

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 7, 1908.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

We hope the new council will be able to meet the reasonable expectations with which the citizens generally look forward to its administration of public affairs. The majority members are not in an enviable position. Ante-election promises, impossible to fulfill, stare them in the face. But if they will profit by the example, they will avoid the mistakes of their predecessors and give their services to the public.

The great mistake of those responsible for the acts of the old administration was their determination to make the party interests paramount. They were elected for party purposes, and not to serve the City; and they were faithful to the party bosses. The consequences were appointments as rewards for party services, extravagance in expenditures, without regard to economy; the display of vice as never before in the history of the City, and numerous other evils. It all came through the mistaken idea that the council had been elected by the party, to serve the party, instead of the City.

We hope the members of the new council will take another view, and consider themselves elected to serve the best interests of the City, even when they conflict with the interests of the party bosses. If they do, they will study economy and employ those who give the best services. They will work for the advancement of the City on the basis of peace and harmony between the citizens, as far as lies in their power to promote such desirable conditions. We sincerely hope they will see their way clear to redeem the City from the strife that was conceived in greed and has been kept up for the sake of revenue.

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The progress of the temperance movement in this country during 1907 was one of the remarkable features of that year. Not only did many counties in various states, and some states, enter the prohibition ranks, but thousands of railroad, and other employees, took the pledge. The movement was not confined to this country.

Roumania is one of the foreign countries in which the temperance movement has made considerable progress. The government of that country is said to be planning drastic measures to check drunkenness. A new law regulating drink in that country makes the sale of brandy and whisky a state monopoly and gives municipalities control of saloons. Barkeepers become municipal employees. Bars are limited as to number and may not remain open on Sundays, or after 8 at night. Intoxication is punished by fine for the first offense and by a prison term for the second. Habitual drunkards are registered, and barkeepers selling them liquor are subject to heavy fines.

These provisions are all in harmony with the modern understanding of the evils of the liquor traffic. Thoughtful men and women everywhere deprecate the too free saloons as the distributing agencies of mortal poison. Some of our Western states and cities are lagging behind the rest of the world in this matter. It is high time to take up the question of temperance reform in earnest.

This is admitted even by some liquor dealers. The Executive Committee of the New York Liquor Dealers' association are on record as follows:

"We believe that our business should be so regulated by legislation that those few dealers who by a persistent violation of the law contrive to bring upon our business odium and criticism may be denied the privilege of further continuing in the business."

"We believe that the dealer who violates the law is the greatest menace to the welfare of our business and the most serious obstacle to its establishment on a plane merited by the general character of the great majority of those engaged therein."

"We believe that the burden is upon those engaged in the industry to purge it of its attendant evils that it will no longer be subject to the attacks and criticism of those who are seeking to uplift its moral tone."

This sounds rather strange, as applied to the liquor traffic, but it shows a complete change of front toward legislation for regulation of the business.

CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

The real cause of the present panic is believed to be the too rapid conversion of savings into fixed forms. Investment has outrun the accumulation of circulating capital.

New railroads, manufactures, mines, and farms have been undertaken on too large a scale. The result is inevitable. The capital left available for carrying on the ordinary processes of production in the community—in the form of raw materials, wages of labor, consumable goods in process of marketing, and banking resources—becomes at length inadequate. That is, the supply of surplus capital has become deficient for both purposes—for carrying on current production on the one hand, and for the creation of new enterprises on the other.

In 1906 Union Pacific stocks, for example, rose from 168 to 195 in a few weeks. This meant that the increased amount of money required to buy 100 shares was simply an increase in the investment of fixed capital. If this money was taken from the existing fund of savings, it diminished the fund available for current production.

The situation today recalls that of

1857 and 1873. The country is in the position of the individual who may be convinced that a new invention or an extension of his business involving an investment of \$50,000 will bring him profits of hundreds of thousands; but he is helpless if he lacks the \$50,000. All available capital has been taken for extending plants or building new ones, and no more can be obtained for such purposes without trenching upon the stock of circulating capital necessary to carrying on the operations of the community.

