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THE ISLAND EMPIRE

The affairs of Japan, the Island Empire, as the geographers name that small but important nation, continue to attract a prominent part of public attention in America and probably other countries.

The banquet given this week to the Japanese Admiral Uchida and his men at Los Angeles and the friendly interviews of the American and Japanese naval commanders, tend to demonstrate that Japanese civilization is, in many respects, as real and as worthy as that of our own country. That is, there seems to be a similarity of general views and national ideals. In a general way, the idea of war between the two countries is entertained only far enough to be refuted.

The general misunderstanding of the status of the Japanese as a nation and people probably accounts for much of the war talk. If the Japanese are anything like ourselves, in motive or foresight, they will be most unwilling to enter upon a hostile contest with our country. They have made much progress in recent years, but they are far from rivaling this country in resources, industries, or productive capacity.

They have one singular method of giving their commercial and industrial situation at home. It is customary for the Japanese Government to send abroad students and others who have shown exceptional ability or aptitude for the purpose of studying industrial and commercial conditions, methods, ways and means, and also to search out markets for Japanese goods. The system commenced shortly after the China-Japanese war. The number thus sent has increased from 12 in 1896 to 85 in 1906. These of course do not include private students in colleges in foreign countries, special agents of private companies, or manufacturers going abroad to investigate and purchase machinery for private plants. The countries to which these investigators are sent are the United States, England, Germany, France, China, South America, Australia—in fact, anywhere that special subjects are to be investigated, processes learned, conditions observed, or information gained likely to be of value to the industrial or commercial development of Japan.

This plan seems to us an admirable one. Whenever nations or people come to the conclusion that they cannot learn from foreign nations, and shut themselves up, so to speak, they soon retrograde. Japan has seen a notable illustration of this general law of progress in the case of her neighbor China, and appears to be very anxious to avoid falling into the same pit.

There was a time, the historians say, when China was farther advanced in most of the arts and ideas than constitute civilization, than perhaps any other country. Then followed a period of exclusiveness and a refusal to deal with the "barbarian" nations outside of China. The result was that China was soon outstripped by the very nations she formerly despised, and excluded from her borders.

We think it was Archbishop Whitney who maintained with many learned arguments and illustrations, that nations are usually civilized from within—out from the ideas which they assimilate from others rather than from exclusive devotion to the ideas and institutions that originate within.

Japanese labor, formerly paid only a few cents per day, now receives a much more substantial recompense, particularly in railroad enterprises. Trackmen receive about 50 cents more than day laborers, who now receive an average of 25 cents a day. There are so many varied occupations connected with the building of the modern steel vessels in Japan, as elsewhere, that no statistics are furnished.

Mr. Babbit, American representative at Yokohama, notes the change of diet and clothing now rapidly going on in Japan.

Bread, meat and potatoes have been added to the former diet of the Japanese, which consisted of fish and the vegetables indigenous to the country. The men at the front during the Russo-Japanese war were often fed on beef and bread of biscuits made from American flour, and this created a taste in appetite which had to be cultivated to on their return, and other articles followed, so that during and after the war there was considerable increase in the use of meats and flour, canned goods, fresh and condensed milk, butter, and foreign foods generally.

There was a gradual adoption of foreign (American and European) style of clothing for manual laborers, as the demand for such laborers increased. The usual Japanese costume is ill-suited for the workshop, factory, or store where clothing permitting free movement is required, and foreign dress was made compulsory in certain occupations. Foreign style clothing being also required in the army and navy led to increased familiarity with it and increased demand after the war.

While the Japanese are thus learning much from us, it is likewise certain that we can learn many things from them that will be of the highest advantage to our own country and people. Thus, the coming age is

the Japanese industrial schools as follows:

