recently suggested a diluted solution of formaldehyde as a most efficient exterminator of the fly pest. A spoonful in a saucer of water is sure death to the pestiferous insects and there is no danger in having it about the house. The writer has tested it repeatedly and finds it more effective than the fly paper poison. The only objection is the odor of the formaldehyde, which is offensive to some.

MR. TAFT AND THE TARIFF.

Opinions of President Taft's reference to the new tariff law are as varying as the difference between the interests of sections or the various political theories held by those who express themselves on this phase of the presidential speaking.

From a purely partisan standpoint the Omaha Bee voices the sentiments of the "regulars" in this way:

"Mr. Taft has come into the West as he said he would, without subterfuge or evasion. In plain terms and with honest mind he has told his thoughts on the tariff and laid down his future policies. There is not a doubt that his constructive, definite, moderate views, contrasted with the demoralizing, vindictive, upsetting purpose of the opposing Democratic organization, embody the preference of the average American voter. By pursuing this course Mr. Taft will have persuaded and conquered Republican opinion in the West."

For the "insurgents" the St. Paul Pioneer Press says this:

"Mr. Taft is a strict party man under all circumstances. When his party will not follow his lead and will not do what he wants it to do, he accepts his party's action, surrendering, temporarily at least, his convictions on party plans, policies and action. 'We trust, however, that the President will sense enough of the present current of opinion, particularly throughout the West and Northwest, to become convinced that the people are dissatisfied, restless and discontented with the action of the special session of Congress on the tariff law.'

It is interesting, too, to observe that most of the foreign newspapers express extreme impatience at the final results of the recent tariff legislation. The German press quite generally censures President Taft for signing, instead of vetoing, the tariff bill.

One says that the revision 'promised to be . . . in the interest of the consumer' has 'resulted in a measure most decidedly in the interest of the producer.' The lowering of the duties is characterized by the Frankfurter Zeitung as an 'unmitigated and unblushing humbug.'

The leading Socialist paper of Berlin finds especial fault with the President's conclusion that an income tax is beyond the present powers of Congress to enact; and predicts a tariff war between this country and Europe.

France, too, seems to be hit hard by the new tariff law, judging from the flutter over there in the circles of journalism. One of the most eminent of the French students of economics shows that:

"Exports of France to the United States amounting in value to \$7,000,000 with a duty on them of more than \$2,500,000, nearly 40 per cent, now have this duty augmented to \$4,000,000, or nearly 60 per cent. The duty on wine alone has been increased from 30 to 60 per cent and in some cases doubled."

This economist, however, does not urge a tariff war but the adoption of a policy of conciliation. France, he says, should abandon her policy of commercial exclusiveness, and adopt measures leading to freer and longer-lived commercial treaties with other nations.

At Minneapolis the President stated before the financiers and merchants from Japan that he is "not one who believes that it is worse to keep back the progress of your neighbors in order that your own may be made greater." Such sentiment should convince the French that there was no intention of injuring France by the passage of the tariff law.

The President's own view of the tariff will no doubt be adopted, in the main, by the party that elected him. At Winona, Minn., he spoke as follows:

"I did not agree nor did the Republican party agree, that we would reduce rates to such a point as to reduce prices by the introduction of foreign competition. That is what the free-traders desire. But that is not what the Republican platform promised; and it is not what the Republican party wished to bring about. To repeat again with what I opened this speech—the proposition of the Republican party was to reduce rates so as to maintain a difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of the production here, insuring a reasonable profit to the manufacturer on all articles produced in this country, and the proposition to reduce rates and prevent their being excessive was to avoid the opportunity for monopolies and the suppression of competition so that excessive rates could be taken advantage of to force prices up."

In the same address the President explained that the wool schedule, "is too high" and that "it ought to have been reduced," but that a combination of the wool growers and wool manufacturers "was sufficiently strong to defeat any attempt to change the woolen tariff, and that had it been attempted it would have broken the bill reported from either committee."

A notable remark on the most talked of economic problem of today was the

following, also from the Winona, address:

"The high cost of living, of which 50 per cent is consumed in food, 25 per cent in clothing and 25 per cent in rent and fuel, has not been reduced by the tariff, because the tariff has remained the same while the increases have gone on. It is due to the change of conditions the world over. Living has increased everywhere in cost—in countries where there is free trade and in countries where there is protection—and that increase has been chiefly seen in the cost of food products."

The subject is now so complex that the remarkable diversity of opinion in regard to it is quite natural.

The President's heart is true to Pinchot.

Ten millions for irrigation; not one cent for graft.

How Whitney's story must harry Commander Peary.

The Tammany tiger was never known to take tooth or claw.

Commander Peary acts very much like a drowning man.

All is fair in love and war, but not in Polar exploration.

Mr. Bryan's voice doesn't seem to carry so far as it used to.

In this day to be an Eskimo is greater than to be an explorer.

The girls as well as Mr. Taft are in favor of more efficient courts.

To Mr. Lippman and Mr. Thompson we extend our sympathy, not our votes.

Taking the census is the great national game of questions and answers.

"My instruments are not lost," says Dr. Cook. But they haven't gone before.

