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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The special message of the President recently sent to Congress is one that should be read carefully. It is full of significance. It deals with the relations that should exist between capital and labor, and kindred subjects, and defines clearly the position of the government.

He arraigns, for instance, the great corporations that are indifferent to the rights of the public. He warns against the grosser forms of g mbling in securitics. "There is," he says, "no moral difference between gambling at cards or in lotteries or on the racetrack and gambling in the stock market. One method is just as pernicious to the body politic as the other in kind and in de-gree the evil worked is far greater, but it is a far more difficult subject with which to deal."

Of special importance is the denial of the President of the charge that the government caused the panic. He says:

"I do not for a moment believe that he actions of this administration have the actions of this administration have brought on business dist.ess. So far as this is due to local and not world-wide causes and to the action of particular individuals, it is due to the speculative folly and flagrant dishonesty of a few men of great wealth, who seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrong-doing by ascribing its re-sults to the action of those who have sought to put a stop to the wrong do-ing."

Among other important topics treated on is the responsibility of employers to employes. The President recommends the enactment upon terms which will meet the objections of the Supreme court, of a law which will provide for the compensation of employes injured while in the government service and also a law which will ultimately make the same principles applicable to all private employers. He also calls attention to the importance of guarding against the abuse of the writ of injunction in labor cases. He says:

"I cannot too urgently recommend that Congress give consideration to the subject. If some way of regulating the abuses is not found, the feeling of in-dignation ... among large num-bers of our citizens will tend to grow so extreme as to produce a revolt against the whole use of the process of injunction." injunction."

The President, who is in a position to know, is firmly convinced that there is now need of the patriotism that was shown by the American people in the gravest crisis of its history. But he is also convinced that the day will come "when greed and trickery and cunning shall be trampled under foot by those who fight for the righteousness that exalteth a nation." This is the burden of the special message of President

ESERET EVENING NEWS depositors for as long as four or five. In the last instance, pay the bills? weeks. In 1907 the small merchants remembering this, laid in their supply of cash before the banks stopped cash payments.

The facts are that in the last case the banks for nine successive weeks in the largest cities refused to pay cash to the owners thereof-the depositors who had left it with them for safe-Reeping-and compelled them to accept, in lieu of cash, certified checks

on perfectly solvent banks to be sure. but checks that were sold at a discount in amounts running into untold millions. These checks, then, were not so good as cash. In spite of all assurances many of them were discounted, And finally wage-earners were compelled to receive the same makeshift currency, which was not exhangeable for real money in the city of its issue and not receivable for pay-

ments in any other locality. Why did all this happen in a time of peace, prosperity, and great industrial activity in "safe and same" Amrica, which claims the title of the inancial center of the world? We have our opinion about it, which is riefly told.

The practice of redepositing bank eserves in the banks of other cities is the main cause of it. This practice, of course, diminishes the safeguard against deposits in the smaller itles, and entangles the banks of Las ind West in such a way that if the Eastern banks ever totter, the whole ystem is endangered.

There were 6,544 national banks doing business last autumn. Of these 6,179 were known as "country banks" -those that may deposit with other banks three-fifths of the 15 per cont reserves which by law they are reulred to hold. The record now shows that these banks had deposited last fall \$420,000,000, in the banks of other ities more or less distant and that they kept on hand only \$201,000,000 to meet the demands of depositors. In the bank of Engand, which like wise holds the reserves of other banks, the law requires a reserve of 40 per cent or over: and it makes no loans to stock exchange operators as many of our larger eastern banks are said

to do The remedy seems to be more prudence in lending out money and high reserves to be held under a new bank ing law.

THE THAW VERDICT.

The second Thaw trial has ended in the acquittal of the slayer of White on the ground of insanity. No one seriously believes that Thaw was any more insane when the act was committed than nurderers generally are, who plan to take the life of a fellow-being. But the verdict of the jury makes him irresponsible at that particular moment. The character of the victim, we presume,

was the chief consideration. Undoubtedly White was no better than Thaw and scores of other men of that class. Undoubtedly he deserved his fate, but no misdeeds of which he may have been guilty justified Thaw in assuming the role of avenging an-When a private citizen usurps gel. the authority reserved for the courts and the officers of the law, he becomes a criminal himself. It would have been better had the jury found him guilty and recommended him to mercy on account of the moral depravity of his victim, than to pronounce the killing of White the act of an insane per-In the courts a spade should be called a spade, lest confusion as to what is right and wrong be sown

broadcast.

Suppose the money were spont on good roads, on the reclamation of land for homes, or deep water ways, cheapening the transportation of food, clothing and other necessaries of life, and on the general development of the country. How much better off would the citizens be who, after all, are the mainstay of the nation! Militarism, even in times of pence, is an exponsive BERGEN

If Thaw's insanity is not pronounced it is at least decided.