Industrial schools in Japan have been established by the Central Government and by local municipalities. The National School, Tokyo, in 1894, had 178 scholars in navigation and 200 engineering, graduating 28 and 24, respectively. Agriculture and forestry are taught in Mito, in northern Japan, having in 1895-6, 29 instructors and 317 students, graduating 62; a similar school is to be established in Kogoshima, Island of Kjusiu. There are also six higher technical schools, maintained by the Government, at Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kumamoto, and Sendai, with another projected for Yomogawa. These schools have a three-year course. In the Tokyo school, are taught dyeing and weaving, furnace work, applied industrial mechanics, electricity, and industrial designing. Osaka teaches mechanics, applied chemistry, dyeing, furnace work, brewing, metallurgy, naval architecture and marine engineering. Kyoto has dyeing, weaving and designing. Nagoya, Kumamoto teaches civil engineering and metallurgy. Sendai teaches as Kumamoto, adding electric engineering. The Tokyo school has an apprentice school attached. There is also a Government Fisheries school and three institutions for training teachers for the technical schools. In addition to the above Government institutions there were, in 1906-7, over 1,000 schools, private and public (municipal), dealing with all lines of industry and commerce.

It is just here, most probably, where our own country can learn from Japan. Our own industrial system of education is generally believed to be defective in the attention paid to the study of applied science and art, as well as to the practical side of life, generally.

It is interesting to know that practically all of the Japanese schools above the primary, include English in their courses of study. The authorities estimate that probably less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the people speak French, and these are largely confined to those educated in Europe and prepared for European education or for the diplomatic service, the greater proportion in Tokyo. Probably less than one-fifth of 1 per cent understand German. The greatest proportion among the German-educated are of the medical profession.

Consul Babbit remarks that the number of Japanese who can talk a little English is considerable, but the number who have a knowledge of the language would probably be over-estimated at 1 per cent. One would suppose, from the attention paid to language in the schools, as noted, and to the fact that night schools are common in this vicinity for this study alone, that the percentage would be large, but the teachers are for the most part native Japanese. A far larger proportion of the population are able to read and write English fairly well than can speak it.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Ex-Senator Kearns' newspaper has been telling its readers for some time past that the building activity in this city is due to the American party.

That claim stands out in strange contrast to the fact that ex-Senator Kearns has waited all these years to start his skyscraping. The Oregon Short Line went ahead with the magnificent depot. Mr. Newhouse built two business blocks, and planned a large hotel. The Church authorities constructed and planned several new buildings, and finally business men in no way connected with the "American" party or in sympathy with the native policy of its leaders, are about to build the biggest hotel in the West, on the old Deseret News corner. Then ex-Senator Kearns comes, at the latter end of the procession, and announces that he, too, is going to build. If the building activity had any connection with the "American" party, why did not the ex-Senator begin his building as soon as that party had, by some means or other, captured the offices of the city? Why did he wait till the American party was ignominiously defeated in the County and school election, with fair prospects of another defeat, before he announced his intention to build? He, evidently did not believe in his party.

Salt Lake has progressed in spite of the "American" party and its un-American policies, because the loyal citizens have defended it against all the vicious assaults by its enemies, because its friends have believed in its future and the final prevalence here of American principles over bigotry and graft; and because thousands and hundreds of thousands who have passed through here have seen for themselves that the traders of the people of Utah are hard and character assassins. It has advanced, in spite of the ugly octopus that has fastened itself upon it under the name of an "American" party, because its advantages are now better known than ever, thanks to the efforts of the friends of Utah.

When the Tribune claims that its party has had anything to do with the progress of the city, it might as well claim that the poison-spitting moray eels around the automobile furnishes the motive power for that vehicle, or that the barnacles on the bottom of the ship cause it to move at eighteen knots an hour.

The "American" party has increased the taxes and the indebtedness of the city beyond all reason, thus helping to raise the cost of living to abnormal heights. It has squandered the city's money on an extravagant government, and extracted extra taxes for "improvements," in order to have money for election purposes, giving the taxpayers inferior work at an exorbitant price. It has raised to itself a monument on the West side, which stands there as a testimony to its true character. The boasting of the Tribune of the enterprising, progressive spirit of its party is but the grant of a hog anticipating another trough full of feed.

LIKE TAMED FOXES.

When San Francisco was destroyed by earthquake and fire, about three years ago, some predicted that the city would never be built up again. Others, a little stronger in their faith in American enterprise, thought it would take at least ten years to restore it.

The facts are that to the beginning of this month, 25,477 buildings permits have been issued since the great fire. Eighteen thousand buildings have already been constructed, at a cost of \$125,000,000. A total of 28,185 buildings

valued at \$105,000,000, were destroyed. But as the new buildings are larger and finer than the old ones, it is evident that the work of restoration has progressed beyond the most sanguine expectations.

