

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

Honorable G. Whitney, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: (In Advance.)

One Year \$5.00
Six Months \$2.50
Three Months \$1.25
One Month .25
Sundays Edition, per copy .25
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. A. Allen, First 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. 3, 1909.

THE ELECTION.

The wise man of old, who declared that "to everything there is a season," added that there is "a time to keep silence, and a time to speak."

The election being over, the time for silence has come as far as that municipal business is concerned. The fate of the City is decided for another two years. And no amount of talking can change the verdict. The crowd in control of the so-called "American" party has won another victory.

This in itself would be of no great concern but for the fact that it is a crowd bound together by hatred of a religious body and a determination to have all the revenge possible. That crowd banded itself together for the sole purpose of forcing into the United States Senate a man whom the people did not want there. The formation of the party was but a means toward that end. Their campaign was commenced by the circulation of the most infamous falsehoods about the Church, and it has been kept up to this day by similar falsehoods, though they have been proved before all the world, and that in the august body of the United States Senate, to be false. The motive of the leaders of the victorious party, and their methods are such as to cause concern to everyone who loves American institutions and who believes in equal rights to all, under the law.

As for the men selected, some are good, some are indifferent, and some are bad, absolutely unworthy of public trust. Against the private record of Mayor Brandford there is no charge. We believe that his intentions as the Chief Executive of this City are the very best. Time and again in the past, Mayor Brandford has expressed himself to the effect that he would consider it his duty to do everything in his power to bring peace and harmony to this community. He is in a position to do so, if he will only recognize the true source of the trouble and meet it like a man. Rudolph Alf has proved his incompetency as an auditor so long that nothing need be said of that matter. The general complaint is that the books in his office are in such a shape that no one can find out what the financial status of the City is. But, perhaps that is a proof of efficiency. Perhaps that is part of the general plan. Minnely is hardly competent to fill the office of attorney. M. E. Mulvey has been given his recommendation by the party organ, and if there is any truth in it, he is not fit for a councilman's office. The only thing that C. H. Reed has in his favor is that he is an employee of the Tribune and a tool in the control of that outfit.

But the crowd that rules the party has now complete control of the City. They have gained that control by the aid of the underworld and the indecencies will have to be paid to that element. Slot machines, wide open saloons, street walking, stockades, will be tolerated. They have gained that control by the expenditure of money that must be paid back in some form or other. The "organ" must be fed out of the treasury. Jobs must be found for faithful politicians. There will be graft, and extravagance, and another bond issue will in all probability be proposed as soon as it is thought safe to do so. Of course the City is now bonded beyond the legal limits, but that will make no difference. A way will always be found to overcome a legal obstacle, and then the bond issue will come, preferably close enough to the next city election to give the conspirators the control of more money for election purposes.

The motives and methods of the party are such as to cause concern. The "American" party is not an ordinary political party. It is an abnormality in American politics like the old Know-nothings. It is held together by a desire to control the City not for the good of the City, but for ulterior personal and party motives. Hence the danger.

The "American" organ exultantly exclaims that "never before, since the pioneers entered this valley in '47, has such a cliff been seen in the roof of ecclesiasticism." This proves one contention that the entire machinery of the party and the City offices, is by the leaders of the party directed against the Church.

Every victory won they consider as a victory over the Church. It is the Church the leaders are making war upon, though, like cowards, they deny their plans and intentions.

Let it then be understood once and for all that nothing they can do has any effect whatever upon the Church. Nothing they can do has any effect upon what they call "ecclesiasticism." They are as helpless as to that, as the locusts on the railroad track. The members of the Church have no other interest in the filing of municipal office, than any other citizen has. To them, as Church members, it is nothing whether Mulvey rules, or not. But to them, as citizens, it is a matter of grave concern whether this beautiful City, founded by men and women whose lives were dedicated to the service of God, is run by those whose business it is to lead souls to perdition, or by decent citizens. And that is a matter

in which all are interested, and not only Latter-day Saints.

But, no matter what happens, the Latter-day Saints have learned to acknowledge the hand of the Almighty in all things. They know that, no matter who holds office, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

MARQUIS ITO.

