

THE SALT LAKE HERALD-REPUBLICAN

The Inter-Mountain Republican
(Est. Feb. 13, 1896.)
The Salt Lake Herald
(Est. June 6, 1876.)

Only Republican Daily Newspaper in
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Terms of Subscription:
DAILY AND SUNDAY—One month,
75 cents; one year, \$6.00.
SUNDAY—One year, \$2.00.
SEMI-WEEKLY (in advance)—One
year, \$1.50; six months, 75 cents.

Subscribers wishing address of paper
changed must give former as well as
present address.
All papers are continued until ex-
plicit order is received to discontinue.
All arrears must be paid in every
case.



WHAT ONE WOMAN DOESN'T KNOW.

In New York the effect of the English
suffragette movement is most plainly
felt. The women there are devising
ways and means to convert the legis-
lature to amending the constitution so
that all women may vote. And one Mrs.
Alma Webster Powell thinks she has
made a discovery.

Alma declares that if the suffrage so-
cieties would select a number of hand-
some young ladies to go to Albany and
kiss the legislators, the latter would
vote for the amendment in a minute.
"There is not a man in America whose
vote cannot be bought for a kiss," de-
clares the sagacious Alma.

And that shows what one woman
doesn't know about the animal called
man. If she will secure the selection
of such a committee, and sit down in
the suffrage society rooms and wait for
reports, and the delegates come back
and tell the truth—observe the neces-
sary conditions—she will be the most
completely disillusioned woman be-
tween the seas within the next three
months.

Part of those girls will come back and
tell of legislators who laughed at them.
Part will come back and tell of legis-
lators who blushed because the girl
didn't blush when she offered to trade a
kiss for a vote. Some will come in tears
to confess they didn't know how much
they pledged—and lost—when they
promised their lips. And the most of
them will never come back at all.

This Alma Webster Powell is a mar-
ried woman, and she should know
something of life—of men, and of wom-
en. But she is proposing something
which, if adopted, would prove the un-
fitness of every woman indorsing the
view—the absolute unfitness of those
women to any share in the government
of the nation, or even the discreet care
of themselves.

TAKING THE RIGHT COURSE.

Without question the makers of opin-
ion in big cities have caught the mes-
sage of truth concerning the high cost
of living, and are doing what they can
to turn the tide of population back to
the farm.

Chiefly, they are showing, to all rea-
soning creatures who can read, that
there is more money in farming than in
anything else—and must be for many
years to come. That probably is the
strongest possible argument that can
be presented. People left the farm be-
cause they thought there was more
money in the mills, and in the cities.
They could get pay in cash, and were
deceived into believing it a better com-
pensation than the various advantages
they left. They have had their trial at
the cash compensation, and find that it
is a mistake. They know that in the
city they can raise nothing at all for
their own eating or wear; and they
know that in the country they may
raise nearly everything for food, and at
least a portion of their clothing.

There is not today a greater public
service that can be rendered than this:
Turn workmen back to the land.
Without a doubt they can support
themselves there, and their holdings
will be getting more and more valua-
ble every year. Stay where they are,
and they will be broke every pay day,
and presently their earning power will
be gone—and they will leave nothing to
their children but debts and disappoint-
ment.

Above all things, the man who lives
on the farm is an American citizen. He
has independence, and some reason to
be proud. He doesn't need bow the
knee to any one. It is only when men
and women put themselves in the power
of great combinations of wealth that
these combinations are dangerous. The
man with a farm—granting he has in-
dustry and honesty and health, and the
help of a good wife—can defy every
magnate on the face of the earth, and
be independent—BECAUSE HE CAN
TAKE CARE OF HIMSELF.

Heaven send that the influence be ex-
tended.

GIVING BOYS A CHANCE.

In St. Louis a number of manufactur-
ers have arranged to help the boys in
their employ to a little better chance
in improvement than has been common-
ly enjoyed in the past. They give their
boys liberty to leave their work and
take seven hours of instruction each
week in mathematics, mechanics, ma-
chine drawing and draughting, and
still pay them their established wages
without "docking" for the time spent in
school. And it is having the effect of
making the boys more valuable to their
employers—and, of necessity—to them-
selves.

There is in that city an established
school of mechanical trades, and it has
the indorsement of men whose practical
acquaintance with the subject gives
them a right to approve or condemn.
Boys granted these advantages are re-
quired to be of a certain age, beyond
the prohibition of juvenile court laws;

and to have reached a fair grade in the
public school work. Then, they are se-
lected by their employers on the basis
of promise and performance. They are
paid eight cents an hour in the factory

for the first six months, nine cents the
second and ten the third; then twelve,
sixteen and twenty-one cents an hour
for succeeding like periods. So that in
the end of the third year they are get-
ting two dollars and ten cents a day
of ten hours, and the free schooling in
technical lines which make them per-
manently valuable and independent.
It seems like a plan to be encouraged.
It appears to be fair to the boy.

