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SCHOOLS ARE OPENED.

We hope the children, now that the schools are opened, will try to realize the many and wonderful advantages they have of improving their minds and gathering knowledge. They are, in this respect, as far advanced beyond the condition in which most people were a generation or two ago, as our forefathers were from the conditions obtaining among the roaming Indians. Everything has been done for them. They have convenient class rooms, excellent books, and trained teachers; they have comfortable homes, and plenty of leisure and suitable exercise in order to keep in a condition, physically, to do the work required of them. If they appreciate these advantages, they will make good use of them, and store up useful knowledge.

A great many years ago one of the ancient prophets, who lived in Babylon during the captivity of his people, foretold that a time would come when "Knowledge [would] be increased." This, he said, would be one of the signs of "the end." (Daniel 12: 4.) There can be little doubt that we are living in that time. Knowledge is more widely diffused than ever before in the history of the world. Children from ten to fourteen years of age today know more than many a learned man knew, speaking of book learning, a hundred years ago. They are studying almost every subject imaginable. And education is compulsory. It is no longer the privilege of a favored few.

It is worth while noting that the same prophet says that, notwithstanding this general diffusion of knowledge, there shall be a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation. So that knowledge is in itself no remedy against "trouble." This, too, is verified in our day. Looking around us, we see brewing the elements that will usher in the time in which the evil passions, the frenzy of mankind, will know no bounds, and before which, if there is no check, law and order, and civil institutions will be overthrown and sink into the chaos of anarchy.

Knowledge alone can not save man from his own folly. It is necessary, therefore, that the student place himself, or herself, under the influence of the Spirit of God, so that the moral character be developed along with the intellectual powers. The children should take advantage of Sunday schools, religious classes, religious meetings, and other moral and spiritual agencies, as well as the class rooms of the schools they attend. They should remember that both are necessary for their education and training for a life of usefulness. There are many "attractions" nowadays which the student should shun. To attend them is a waste of time, money and energy, but he should take advantage of every opportunity of improving himself spiritually, for in that depends, in fact, his future usefulness. Charlemagne could, in all probability, not write a line grammatically correct, but he could build an empire. President Brigham Young was efficient in school education, and could not, perhaps, always give the correct pronunciation to a word he wanted to use, but he could lay the foundations of a great State and save a people from destruction. He could make for himself a name that will live for ever in history. These men became great because they were men of God. That, after all, is the secret of greatness, and of true success.

EFFECTIVE PRISON REFORM.

The treatment of criminals, especially in the line of reformatory effort, as of late years been attracting increased attention. Experience is proving that merely locking a man up and depriving him of everything to be desired in life do not tend to make a decent citizen of him. In the main it brutalizes, hardens still more the evil nature in him, so that at the expiration of his term of imprisonment he goes out to resume the former evil life and prey upon the community once more. Formerly, the idea was to punish a man, even at times to the extent of torture, as the history of many prisons show, the supposition being that by making life a veritable inferno for the convict, the prospect of any more such in the future would deter him by fright from engaging in more in violations of the law. "The way of the transgressor is hard" was ranted into a prisoner's mind with all sorts of terrifying appliances, and by suggestion of "The law of love and love as a law" being seriously considered in state prison and penitentiary administration was lightly treated, if not laughed at. The severest was enacted have been in the past, punishment of what we would now call misdemeanors, trivial offenses, hopes of their having a deterrent effect on crime. Three hundred years ago, a girl of 14 was hanged on a gallows for stealing a pair of shoes. Today, she would have been taken before the juvenile court, and, armed with a lecture from the judge to her parents.

The terrible severity of the law in the centuries past did not prevent its violation. Things went on pretty much the same, and at times worse. The fact that human nature can not be reformed by legal enactment was not realized, until within the memory of the present generation. Then the practical beneficence of "The Law of Love" as applied in a practical, common

sense way in the treatment of prisoners, began to dawn on the public mind. It came to be recognized that the principal object in imprisonment is to reform an offender and make a decent citizen of him, rather than treat him like a wild beast, and in the end make him absolutely irreclaimable, an unrelenting enemy to society as long as his worthless life should last.

