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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 11, 1907.

THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR.

"One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
One Nation evermore!"

Ninety-eight years ago tomorrow there was born into this world one of the noblest of earth's spirits, in the person of Abraham Lincoln. The place where he first saw the light of day was far in the interior of Kentucky, a state which has given many distinguished men and women to history. In view of the mighty part played by this matchless man in the awful tragedy between the North and the South, it seems more than passing strange that he should have made his advent into mortality below Mason and Dixon line. While he ever loved his native state, when the crisis could no longer be avoided, or its consequences stemmed, his whole soul—and it was a great one—beat for the North and the indissolubility of the Union. Openly, fearlessly, ably, he proclaimed where he stood when he told the convention at Springfield which nominated him for the senate:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become lawful for all the states—old as well as new—North as well as South."

Never for a single moment after the utterance of these prophetic words was there any doubt as to the people's choice of leadership. Not that they were honeycombed as were the eloquent and rhetorically rounded sentences of Douglas, his most powerful opponent, the "Little Giant" of the South, in whom the hope of millions was centered. Lincoln's were

"The words of learned strength and thundering sound. Which 'madd' the gazing multitudes around. While still they gazed and still the wonder grew, That one man's head could carry all he knew."

Nature had not richly endowed him physically. He was not even passably good looking. On the contrary he was tall, gaunt and ungainly. Besides his walk was of the shambly sort and his arms hung far down his sides. But his very soul seemed to shine out of his eyes, whose windows they were, and reflect the honesty that was a part of his very being. It was plain to observers that he was one of the world's masterful men. When he let by the arrow of Truth it found lodgment in the hearts of all his hearers. He won for the reason that he was "chosen for large designs" and, because—he had right on his side, in one of the most sanguinary struggles of history.

Two years from tomorrow the Lincoln Farm association which comprises some of the foremost citizens of the United States, will convey to the people of this country, the tract of ground which President Roosevelt says is the "little model farm that raised a Man." About eighteen months ago this humble piece of ground was purchased by a patriotic American, to rescue it from serious and protracted legal entanglements. Title was obtained under the auctioneer's hammer. The new owner transferred it to the Lincoln Farm association which proposes to make it a worthy counterpart of Mt. Vernon. Singularly enough it is almost in the very center of population in the United States. Soon after the purchase steps were taken to have the rude log cabin in which the immortal Lincoln was born, brought back from Long Island, New York, where it was stored in the cellar of a rich man who had bought it and taken it thither years before. Covered with flags and accompanied by an escort of the National soldiery the cabin was conveyed back to Kentucky, with great ceremony. Tens of thousands meanwhile have begged for permission to even gently touch the logs which comprise it.

February 12, 1909, is the date on which the Republic is to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of the martyred president, and on that same day, the fee simple will pass to the American people conveying to them the sacred soil of the little farm, made beautiful between now and then by the contributions of countless thousands of citizens who will ever cherish and honor the memory of the great Emancipator. Concerning it the association says:

"It will symbolize to our posterity the strong heroes that left the new England hills and the fertile valleys of Virginia, self-sufficient in their needs, to have a nation out of a wilderness. It lies in the neutral State that in our great crisis was torn by its loyalty to all the stars on the flag. It will forever be a monument to our Union rather than to our lamentable differences—and it will be the most signal tribute ever paid by the American people to the nation's greatest servant in its hour of greatest need. Is it not a cause worthy of co-operation and aid of every living soul who is proud to be an American? If this be so, the Board of Trustees in view you most cordially to join the Association by sending to its Treasurer, Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, at 74 Broadway, New York, any sum from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars, and they urge you to invite your friends to join. It is to the American people that the Board of Trustees must appeal. By 1909 the Lincoln Farm Association should have a membership of half a million loyal Ameri-

cans. If the American people will themselves make this possible, the Lincoln centenary will be, indeed, one of the most significant events in the nation's history."

