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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 15, 1908.

PLANT TREES.

The holiday celebrated today in the planting of trees is the one national day in all our festivals that looks forward instead of backward.

All other holidays glorify occurrence: and recall events and issues long past and settled; this one assists in the solution of one of the greatest of our national problems

Wheever plants a tree makes a gift the generation that is to come. Felling a tree, on the other hand, is a serious matter and should never be done except for good reasons.

The millions of trees that have been planted today give promise of a better and more desirable country a few years hence. The participation of millions of school children, and of students in higher schools in this recreation of tree planting indicates a higher sense of social obligation than that with which pupils were made acquainted a few years ago. The public participation of state officials in the work of planting shows that all parties agree upon certain first principles of the pub-He good.

The emperor of China publicly plows a furrow once each year as an example to his subjects and as a reminder of the dependence of the world upon the bounty of the earth. The action of local officials is of similar import.

If you have not yet performed this pleasurable duty of planting trees or shrubs about your dwelling place, do it now and continue it, if necessary, for several days to come. An act so significant, so patriotic, and so wholesome as tree planting ought not to be disregarded by any citizen. Where duty and pleasure coincide, as they do in this case, all ought to heed the welcome summons in behalf of their country and of their children.

A SOUTH DAKOTA SCARE.

No falsehood is too absurd, no fabrication too contemptible for anti-"Mormons" to concoct and make use of. It seems that when that spirit takes possession it blunts the intellect and makes men and women as credulous as children, or superstitious negroes, capable of believing any tale that fancy may carry around. Designing agitators take advantage of this peculiarity and with all kinds of hobgoblin stories. fool their dupes into supporting their schemes and plots.

An illustration of this fact is found in the Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Argus-Leader. That paper has for some time printed, in black type, an article stating that the Church is furnishing funds for the campaign against Senator Kittredge of the state mentioned This morsel is picked up in the paper that serves ex-Senator Dubois as receptacle for his literary garbage. It is is to the effect that Kittredge, in the famous Smoot case voted against the proposition "to recognize the Mormon establishment"-whatever this may mean-and now the Church is furnishing money to defeat him. Our South Dakota contemporary seems to be quite put out about the absurd story. It does not know, evidently, to what length anti-"Mormons," will go in testing the credulity of the public. The Argus-Leader may rest assured on that point. If Mr. Kittredge is not defeated until the Church appropriates money for that purpose, he will remain in the Senate until death removes him. But Mr. Kittredge cannot have very strong claims upon the gratitude of his constituents, if his friends must rely upon an anti-"Mormon" He concocted in Idaho, for his re-election. The necessity of relying upon such questionable tactics is not flattering to the Senator. We would think he would resent it. Neither he, nor any honorable man, can permit his friends to lie him into the Senate. We are not interested in the campalgn in South Dakota, one way or another, but we protest against the effort to drag the Church into the political fray in any state. The Church is not in politics. In its own sphere it has the right to claim protection from all the assaults of political demagogues.

ing the appointment came up a majority vote was against Joseph. Gov. Cutar, however, named him as soon as the senate had adjourned, as a recess appointment, and he has since acted in that capacity and, as we happen to know, rendered very valuable service, Without entering into any discussion of party politics, we may be permitted to say that the interests of the people are now best served by the elimination of all personal and petty considerations. When good citizens are held up by a gang of pirates, they have no time to air personal grievances. And that is very nearly the case. The City treasury has been emptied by a crowd that is reaching out for the financial resources of the County and the State. The control of Utah is coveted by a gang that is in sympathy with the dealers in sin and shame. The time is one in which the best thought and energy of politicians of all parties should be given to the public welfare and not

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

personal interests.

The latest opinion expressed about Arctic explorations for the purpose of ocating the North Pole is, that it is sheer felly. That is the view of Captain Mikkelsen, an Arctic explorer with some experience. Others have expressed themselves to the same effect, but Captain Mikkelsen, if quoted correctly, gives some original reaons for his belief.

He says, among other things, that the earth is wobbling like a revolving top, and the Pole is, therefore, never in exactly the same place two days together. If Peary, he says, were to find it this coming summer, next summer it would have changed its place. and so no explorer coming after him would be able to follow his directions. If he tried to follow them he would miss the pole and swear that Peary was a romancer. The pole is believed to have wobbled through a large

Another reason why it is folly, in Captain Mikkelsen's opinion, to try to ocate the Pole, is that it is absolutely

mpossible to carry the necessary scientific instruments over the ice on sleds, and without the proper instruments observations (to verify one's position) are out of the question. The sanguine explorer can guess, it is true, that he is at the Pole, but the scientific world wants something more than

a sanguine guess. This reminds us of the argument advanced years ago by an old sea captain who said it would be impossible to locate the Pole for the reason that the compass would be absoutely useless at the spot where there is no direction but south.