So our prison associations, penal conventions, bodies organized for the study of criminology, the reforming of criminals, and the practical solution of sociological problems involving criminal life, have come to realize that treating a convict more as an unfortunate man, and a brother to be helped rather than brutalized, humiliated and hardened against reformatory influences, is far better in the proper protection of society, than barbarous methods obtaining in the past. The value, the efficacy of this have already been made apparent in many prisons whose wardens are taking the new view of things; and in no case more noticeable than at the Colorado state prison, in Canyon City. Warden Tynan, on assuming charge less than two years ago, determined to carry out this idea, on an original model. So after carefully studying his men, over 700 of them, he began with a few of the more promising and reliable, telling them he proposed putting them on their honor and setting them to work on the outside, out in the state making roads, where they would have plenty of light and air, with good food and considerate treatment. The men readily promised to behave themselves, only too glad to get away, even though it be but for the day, from prison bar surroundings. The men were sent out to work, their overseer being unarmed. They were well cared for in every respect, with all intoxicants being rigorously excluded.

The scheme has worked so well, that a large share of the convicts have now been sent out to adjoining parts of the state, to make roads, and the escapes or attempts to escape have been so few as to be in fact negligible. Athletic contests have even been allowed between teams from the convict camps and neighboring localities where the prisoners were at work, the latter in every case showing superiority. Moreover, their work as compared with that of free labor, was even more favorable, according to admissions made by contractors to Warden Tynan. The morale of the prison at Canyon City has been materially raised for it is the aim of every convict to qualify himself for the warden's confidence so that he can get into the camps and live in the open air. However, Warden Tynan is very careful and does not admit a prisoner to these camps until he has shown himself worthy of confidence. The number of prisoners who remain continuously within the prison walls is now comparatively small, and composed of men whose degeneracy is apparently past recovery. The convicts admitted to this privilege seem to thrive, physically, mentally and morally, so much so that the scheme is attracting marked attention all over the state. Its failure was at first freely prophesied, but these prophecies have failed to come true.

PROF. LEVI YOUNG TO LECTURE.

Levi E. Young, professor of history at the University of Utah, has been invited to read a paper before the American Historical Association at Berkeley, Cal., some time during next November. This invitation comes as a recognition of the work done by Professor Young at leading universities of the country. The Professor has devoted a great deal of time to research of history, and especially the history of Utah along the lines of social, industrial and economic development. The subject of the paper he will read at Berkeley will be some phase of Western history. Professor Young has given special attention to Spanish explorations of the Pacific coast and the Rocky Mountain region. Recently he has had an opportunity of consulting an old Spanish manuscript in the library of the Antiquarian society at Worcester, Mass., which gives an account of early Spanish explorations.

It is an honor to the State, and the State Institution with which Professor Young is connected, that he has been invited to deliver the address before the Historical society, at its November session. It is the right kind of advertising for Utah. Professor Young is an interesting lecturer. He has mastered a vast amount of historical material, and he has a peculiar gift of presenting it in an attractive manner. We have no doubt that his paper will be a credit to him. It will be printed in many newspapers, and, as we have said, it will be the right kind of advertising for Utah, because what reflects credit on any of the citizens of this State, reflects credit on the State, and vice versa. We trust the Professor, after the lecture has been delivered at Berkeley, will give his friends here the privilege of hearing it.

A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.

The Emperor of Germany, notwithstanding the fact that representatives of the government in Berlin have recently proved their smallness by treating American citizens in a very illiberal manner, is a great man, and whenever he speaks the world listens. A few days ago he entertained some guests at a banquet with a dissertation on the divine mandate of kings. He said the Prussian crown was bestowed upon him by God's grace, and not by parliaments or people's assemblies. This speech, it is said, has created a great deal of sensation in Germany. Some of the leading papers predict that it will lead to a renewed discussion of the emperor's constitutional position when the Reichstag reassembles in November.

There should be no reason for excitement in Germany over this plain statement of the belief generally entertained by kings and monarchs. They all hold that they occupy their positions "by the grace of God." And they certainly do. All lawful authority is from God. Whether it comes by inheritance or by the choice of the people; whether it is held for life or for a term of

years; whether he in whom it is vested is called king, emperor, president, sultan, or what not, does not matter a great deal. If we acknowledge the hand of the Ruler of all nations in the history of the individual nations, we must admit that the lawful powers that be are from God, who can attain His ends just as well through the law of succession, as through the popular ballot.