The new San Francisco is constructed to resist fire. It has more fireproof buildings than any other city of its size. It may be visited by earthquakes, but never again will it be destroyed by fire. That is the conviction of its citizens. The destruction of the large water-tower in 1906 and only stopped the supply of water to the city but drew out that which was stored in the several reservoirs on hills in various parts of San Francisco. Under the new system such a condition of affairs would not obtain, and nine separate and distinct means of fire-fighting would have to be destroyed before the city would again be at the mercy of the flames. San Francisco has gained in every way by the great disaster.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

The Des Moines plan of government has been accepted by the city of Cedar Rapids and after a year's trial it is pronounced entirely satisfactory. The mayor and councilmen are leading business men in the community, and when they were first elected they studied the finances and gave the people a full statement of the conditions as they found them. They then went to work.

They found numerous opportunities to economize, and as a result of their business management, they were able to make many improvements, to purchase park property and make other progressive moves, and yet reduce the tax rate, with a promise of further reduction. That is city government. Any city council composed of honest, capable men, not under obligation to corrupt party machines, would be able to do just as well. It is not the change of name from council to commission that produces the magic effect. It is the change of the material of which the administrative body is composed.

"THE SULKY OPPOSITION."

Under this caption the Tribune makes the assertion that "the opposition papers" do not give due prominence to the Kearns building that is to be erected on Main street. "The News passes it up in silence in its authentic form after its premature and inaccurate notice," says the daily morning paper.

The "News" over a month ago, on March 25, announced that Mr. Kearns was figuring on erecting that building. On Wednesday last the "News" again took notice of the enterprise and gave the particulars. And yet the Tribune says, "The News passes it up in silence."

"Can anyone figure out what the paper hopes to gain by its wilful falsehoods, particularly when they are so glaring and so easily refuted? The explanation is, possibly, that misstatement of facts, after long practice, has become natural to the paper; that it has become acclimatized in an atmosphere of falsehood, and feels distressed when not breathing it. At all events, its falsification verbiage would be amusing but for the lamentable fact that some simpletons still take the imitator of Shakespeare's fat and cowardly knight seriously.

ATROCITIES IN TURKEY.

The massacres in Asia Minor at this time would not have occurred if the powers that signed the Berlin treaty of 1878 had forced the now deposed sultan to respect that treaty, when, on former occasions, he was seized with a paroxysm of fanaticism. For by that agreement the Christians in Turkey were guaranteed religious liberty and protection. But the Turkish ruler has been permitted to violate his pledges with impunity so often that his tools have taken it for granted that a treaty does not mean anything.

Armenian massacres originate in various ways. Sometimes government tax collectors are so ruthless in the performance of their duties, that they meet with violent resistance. Some of them will rob the people of almost everything of value they can lay their hands on, and even violate the women. Sometimes this is resented, and the offenders are, perhaps shot down. Then word goes forth that the village in which the riot happened is in rebellion and a massacre is instituted.

But such cases are exceptional. As a general rule the race hatred is so intense that it takes very little to provoke assaults and murders. The Mohammedans, generally speaking, are not fond of hard work. They are satisfied with a very moderate income and prize leisure more than anything else. The Armenians and Greeks, on the other hand, are wide awake and active. They control the trade and the manufactures. The result is that the Mohammedans are jealous of them. They are forced to work hard to keep up with their more active neighbors, and even then they do not always come out of the struggle with satisfactory results. The feelings of bitterness grow in intensity. Turkish sultans have often taken advantage of the situation and ordered the Christians slain, and never in an order more willingly obeyed. Some years ago, when a massacre was contemplated, a Kurd told an Armenian, a friend, to look out and save himself, for if he, the Kurd, should receive an order to kill him, he could do so, provided he could reach him, though they had been friends for years.

Such is the sentiment. When, therefore, the secret agents of the Sultan go through the length and breadth of the country inciting the faithful to rise and defend themselves against the intruders, who, they say, are already the industrial lords of the land and who soon will take control of the government, when the faithful will be despised slaves, it is easy to judge how effective this mode of Mohammedan reasoning proves, when the fanatical agitators use it to further his own interests.