It is strange that the fatal weapons of the assassin have very often found the heart of those who least deserve such a fate. Alexander of Russia who liberated the slaves was struck down by a bomb. Lincoln met a similar fate. McKinley, an almost ideal president of a free Republic, was marked for death by an anarchist. And now Marquis Ito, Japan's veteran statesman, is murdered by a Korean patriot. It is one of the great tragedies of this generation. To him the advancement of Japan is largely due. His policy embraced the liberation of Korea and the uplift of that country to a level equal with that of Japan. While engaged in this work he was struck down.

From Japan it has been announced that the policy of that country will in no wise change by that tragedy. What is that policy? Marquis Ito was just about to enter on a conference with Russia respecting affairs in Manchuria when he was killed. He had advised, in behalf of his country, the intention of so meeting the issues that China and the Powers would be satisfied with the terms on which trade would be open to all. But how was this to be accomplished? That is a question which can only be answered when the negotiations are resumed.

Marquis Ito will be missed by the Mikado. The Japanese are always loyal, but the murdered statesman was eminently so. When forced to listen to the praise of admirers, he was wont to say: "All that I have done for my country does not exceed the limits of having served as one of the links in the harmonious co-operation of advancing civilization. The progress of Japan is entirely due to the powerful guidance of her sovereign and the loyal patriotism of her people." He disclaimed all credit for himself.

He is described as a statesman who knew how to retain the good in old institutions as well as to acquire the best in that which is new. He knew the value of humiliation for the sake of ultimate triumph. He knew when to be patient and enduring as well as aggressive and daring. He was an evolutionist, not a revolutionist, an assimilator and renovator as well as an innovator. He championed education, religious toleration, extension of commerce and fraternity and amity between nations, as well as national pride and power and fitness for self-defense and Asiatic leadership.

The death of Ito is a great loss to Japan, and perhaps to the world, unless his mantle, like that of Elijah, has fallen upon a capable and worthy successor.

THE DIVORCE QUESTION.

The Census Bureau has issued some interesting figures on matrimony and divorce. These show that Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Florida and Mississippi take the lead in the contraction of marriages, with an annual rate of more than 450 per each 10,000 of the adult unmarried population. Utah and Nevada are somewhat below this rate.

The divorce rate seems to be highest in the West. Thus Washington is credited with 512 per 100,000 of the married population, while Delaware has only 42. The rate in Utah is over 200.

But the figures tell another tale. They show that divorce is increasing in this country at a rate out of all proportion to the increase of population. There is, now, it is said, no country but Japan with a higher rate of divorce. Between 1870 and 1880 the rate of increase for the population was 20.4 per cent, and for divorce, 79.4 per cent. In the succeeding decades, 1880 to 1890, and 1890 to 1900, the rate of increase for divorce and the rate for population both declined somewhat, yet the rate for divorce remained markedly higher than the rate for population. The difference in the relative size of the two rates was in fact greater in the decade 1890 to 1900 than in either of the other decades. In the decade 1890 to 1900 the rate of increase in divorce was no less than three times the rate for population, while in the decade 1870 to 1880 the rate for divorce was only two and two-thirds times the rate for population.

The evidence tends to show that at least one marriage in every sixteen contracted under present conditions will ultimately be dissolved by divorce, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the ratio is nearer 1 to 12.

Prof. Edward A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, has studied the subject closely. In an article in the Century he shows that although our divorce rate is abnormally high some popular notions are erroneous. One is that divorces generally are the result of hasty decisions before the married state has been given a fair trial. He shows that "the average interval between separation and divorce exceeds six and one-half years and is not diminishing."

Another assumption which the facts disprove is that divorce is usually sought in order to remarry. The majority of divorced persons do not remarry—indeed "it is not at all certain that the rate for divorced persons which exceeds that for widows and widowers of the same age." Partial confirmation of this is seen in the fact that the restrictive laws against remarriage do not appear to affect the divorce rate. Nor does stringent legislation against divorce itself appear to affect the rate.

