

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted).Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
(In Advance).One Year\$9.00
Six Months4.50
Three Months2.25
One Month1.10
Saturday Edition, per year,2.50
Semi-Weekly, per year,2.00Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed
to the EDITOR.Address all business communications
and all remittances to:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake
City, as second class matter, according
to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 16, 1908.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

History repeats itself. The ministers of the City have felt it their duty to denounce the stockade plan advocated by some City officials, just as the ministers here, in 1891, after having helped the Liberal party into power, were compelled, by a sense of decency, to call a mass meeting and protest against Liberal misrule. At that time, too, crime and lawlessness became so rampant as to call for drastic measures.

Dr. Hilt, who never was under the suspicion of being in sympathy with the Latter-day Saints, said at that meeting that "never before had there existed in this City the necessity for a meeting of this kind." He added that "he had voted, and enthusiastically, too, for every member of the present City council, because he thought that in doing so he was working for the best interests of the whole people. But when he found that ordinances, which every good man believed were just and right, were ignored, he was before the audience to most earnestly and vigorously protest against such a state of affairs."

The trouble then was similar to that at the present time. Unscrupulous politicians had, under promises of "reforms" induced good men to vote for their selfish ends and purposes. But after the vote was obtained all promises were forgotten, or ignored, and the City filled up with all kinds of bad characters until the streets became unsafe at night. History repeats itself. The decent citizens who were induced by all manner of false pretenses, to throw their votes away at the bidding of selfish politicians now, have cause to regret it. They, too, thought they were working for the best interests of the whole people, but they find that the time has again come for a vigorous protest.

It is, however, not strange that matters should have turned out this way. The so-called "American" movement was conceived as a measure of revenge because the Church authorities refused to lend their aid to the furtherance of the plans of political schemers entirely unfit for the offices to which they aspired. It was founded on no higher principle than that. That it was joined by many mistaken but well-meaning people with higher aims and nobler motives, is not denied, but the true origin was, as stated. And in order to gain followers, the promoters were under the necessity of inventing all kinds of falsehoods, and make all kinds of misrepresentations. They were under the necessity of making grand stands plays at home and before the nation, and to play the part of hypocrites. But a movement resting on such a foundation and constructed so loosely, must sooner or later reveal its true character. Nothing else can be expected.

We are pleased that the ministers have taken the matter up. All good citizens will approve of their condemnation of the infamous scheme. Some may consider it impossible to drive that form of vice out of a city, but is it? Let those whose duty it is to maintain the law, try. But they should not confine their efforts to the incarceration of women. They should go just as far as the law gives them power to go, and call the owners of property used for lewd purposes to account, and those who resort to those places, as well as the agents who rent property out for unlawful acts. Let the authorities try what can be done by the aid of the courts, and let the citizens help them by furnishing true information, and we believe it would not take long before the City would be comparatively clean.

A NOVEL HEALTH-TRAIN.

That is a novel but meritorious plan of the California State Board of Health just reported in the dispatches from San Francisco.

A car has been prepared for the purpose of illustrating methods of preventing disease. It will be supplied with a stereopticon lantern and a full set of views. A demonstrator is to accompany the car and give plain, practical talks on the methods of preventing infection.

It is the plan to have this car tour the entire state. Special attention will be paid to the smaller towns and country places, because it is the rural population that is constantly furnishing the cities with typhoid fever, and with milk from tuberculous cows.

It is believed by the public health officials of California that the exhibition car will be of the utmost benefit. It is the first project of the kind ever inaugurated in the United States. They consider it a new departure in preventive medicine, and strictly in line with the president's commission on country life, which, it is reported, will make sanitation the basis of its report. It is also in line with the policy of the United States public health and marine hospital service, which has carried on an active movement for several years looking to the eradication and prevention of preventable diseases among human beings.