Captain Mikkelsen spoke about the alleget high records of some Arctic explorers. He expressed the opinion that the credulity of the world has been very severey taxed for some time past in accepting the "farthest north" latitudes claimed by succesful explorers ambitious of "making a record." This may be readily accepted as true. Dead reckoning under adverse conditions by men anxious to obtain a record for achievements can have little scientific value. And that leaves the question wide open: How near the Pole has any explorer really been?

MARTYRED PRESIDENTS.

The 114 th of April was the anniversurv of the death of Abraham Lincoln which occurred on that date, 1865. In an article in Leslie's Weekly, W. H. Taylor describes this tragedy, as follows "About the middle of the third act a shot was heard and immediately thereupon rang out John Wilkes Booth's cry, "Sie semper tyrannis!" not after he reached the stage, as has lysis? Booth's cry, "Sic semper tyrannis!" not after he reached the stage, as has been stated in some accounts: neither did he jump from the box full height, with arms outspread and upstretched, as we often see him in illustrations. On the contrary, he placed both hands upon the rail of the box and swung himself over in that manner, thereby lessening the fall by a distance of his own height. One of his spurs eaught in the American colors with which the box was draped, and he probably land-ed his whole weight on one foot. On striking the stage he pitched forward on all fours, and I then saw the blade of a long stiletto or dagger glisten in the footlights, as his hand hay on the floor. He quickly rose to his feet and took one or two uncertain steps, then, turning to face the audi-ence, drew himself up in theatrical at-time and took evidence in the Brownsville case was alm and dignified but not quite colorless. been a glorious one," says the Washington Post. Not so, think the Prohibitionists. Congress has made an appropriation to investigate the cattle tick. Why not have an appropriation to investigate he bed tick? New York hotels may close their steps, titlen, thinking to face the audi-ence, drew himself up in theatrical at-titude, and, swinging his arm in a half circle, made a grand flourish with the dagger, and was off the stage in a flash. Next came the piercing and horrifying shricks of Mrs. Lincoln, and then arose a fearful commotion. Di-fectly efforts were made by some pardoors to Evelyn Thaw but she will find the path to reform always open, if she wishes to tread it. Down in Texas it is unlawful to sell rectly efforts were made by some par-ties to get into the box from the out-side, but the door was barred from the distols but dealers lease them for fifty years. No man in Texas can be inbes to get into the box from the out-side, but the door was barred from the inside. I next noticed a military of-ficer standing on the shoulders of an-other man and endeavoring to climb up to the box from the stage. "Meantime, the President had re-mained sitting in his chair with his head bent forward, but 1 distinctly saw him rise once to his feet and in a dazed sort of way attempt to take a step or two. He was not upright, but half erect. Just then Maj. Rathbone came to his assistance, and, supported by the latter, he sank back into the chair. About this time I noticed Miss Laura Keene, who had reached the stage, who was said to have brought a glass of water which might refresh the President. The bar against the door having been removed from the inside, several people went into the box from the dress circle, and little more could be distinguished there-after." sured a lease of life for fifty years. Mark Twain has joined the Anti-Noise society. Mark has made a good has made men laugh.

He took cold, and that evening was

He took cold, and that evening was very hoarse. "Between 2 and 3 o'clock next morning he awoke with a violent chill. By daylight he was breathing with difficulty, and hardly able to utter a word intelligently. He desir-ed that one of his overseers be sent for to bleed him before the doctor could arrive. Meantime a mixture of molasses, vinegar and butter was precould arrive. Meantime a mixture of molasses, vinegar and butter was pre-pared to try its effect upon his throat —but he could not swallow a drop of it without being convulsed and almost suffocated. When the overseer he-gan to bleed him, Washington said: "The orifice is not large enough." Half a pint of blood was taken from his arm and Mrs. Washington thought that was enough; but the General said. that was enough; but the General said 'More, take more blood.' Mrs. Washington, however, was so uneasy that the overseer stopped. As the bleed-ing had done no good, and as he could not swallow the mixture of molusses, vinegar and butter, Washington's clerk decided the proper thing to do was to bathe his throat with sal volwas to bathe his throat with sal vol-atile, which was done very gently with the hand, but poor Washington faint-ly articulated: 'It is very sore.' A piece of flannel dipped in sal volatile was then wrapped around his neck and his feet were bathed in warm wa-ter but without affording one milloft ter, but without affording any relief! Washington's own doctor (Caik) had now arrived, who, after examining the General, put a blister of cantharides on his throat, took some more blood from him, and had a gargle of vinegar and save tea organadimedia ordered