Professor Ross does not attach much importance to the causes for divorce as given in official statistics, for the reason that these "causes" very often are only pretenses. He says we must discriminate between cause and symptom. Divorce is but a symptom. It is not the cause of the disease.

the husband and the merging of the wife's legal personality in his." The second, "based on the consenting and harmonious will of two equals." Now, when you find the man holding the Roman ideal and the wife the Germanic ideal there is pretty sure to be, sooner or later, a clashing of wills. A manifestation of this intellectual ferment is seen in the weakening of authority, both divine and human, and a growing disposition to put the question to marriage, as to everything else. "Cujus bonum?" with the tendency to answer that nothing is good that does not bring happiness. And if the union brings unhappiness the modern man and woman are apt to conclude that it had better be dissolved. Such a conclusion reflects usually "a rank individualism," "an exaggerated self-will," which appears to be the necessary result in certain minds of a belief in freedom. "When independence and the assertion of rights are in the air, there are sure to be some who become acutely aware of their rights before they realize their duties."

There is a world of truth in this. The age is growing selfish in the extreme. And as this vice takes hold and obtains a firmer grip, men and women think more of their own individual comfort than of their duty. They are looking for pleasure in the gratification of their own will, and not in the performance of duty. That is a cause of separation of hearts in the home, when a little self-sacrificing love would cement them together. That is the cause of dishonesty, and all other evils so prominent in our age. The world can be saved from this condition, only by an application of the principles of the Gospel of the Redeemer.

AN APPALLING STATEMENT.

"In several of the districts the saloon men and their workers openly worked against the American ticket. 'Slide the first lever and pull any of the others,' was the pass word sent around. The saloon men were plain in their talk that they wanted a party to run the city to which they could dictate, and as the American party had openly fought the liquor traffic the saloon men were anxious to defeat that party."

That paragraph is taken from the Tribune, and it needs no stretch of the imagination to picture the leer of the writer as he penned it. In view of the nomination of Martin E. Mulvey, in view of the employment of George Sheets and the special work he was called on to do, and in view of the Bacchanalian orgies witnessed in every saloon and dive in the city, when the results of the election became known last night—it might almost be thought that even the editor of the Tribune would hesitate before putting such a brazen statement forth. But experience long ago taught that the Tribune writers were long since lost to every sense of decency or shame.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE LITTLE BROWN PACKAGE OF DISHONOR.

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, garnered from the men who made the new 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.

To illustrate concretely the temptations that are constantly being thrown in the path of almost every man who is elected mayor of a large American city, I am going to tell of the great temptation that was bravely put before the late William R. Grace, who was twice mayor of New York city, to his own and the city's honor, and whose efforts largely aided in the election of William L. Strong and Seth Low, New York's two reform mayors of rather recent years.

Mr. Grace himself told me the story during one of the morning walks which it was our custom to take together for many years. "I thought at the time of my first candidacy for mayor in 1890 that I understood men pretty well, and after a short talk with any one, was fairly able to estimate his character," Mr. Grace began. "But I found, after I had been mayor a few weeks, that I had greatly overestimated my ability to judge men, and then it was that I learned why it was that men like Samuel J. Tilden, for instance, placed full faith in only three or four men, and perhaps complete confidence in only one or two. Mr. Tilden learned in his political life that there are many hidden sides to men's characters, and that these are not revealed sometimes until years have passed."

"Well, in due time there came before me for my approval as mayor a certain public utility franchise. I do not want to give any hint as to what that franchise was, but I will say that there were some features about it that I did not like, and, unless these could be eliminated, I was fairly well satisfied that it was my duty to veto it."

"One evening, while the franchise was waiting my action, I was sitting in my library when the card of a visitor was shown to me. It was that of a man whom I knew and for whom I had great respect. I had always regarded him as one of the strong men, both in intellect and character, in the city and the state. And he was a man of more than local reputation, and he stood for ideal things in politics."

"After we had greeted each other, my visitor said that he had come to

On election day Kentucky continues to be the dark and bloody ground.

It is easier to keep a good man down than to keep down a growing defolt.

Candidates who got left will confer a favor by not explaining their defeat.

In September one hundred and forty-two dogs had their day at the crematory.

A paper that reads people out of a party is not apt to be much read in the party.

Years of discretion are those when people know how to cease from talking.

Salt Lake City will continue to grow in spite of and not because of Pseudo-American control of its affairs.

Knife toting is bad, and about as bad an instance of it is toting food to the mouth with the knife at table.