It was on the suggestion of Assistant Surgeon Rucker of the United States public health and marine hospital service that this work has been undertaken, and Dr. Rucker will do the first work as demonstrator. We have long

believed that in this state, a health and sanitary lecturer, possessed of public authority to inspect premises, should go through the towns and settlements in this service. A popular lecturer should accompany this official—some one who is pleasant in address and inspirational in thought and manner—to teach the gospel of cleanliness in the scientific sense to many people who do not know the difference between sanitary cleanliness and beauty cleanliness.

Neatness, order, and outward freedom from earthy substances on floors, walls, and windows may accompany the utmost filth in the sanitary sense.

Dirt is only matter out of place, and it may be perfectly clean; that is, not infected with harmful bacteria. It is the sinks, cisterns, wells, and rubbish heaps that need attention, not only the floors, walls, and windows.

Fresh air and plenty of sunshine will take the best care of the house itself. But chloride of lime, or dry alkaline dust, or dry soil, will be required to disinfest manure heaps and garbage boxes. Sanitary cleanliness consists mainly in the disinfection of noxious receptacles for filth, and not as many housekeepers imagine, in the scouring and polishing of floors and furniture. In the preservation of food from contamination by foul odors, tainted air currents, and disease-laden house flies, rather than in shining porcelain and silver dishes.

We trust that the legislature about to convene will deal with this related issue in some thoroughgoing way that will both arouse the people and enable the health officers to do their duty.

PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

President Roosevelt in a letter to Congress denounces in strong terms the stories recently published concerning the Panama Canal purchase, for the purpose of creating the impression that there was some scandal connected with the transaction. But although the terms are vigorous, they are not too strong, when the infamy of an attempt to drag the United States government down into the mire of scandal is considered.

The United States government offered \$40,000,000 for the property and franchises of the French company. Of this amount \$25,000,000 was paid to the old Panama Canal company, \$12,000,000 to the new French company and \$3,000,000 held awaiting final disposition, the method of which was in litigation in French courts, J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., acting as fiscal agents of the French government and the French Panama company. Every document connected with the enterprise, from its inception to the present day, is, we understand, on file in Washington, open to the inspection of any American citizen.

It is the right of the press to criticize public officials in the performance of their public duties, but the publication of false rumors, the effect of which must be to place the government in a false light before the world, and to do that for political, partisan purposes, is not legitimate criticism. It cannot be defended on any ground whatever. The Panama purchase and the subsequent surmounting of difficulties of construction of which the public can have but an inadequate conception, are achievements of which all Americans ought to be proud.

THE GRAND ARMY.

The citizens here are all expectation now, anticipating the pleasures and privileges of the great event of the next year, the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

They were splendid soldiers of the Republic who were seen here for a brief period yesterday and no one could meet them without sensing the valor of their hearts and the patriotism of the spirit in which they fought for a nation in America under a single flag, and composed of equal and free states, stretching from sea to sea.

Utah did her part during the Civil war for the Republic. President Lincoln sent a personal appeal to Brigham Young, urging him to organize and send out troops to guard the overland mail route clear across the country to Independence rock. This service was demanded of Utah because President Lincoln had no Federal troops that he could spare for this duty, and the men who participated in it did service as loyal and as necessary as those who served in protecting the Republic in a field still further south.

Fisher Harris, a gallant son of old Virginia, who honors eighteen members of his family in the remembrance that they fell fighting for the Southland through those bitter years, has paid the Republic the graceful tribute that when he came west, and saw what work had followed in the making of the nation that Lincoln had saved, he was compelled to reach the conclusion that Abraham Lincoln was the greatest and grandest American that God ever made. A few days ago, when Col. Frank Sterrett of the Grand Army was speaking of the manner in which these Northern soldiers are vanishing at the rate of a regiment a week, his friend from Virginia, who is now the secretary of the club which bids the Grand Army welcome, was compelled to shed tears, so touched was he with the recital.