POTATOES FOR PROFIT.

One E. H. Grubb of Colorado, a raiser
of potatoes, has won credit for himself
and conferred a service on the country
—all in one motion. His little paper on
potato culture has been approved by the
secretary of agriculture, and is distrib-
uted to the people of the United States.
Any one wanting a very valuable line
of advice on this important matter can
get Mr. Grubb's paper by asking the
Congressman, or writing the secretary
of agriculture. And maybe Mr. Grubb
himself would respond with a copy if
properly requested.

We speak of this matter because it is
important to the people of Utah. Po-
tatoes need a certain soil and climate
condition, and the soil and climate of
Utah are especially adapted to that in-
dustry. Success can be achieved here
if anywhere. Most people will remem-
ber the potatoes produced by Mr. Smith
of Mill Creek and shown at the state
fair last fall. Other men have achieved
success, and the profits of the business
are so great that activity in the enter-
prise is sure to be well rewarded.

Mr. Grubb gets the best success on
ground that has had alfalfa or clover
for two or three years. He plows in the
fall, and works the soil with a
spring-tooth harrow in the spring. He
insists on plenty of harrowing. He
plants two and a half inches below the
surface, and uses big sections cut from
the most perfect specimens he can get
—often using the entire potato as seed.

He plants eight inches apart in rows
thirty-six inches apart. Then he cul-
tivates, first with the rows, and later
across them, until the vines are five
inches high. He irrigates in July—not
before, and never later than August
tenth. He digs with a machine, and
stores in a cool, dry, ventilated cave,
putting down potatoes to a depth of one
foot and leaving them to dry a few
days, then adds another layer and an-
other till the bins are filled four feet
deep. Then he waits for a market that
suits him. And he makes plenty of
money.

He gets a hundred and four thousand
pounds of potatoes to the acre. And
there are countless parcels of ground
in Utah that will do even better, be-
cause they have more natural advan-
tages than has the soil of Colorado.

There is money in the business for
any one who will follow it right.

WHY NOT ANOTHER WOOLEN MILL?

The Beaver Press urged the starting
of the woolen mills in that city. And
every friend of the state will echo the
wish that it may be done.

Utah is one of the greatest of wool
states. Enough money is spent in
freight on wool to eastern mills and
markets to build a brand-new woolen
mill here in the state, and start up
both of the mills that have been estab-
lished.

Massachusetts has no copyright on
the manner of weaving. The people
who make machines will sell to a Utah
manufacturer as quickly as to a New
England man. Experts in wool and
spinning and weaving and coloring can
work here in Utah if they can work
anywhere on the face of the earth.
They don't care where they are em-
ployed. When talented and trained
men go the Isthmus of Panama for
hire it is nonsense to say mill men
wouldn't come to Utah.

By all means, let the men of the state
consider how much money they are
throwing away when they ship their
raw wool to the far east, and then buy
back the manufactured article. Mills
in Utah will double the profitability
in the wool business. And the state
will gain a prominence from the ac-
tivity which nothing can take away.

THE CARBON COUNTY NEWS.

There is another of the excellent
country papers of the state—the Carbon
County News. We assume the men
who make it have no objection to the
term "country newspaper." They should
not have. When papers are as good as
theirs, they should be proud of the de-
scription.

There are times when the News is not
exactly ideal in the manner of printing.
It is difficult to know whether the
trouble is with rollers, or with the
ink. The color at times lacks a little
of what it should be—of what the evi-
dently competent printer in charge
would like to have it. But for the most
part, the paper is well printed.

And it is admirable on the editorial
side. They have newsgatherers there.
They find out what is going on, and
they tell it in entertaining fashion. They
put good heads on their articles, in
good-looking type. There are plenty of
advertisements, and these are taste-
fully displayed. A good town has an
excellent paper.

It is a pleasure to add the Carbon
County News to the better Utah papers.

DON'T DECEIVE THE PEOPLE.

Congressman Rucker of Missouri is
only one of the men who seek to de-
ceive the people with the charge that
the new tariff law is unjust to the poor.
Here is an extract from one of his ad-
dresses in the house:

The cheaper the blanket the higher
the rate of tariff. The rich who buy
high-priced blankets, pay only 71 per
cent, while the poor, who buy the
cheapest blankets or none, are com-
pelled to give 165 per cent ad valorem
to appease the insatiable appetite for
greed. By the use of the taxing power
of government the Republican party
has practically excluded blankets from
the homes of the poor and robbed mil-
lions of good citizens of one of the
comforts of life.

