

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:  
(In Advance)

One Year, \$5.00  
Six Months, \$3.00  
Three Months, \$1.50  
One Month, \$0.50  
Single Copies, 10c  
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.

Eastern Representatives: New York, Franklin P. Alcorn, Flat Iron Building, Chicago; A. W. Wolf, Security Building.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 2, 1909.

## A RECORD OF SUCCESS.

During this campaign a great deal has been said by the opposition press about "Mormon" lack of enterprise and progress. Fortunately the entire history of the "Mormon" people bears testimony to the industry and thrift of the Latter-day Saints, and their success as colonizers and empire builders is known to the entire world.

The history of Nauvoo well illustrates this fact. The locality in which that city was built was not even attractive to ordinary settlers. The soil in some parts was moist and mucky, superabundant in malaria. But, in a short time, under the hands of the "Mormon" settlers, the land was drained, the climate underwent a change, and Nauvoo became the beautiful, during the first year of occupancy hundreds of houses were erected, and settlers flocked to the place. What had been an insignificant village became a city of importance. And soon a beautiful Temple rose on the summit of the hill. Then was heard the hum of industry from numerous work shops, and Nauvoo became the home of 30,000 inhabitants.

But the Latter-day Saints were driven away by mobs led by bigots and fanatics, and then the city has never advanced as it did previously. Nauvoo became the home of another religious body, the followers of Etienne Cabet, formerly known as Icarians. They came originally from France, to form a new commonwealth in which all were to be perfectly equal. They found shelter in the abandoned home of the Latter-day Saints, and began to rebuild the Temple. But they did not succeed. Nauvoo did not flourish in the hands of others. With the Latter-day Saints, the glory of the place departed. The Latter-day Saints have always been successful builders and redeemers of waste places. Wherever they have gone the very wilderness has blossomed as a rose. In Utah they have cultivated the soil, founded cities, reared public buildings, constructed roads, telegraph lines, railroads, and done everything to make it attractive to good settlers. The blessings of the Almighty have rested upon their efforts, and that is the chief secret of their success. But this success stands as a record that cannot be truthfully contradicted.

## DOUBLE TAXATION.

The so-called "American" administration is in favor, among other things, of levying a double tax on the goods handled by the business men of Salt Lake City.

At a mass meeting of the business men of the City, held at the Chamber of Commerce, about one year ago, called for the express purpose of discussing this proposition, and at which practically all the business houses of the city were represented, it was the unanimous decision that, "inasmuch as the merchant is compelled to pay the regular State, County, City and School tax upon his wares the imposition of a merchant's tax in addition brings in double tax, and is in direct conflict with the spirit and genius of American institutions, and should be done away."

Later a petition was circulated among the business men of the City calling upon the present City Council to abolish the merchant's tax. This petition signed by hundreds of the merchants of the City was subsequently presented to the present City Council, but in spite of the fact—as was pointed out—that all the progressive cities of the West, such as San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Denver, Butte, Helena, Reno and others had abolished similar practices the request was denied.

But one course is left the merchants of Salt Lake, and that is to elect men to the council who will vote to abolish this unjust ordinance.

If you have not already voted, go and cast your vote against the party that imposes a double tax upon everything that the people need. That the license referred to is a double taxation, a heavy burden upon the merchant, manifestly unfair and in every respect incompatible with the spirit of a progressive city must be apparent to all.

## NOW FOOT THE BILLS.

There is at least one time when people who entrust spendthrifts with their credit must stop to think the matter over, and that is when they have to foot the bills.

Just now Salt Lake City must pay for the extravagance of a former administration that hastily disposed of ten acres of choice land in the heart of the east side of the city for a little ready money with which to pay for current expenses. It was easy enough to get rid of the city property; it was easy enough to get rid of the money; now comes the time to make up the deficits. The decision of the board of education of this city to ask the people to vote for a bond issue of \$500,000 for the erection of an east side high school building, reminds the fact that the purchase of a site will be necessary.

Under Mayor Thompson's administration an entire city block between Sixth and Seventh East and Fifth and Sixth South streets was sold for the sum of

\$25,000, and has now become the street-car depot for housing cars at night. This square, centrally located in one of the best parts of the city, would have been a most admirable location for the east side high school. Its value for that purpose would have been greater to the people of this city than any other use that it is easy to think of. Especially would its devotion to high school purposes have been many times more satisfactory to the people than its present use as a street car depot. In fact, almost any other disposition of this fine property must have been vastly inferior to its service as a high school site and grounds.

But the influences controlling Mayor Thompson's administration were those of "Americanism." So the "Tenth ward square," or the "Exposition grounds," as this block was called, went for a small price when it never should have been sold at any price.

Similar efforts were made by the council to dispose of Pioneer square, but these attempts at similar extravagance were defeated by action of the people in appealing to the courts. But very valuable city property on Thirteenth East street was sold at the same time "to the highest bidder," and now the city has no place for its proposed high school.