The result will be a retrenchment in protected railway extensions, the opening of new mines, and the starting of new enterprises generally, until the fresh accumulation of savings catches up with the demand for new investments. Then activity will be renewed.

It seems likely that the present depression will be only temporary, that is that within about a year we may expect it to disappear.

UTAH HAS KEPT FAITH.

In the current number of the North American Review, Senator Reed Smoot shows that Utah has kept faith with the Nation in the matter of plural marriages, and that, as a consequence, the number of Church members living in plural relations has gradually decreased until there are not over 400 left. Senator Smoot says in part:

"Under pressure from within as well as from without, the Mormon Church, in the year 1890, adopted a Church manifesto requiring the cessation of polygamy, or the marrying of plural wives, which it had been practicing in this nation against the national sentiment. In 1890, Utah was admitted to Statehood, one condition being that polygamous or plural marriages should be forever prohibited. This condition was complied with in the State Constitution, which applies a penalty of five years' imprisonment and five hundred dollars' fine for each case of polygamy."

"The recent investigation by the United States Senate, in what is known as the Reed Smoot case, it was proved conclusively that since the manifesto of 1890 there had not been celebrated in Utah—or elsewhere throughout the United States, for that matter—a solitary polygamous marriage by or with the consent, connivance, countenance, sanction, or approval of the Mormon Church."

The statistics furnish indisputable proof that the charge that the "Mormons" are pledge-breakers is false. But for the sincerity and loyalty of the Latter-day Saints and their leaders, the figures would have had a different story to tell.

LYNCHING RECORD.

The lynching record of 1907 shows a falling off of about 20 per cent, as compared with that of the previous year, but it is still too large. Fifty-six persons were done to death by mobs, and all of these crimes took place in the Southern and Southwestern States. The victims were fifty-two negroes and four white men. The number does not include the victims of the so-called unwritten law, but they should be added in order to make the terrible record complete. There is no material difference between the murders committed by revengeful mobs and revengeful individuals.

A closer scrutiny of the lynching statistics discloses the fact, that one-third of the cases originated in the so-called usual offense. That fact silences the arguments of apologists for lynch-law. They generally say that since the law does not provide adequate protection for innocence, mobs are justified in killing the offenders. But even that poor argument does not meet two-thirds of the murders in which mobs indulge. One man was killed for being the father of a boy who jostled a white woman; another for being victor over a white man in a fight; one for expressing sympathy with a mob's victim, and a Negro woman and her son were shot for the supposed crime of the husband and father, whom the mob could not find. Even a debt of three dollars was accepted in one case as being a sufficient excuse for murdering the debtor.

Lynching was first resorted to in extreme cases, but it seems that murder has become a pastime with some. There is nothing that more quickly destroys the manhood of a nation and jeopardizes its existence, than practices of cruelty. Universal violence preceded the flood. Those who are concerned about the alleged evils of "Mormonism," for instance, while murder is rampant in the land, are about as rational as the prelates of early ages who fought about abstract dogmas while the barbarous hordes of Asia were closing in upon their cities, carrying destruction in their path.

The doctor-admiral should be an admirable doctor.

Congress has met again, but Williams and De Armond have not.

When the fleet arrives at Rio de Janeiro it will be Brazil nuts for the boys.

Money isn't nearly so tight as it was. That is because the market is sobering up.

As Admiral Brownson cannot command the hospital ship Relief he must find relief in commanding his temper.

Secretary Taft holds that if the soldiers get their just deserts in the matter of pay they will not desert.

The board of education has acted, in closing the schools, on the theory that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of scare.

Senator La Follette's boom has received an added impetus. Before the conventions are held many a boom will receive an added incubus.

Officers who take the horsemanship test cannot tell whether or not they are riding for a fall until they read the report of the chief of staff.

The prosecution of Herbert Bruce for perjury has collapsed. It was the skeleton in the coffin and not the one in the closet that did the business.

"Speaker Cannon will stand pat and sit down on any attempt to move," says the Jacksonville Times-Union. To stand

pat and sit down at the same time is a new way of straddling the fence.