There is small doubt that Utah, which has more than once responded to some similar call, with a generosity that has been the pride of her people, will enroll thousands in the association. "Any sum from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars is accepted and brings the donor a beautiful steel engraved certificate, bearing the portrait of Lincoln, the log cabin in which he was born, and the White House as it was when he occupied it, the autographs of all of the officers and trustees, and the seal of the association."

THE FUTURE OF SALT LAKE.

The Journal of Education has an editorial, quoted by the Springfield Republican which can be recommended to the thoughtful consideration of all who are interested in the advancement of Salt Lake City and the development of the intermountain region. The writer convincingly sets forth the reasons why, in his opinion, the destiny of this City is to become the metropolis of a vast intermountain empire. He says:

"We have heard much of the advance in the East, in the South, the Lake region, the Mississippi valley, and the Pacific coast. Also stray boomlets have been let loose by individual states in the Rocky mountain region, but this section of our country has positively suffered from lack of unity of effort and statement. There has been no little local jealousy with slurring remarks about another. They have been in the adolescent stage, but now they are blossoming out into young manhood with the vigility of projective energy. "Colorado will eventually dominate the new West on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. The new West is an empire in itself but it has been content with the simple title of 'New West,' and it is sufficient that it will no longer include the western slope of the Rockies, for a new giant has come out of the farther West."

"The intermountain empire" is not merely a new name, it is a new entity, with a genuine metropolis in Salt Lake City. Until now the business of this great region has been divided between San Francisco, Denver and Salt Lake City. So long as this was true, centralization of interests was impossible. "All at once, almost spontaneously, Idaho has blossomed into a great state in horticulture, promising to lead the Union. The desert is literally beginning to blossom into a notable laden orchard at the same time Nevada is paved with gold. As with a magic wand that state, long afflicted with arrested development, is turned to gold, and, at the same time, Utah has become a national wonder in oil and oil-bines; so that Salt Lake City is the center of a vast area unparalleled in promise in any similar territory on earth."

"All this is merely suggestive of the future, while the lines of railroads, old and new, which make Salt Lake City the center of a web of iron rails, forestall her inheritance of prosperity. Salt Lake City's personality is already being determined for all time. The peculiar conditions which have dominated here since Joseph Smith's advent, evidently refers to President Young, who drove the first stake in Zion will no longer isolate her, but will help to intensify her continental reliability. She is the only city west of Missouri valley that has never had a hoodlum period, a reckless age. The mob, the frontiersman, or the mining gang has never held sway. There has never been any call for a vigilance committee or for lynch law. Banks have never had the collapse fever. No boom has ever burst, no important reaction has ever depressed the city. The significance of this cannot be overestimated, as it leaves Salt Lake City in a class by itself, with a personality as noteworthy as that of Grover Cleveland, who could never be confused with any other personality of any other time or century."

"The intermountain empire" will play a part in the world's future as distinct as that which has been played by New England or the Pacific states. Stop teaching geography in the patchwork style, grasp the great movements of the new century. Appreciate the personality of this great region."

All who know anything about this region, know that here the climate is wonderfully healthy and congenial; that millions are waiting to be brought to the light from the numerous despotisms in the mountains, and that millions more are to be gathered from the soil by the various methods of farming; that everything that is necessary to the sustenance and luxuries of life is found in abundance, waiting only for the enterprising manufacturer to take hold of it and put it in shape for the market, giving work to innumerable multitudes. They know that the possibilities are as set forth in the article quoted, without exaggeration.

But in order to realize these possibilities fully and quickly, the citizens must work together in unity and harmony. The policy of personal revenge that has been carried on here for several years by disgruntled politicians of the lowest type must be abandoned for a policy of progress, enterprise and broadmindedness. It looks as if incumbents of offices and positions of trust were actuated more by personal motives than a desire to benefit the public. Many public measures presented in legislative assemblies show, when analyzed, that the chief benefit of their adoption is that they provide a position and some salary for the gentleman who introduced it. Such a policy is all wrong. Let personalities be kept in the background, when public matters are considered. And, above all, let all conservative citizens unite in withdrawing both moral and financial support from those who breed strife and try to create enmity between neighbors.

