

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 28, 1909.

FOR THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

Among the agencies directed by the Church toward the moral, spiritual and intellectual elevation and improvement of the children, are the schools. To render these effective is, therefore, of the greatest importance. And they can be effective only when the teachers are efficient, well trained and full of enthusiasm for the work entrusted to them.

Just now the teachers of the B. Y. University, Provo, are bending all their energies to obtain means enough for the building of a Church Teachers' college, which may be the beginning school of a great university. Its immediate mission is to prepare teachers for the high schools of Zion. At present only a small per cent. of our young men and women are receiving the religious warmth of a Church school education, whereas every child is equally entitled to this influence of the life eternal. The campaign to get the funds necessary to complete the new college building should prove a success. The spirit animating its immediate promoters, the faculty of the Brigham Young University, must appeal to the admiration of all.

A new mile stone along the highway of time is coming into view. We shall all pass it next Saturday. The festivities of Christmas are past—leaving, we hope, a pleasant retrospect. The stress of hard work and the rush of business activity, are already giving way, for the time being, to a lull, in which, as there is less immediate need to act, there should be a corresponding increase in the tendency to think. And the thought might properly take the form of a liberal donation for educational purposes. Here surely is an occasion when giving will be twice blessed—yes, many times; for the ultimate recipients of a gift laid down on the altar of education are not only the next generation but generations to come.

Nicaragua.

Zelaya seems to have left Nicaragua for good, and the new president is said to have taken hold of the affairs of state with vigor. The treasury, of course is empty. Presidents of Central American republics, when compelled to vacate, are generally found to have conducted their administration on the principle of leaving nothing in the treasury, just as the local "American" party officials do. And so the treasury is empty. But for all that, for Nicaragua better days will be dawning.

The country has great natural resources. The chief product is coffee. Last year's crop amounted to 17,000,000 pounds. The sugar production is new, but the yield is already valued at over a million dollars. There are mines producing gold, silver and copper, and quarries of valuable stone. The yield of bananas is increasing. The government has leased the tobacco industry to a syndicate for twenty-four years. From 1908, for \$200,000 a year. There are many rubber trees, both wild and cultivated. Mahogany and cedar are among the country's exports. The product of the native camphor tree may be greatly increased. A country with so many, and varied resources, and a congenial climate, only needs a good government.

The foreign trade of Nicaragua for 1908 is said to have been rather less in value than in 1906. The figures for the latter year were exports, \$4,231,047, and imports, \$3,408,829. Of the exports the United States took \$2,482,485, sending in return \$1,914,961 of imports. The remainder of Nicaragua's foreign trade was chiefly done by England and Germany. Coffee constituted the leading item of export, bananas occupying second place, followed by gold bullion, rubber, mahogany, cattle, hides and cocoanuts in the order named.

The present constitution of the country dates no further back than 1905. The legislative power is vested in a national assembly composed of one chamber, the members of which are elected by popular vote for a term of six years, the chamber being, however, partially renewed every two years. The executive power is exercised by the president of the Republic, assisted by a cabinet of five ministers, or secretaries of state. The president is elected by direct vote for a term of six years, every citizen over eighteen years of age being not only entitled but obliged to vote. There is no vice-president, but the Assembly elects three so-called "designados," one of whom takes the President's place in case of absence or disability. The secretaries of state are appointed by the president.

Zelaya has held office only since April 17, 1906, and it seems that his idea was that the government was his personal property. Not only was he despotic in his administration of home affairs, but he carried this disposition into his relations with foreign countries and manifested utter disregard for international courtesies and obligations. The execution of the two Americans was but a measure of personal revenge. If the new president will learn wisdom from the mistakes of his predecessor, he will give to the country a broad-minded administration under which foreign capital and enterprise will be encouraged and the

country's resources speedily developed. John Barrett, the director of the Bureau of International Republics, has recently suggested that the Central American republics unite under one government. This would, perhaps, be the best solution of all the Central American problems. The fact that Mr. Barrett comes out in favor of such a union may safely be taken to mean that, in the opinion of the highest authority on such matters, the plan is feasible. There are five Central American republics. They could easily consolidate, but for conflicting personal ambitions. If the United States could properly assist in the unification of the interests of those states, a service would thereby be rendered not only Central America but all other countries that have dealings with that part of the Western World.

KING ALBERT.

Albert, now king of Belgium, was born April 8, 1875. He is the son of the late Prince Phillip of Flanders, brother of Leopold II, now departed. He is described as a tall, soldierly-looking man, more than six feet in height. He wears glasses and bears an extraordinary likeness to his uncle. As an officer, it is said he was very popular among the soldiers never allowing any difference to exist between himself and his brother officers, and again showing his resemblance to King Leopold by this democratic traits. The new king and queen are said to be devoted to sports. He has traveled extensively both in Europe, America and Africa. The queen is said to be an excellent rider, a good cyclist and a daring automobilist. She has a bright, sunny disposition and possesses a great deal of tact. She is only a few months younger than the Prince, having been born in 1876. At Munich and Tegernsee, where her parents had residences, she was the pet of the entire population.