And there isn't a word of truth in his
statement. The tariff schedules are not
kept secret. They are open to the in-
spection of the public. And by ex-
amining the wool schedules any one
may find that the costlier grades of
wool blankets bear the highest rate of
duty, and the cheaper grades carry the
lower rates. No one need be deceived
in the matter, for the rates may be seen
by any one.

For example, the present tariff law
provides for a duty of twenty-two cents
per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem
on blankets valued at not more than
forty cents per pound; 67 thirty-three
cents per pound and 35 per cent ad va-
lorem on blankets valued at more than
forty cents and not more than fifty
cents per pound; of thirty-three cents
per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem
on blankets valued at more than fifty
cents per pound.

That is all there is of the facts in the
case. The difference is not great, but
what advantage there is remains with
the cheaper blanket—the poor man's
blanket. So it is all along the tariff
line.

Tell the people the truth. Men who
have the ear of the public are under an
honorable obligation not to abuse their
opportunity.

SENATOR BORAH IN EARNEST.

On February tenth Senator Borah of
Idaho delivered in the United States
Senate one of the strongest speeches
that body has listened to in recent
years. It was an argument in support
of the proposition for an income tax,
seems to be impressive as a legal argu-
ment, while even more effective as ex-
pressing the sentiment of the public of
America, and the reasons which should
be considered by legislators. Here is
one paragraph:

You can defeat this amendment; and
I fear, from the men who are gathering
to the crusade, that it will be defeated.
Some of those who are proposing to en-
compass its defeat will not stop on the
higher side of most respectable means
to accomplish their purpose. They are
vitaly involved. But when you shall
have accomplished your purpose and
the people shall have ascertained how
their rights have been manipulated
away, it will go far toward exciting to
renewed force and strength that feeling
of wrath and class hatred which is al-
ready too strong in this country. When
those who are ill able to bear the bur-
den of government see the expenses of
the government constantly increasing,
when they see the creation of larger
navies and larger armies, the burden of
expenses increasing everywhere, and
learn that, after all, this entire burden
must be borne by what they eat and
upon what they wear, and that certain
forms of wealth which breed luxury,
idleness, and idleness go untaxed they
will not listen to you when you are
called upon to plead with them against
radical changes in our form of govern-
ment which will be submitted to this
country within the next fifty years.

The address is valuable as a study of
history. Clearly the Supreme Court of
the United States took a view in nine-
ty-four different radically from the
view held by that body in the six-
ties. And the income tax was not sus-
tained in the sixties on the ground of
being a war measure, and necessary for
the preservation of the government. It
was sustained on constitutional
grounds. But later the doctrine of state
rights seems to have received a greater
consideration, and the same constitu-
tion is relied on to defeat a similar
measure.

We believe Senator Borah is right;
that the income tax amendment to the
constitution should be approved by the
states. Justice demands it. It is as
necessary now as in war time. And it
is as righteous now as then.

The speech of Senator Borah will be
remembered in his favor by the people
of industry and worth all over the land.

THREE HUNCHBACKS—OR ONE?

A good friend of The Herald-Repub-
lican writes to thank us for an editorial
urging people to look for the pleasant
things, the helpful things—and not for
the dark and the unpleasant. And he
incloses the following clipping from a
publication we do not recognize:

Looking through a hotel window one
day we counted three hunchbacks, one
after the other, on the opposite side of
the street before we discovered that the
window glass had a queer, blurred
streak in it that made everything
crooked. "Everybody's crooked when
you see crooked," observed a small
nephew when it was remarked in his
hearing. After that we took pains to
look above or below the blur, and it
was astonishing how many handsome,
straight people passed along in the
course of an hour.

That is the thought. Looking
through distorted medium, the number
of cripples was multiplied by three.
Looking clearly, the world was fair, the
people were healthy and happy.

Be sure your vision is clear; and the
world will be so much better.

American manufacturers who adver-
tise in China find their best results with
pictures. But they must not send pic-
tures of dogs. The gentle canine is not
regarded with favor in the Celestial
empire.

Justice.
I sit on a cloud in the sunshine, just
over the changing scene.
Watching old Time roll onward, from
autumn to springtime green,
And I see with my eagle vision, and
I note with my keen-tipped pen,
The things that go on below me on
the battlefield of men.

I see some in greedy striving—they
seek for the thing called Gold—
And the woe of their wretched doings
From the tongues of the poor is told.
I see some in throes of envy, they
strive for the thing called Power—
And the weak are the crushed beneath
them, ay, trampled within an hour!

I see some with wily cunning—they
prey on both rich and poor—
And there in the motley scrimmage I
watch both the scamp and the boor.
The world seems a place of enrage; I
look with a heart of stone,
For I know that I—I am Justice, and
I rule all the world alone!