Generally the Turks are blamed for the atrocities committed, but this is strictly speaking not entirely correct. Throughout the entire Turkish empire, with a population estimated at forty millions there are only four million and

a half of genuine Turks. These are not, as a rule, selected to be tools of the sultans, but that role is given to Albanians, Kurds, Arabs, Tartars, Syrians, Abudals, Chingianians or other Moslem peoples. The Turks, as a rule, are a fine race. They have a strong physique and are, intellectually well equipped. They are resigned under misfortune and temperate in good fortune. They are hospitable and generous, grave and dignified. They are proud of their origin. They are devoted to their lawful leaders and loyal to their families. Many of them are highly accomplished. It is to be hoped that under the regime of the Young Turkish party no more atrocities of this kind will occur.

The House is as still as a mouse.

Baseball umpires never die of old age.

The tariff is the greatest of political evils.

The Niagara ice gorge seems to have disgorged.

Who wants to be Queen of the May tomorrow?

A smoking revolver never smokes cigarettes.

The "unspeakable Turk." The deposed sultan.

How can you know a man by his fruits when they are frosted.

And did he march to Saloniki to the music of the "Turkish Horn?"

Or the making of books and the building of flats there is no end.

Get a move on you. Tomorrow is the first of May, the month of moving.

When Colonel Roosevelt kills his first lion the world will hear a great roar.

You can't beat down the price of eggs no matter how much you beat the eggs.

A man is known not by the company he keeps but by the name he bears.

Shoving up the price of food products is a great tax on the average family income.

It is the principle of stolen waters are sweet that makes "joy rides" so delightful.

When Nadir Pasha was hanged on the Galata bridge he reached the nadir of his career.

When the weather man predicts bad weather and his prediction is fulfilled, he "makes good." Strange.

The Martians cannot help but look on the bright side of life when they see that Pickering mirror.

"The New York man is a golden calf," says Mary Gordon, and how New York women worship this same golden calf.

Those who speculate in the necessities of life say that speculation is to them one of the necessities of life.

And now the man behind the gun gives way to the man behind the hat. Such is the ingratitude of republics.

So the case against Governor Haskell is to be brought before a new grand jury. It looks a little bit like a case of pique.

Boston wants to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. Already it is a quite celebrated event.

Abdul Hamid can congratulate himself that he came out of the Turkish revolution better than Charles came out of the English revolution.

Confronted by Mr. Beveridge with the Democratic platform declaration for free lumber, Mr. Bacon said, referring to Mr. Beveridge, "He knows how a committee goes out at midnight and brings in a platform and nobody cares anything about it." Proving anew that platforms are made to get in on and not to stand on.

"The district chairman of the 'American' party met last evening in the court room of the criminal division of the city court at the police station to complete arrangements for the 'American' love feast."—Salt Lake Herald.

The court room of the criminal division of the city court at the police station in which to plan an "American" love feast!

BREAD AND OTHER FOODS.

Baltimore Star.

"Weasted bread is not a necessity; it is only since the discovery of America that it has become a food of the masses. Many children prefer bananas to bread and the tropical fruit is quite as nutritious, quite as wholesome and about as cheap as bread at the present retail price. The taste for particular foods is largely a matter of acquired habit. In every American city there is now a big demand for black rye bread, because the people who have come here from Russia and northern Europe were, before emigrating to this country, accustomed to that kind of bread. Thomas Carlyle mentions the fact that the Scotch race maintained all the encouragement vigor through many centuries upon a diet almost exclusively of oat gruel and milk.

TARIFF GRIEVANCES.

Philadelphia Press.

Mothers of the land, arise in your might and protest. The board of general appraisers in New York has made a solemn ruling that "cradles are not furniture." Those of wicker are classed as "manufactures of willow." Here is a subtle blow at the most important of infant industries which deserves all the encouragement possible in a land unalterably opposed to race suicide.

Big Smuggling Conspiracy.

The Washington Post.

A hint seems to have been dropped in print since the honorable side of Treasury Agent Baldwin in Paris that official names might appear in the roster of the smuggling ring.

Not His Fault.

London girl—What a dirty race you've got, Billy.
Street cleaner—Can't help it, sir. I had no company for weeks—fatten.