There is probably no vacant land suitable for a high school site east centrally located, that can now be purchased for that purpose at any price. And now the people must pay for the folly of those whose ideas of city government are limited to mere hasty and extravagant expenditure of money.

When, therefore, the property-owners have to bond their property in order to buy a small and unsuitable high school site, perhaps at twice or three the amount received for the Exposition square, they should know whom they have to thank for such municipal financiering.

Those who dance must pay the fiddler. The people who elect such mayors and councilmen should not now complain of having to foot the bills.

Such exploits are characteristic of so-called "Americanism." Extravagance, reckless expenditure, shortsighted financiering, an empty treasury, more bonds for everything that is done—this is the kind of city government the people get whenever this reckless political desperado calling himself an "American" party is in control of the finances of the city.

Do the people desire more of this kind of "Americanism," or do they know when they have had enough?

Certainly all true "Americans" must now either pay and say nothing, or they must vote for economy and sanity in city affairs. If today they vote for the so-called "American" ticket, they will not be heard to complain when their property is confiscated to replenish the depleted treasury.

## EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

According to an article in the London Saturday Review, education in Japan aims primarily at the formation of character, and not the mere burdening of memory with data. The child is first given simple lessons in order and punctuality; then comes instruction in home relations and loyalty; then lessons are given in daily conduct, friendship, honesty, kindness, generosity, courage and manners. All these virtues are illustrated by tales and examples. Later on the children have lessons on the higher social virtues, patriotism, co-operation, honor, tenacity of purpose, public duty.

In the ordinary schools are taught, besides, the Japanese language, arithmetic and gymnastics, to which drawing, singing, manual work, including sewing for girls, may be added. In the higher elementary schools history and geography are added, with agriculture, commerce and the English language as additional subjects.

The Japanese have been in the habit of sending commissioners to Europe and America, to study our educational methods. It strikes us that a commission sent from the Occident to study Japanese schools might find something of interest to report. In Japan, it seems, that even honesty and kindness are deemed worthy of study. And all the sciences are taught with a view to their usefulness in the formation of character. Thus history is taught to make boys attain to clear notions concerning the evolution of and changes in society, the rise, decline and fall of states. Similarly, the object of teaching science is declared to be that children should understand the relations of common natural objects and phenomena one to another and to mankind, and at the same time to train accurate observation and foster a love of nature, while the object of teaching drawing is to foster the sense of the beautiful. Evidently, all wisdom is not centered in western philosophy.

## FINDS PROSPERITY.

The Editor of the London Statist, in a letter from New York to his paper, expresses the view that American prosperity rests on a solid basis and is likely to be permanent; and also that American workmen are much better off than those in Europe, although the cost of living here is very much higher.

Regarding the latter subject he says: "In Europe too frequently it happens that the wages paid to employes are no more than sufficient to keep body and soul together. Here [in America] the general principle seems to be to pay a rate of wages which will enable the wage-earners to secure a share both of the necessities and of the comforts of life, and at the same time to save considerable sums from year to year. By means of these savings the wage-earners secure a substantial participation in the wealth accruing to capital over and above that which comes to them as laborers."

The writer says he has found from observation that the cost of living on this side is considerably higher than in Europe, and even in England, but that the scale of wages enables the laborer here not only to live better than his fellow-workman on the other side of the Atlantic, but that there remains over and above that an opportunity to

save very considerably. He says: "After meeting all expenditures the wage-earners each year save a substantial average sum, which they place in savings banks or which they use for the purchase of securities, houses, land and business." He further states that he finds all classes of population in America, including even men-servants, to be regular investors and to take an interest in securities not known in any other part of the world.

Another fact noted by the London Statist is that the American population is increasing at the rate of 1,400,000 per annum, and that this increase demands the construction of over 200,000 homes every year, ranging from the humble cottage of the laborer to the pretentious palace of the millionaire.

It is evident that all the prosperity does not revolve around the "American" party. The Editor of the Statist has probably never heard of that abnormality in political and yet he has found solid prosperity and so reports to the British public. That, undoubtedly, means further investment of British capital in this country.

The hookworm is sure to turn.

A dairyman's favorite dessert, is cream puffs.

Love of country is idealistic. Love of office is realistic.

When it comes to jam and preserves every boy is an Oliver Twist.

Silence is golden when to speak means to commit one's self.

Of no candidate for office was it ever said that not the half hath been told.

"Do congressmen sacrifice themselves?" asks an exchange. Not if they know it.

All mankind are on their way but at least three-fourths do not know where they are going.

The prodigal son now returns in an automobile and the fatted calf is killed by the machine.

If the tip is standardized will there be a double standard, one for the rich and one for the poor?

Bring out your old jokes about the Thanksgiving turkey; it is impossible to bring out a new one.