Some of the rent rioters in New York displayed the red flag of anarchy. The display of that badge of blood alienates the sympathies of all decent, law-abiding people from those who hoist it.

Mr. Bryan says that in the presidential campaign there will be three paramount issues: tariff, trusts and railroad regulation. If you wish to know which will be the paramount, you pay your money and takes your choice.

The decision of the United States supreme court holding the employers' liability law enacted by Congress in 1906, unconstitutional, will be a hard blow to one of President Roosevelt's favorite theories. He dwelt on and advocated it in his annual message to Congress.

Ex-Governor Proctor Knott has been stricken with paralysis. His speech, in the early seventies, on Duluth, gave him an instantaneous and nation-wide fame. It was so great, so touched every sense of humor in the American people, that it really did him an injury in that it overshadowed his really superior qualities as a statesman. Truly might he be dubbed "Single Speech Knott."

The other day the Superior Criminal court at Springfield, Mass., heard the cases against the Boston & Maine, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Albany railroads, the Springfield Street Railroad company and the Springfield breweries, which came before that tribunal on appeal from a lower court in which they had been found guilty of maintaining smoke nuisances. The motion to quash the complaint was admitted on the strength of a technicality in the case of the Boston & Maine. The New Haven has been reported to the Supreme Court for decisions on points of law. The other defendants settled by the payment of a fine of \$50 each. "Church influence," eh?

HARD TIMES NOT FELT.

Oakland Enquirer.
At a time when the country is in the throes of a financial crisis, when an army of men are out of work and in New York thousands of families are protesting against the expansion of rents, which they are unable to pay, it is something of a striking contrast to read that in Philadelphia last week the floral decorations at a ball cost \$35,000. Six thousand pink roses of a gorgeous new variety were used in the decoration scheme, 8,000 electric lights twinkled brilliantly in addition to those in the electric fountain, and just before the ball was opened 500 brilliantly colored butterflies were liberated, giving a touch of summer to the scene. Such an incident would seem to indicate that there is a class of people in this country not at all conscious of the fact that there is such a thing as "hard times," at least, not in the world in which they live.

THE INTELLECTUAL BUNCH.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.
The intellectual bunch was all out on Monday night, and it chatted pleasantly through some of the quietest passages in the play to the exquisite torture of the plain people—and generally behaved with its usual fine feeling and modesty. The non-intellectuals depicted themselves in their usual manner—listening intently to the close-packed dialogue, applauding warmly at the end of each act and otherwise indicating that they never climb very high in the tree of knowledge.

THE SEVEREST BLOW.

Boston Herald.
The one hundred and sixty-seven members of the first Russian Douma who have been found guilty of treason are to have a minimum imprisonment—three months. Conviction carries with it loss of political rights, and that will be the severest blow to many of the leaders. Imprisonment for such a cause and for so brief a time will seem a trivial matter; but inability to share actively either in shaping law or in voting on candidates will be severely felt by the distinguished men from the ranks of the nobility and of the "intellectuals" who are now leaders. The loss will not be theirs alone. The Russia of tomorrow will miss them as moulders of its form, though they can still shape its spirit through activities that have nothing to do with formal citizenship.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Family Secret.
A teacher in one of the public schools of Baltimore was one day instructing her pupils in the mysteries of etymology, when she had occasion to question a boy pupil with reference to the word "recuperate." "As an example," said the teacher, "I will take the case of your father. He is a hard-working man." "Yes," assented Charles. "And when night comes he returns home tired and worn out, doesn't he?" "Yes," in further assent from Charles. "Then," continued the teacher, "if being tired and worn out, what does he do?" "That's what ma wants to know," said Charles—Exchange.

Getting His.
Mr. Joaker—I enjoyed a good laugh at the dentist's today.
Mrs. Joaker—Laugh! What do you mean?
Mr. Joaker—He was filling another dentist's tooth.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Nell—Miss Antelope says she knows exactly how a husband ought to be managed. Belle—It's too bad she never had a chance to demonstrate her theories.