To the two citizens who captured two hold-ups a public reception and a vote of thanks should be given.

Five Alaskans are going to climb Mount McKinley. They will not be guided by Barrill nor dictated to by General Hubbard.

Nothing could have been more graceful and conciliatory than President Taft's allusion to Jefferson Davis in his talk at Columbus, Miss. He was never happier.

A Chicago jury commissioner has decided that persons who take tips are not desirable as jurors. In such persons one hath bred a habit that is so strong that they might still hold out their hands for a "tip."

Commenting on the decision of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of himself and other labor leaders, Mr. Compers says: "We will fight to the last ditch and then beyond that." Beyond the last ditch lies the slough of despond.

It is good advice to the boys raised on the farm to stay there but what of the tens of thousands of boys born in the cities? What shall they do? Like their fathers before them, the farmer boy and the city boy must seek their place and find their level wherever it may be.

To send a delegation of five hundred lobbyists to Washington to work for a fourteen-foot channel from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, would simply be to over do the thing and kill the object sought to be obtained. It is more than a grandiose proposition; it is ridiculous.

DOGS AND MEN.

Buffalo News.

A good many who believe in common sense treatment even of dogs will agree with the statement of Dr. J. W. Hodge, special agent of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Niagara Falls, that the recent rabies scare was "manufactured." In large measure at least, and that the dog quarantine is an "official folly." No doubt there are cases of rabies, though Dr. Hodge is a sheple as to all

the period following the panic. These present earnings are not far below the highest records of the boom period before the panic. The top figure in earnings was reached in the June quarter of 1907, when \$45,000,000 was reached.

CONFERENCE PAMPHLET.

The full proceedings of the 18th semi-annual conference containing a verbatim report of every discourse delivered at this very interesting conference, is now issued. These pamphlets will not appear in any other form. It is in fact a regular "Journal of Discourses" and should be in the library of every Latter-day Saint. It is also a good pamphlet to mail to friends. Price 25c post paid.

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\$20.00 Dresses	...\$15.00	\$36.00 Dresses	...\$27.00
\$21.00 Dresses	...\$15.75	\$36.50 Dresses	...\$27.35
\$21.50 Dresses	...\$16.10	\$37.00 Dresses	...\$27.65
\$22.00 Dresses	...\$16.50	\$37.50 Dresses	...\$28.15
\$22.50 Dresses	...\$16.85	\$38.00 Dresses	...\$28.50
\$23.00 Dresses	...\$17.25	\$39.00 Dresses	...\$29.25
\$23.50 Dresses	...\$17.60	\$40.00 Dresses	...\$30.00
\$24.00 Dresses	...\$18.00	\$41.50 Dresses	...\$31.15
\$25.00 Dresses	...\$18.75	\$42.50 Dresses	...\$31.85
\$26.00 Dresses	...\$19.50	\$43.50 Dresses	...\$32.65
\$27.00 Dresses	...\$20.25	\$45.00 Dresses	...\$33.75
\$27.50 Dresses	...\$20.60	\$50.00 Dresses	...\$37.50
\$30.00 Dresses	...\$22.50	\$52.50 Dresses	...\$39.35
\$31.00 Dresses	...\$23.25	\$55.00 Dresses	...\$41.25
\$31.50 Dresses	...\$23.60	\$56.50 Dresses	...\$42.40
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\$ 4.50 Coats	...\$ 3.35	\$ 8.50 Coats	...\$ 6.35	\$13.50 Coats	...\$10.15
\$ 5.00 Coats	...\$ 3.75	\$ 9.00 Coats	...\$ 6.75	\$14.00 Coats	...\$10.50
\$ 5.50 Coats	...\$ 4.15	\$ 9.50 Coats	...\$ 7.15	\$15.00 Coats	...\$11.25
\$ 6.00 Coats	...\$ 4.50	\$10.00 Coats	...\$ 7.50	\$15.50 Coats	...\$11.60
\$ 6.50 Coats	...\$ 4.85	\$10.50 Coats	...\$ 7.85	\$16.00 Coats	...\$12.00
\$ 7.00 Coats	...\$ 5.25	\$11.00 Coats	...\$ 8.25	\$16.50 Coats	...\$12.35
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