Dr. Elliot says that people should

## NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

### THE MAN WHO GOT ON HAVEMEYER'S NERVES.

By E. J. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards's notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, gathered from the man who made the news—the history—or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

When the industrial history of this country comes to be written as it should be, the career of the late Henry O. Havemeyer will undoubtedly receive prominent mention, and, doubtless, various stories will be told in an effort to throw the proper light on the character of the man who was the first president of the country's first real trust—the Sugar trust.

I know of no story of Mr. Havemeyer that sheds a more peculiar light on the man's mental makeup than the hitherto unpublished one I am now about to relate. It was told to me by the late Dr. L. P. Jones, who was for years Mr. Havemeyer's family physician.

"Among Mr. Havemeyer's employees," said Dr. Jones, "was a man who had gained the confidence of his immediate superiors by his industry and faithfulness. Indeed, so diligent was he at business that he made of himself something of an expert, and it was necessary for him occasionally to be brought into personal touch with President Havemeyer.

"How many times this had happened I do not know, but one day, after this employee had been in consultation a few minutes with President Havemeyer, the latter sent for the head of the department in which the expert worked. When the head came, Mr. Havemeyer turned on him with his customary imperiousness.

"I want you to get rid of So-and-so at once," he commanded. "The head of the department was astonished and somewhat annoyed. He asked what the man had done to justify such summary dismissal.

"He hasn't done anything," was the frank reply.

"But, Mr. Havemeyer," protested the chief of department, "he is one of my most faithful subordinates. He is one of the very best men I have under me. It doesn't seem right to discharge him without reason.

"Very likely that is so," admitted Mr. Havemeyer, "but there is something about that man that grates on my nerves. He makes me uncomfortable every time he comes into my presence. I don't know what it is, but I simply can't stand it to have him near me, and I won't."

"But I can't tell him—"

"You can give him any reason that you want to. You can pay him a year's salary. But I won't have him in this building. I even am conscious that he is near me before the door opens and he enters."

"One day, a few months later, Mr. Havemeyer was startled to see the man whose discharge he had ordered standing idly in the vicinity of the Sugar Trust's office. Within a week or two Mr. Havemeyer, as he was on his way to his office, again saw the man standing idly on the street. With a feeling of repugnance, Mr. Havemeyer increased his steps in order to get out of sight of the man as speedily as possible, but he had not gone far before a sudden impulse caused him to turn around, walk up to his former employee and bluntly ask him if he had found anything to do.

"No, Mr. Havemeyer," was the reply, "I have not been able to get any employment. I did have a chance to

not apologize for their religion. What they should do is to live it.

The infant mortality of the country has become so great that there are no longer any "infant industries."

There is no place in the United States where they lead a more strenuous life than in Breathitt county, Kentucky.

The treasury department has ruled that cats are not tools of a trade. Did any one suppose they were used in etching simply because they bite and scratch?

Senator Dewey said that Mr. Hearst lent dignity to the New York municipal campaign. Judge Gaynor and Mr. Bannard were of the opinion that he lent indignity to it.

Colonel Scott, superintendent of the West Point military academy, is emphatic that football is too valuable a game to be dropped. The Colonel is game; no mollycoddle he.

Prosperity has arrived, according to a statement issued by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. That may be, but it hasn't all been unpacked and distributed.

"The man who is in love with his job gets more contentment out of life than any other," says Professor Brander Matthews. This is particularly true of those who have government jobs.

Whoop up the voters. There are only a few hours left. In that time the election may be lost or won. Let there be no ceasing of the work for the redemption of the city from Pseudo-American control until the polls are closed.

"An early vote aids district organization," says the organ of the Pseudo-American party. And when voters went to the polls in some districts at nearly half past seven they could not vote because the judges of election had not been given keys by the "American" party custodians to unlock the voting machines.

The death of Cadet Byrne in the football game with Harvard is most regrettable, but so was the death from a football accident of a young Iowa student a few weeks ago. The latter's death was merely mentioned in the dispatches while to the death of the young West Point cadet columns are devoted. Is there any good reason for this distinction?

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Next Week—The Tins, Place, and the Girl.

## COLONIAL

TONIGHT.

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## "The Sunny Side of Broadway"

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## SPECIAL

Election returns will be read during Evening Performance.

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## Barnes' Elephants

AND

5—Other Acts—5

Prices—50c, 75c, 1.00, 2.00. Matinee, 10c, 25c, 50c.

## TONIGHT

The local and eastern election returns will be read from the stage.

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Children's knitted skirts, with and without waist attached, all colors, from 35c up to 75c.

Children's fleeced cotton union suits, gray, small sizes, reg. price 25c, special 15c.

Ladies' and children's flannelette skirts, from 35c to \$1.00.

Children's gray mixed wool pants, small sizes, regular price 25c, special 15c.

Children's black fleeced lined pants, all sizes, price 35c.

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Children's white extra fine fleece lined pants and vests, all sizes, according to size, 25c up to 60c.

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