An interesting announcement is made to the effect that the new king will assume the reigns without the formality of a coronation. That ceremony was once considered essential. The late King Oscar II insisted upon a coronation in Norway, where objections were raised against the expenses, even if he had to pay for it himself. That was over a quarter of a century ago. The real meaning of the ceremony is without doubt, that the king, receiving the crown from the archbishop, acknowledges the supremacy of the church over the state. That was the real significance of the crowning of Charlemagne at Rome, by the pope. But lately that doctrine has been discarded by kings and nations. Queen Wilhelmina had no coronation ceremony. Victor Emmanuel began his reign without one. So did Alfonso XIII of Spain and King Manuel of Portugal, as well as the kings of Wurtemberg and of Saxony, the king of Denmark, the new kings of Sweden and Bulgaria.

A somewhat recent coronation was that of Peter of Serbia, after the assassination of Alexander and Draga. But even a religious ceremony has not had the effect of rendering Peter's court respectable. In Russia, England, and Hungary the coronation ceremonies retain a certain grandeur and impressiveness, in the belief that the coronation carries with it consecration, and that it is not until he has undergone the latter that the sovereign has any claim upon their ecclesiastical as well as their temporal allegiance. But that view is becoming obsolete.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill in Congress for old-age pensions. It is reported to provide that all persons over 65 years of age who have resided in the United States for twenty-five years and have been citizens for 15 years, not possessing property exceeding \$1,500 in value, or with an income in excess of \$240 a year, may be enrolled to receive a pension of \$120 a year to be paid quarterly.

The policy of the government just now is for retrenchment. The note of warning has been sounded at a time when Great Britain faces a deficit of \$80,000,000; France of \$40,000,000 and Germany of \$130,000,000, and the chances of passing an old-age pension bill are therefore not good, although pension legislation in the past has not been unpopular.

Some day old-age pensions will become a well-deserved recognition by the state of the worth to it of honest labor. But whether that time has already come is a question. In some countries old-age pension laws are in force. The adoption of such laws by this country would go far to make them popular elsewhere.

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF MONEY

It is now stated that in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000 has been sent abroad this year, by people in this country, to relatives in the Old World. That is a large sum, but it is balanced to some extent by the money brought in by a million immigrants and by money received from abroad by people residing here, after deceased relatives, and this latter item is by no means inconsiderable.

On the other hand, American tourists spend abroad, annually, many million dollars, for the benefit of transportation companies, foreign hotels and business houses, and American heirs spend still more for foreign husbands with questionable titles. There is, of course, some European travel in this country, and some marriages that bring money into this country from abroad, but export of tourist and heiress gold vastly exceeds the import.

Another item less known is the deposit of American money in foreign savings banks. An authority says that foreign-speaking bankers deliberately encourage immigrants to send or take their savings abroad, because there is such a big profit in the forwarding business. He estimates that more than \$300,000,000 a year is taken or sent in this way, and he says the people ought to buy farms here with the money instead.

To this we agree. It is all very well to send a little money to relatives, occasionally. That increases the facility for selling American goods in the foreign markets. It is all right to go

abroad and see the world; for that is an education that is worth what it costs. If the money is spent judiciously. But to do the banking abroad—for that there can be no excuse, no extenuating circumstances. That ought to be illegal.

Vox populi, vox dei.

The divorce court is the real court of common pleas.

Wake follows in the wake of popularity and deserts Cook.

May the flight of the vulture be thine, Zelaya, my boy.

All the ways of wearing women's hair these days are false.

Never engrave a New Year's resolution. It is not worth the expense.

A vocal selection is about the worst selection a person can make.

If contentment is not better than great riches it is at least a good substitute.

If Dr. Cok doesn't soon bob up somewhere he is liable to be declared legally dead.

Whisky is whisky, says President Taft. Otherwise, 'tis as it is and it can't be any 'tiser.

When thieves fall out just men do not get their dues. The chief of the gang gets the most of the plunder.

It is very probable that Zelaya's punishment will amount to no more than that which comes from a guilty conscience.

Why do the mounted policemen carry lariats? Did anyone ever hear of one of them catching a burglar or thief with one?

Evidently the striking switchmen and the railroads intend to fight it out along their chosen lines if it takes all winter.

Senator Rayner can be relied upon to keep his Sherlock Holmes eye upon

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE PRESIDENT WHO DID NOT DARE.

By J. E. 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 from "New News of Yesterday," gathered from the men who made the news—the history—or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Hudson" interest, sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

Do you ever doubt that the power of public opinion is as great as it is popularly supposed to be? Then let me tell you a story of a President of the United States who, in a great crisis, did not dare do what he believed was the right thing to do, because of public opinion.