on his throat, took some more blood from him, and had a gargle of vinegar and sage tea prepared—also ordered some vinegar and hot water for him to inhale the steam thereof. At this time another doctor was sent for (Dr. Dick) and then another (Dr. Brown) and, the General was bled again! No favorable effect was produced and he remained in the same state, unable to swallow anything. The consulting physicians soon arrived and they im-mediately bled him again! Calomel and tartar emetic were now adminis-tered—but without any effect. Thus passed the day, and in the early ev-ening the physicians applied blisters and cataplasms of wheat bran to his legs and feet. Between 10 and 11 o'clock that same night General George Washington's soul passed on from its earthly tenement. Shortly before his death he said to the phy-steians: 'I feel myself going: I thank you for your attentions, but I pray you to take no more trouble about me Let me an off auteity.'' you to take no more trouble about me. Let me go off quietly.""

It almost looks as if Washington's name ought to be added to the list of martyred war presidents, though he was killed by friends and not by enemies.

Just an April shower, not a rain. Those who are leery of Erle spell it ery. The spring hat looks like a garden of roses. Ships that pass in the night-Admiral Evans' fleet, Every favorite son hopes that he will

yet shine for all, Where was Hinnesy when Mr. Dooly's barn burned?

No second class fares to be had but second class cars in abundance, contention assembled," would

"In often be the more appropriate way to put it. The battle may not be to the strong

but sure it is that the battleship is to the fleet. Paul Morton says that money for

San Francisco is in sight. It must be second sight, though. Is Gentle Annie aware that the

springtime has come and that flowers are scattered o'er the plain?

"The history of the American bar has

FAMINE IN INDIA.

New York Evening Post.

It is a good thing to conserve the nation's resources, but the conservation should not take the form of paternal-Ism.

teelgrams observe with official self-restraint that "there are some signs of deterioration in the general condi-tion of the people, and orime is in-creasing." Lord Minto estimates the value of lost crops in the United Provinces alone at \$75,000,000. The price fo grain foods is abornmally nigh. It is again the old story of a swarming population clinging to the very edge of subsistence when condi-tions are most favorable, and reduced by the slightest shortage of rain or a tions are most favorable, and reduced by the slightest shortage of rain or a backward season to extreme distress. On an area of 107,000 square miles, 50,000,000 struggle for al lving. The problem is a tremendously difficult one; yet public opinion, appailed by the regular recurrence of India's fam-ine, is coming more and more to look to the suzerain power in India as charged with the moral duly of sup-plying a solution. plying a solution.

A BIG NAVAL PROGRAM. Boston Transcript.

When the United States has 100 battleships, so divided between the two occans that it can meet and over-come any one Oriental power in the Pacific and any one European power in the Atlantic, Representa-tive Hobson will experience the happiness of contentment, but not be-fore. Meanwhile Mr. Hobson is assur-ing everybody that at this session four ing everybody that at this session four battleships will be authorized, instead of two recommended by the committee on naval affairs. The natural assump-tion is that if Mr. Hobson has any grounds for his confidence it is based on some arrangement made or making for a coalition between the Benublic for a coalition between the Republi-cans who favor a big naval program and the Democrats. Coalitions of this nature have been known heretofore. In 1905, when there was a Republican revolt against authorizing two bat-tleships, nearly 50 Democrats deserted their party and voted with the admin istration Republicans in defeating the amendment limiting the program to defeating the one.

A TEMPORARY REFORM. New York Tribune.

The friction now observable in the house of representatives has had one good effect. We notice that when Mr. Sterling, of Illinois, in charge of the railroad bill, asked unanimous consent on Monday that members have leave for three days to print speeches on that measure Mr. Williams objected and cut off the flow of posthumous oratory. Some day, we hope, the Congressional Record will print only specches actual-ly delivered, and thus become a genune transcript of what Congress says

Boston Herald.

They might have made the army ap-propriation bill provide for a round \$100,000,000 while they were about it, considering that it comes so close to this figure. It would then be easier to remember the exact proportions of the biggest thing of the kind ever pro-vided by Congress in time of peace.

JUST FOR FUN.

No Doubt of It. Her Husband-If a man steals, no matter what it is, he will live to regret

His Wife-During our courtship you used to steal kisses from me. Her Husband-Well, you heard what I said.-Chicago News.