You want the city to expand. You want settlers to come here and build homes. You want your real estate to advance in value, and your business to grow. Then, unite against the savages who fill the air with war-whoops and flourish the tomahawk as they wildly rush from place to place, hoping to create a panic. Subdue the head hunters. Let all that is best in the American civilization prevail, and before long this state will indeed be the "Queen of the West."

ZION CITY AN EXAMPLE.

The federal receiver of Zion City has decided to throw the industries of that community open to private competition. The original plan of Dowle was that everything within the borders of the community should be common property. The lace mills, the newspaper, the printing shop, the candy factory, all should be held by the community. In less than five years the plan has ended in complete ruin. The bank was closed long before the trouble over Dowle's authority began. The municipal lace mills, the print shop, the pickle

works and candy factory have all gone to the wall, and the thousands who invested their money in these enterprises and who depended on them for livelihood are in many cases objects of charity.

Dowle came to this country, hoping to amalgamate into one large organization the various groups that believe in healing by faith. That was the extent of his ambition. When this proved a failure, he set up a shop of his own in Chicago, principally to show those who had rejected his overtures, that he was the greatest of them all. When the motives of his work are considered; it is no wonder that he failed. Humanly speaking, it is strange that the downfall came so soon. The experiment was made under favorable circumstances. The Dowlies had millions of capital and good credit. They owned the land on which their town stood. The enterprises undertaken were, per se, sound business propositions, and were not ahead of, nor too large for the town. Zion City was near two fine markets for its products. The people were industrious, intelligent and thrifty, but the scheme had not been in operation a year before it was seen that ruin would surely be the end.

If the circumstances under which Dowle commenced his experiment are compared to those that surrounded the Latter-day Saints who first came to Utah and established themselves under the most adverse circumstances, it must be admitted that the hand of the Lord is visible in the results. The destiny of every plant not planted by God is to be "rooted out."

"NEWS" AND THE THAW CASE.

A morbidly curious individual who prides himself on the fact that he has read every line of news and comment published locally on the notorious Thaw-White murder trial, including all of its disgusting details, as brought out on the witness stand, in the testimony of "the woman in the case," wants to know why the Deseret News, "usually an up-to-date newspaper, has not given the testimony in full as the other Salt Lake papers have done."

To him this answer is made, and made so plainly that he will probably understand it. Much of it has been totally unfit for publication, and such parts of it have been suppressed or thrown out. The fact that other Salt Lake dailies admit it into their columns is no criterion whatever. The "News" is not obliged to follow their lead, and will not. This is a family newspaper, and if it could fill its full function as such by refusing to print any of the sickening particulars of the case at all it would gladly do so. But it is so unusual in many respects and the interest in it so widespread that certain features of it necessarily find their way into the best newspapers.

The "News" view of it is entertained by no less a dignitary than President Roosevelt, who today communicated with Postmaster General Cortelyou to see if it were possible to have excluded from the mails, the papers that have published reports, part of which a "News" censorship, in the interest of public morals, excluded. It is to be hoped that the case can, in some way, be reached, as whatever view is taken of it a moral cesspool is disclosed into which no one can look without revulsion and nausea.

The start of Evelyn is much to be preferred to Evelyn's story.

Is Evelyn Nesbit Thaw telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

If bullfights and prizefights are the very antipodes of civilization, then why are not fights between nations also?

One of the pleasantest things about these pleasant days is that they have banished all talk about the coal famine.

A Milwaukee woman is in trouble because she threw a clock at her husband. It must have been an alarm clock, he was so scared.

Mr. Rockefeller's easiest gift to education was so huge and overwhelming that no one even thought of raising the "tainted money" cry.

An eastern scientist says there is altogether too much sensationalism about bacteria dangers, and that we couldn't possibly live without them. At any rate we don't.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs will prosecute her chauffeur vigorously for using her automobile without permission. By so doing she will become a public benefactress.