The ground hog and the end-seat hog are not brothers, no relation.

What the Hughes boom needs is some "get-acquainted" clubs,

At Punta Arenas the Atlantic fleet is

having a regular Newport time. When he leaves Matteawan, Thaw

will be an older if not a better man. The reichstag would at times be glad

to have the tower of Bebel demolished. "Where do all the silk hats go?" asks

an exchange. On the head, of course, The art of killing sovereigns seems

to be as well known on the Tagus as on the Neva, The opening of the barrei and not of hundquarters is the great interesting event in a campaign.

How society is preyed upon and not how much, seems to determine the extent of the punishment.

Attorney-General Bonaparte and E. H, Harriman may not live to see the end of the Harriman suit.

The best currency bill yet is the te thousand dolfar den mination. They are less than a dozen of them.

To the hunters of criminals fing prints are infinit ly more interestin than footprints on the sands of time.

American heiresses who marry foreign noblemen take them for better or for worse, with the accent on the worse. Paul Bourget says that in America

divorce has become an institution. And it is almost as repulsive as was th institution of slavery.

An eastern physician says that overwork means "riches, sickness and death." With the most of mankind it means poverty, sickness and death.

Raisuli promises to surrender up Caid Sir Harry McLean. Before surcendering him he should exact a promse of the caid that he will not lecture.

A Detroit woman has just sold he husband for five thousand dollars. That's nothing. A New York girl ha just bought a husband for twelve million dollars. But she may yet be glad to take five thousand dollars for him

READ PASCAREL.

Los Angeles Times. Los Angeles Times. Ouida is dead! She was not very-great and she was far from being whol-iy good. Alas! who is perfect? B.n. neitner was Ouida altogether bad. She often took a shot at folly, whether fly-ing, sitting or lying—and her arrows often went home. "Moths" is an awfut arraignment of society when it run-to the vapid. Probably many who have-read the stories of Ouida's facile pen will not agree with the writer that she nover produced anything so charming, as her little Italian pastoral "Pas-carel." It is in a way like Hans Chris-tion Andersen's "Improvisatore." It re vels in Italian scenery and pictures of vels in Italian scenery and pictures the life of the plain people of that land. The sunlight on the huis, the marmu, of the rills, the pled beauty of the flower-decked plain, the cool shade of the tree, or the deeper shadow of the woods, the sheen of the moonbeans of the lake are all painted in words s picturesque that one closes his eyes a sees it all. He hears the murmur of th waters, the song of the bird, the sigh ing of the breeze.

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

For the "News by H. J Haproon When we say that a man is "Johnny in the Spot," we mean that he is Johnny on the right spot; for Johnny on he wrong spot would not be nearly so lever, If a man len't in the right place, he might just as well be nowhere. They say that an oyster cannot live n the Black sea. Oysters require water

hat contains 37 per cont of salt. Unless he water is of nearly this density, the oyster cannot survive. There are cert.du forms of bacteria

which can only thrive at a certain temperature and in a definite degree of molsture

A giraffe would find it mighty uncomfortable to take up his abode in the atacombs of Rome.

X

A new facts such as these go to show that you cannot put square pegs into round noles, and that it is absolutely necessary, in order to reach the acme of success, to put the right man in the right place, at the right time. The father of Benjamin West, the greatest of the early painters of America, desired his son to study for the ministry, or at least to learn a trade; but he who had painted pictures with the hair taken from the tail of a cat, could not best vent his talents from the pulpit

or in the market-place. After graduating from West Point, Ulysses S. Grant tried his hand at sell-

ng goods, but was an utter failure. Patrick Henry lost the capital his ather invested for him in a small business, and only after making a complete ailure of an attempt at farming, did he at last find his place when he came before the Virginia House of Burgesses

and made his famous speech denouncng the stamp act. One of the first essentials of succes-

or the employe is to get the right place-for the employer, to get the right man.



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Roosevelt to the American people.

RAILROAD HORRORS.

What is the real trouble at Layton, where so many victims of railroad accidents have been slaughtered within the past few months? Will the straightening out of the line at that point make it safer, or are the horrors that have occurred there due to causes for which there seem to be no remedy?

Railroad accidents are too frequent in this country. There is a record of 5,000 deaths and 76,286 injured for the last year. This indicates a condition that calls for the attention of the managers of the great lines of transportation. Railroad travel should be made as safe in this country as in any other country in the world.