Mrs. Murgins—Mrs. Jones is always talking about how good her husband is. Mrs. Buggins—Maybe he's a good bit like a lot of other things, too good to be true.—Philadelphia Record.

"I wish my corn was shocked," remarked the profane farmer, ripping out a few choice oaths. "It probably will be if you use that sort of language in its presence," suggested his wife.

"I have met two women today," said Mr. Godley, "whom I consider the queens of their respective types of beauty."
"Ah!" exclaimed Miss Blondy, "then the other one was a brunette"—Philadelphia Press.

A Paris shopkeeper wrote to one of his customers as follows:
"I am able to offer you cloth like the enclosed sample at nine francs the metre. In case I do not hear from you, I shall conclude that you wish to pay only eight francs. In order to lose no time, I accept the last-mentioned price."

"What business is papa in, mamma?"
"Why, he's a tea sampler. He samples the different kinds of tea."
"Mamma!"
"Yes, my boy."

"Do you know what I want to be when I grow up?"
"No, what, my boy?"
"A cake sampler."

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

(For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood.)
Although Ben Johnson said many wise things, when he gave that little advice "hang sorrow; care'll kill a cat," he displayed his ignorance of economic success. The "hang sorrow" story is well enough for the dreamer poet or the collegiate idealist. Upon their shoulders no real responsibility rests. They are expected only to think; but the man of the world today must not only think—he must also do things. He must produce.

This man will not be careless, for he finds that although care may exterminate a few members of the family, the want of it will sadly interfere with the gross receipts of his business.

Occasionally we find one of the happy-go-lucky sort, who wins out in spite of the fact that he pays little or no attention to business. I once knew a man in Kansas City who showed up at the office not more than two or three days a week. When any of his subordinates came to him to unravel some tangle in the office detail, he would put the matter in a pigeon-hole, saying, "I guess it will come out all right." He had a big "Don't worry" sign over his door and he lived up to every letter of it. His whole deportment was conducted according to the doctrine that "it will come out in the wash." If care would kill a cat, that man was not the cat to be killed. He succeeded in everything he attempted to do. When he was fired from one job, he fell to another, and a better one. Such cases are few and far between, however, and it is always by good luck rather than good fortune. Successful enterprises of today are not built up on that principle.

OLD THEATRE

TONIGHT AND TOMORROW NIGHT
Wednesday Matinee.
Daniel V. Arthur Announces

MARIE CAHILL

in E. M. Reyle's "Smart" Musical Play.

MARRYING MARY

Thursday Night, Yale's Everlasting THE DEVIL'S AUCTION.

Matinee and Night, Saturday, Jan. 11.

PRIMROSE

and His Magnificent MINSTRELS

Everything New, Better Than Ever.

50 people. Largest and best. Prices—25c to \$1.50; matinee, 25c to 75c; children 25c anywhere.

Opheum THEATRE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.

ALL THIS WEEK!!

Bert Leslie & Co.

Mary Dupont & Co., O'Kito Family.

Wm. Perkins. Kindness.

Orpheum Orchestra.

Every Evening (except Sunday), 8:15.

75c, 50c, 25c, 10c. Box seats, \$2.00.

Matinee daily (except Sunday and Monday), 2:15. 50c, 25c, 10c. Box seats, 75c.

GRAND THEATRE

Direction Pelton & Smutzer.

C. W. Anderson, Res. Mgr.

TONIGHT.

Miss Almee Commons in

"TILLY OLSON"

The Great Swedish character play.

Matinee Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.

Starting Thursday night.

"A THOROUGHLY TRAMP."

AUDITORIUM

RICHARDS STREET.

If you would be graceful, learn to roller skate. Ladies taught free at all sessions. Open mornings, afternoons and evenings. Held's Band.

We have an elegant line of

Chamois Skins

and Sponges,

any size, and

reasonably priced.

Our Prescription

Department is

second to none.

WILLES - HORNE

DRUG CO.,

Both Phones 374.

Resolved

The first of the year is the time for resolutions.