A Legal Difference.

The Client—How much will your opinion be worth in this case?
The Lawyer—I'm too modest to say. But I can tell you what I am going to charge you for it.—Cleveland Leader.

Saturday ushers in a great big, rousing sale of Women's Skirts at Z. C. M. I. You know what Z. C. M. I. sales are. Absolutely no marking up, no fictitious values. All day Saturday—our entire stock of Women's

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5.50 Skirts for	3.70	12.50 Skirts for	8.35	16.00 Skirts for	10.70
6.00 Skirts for	4.00	13.00 Skirts for	8.70	16.50 Skirts for	11.00
6.50 Skirts for	4.35	13.50 Skirts for	9.00	17.00 Skirts for	11.35
7.00 Skirts for	4.70	14.00 Skirts for	9.35	17.50 Skirts for	11.70
7.50 Skirts for	5.00	14.50 Skirts for	9.70	18.00 Skirts for	12.00
8.00 Skirts for	5.35			18.50 Skirts for	12.35
8.50 Skirts for	5.70			19.00 Skirts for	12.70
9.00 Skirts for	6.00			19.50 Skirts for	13.00
9.50 Skirts for	6.35			20.00 Skirts for	13.35
10.00 Skirts for	6.70			21.00 Skirts for	14.00
10.50 Skirts for	7.00			22.50 Skirts for	15.00
11.00 Skirts for	7.35			25.00 Skirts for	16.35
				27.50 Skirts for	18.35



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

Whence did that come? On its face this appears to be the subtle move of the persons involved to coerce the customs officers into a surrender in order to save favorites. Such a scheme will fail. From now on every watchful eye will be fixed on the treasury department to see that it does not allow the revenues of the country to be despoiled by gentlemen smugglers and ladies also, for the matter of that—nor fail to bring them to justice, fronting names and shrewd friends—these are behind this smuggling conspiracy, and these must be ferreted out.

BOSTON'S MAGIC BEAN BAKERS.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
It seems that in baking beans Boston turns 16,000,000 quarts into 32,000,000 quarts, and the finished product is still admirably filling. The genius that can make two quarts of beans materialize where there was but one quart has mastered a great point in dietary science and political economy.

JUST FOR FUN

Sad Story.
Kind Lady—What drove you from home, my poor man—housecleaning?
Sandy Pikes—No, Mum, the wife brought me of five new-fangled dresses, but I had no buttons.—Chicago Daily News.

A Social Surprise.
"So the reception interested you?"
"Yes," answered Mr. Meskison, "I'm glad my wife took me. It was a novel experience to find everybody talking at once instead of listening to Henrietta's opinions."—Washington Star.

Out of Form, Indeed.
President Taft likes golf, and he plays a fairly good game," said a Chevy Chase caddy. "A fairly good game, at least when he's in form."
"He was out of form one day when he played here. He was just back from Cuba, and I guess the voyage had upset him. After some pretty bad work on the first two holes, he said apologetically to his caddy, a stranger from the east."
"I'm certainly out of form today. I've been on a sea voyage, you see. I must have upset me."
"Played before, haven't ye?" said the caddy.—Washington Star.

Easily Affected.
A married woman is always impressionable, because she has become so used to total abstinence from flattery that a compliment from a man goes to her head like wine to the head of the test-taker.—Illustrated Mail.

He Does Now.
Teacher—Tommy, you should have known better than to fight with that Williams boy.
Tommy—I know, to-night, but I thought I could lick him.—Daily Mail.

A Legal Difference.
The Client—How much will your opinion be worth in this case?
The Lawyer—I'm too modest to say. But I can tell you what I am going to charge you for it.—Cleveland Leader.

Not His Fault.
London girl—What a dirty race you've got, Billy.
Street cleaner—Can't help it, sir. I had no company for weeks—fatten.

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Jolly Fanny Rice, Violet Black & Company, 8-Kilbuck and a Topsy Turvy, G. Herbert Mitchell, Minnie Kaufman, The Kinetophone, Orpheum Orchestra.
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The Great McEwen
Magic Mid-Rolling, Pantomime Tricks, Box Seats and Hypnotism.
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Matinee Wednesday, Special Candy Matinee Saturday.
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