If public speakers would commute their sentences they would confer a public benefit.

President Taft may be a teetotaler, but at the Leonard mine at Butte he took a very long drop.

There is very little demand among the national banks for \$5 notes. Compromised Murray should try the people.

The chief characteristic of the present administration is the determination to administer the laws as it finds them.

The government is also reclaiming some coal lands that the great coal combine obtained through false entries.

A little cross fertilization in politics would be as beneficial as cross fertilization in the vegetable world. Try it with the Citizens' party.

Anna Held warns young women against the stage, because she says theatrical life is full of lures and pitfalls. They are the great attraction.

Mr. Eugene V. Debs says: "It remains for the American people to say whether I shall ever be President." And the American people say, "Nay, nay, Pauline."

When President, Colonel Roosevelt took a submarine trip. At Butte President Taft took a subterranean trip twelve hundred feet under ground. Honors are even.

According to the Nashville American, Champ Clark says that it takes more brains to be a congressman than a President. This is important if true, and the people should know it.

"Why should it be considered worthy of special remark that a President of the United States appoints high-class men as census supervisors?" asks the Chicago Tribune. Because it is a new departure.

"Here in the days before the city campaign is fairly opened, is a good time for men of Salt Lake to ask themselves the question: In what party can I do most service to the city?" says the Herald-Republican. Most service can be done the city in the Citizens' ranks.

CLEANING PAPER MONEY.

New Orleans States.

The bureau of engraving and printing at Washington has devised a chemical solution which destroys the bacteria that accumulate on bank notes without doing any injury to the paper, and it is understood that hereafter the treasury department will disinfect all bills that come in before sending them out again. By this process dangerous germs will be killed and the bills so washed and changed that they will look like new and will be just as easy to handle, though lacking the crispness of the freshly printed notes. It is expected that the process will prove a saving one for the treasury department, because of the dirty bills being washed and cleaned and continued in circulation instead of being destroyed and replaced with new ones, or has been the custom in the past.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

From London Letter to the New York Evening Post.

When we had been in London some time we began to compare England with Germany's Long England led in many ways. But it would seem that today, in an economic way, Germany is better off. A country always is better off when food is cheaper and more abundant. In Germany this seems to be the case. The prevailing note in the latter seems to be rule and regulation. As far as public utilities are concerned the comparison would seem to favor the continental nation. The great railway stations, for example at Dresden, are immeasurably superior to the dingy and smoky barns of the London terminals. Ventilation, pure air, fruit and flowers, waiting-rooms and restaurants, information and direction for the public, everywhere, and real control of cable and automobiles. In short, the prevailing idea is that the public must be served with fairness and good sense all over Germany. The cities of Germany have, in the main, been built and designed within the last 35 years. Rich and poor alike share in the beneficent phenomena of all this modernity. In London, you may drift away from Oxford street but a few minutes' walk, and you may be fairly lost in a labyrinth of dingy and sordid human habitations. Piers, indeed, nearly at for the end, narrow black and down at the heel. There is nowhere in Germany such a contrast as there is between Mayfair and White-chapel. The ever-lasting tide of the

population does not seem to make for the amelioration of that mass, in the mass. The greater London grows the greater the difficulty of the British government, the graver the possibility of disaster and misery in every economic crisis.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.

The human body may be compared to a pond with a surrounding bank. This bank is not uniform in strength. When for any reason the pressure of the contained waters is increased, the bank will give way in its weakest part. Just so in the case of the body. When the stomach sends out an amount of impure material too great to be borne, that part of the system which is weakest will give way. There are many men who from abuse of the stomach are the victims of headache, of muscular rheumatism, of gout, of low spirits, and many other ailments. There is no man with brain so happily constituted that indigestion will not cast a dark shadow over him. If all high livers, among whom there are red noses, inflamed eyes, sore throats and feet, headache, rheumatism, bad stomach, torpid liver, stiff back, low spirits, etc., were to change their table habits and live on the right quantity of the best food eaten at the right time and in the right manner, they would be restored to health. It isn't so much the kind of food as the quantity eaten that does the harm. The average man can quadruple his force and enjoyment by a thoughtful management of his food.

JUST FOR FUN.

Refinement of Cruelty.

"That was a fierce punishment Swift got for overspeeding and not paying his fine."

"What did they do to him?"

"The prison yard was being repaved and they put Swift on as driver of the steam roller."—Boston Transcript.

In the Fashionable Suburb.

"Well, my little man, what are you crying for?"

"My motor—hon-boo—has broken down, and I've got to walk to school—hon-boo-o!"—Puck.

"Every wife ought to know how to make good bread." "How can she unless the husband furnishes the dough?"—Baltimore American.

"They're rich?" "Middling." "En? What's that?" "Well, so rich that she can dress as well as she likes, but not so rich that she can dress as badly as he likes."—Puck.

Fisherman (chaffing pensioner)—"They tell me, Kenney, that all your old-age pension goes in drink." Kenney—"No, man, no a penny of my pension am I spendin' on the drink." Fisherman—"Where do you get the money for whiskey, then?" Kenney—"Just from real gentlemen like yersel!"—Punch.

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