But the trouble with kings and emperors sometimes is that they do not realize the reason why the Almighty has entrusted them with power and authority. They sometimes regard themselves as the pets of God and the nation over which they rule as their property. They sometimes forget that they are merely stewards who will have to render an account for their stewardship before they are through with it. And therefore they oppress the people to the utmost of their opportunity while they themselves are living in wealth and comfort. This, we say, is the great mistake of some kings. They fail to realize that their position is one of servants to the people, and that only as they serve faithfully can they hope for reward from God.

But this mistake is not peculiar to monarchs. Presidents are apt to yield to the same temptation. Even petty officials, elected for two brief years, are liable to become despots and tyrants if that is their nature.

The world has had, and has, many forms of government, but the chief danger is the same under all forms. Under despotism the danger is that the rights of nobody except those of the despot are considered. The danger is that the state and its every institution will be regarded as existing only for his convenience, power, glory, and happiness. Under feudalism, which was meant to break absolutism, the danger was that no rights except such as each individual could take and hold by force, were recognized. Under that regime only a few had any rights. Under democratic institutions the ideal is the equal distribution of power, and therefore of rights, among all. It is the recognition of the fact that the state, or the government, can have no interests except the interests of the individual citizens. But the danger even under this ideal is that the liberty and opportunities given to all will be used by a few to the oppression of the many, as is evident in the growth of all kinds of trusts and combinations formed for the purpose of depriving the many of their share in the government and the opportunities of living in comfort. It is rather strange that no form of government has as yet proved an infallible remedy against man's natural inclination toward tyranny.

However, we are glad that the Emperor spoke. As the Tageliche Rundschau observes, the speech is likely to raise a storm. Never before has he set into such clear relief his idea of his non-responsibility to man's judgment, of his not being bound by the constitutional co-operation of the people. The questions involved are sure to be discussed, and discussion means enlightenment. And as the light breaks, there will be greater demands for liberty, and finally Prussia will enjoy the freedom other nations are enjoying, and American citizens will be treated with respect even if they attend a meeting of the Latter-day Saints. We look upon the Emperor's speech as an aid to the cause of freedom in Germany, by the very storm it has started. Storms generally clear the air.

To add fuel to the flame—buy your coal early.

A harness-maker always does a strapping business.

Did Aviator Moissant ever reach London? If so, how?

Who can tell what is the battle hymn of the Republic, special car?

The "insurgents" must be good men. You can't keep them down.

Most people are fortune hunters but in different ways.

Nothing delights Colonel Roosevelt more than to be a plains clothes man.

Self respect should not be so concentrated as to forget respect for others.

They can say what they like about Chairman Barnes, he is a stable citizen.

Affairs in Korea are not exactly upside down but they have been turned over.

The kingdom of the Rising Sun has "set" down on Korea; and good and hard.

Pardon boards do not always heed the admonition, "Let no guilty man escape."

It isn't necessary to wear a straight-jacket to be able to tread the straight and narrow path.

There is talk of guards for hatpins. Why not employ the national guard for that purpose?

The old oaken bucket that hung in the well is the only moss back whose memory is dear.

Esperantists who wish to use swear words have to use another language and quotation marks.

With a three billion bushels corn crop, every one should be able to have his Johnny cake and eat it too.

Wonders will never cease. Through the annexation of Korea by Japan the Koreans have become the Cho Sen people.

President Taft urges his fellow partisans to "vote right." He could not consistently have advised them to vote right and left.

Superintendent Ella Flagg Young wants the girls of the Chicago schools to study plumbing. Is this preliminary

to a course in the making of plum pudding?

It would not be wise to fool too much with "Uncle Joe." A Cannon as well as a gun can be loaded and people not know it until too late.

In no institution of the United States have the people more faith and confidence than in the Supreme Court. They fear no aggression there, no favor, no reaching after power; they look upon it as the real bulwark of their liberties as set forth in the Constitution.

The mother of a phenomenal linguist of eight summers, who lives at Palo Alto, California, tells how she started the child's education at three weeks, and ends by saying "the secret is to make children's training play for them." Solomon, whose reputation for wisdom is still good, said there was no excellence without labor, and labor is not play.