Lord Nelson Safely Caged. A London guide was showing an American tourist the famous tombs at St. Paul's. "This, sir," said he, "is the tomb of the greatest naval 'ero the world ever seen-Lord Nelson. This marble sarcophaguus weighs 42 tons. Hinside that is steel receptacle that weighs 12 tons, an' hinside that is a lead casket weighing two tons. Hinside that is the mahogany coffin that 'old the hashes of the great 'ero," "Well," said the tourist, after a mo-ment's deep thought, "I guess you've got him. If he ever gets out of that, telegraph me at my expense."-Lippin-cott's. A London guide was showing an

cott's

"Now that we are married every pres-ent I buy you shall be something for the house

"Oh, you dear! I saw a beautiful re-ception gown today."-Houston Post.

READ THE



Pawnbrokers' Sale!!

DESERET EVENING NEWS WEDNESDAY APRIL 15 1908

NO TIME FOR QUARREL.

The spectacle of what appears to be a personal guartel between some members of the same political faith is not edifying. It would not occur, if the ambition to promote the general welfare were stronger than the desire for honor and offices.

Those who have followed the political development for the last few years say that the foud had its beginning in the legislative session of 1905 when Hon. Harry Joseph went to St. Louis on the trall of the World's Fair commission. The State senate by unanimous vote, at the end of the session, passed a resolution condemning the investigation and releasing itself from all responsibility therefo

The Legislature of 1907 placed Mr. Jo. seph in the Speaker's chair, but owing to the friction of the previous session he had rather scant courtesy from the senate. A legislative trip to Richfield further accentuated the estrangement. as Mr. Joseph, while trying to make a speech, was applauded so incessantly that he was forced to stop. But the climax came when his name appeared before the senate in a communication from Gov, Cutler, suggesting him for membarship on the state reform-school board. When the question of confirm-

fter. better word than "patriotic?" Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, three of the noblest men that ever ccupied the presidential chair, met their death at the hands of assassing. Lincoln was president during the Clvii War, in which Garfield took a prominent part. McKinley was president during the war with Spain. Washington, the first in war, as well as in peace, escaped the tragic fate of Linof a cartridge platol. coln and McKinley, but he was not uffered to die a natural death. He was bled to death. If science then had known what it knows now, his

valuable life would have been spared or many more years. The following statement concerning the last illness and departure of Washington is from an address by Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, quoted in the Princeton Alumni Weekly:

"On December 12, 1799, General Washington mounted his horse and rode around his plantation from 10 o"elock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the most inclement weather—it rained, halled and snowed,

"Why, it's sugar in the form of Senator Foraker has analyzed the oaves, I suppose," answered her spouse, "Why?" "I was wondering," said Mrs. J., "if testimony taken as to the shooting up of Brownsville. Is this the final anathat was what they made sweetbreads of."--Cleveland Leader. Senator Foraker's argument on the

lusthight

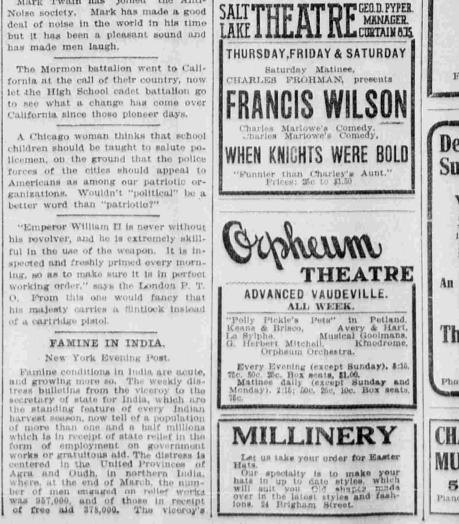
"She is going to marry a duke. You know she inherited fifty millions." "It's tainted." "Well, so is the duke."—Judge.

He-When did you discover first that you loved me, sweetheart? She-When I found myself getting angry every time people called you an idiot.-Punch.

"Shall we invest in this stock or

"Well, what do you know about it?" "Know about it? Good heavens! man, by the time we find out it may go wa up."-I.dfe.

"Well, I d' know," doubtfully said Farmer Hornbeak, relative to the pro-posal of his nephew, a recent graduate from an agricultural college. "Mebbe from an agricultural conege. Acode dere's money in cultivatin' mushrooms, but where could we plant 'em? They require a damp, dark, dank place to grow in, don't they?" "Yes," was the reply. "And I'll tell you what, Uncle Ezra; we'll raise them in the parlor."—Puck,





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