Not long ago a writer in the Atlantic Monthly pointed out that in nearly every case of fatal railroad accidents, some employe of the road is to blame. He contends, in his article, that if the rules of the road were strictly obeyed. there would be few accidents. But somehow, many railroad men, though responsible for the lives and property placed under their care, take chances. instead of obeying the rules. He gives some illustrations of this negligence. and adds that many train conductors believe they have a right to exercise their own judgment, regardless of the rules. They are too independent to bow to authority, and so they take chances, and, sooner or later, find themselves in a wreck that obedience might have prevented.

This is probably true. If so, the remedy is the training of the men to conform to the rules, with military punctuality, Every railroad accident should be thoroughly investigated and the responsibility placed where it belongs Criminal neglect ought not to go unrebuked. Safety devices and the framing of rules are good, but the training of the men to obedience is equally important.

WHAT CAUSED THE PANIC?

Good European erities of American financial affairs my that the panic of 1907 was not chargeable to the currency system, and that no currency system in the world could have stood. up against such a raid on bank deposits as occurred throughout this country last October.

But what causes the American prople to raid the banks and hoard their money? They may be impulsive, exchable, and hysterical, as some tay claimed; but are not the French .eople still more so? And yet nothing the small military force we now have, like our last panic occurs in France. Here the practice of hoarding mon ey, at the first indication of an approaching panie, has been directly on- many, or France, and the naval procouraged by the experience the peo-ple have had in previous flurries. In 1893 the banks refused money to the

Our criminal procedure has recently been criticised by an English critic as follows:

follows: "Just as Americans have over-elabor-ated the machinery of politics until democracy is bound and helpless in its toils, so they have magnified the tech-nicalities of the law until justice is thrown into the back-ground and lost sight of. In a criminal case in the United States it is the judge on the bench, and not the prisoner in his dock, who is really on trial. The counsel on both sides polish up a thousand little points of pleading and practice and evidence and fire them off at the judge, who has to decide upon them off-hand. If he fails into a single er-ror, no matter how trivial or how far removed from the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, the ap-pellate court will order a new trial of the writer mulntains that any Amer-

The writer maintains that any American criminal who is able to hire a competent attorney stands a much better chance of acquittal than of conviction, and this regardless of his guilt. Cases like the Thaw trial, and others of recent date, give rise to such critfeism.

PROTEST AGAINST MILITARISM.

Senator Hale of Maine, who is chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs, is said to have received a protest, signed by 23 ministers, against the "noedless and hazardous enlargement of our navy." The protestants desire that this country take the lead among the peace-makers of the world.

There is no probability that Congress will take any notice of this protest, but the increasing military burdens certainly call for the serious consideration of the nation's representatives. This country is now asked to pay over a million dollars a day for military purposes. This sounds almost fabulous. Congressman Tawney has pointed out that the estimates already received call for the enormous amount of \$406.011,216, and that at a time when our balance sheet may show a definit of one hundred mil. tions in the year 1908-1909. Says Mr. Tawney:

"This stupendous sum of \$406 011.216 is asked for simply for the utilitary side of the government, and is larger than in-propriations for the entire expenses of the government for any fl cal year since the Civil war down to 1890, and not appreciably less than uppropriations for any tiscal year prior to 1897, for the Spanish-American war."

The estimates include the pension list, but not the twenty-one millions paid out for the maintenance of the war and. navy departments, nor the forty million dollars asked for new battleships. The question is pertinent. If it costs more than a million dollars a day to maintain and the present navy, what would the expenses be, if our army were to be increased to the size of that of Gersaid one woman. "Yes," answered the other. "If your book doesn't sell, you are disappointed, and if it does it has to be so shocking that you are embarrassed."-Washing-ton Meraid

OUR PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

Washintgon Herald.

Secretary Taft's comprehensive re-port on the Philippines sets for a poli-cy respecting the political future of the islands with him government has con-sistently pursued since President Mc sistently pursued since President Mc coll-sistently pursued since President Mc-Anney and avoid its blasic principles in his instructions to the original Phil-ippine commission. That policy contem-plates the establishment as rapidly as possible of popular government model-ed on the lines of Occidental institu-tions, and the ultimate grant of inde-pendence whenever the Filipinos are fit for self-government, provided the peo-ple desire independence. The principal steps now being taken toward this end are the education of the natives in a common language and mode of politi-cal thought, and their political training by the actual conduct of such govern-mental institutions as they are capable of maintaining. This altrasistic politi-cal experiment Mr. Taft believes to be wholly successful, so far as it has been cal experiment Mr. Taft believes to be wholly successful, so far as it has been carried out. It has worked, as Mr. Tafi says. Undoubtedly it has worked better than immediate independence would have done, for that would have involved oligarchic rôle, a system of government directly opposed, as Mr. Taft points out to American ideals, as well as to the spirit of the policy originated by President McKinley.

He'll Find Out.

Literary Hardships.

"Literature is very trying, lan't it?"

seral.



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