Resolve, That you will buy your Drugs, Chemicals, Soaps, Perfumes, etc., at the place where you get quality and excellence, and reasonable prices.

Buy from us and you will not want to break this resolution, for this is the Place.

GODBE-PITTS

DRUG CO.

Where you get just what you ask for and NOT something just as good.

Baby Laugh

It belongs to health for a baby to eat and sleep, to laugh and grow fat.

But fat comes first; don't ask a scrawny baby to laugh; why, even his smile is pitiful! Fat comes first.

The way to be fat is the way to be healthy.

Scott's Emulsion

is the proper food, but only a little at first.

All Druggists: 50c. and \$1.00.

IF YOU ARE SUSCEPTIBLE

To Colds—particularly colds in the chest, you should wear a chest protector. You never know how serious a cold in the chest may become, and a good chest protector is a fine preventive.

From one of special quality at 50 cents, we have them in chambray, leather and flannel up to \$5.00. We are also agents for the celebrated "Frost King" and "Frost Queen" protectors for men and women.

SCHRAMM'S

Where the cars stop.

Clothes Cleaning

Has been reduced to an exact science by the exclusive processes we use and control. No textile is too delicate nor too coarse for us to clean and restore to newness. Those who have tried know. If you don't know, try.

REGAL

Cleaning & Dyeing Co.

Main office, 1st So. and State.

Both Phones 1133.

Dont Put Off

Having your watch cleaned. It should be thoroughly overhauled and oiled once in every two years, else you will wear it out.

Our workmen are all highly skilled experts and we guarantee their work.

ESTABLISHED 1862
Park's JEWELRY STORE
170 MAIN ST.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

P. O. Box

1862

Both Phones

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SURE CURE

CHILBLAIN REMEDY.

Never fails to cure any case of frostbite, these hot swollen patches that itch and itch, that seem to spring up in an hour, and stay all winter unless promptly treated, one application will at once allay the irritation on hands, feet, nose or ears, a small bottle will cure. Both phones, 457, remember the number.

44 MAIN STREET:

C. T. BRICE DRUG CO.

The HOME

Is made more cheerful and comfortable by the addition of a mantle than anything else you could purchase at the same price.

Mantels placed in your home ready for use from \$50.00 up.

See our genuine Mahogany Mantels, hand-carved and piano finish—they represent perfection in mantels.

When you buy from us you select your mantel from our show room, choosing the grate and tile combination you prefer—we do the rest, and guarantee satisfaction.

You run risks when you select from a catalogue.

ELIAS MORRIS & SONS COMPANY,

Opposite south gate Temple Block

Rings Dyspepsia Tablets

RELIEVE INDIGESTION AND STOMACH TROUBLES

Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112-114 Main.

Lap Robes and Horse Blankets

A nice variety to select from and each one especially selected on account of its particular merit—the price, quality and appearance will appeal to you. Lap Robes from \$2.25 to \$25.00, and Horse Blankets from \$1.60 to \$3.75. Entire line now being offered at

20% DISCOUNT

Ice Skates

For men, women, boys and children. Light and handsome in appearance, yet strong and durable. They are made of the highest grade material. We are selling lots of them these days, too. Prices range

From 50c Up

HEATERS AND HOT BLASTS

If you are thinking of buying a Heater or Hot Blast you will save money by calling on us. Our line represents the latest improvements in material and construction obtainable, and we are making attractive price reductions.

Z. C. M. I.

—OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SO. MAIN STREET.—

CUTLER'S

Extra Price Inducements for this Week

Some specials not often encountered anywhere.

40c BOYS' SWEATERS 40c

All 75c and \$1.00 Sweaters from our regular stock go at this great reduction.

You'll have to speak quickly—they won't last long.

40c Knit Gloves 40c

Regular 50c and 75c values in knit wool gloves are on the cut-price list this week, and sell while they last at 40c.

30c Corduroy Pants 30c

Boy's 60c corduroy knee pants are offered this week at half price.

60c Cardigan Jackets 60c

A few of these knit jackets are