THE "PULL" THAT PULLS.

New Bedford Standard.
 Hundreds of young American men of good education, and as many with inferior education, are every year going out into the world to find work with no pull except the pull of their own willingness to work, and are finding it. They do not always find at first exactly what they would most like to find—sometimes they miss finding it altogether—but they find work of some sort, and we believe there are not many cases in which they do not find their own true level. That there are cases of "pull" is no doubt true. In a world like this, there naturally would be. A man in business is normally inclined toward taking into his employ his son or his nephew or the son of his friend who asks an opportunity for the boy. Sometimes the young man shows marvelous aptitude for success, and not infrequently he shows as marvelous aptitude for failure and sooner or later has to give way to the man who had no friends to help him to his start. These things are happening every day—much more often than the case of the young man, moral, smart, industrious, who tramps the streets for months looking for work. After all, the most effective pull is the pull of the man's own efficiency.

A LITTLE SLOW, BUT SURE.

Boston Transcript.
 The national government is generally assumed to be slow about paying its bills, but over against that distressful fact is to be set the comforting certainty that it is sure. A Worcester man has verified this truth. Two years ago the war department advised him that a sum of money was due him for his services in the civil war, and if he would make a claim, attested by two witnesses, he could recover it. The Worcester man, marvelling a little—for he thought he had closed accounts with the government long ago—executed an elaborate voucher and sent it forward. Then he waited, and kept on waiting, visions of all he would do with this treasure trove dancing nimbly through his brain and taking the form of automobiles and steam yachts. "The dreams faded when he got his check. The letter accompanying it set forth that in August, 1861, he was underpaid \$7 cents; in September, 1861, he was underpaid \$4 cents; in April, 1865, he was overpaid \$7 cents, and on another occasion he failed to draw clothing to which he was entitled to the amount of \$1.40. Hence the check, which he received after forty-five years. It called for \$2.14.

HOW TO PROMOTE WAR.

Indianapolis News.
 The principal objection to General Grant's scheme, to have the government in case of war take automobiles at first cost from the owners, is that some of the discouraged upholders may hustle around and start a war for their relief.

JUST FOR FUN

Yeast—Did you ever have the acoustic properties of your house tested?
 Crismonbeak—Oh, yes; my wife is testing them all the time.—Yonkers Statesman.

"I see by the papers that the insurgent force in Venezuela has been cut-generaled."
 "Can it be true?"
 "Yes. The insurgents have only 3,500 generals, and the loyalists have 3,500."—Cleveland Leader.

Those polite telephone operators in Paris acknowledge a call by saying, "I listen." Over here it's the neighbors who listen, but they are not polite enough to mention the fact.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I would like a cash book."
 "Yes, sir; right this way, sir. Now this is the regular size, sir."
 "This won't do at all. I want an extra large one. It is for my household expenses, and you know how they are increasing."—Buffalo Express.

School Visitor—I hear, my good woman, you have a case of somnambulism in your family.
 Perturbed Mother—Tain't no such thing, ma'am. We ain't never had one of them knocking things here. The only trouble is that Mamie walks in her sleep.—Baltimore American.

"I suppose," said the kind lady, as she handed the husky hobo a generous wedge of apple pie, "that your lot is full of hardships?"
 "Dat's de proper word fer it, ma'am," replied the hobo. "In de winter w'en de farmers ain't doin' nothin' but eatin' apples an' drinkin' hard cider, it's too cold fer me t' be trampin' around; an' in de summer people's a'fers offerin' me work."—Chicago Daily News.

Safe and Sane.
 "Why do you call your new picture 'Dawn'?"
 "Because," replied the young impressionist, "few people know what dawn looks like; hence they are likely to take my word for it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

At the Fountain.
 "Are there any bacteria in this ice cream?"
 "You didn't mention them in the first place," replied the new attendant firmly. "If you're going to change your order you'll have to get another check."—Washington Star.

How It Looked.
 "Why don't you eat your caviar?" asked the host.
 "Didn't know. It was to eat," replied Bronco Bob. "I thought there had been an accident and the cook spilled the birdshot."—Washington Star.

Interview of the Future.
 "How did you invest your first thousand dollars, M. Grotz?"
 "Why, in an automobile, of course."—Kansas City Journal.

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