Mayor Schmitt and the San Francisco school board are open to conviction on the Japanese school question but, like the Scotchman, they would like to see anyone convince them.

A Kansas congressman wants to abolish the weather bureau. He wouldn't if he would only come to Utah and see what it is doing in the way of fine weather for the people.

"The United States has the largest standing army of any nation on earth, there being in this country available for military service 13,000,000 men who stand ready to go into the army any time the bugle blows," says the Los Angeles Times. That is silly talk, hot air and buncombe. The bugle would have to blow a good many times on a good many days before a million men would have responded.

It begins to look as though the Brownsville investigation would be prolonged into summer, as it is quite probable that every discharged colored soldier may be called on to testify. That any one of them will have any knowledge of the affair, except that gained from newspapers, is unthinkable. It grows plainer and plainer that the people of Brownsville shot up their own town.

"A western paper says that it may be questioned if out of ten thousand average citizens of the country over one hundred could correctly write three stanzas of the 'Star Spangled Banner.' It may be doubted if of the number mentioned two could correctly write one

stanza of that hymn," says the Providence Tribune. What if they couldn't? The important thing is to know it when you hear it and stand while it is played.

WHY LONDON HAS FEW FIRES.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A striking illustration of the value of an efficient body of fire fighters and a thorough system of building inspection is furnished by the latest report of the operations of the London fire brigade. The number of fires occurring in any city is an uncertain quantity, but the report named shows that of the total fires the percentage of serious conflagrations has been steadily diminishing in London since 1897. In 1898 the percentage of serious fires was 57; in 1905 it was 1.82. There are in London from 2,500 to 4,000 fires a year. It has relatively fewer serious fires than any other large city, and it has not had a fatal theater fire within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There are accommodations for half a million people in the theaters and concert halls of the metropolis, and it is asserted that the theater-going public is safer in a London place of entertainment than in any similar place in the world. In view of the immensity of the city the fire brigade is not a very numerous force. Under the jurisdiction of the county council there are 1,382 firemen and eighty engines. The immunity of the city from sweeping fires is largely due to the fire-resisting building construction and methodical and constant inspection.

DEGRADATION OF THE COURTS.

New York Sun.

Some self-respecting and independent judges will sooner or later realize the indecency and the scandal of the prevailing condition of court procedure and by his own courageous initiative put an end to it. Day by day the law, the courts and the process of law are being brought into contempt in the eyes of the public by the methods of a disreputable press. Trial by jury is visibly breaking down, the dignity of the court itself is in derision and the traditional department of justice is fast fading into a memory. The judges themselves are largely to be blamed. The latter have only one purpose to serve, which is to sell their wares by conforming to the degraded taste of a morbid public. For them there is no inconvincing evidence, no drawback of decency, no obligation, save that of revenue. To this end all form and circumstance wherewith custom and the habits of civilization have ever hedged about the law have been broken down.

JUST FOR FUN.

Odd Money.

The "Sotter" (in country store)—I see by the papers that Rockefeller's income is \$1.90 every minute. The Storekeeper—Gosh! It must keep him on the jump makin' change!—Puck.

Not a Great Mystery.

Owner of Villa—Tell me, John, how did that wheelbarrow get there? Gardener—I don't know, sir. But there's been a messenger from your club to say that you left your bicycle there last night.—Elegante Blatter.

Too Much for a Chair.

Pa Smith threw down his newspaper in disgust. "It's shameful," he exclaimed, "the way these colleges waste money on furniture! Here's an account of somebody giving Harvard \$200,000 for a new chair!"—Judge.

Cheeky.

Maud—Did you kiss Bolly when you left her last night? Dick—Certainly not. Why do you ask? Maud—Oh, nothing. Only she was speaking of you today, and she said she liked your cheek.—Pick-Me-Up.

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Friday, Evening.....SAPHO

Saturday, Evening.....SAPHO

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