In the last days of his administration, I spent an evening with President Arthur in the cabinet room. He had said, "I want to go over some features of my administration with you, but, of course, what I say must not be published in the form of an interview; and last, as he summed up: 'If I think, after all, what will be best remembered in this administration is the elimination of factional feeling in our party, and a general disposition towards kindly sentiment on the part of the people for those who have been in administrative authority.'

As the President spoke I recalled the base manner in which his name and that of Garfield's assassin had been linked by Gen. Arthur's political enemies, and so I said: "Mr. President, the point you have made is illustrated in the now prevailing view that Garfield was an irresponsible assassin." An expression that might have been born of a painful recollection shot across the President's face for an instant. "Ah," he cried, "how glad I would

BEYOND REACH.

Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch. Whether turkeys are scarce really or whether the scarcity is artificial is a question upon which all are not agreed. A contemporary asserts that "time was, and not a great while ago, when turkey was within the reach of all, as were butter and eggs, but these things are now become luxuries especially, luxuries for the well-to-do and rich only. If it were the natural result of trade conditions no one would complain, but there is a feeling that it is a juggle to this effect—that they who handle turkeys would rather command an exorbitant price for one turkey than to sell two turkeys at a less price and make even more net profit in the end."

A DANCING CURE.

Westminster Gazette.

In an article on ancient Highland games the British Medical Journal refers to a curious Highland remedy. This was the dancing cure as it was practiced many years ago in Strathpey. A Highland shepherd, one Donald McAllan, a famous dancer, was regarded to have cured his mistress of a mysterious malady by means of dancing a reel with her, and this story being noised abroad, gained him the reputation of being a successful physician. His humble cottage, overlooking Strathpey, was besieged with crowds of patients who hoped to get rid of their ailments by a dance with Donald. The shepherd did not hesitate to take advantage of this stroke of good luck, and soon had a large and thriving practice. He engaged as assistant an ancient piper, who did the duties of an apothecary, and the two between them evolved a course of treatment for almost every ill to which the flesh is heir.

THE WAITER'S COAT.

Philadelphia Record.

Two young girls entered the Broad street station restaurant for lunch the other day, and, finding no table vacant, sat down with an elderly, determined-looking woman who was wearing the coat of her maid. The two girls gave their order, and were chatting to each other, when, suddenly the strange woman leaned over and demanded of one of them: "Do you believe in young girls helping colored men to buy fur overcoats?" The girl so addressed was astounded, but as the question gradually sank into her consciousness she said: "Of course, no." "Then," she said, "don't let the waiters." This was the reply. "It's an outrage the way waiters in good restaurants receive and expect and actually try to force tips from people. I saw a waiter coming in here a while ago wearing a fur overcoat and dressed all over like a banker. No wonder when you pay

the movement of the ex-president of Nicaragua.

A great cry goes up over the deficit in the postoffice department but there is silence over the deficit caused by the great navy program.

Give a boy his choice between hitching his wagon to a star and hitching his sled to an automobile, and he will choose the latter every time.

So far as the Washington government is concerned, Madrid is simply on probation. At the White House and the state department they do not believe that the leopard can change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin.


In his decision as to what constitutes whisky, President Taft takes Dr. Wiley to task for a "fundamental error" as to what the name "whisky" has included in the last hundred years. The temerity of the President! Is he not presuming on his exalted position to assume for one brief moment that Dr. Wiley could make an error. Dr. Wiley of pure food fame? If human being was ever above the possibility of error that being is Dr. Wiley.

Chief Forester Pinchot asks if the country's natural resources are to be conserved for the benefit of the whole people or for the profit of greedy monopolists. That is the whole question in a nutshell. If they are to be conserved for the profit of monopolists, then the common people, God's people, will be in the position of one who gains the whole world and loses his own soul. The conservation of the country's natural resources for the common people should be the policy.

With sincere thanks, the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Susa Young Gates, expressing her kind appreciation of the Christmas "News" is hereby acknowledged. Mrs. Gates has for many years enriched the literature of Utah with her contributions of more than ordinary value and her judgment of the merits of the efforts of the Deseret News is therefore very much appreciated. We have had many similar encouraging expressions of approbation. For all of them, thanks!

Z. C. M. I.'s Great Suit and Cloak Dept.

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Country Youth—It's burned down.—T.T.Bits.

The Professor's Dilemma. Beneath the mistletoe she's fairly caught. And he perceives that she's a pretty miss. His favorite theory all comes to naught. And he forgets the microbes in the kiss. —Judge

The Crime of 1909. First Detective—I succeeded in fastening a crime on a beautiful woman this morning.
Second Detective—Aha!
First Detective—Buttoned my wife's dress up the back.—Browning's Magazine.

A Distinction. "Some people say 'lunch' and some say 'luncheon,' and yet, of course, both mean the same thing."
"I don't think so. My idea is that 'lunch' is masculine and 'luncheon' feminine."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Salt Lake Theatre

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
December 31, January 1,
Matinee New Year's Day.
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THE PRIMA DONNA
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Prices—50c, to \$2.00. Seats on sale Wednesday.

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