Then the light of the orb above me falls
clear on the distant path
And I look on the end of sorrow—the
end of distress and wrath.
I see in the far-off future the calm
that shall surely be
When I, with my mighty scepter, have
brought forth my victory.

I see all the tangles straightened, the
wrongs of the poor made right—
The rich to their level humbled, the
weak with their meed of might.
So I sit on my cloud in the sunlight,
looking down on life's battle strong;
And I smile, for I know that Justice
shall conquer the world ere long!

—Laura W. Sheldon.
The want ads can serve you only if you
USE them.



35c Irish Poplins 28c

Rich, handsome fabrics in all colors. Has the lus-
trous texture and richness of silk taffeta, yet is
more durable and costs less. Launderers splendidly—
fast colors. Is especially desirable for Spring suits,
waists, etc. Regular 35c a yard—
special.....28c

Hair Switches and Turbans

The turban style of hair dressing is now quite pop-
ular—each day it is becoming more so; in fact, a
woman cannot have her hair dressed stylishly with-
out the use of a turban or switch.

TURBAN CAPS.....35c to \$1.00

SWITCHES.....\$1.00 to \$20.00

BRAIDS.....From \$2.00 up



OUR DRUG STORE IS AT
112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Bad Tenants Evicted



We furnish information to land-
lords pertaining to tenants who do
not pay their rent. Landlords can
have the information either before
or after the tenants move in. It is
cheaper, in many instances, to obtain
the information while the house is
empty. We evict tenants who do
not pay. We publish the Rating
Book, that tells of the people who
pay their debts. We collect more
money from honest debts than any
collection agency in the world, and
hence we know from our records
those who pay.

MERCHANTS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS OF HONEST DEBTS.

Rooms 77-78-82-83-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100 Commercial Block,
Salt Lake City, Utah. Francis G. Lake, Gen'l Mgr.

"Some People Don't Like Us."

GRAND OPENING

OF THE MOST

Wonderful Auction Sale

Ever held in Salt Lake City

The magnificent collection of entire Japanese Art Exhibits direct from Japanese Government Building — also care-
fully selected specimens from the Chinese Emporium Exhibits at the A.-Y.-P. Exposition, Seattle, which received
highest awards — to be sold at unrestricted public sale.

Ready for Exhibition Tomorrow, Thursday and Friday

AT Japan Art Association

57 South Main Street, Salt Lake City

(Formerly Ebert's Art Picture Store), a few doors south of Z. C. M. I.

Sale Commences Saturday, February 26, 1910

10:30 a.m., 2:30 and 7:30 p.m.

This collection includes several masterpieces by the world-renowned artists of Japan and China—BRONZES,
BRASSES, SATSUMAS, CLOISSONNES, IVORIES, HAND-CARVED HINOKIWOOD FURNITURE, EMBROID-
ERIES IN SCREENS, TAPESTRIES, KIMONOS, ART PORTIERES, FAIENCE, etc., etc.

Nothing Reserved—Everything Must Go

We need the money in order to meet our financial obligations. Admirers of what is beautiful in Art and Nature
should not fail to attend our sales. This is an extraordinary Opportunity.

Japan Art Association representing the leading artists and Art Collectors of Japan

Sales conducted by J. B. GILL, of New York, Art Connoisseur.

Endorsed by SHUKICH KONDO, Director General.

N. HAYASHI, Manager.

"Adam"

The man of ordinary means cannot af-
ford to buy plated silverware. Note the
reason:—

We will sell six each dinner forks,
desert forks, desert spoons and teaspoons,
in solid silver "Adam" design, for \$40.50,
that contain \$19.80 in actual bullion value.
This leaves the actual outlay \$20.70 (we
will give \$19.80 for the bullion any time in
ten years). This investment of \$20.70 fur-
nishes silver that lasts two or more gener-
ations.

The same number of pieces as above fur-
nished in the best quadruple plate will cost
\$14.25. This set has no intrinsic or bullion
value and will wear out in a few years and
be a total loss. Think this over, take a look
at "Adam," and decide which is an invest-
ment and which an expense.

Phone 65 for
the
Correct Time



MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SHOES

\$3.20

Values up to \$5.00.



120 South Main Street

A Blue Diamond bears the same re-
lation to a white one that champagne
does to beer. If you have the price
buy blue diamonds and champagne;
if not, try and be comfortable on
white ones and beer.

Phone 65 for the correct time.



YOUNG MEN

For Gonorrhea and Gleet get Pabst's Olay Spoolie.
It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and
every case. NO CASE known to have ever failed to
cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing.
Results from its use will astonish you.
It is absolutely safe, prevents stricture
and cures taken without inconvenience,
and detention from business. PRICE
For sale by SCHRAMM-JOHNSON