And thus, in the great West that is rising out of the North and South together, old battlefields are unknown, and old hostilities are subordinated to a new unity that will throw an added meaning into the conception each old soldier will carry back to his home after contact with the new life that is throbbing in the intermountain camping ground of the G. A. R. for 1909.

WHEN PEACE WILL COME.

Sir Robert Hart who is unquestionable authority on Chinese affairs, is of the opinion that when the Chinese nation becomes a military power, the peace of the world will be assured. His reasoning on this point is as follows: When the 400 millions of Chinese become as strong in arms individually and nationally as, for instance, a great Continental power like Germany is at the present moment, then China would turn around to the rest of the world and say: "Gentlemen, there must be no more fighting." The Chinese, he ar-

gues, would throw in the force of their arms with the country that was attacked and against the country that made war, and he believes that in that way the millennium would come. This is, as he admits, a curious statement to make, but he knew something of the Chinese and he knew their reasonable character, and he therefore knew that they would not in a reasonable way.

But the world does not need to wait till China becomes a militant power, for peace. Whenever the peace sentiment in the so-called Christian world becomes strong enough to be a controlling force, there will be no shedding of blood in useless wars. If a nation misbehaves there are other means of bringing it to terms. There is the national boycott, for instance. That this can be made an effective weapon has recently been proved in the Balkan trouble. As soon as the Turkish trading centers refused to buy Austrian merchandise, Austria began to feel more uncomfortable than if an army of invasion had threatened it. The people of China and India have also employed their liberty to trade whenever they want, with telling effect. This proves that the civilized nations do not need vast military forces to maintain peace. If the nations were in earnest they would unite and bring any fighting power to terms simply by interrupting trade relations. And this, we have no doubt, will be done when the people are determined to direct foreign affairs.

Words of cheer—turkey and cranberry sauce.

Finding fault is almost as easy as finding trouble.

The mentioned-for-the-cabinet class continues to grow.

The "wise saws" are all circular, they go round so much.

People are rarely so anxious to be good as to be thought good.

In the school for scandal every pupil seems to be a head scholar.

On his Texas fruit farm Mr. Bryan can live the life of a Cincinnati.

Prosperity having returned, does Mr. Rockefeller feel that he can afford oysters?

The President must use his idle hours to write special messages to Congress.

Because girls are careful to preserve their complexions is one reason they are so sweet.

For Castro, Berlin is a poor vantage ground from which to open negotiations with France.

Of course it is more blessed to give than to receive but to receive is quite satisfactory.

"America is a promising country," says a London paper. In fact the promised land, so to say.

"Uncle Joe" is a splendid example of the saying that "a wilful man maun ha' his wilful way."

The cackling hen knows no law of supply and demand else eggs would be more abundant and cheaper.

"Shall women work after marriage?" asks a magazine writer. Certainly, if only their husbands.

There should be an official photographer as well as an official photographer to the African hunting expedition.

If people were as prompt to pay their debts as they are to pay their grudges, what a really pleasant world this would be.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, it is said, will attempt to conquer Mount Everest. That is a task worthy an Alexander. May he succeed.

The Panama transaction is just as profile of accusations and denials, statements and counter statements, as though it had been a scandal. And what more can the curious public ask?

Moving pictures of the capture of the Venezuelan coast guardships Alexis and 28 De Mayo by the Dutch may be expected at the ten-cent

theaters in a few days. They all had their artists "on the spot."

It was shown by figures, at the Standard Oil inquiry, that the cost of living has increased 44 per cent since 1897, says the Troy Press. It would be curious to know how much the cost of government has increased during the same time, and how much the wages of the laborers have increased. Very few incomes have increased per cent during the last ten years. That is certain. Hence the constant unrest and agitation among the classes that are chiefly affected by high prices and extravagance in the government.

OUR FORESTS.

New York Evening Post.

A farmer might say that the national conservation commission has not helped its cause by showing one-quarter of the whole country to be still timbered. One acre of trees to three of clearing does not seem to be a dangerous ratio. Senator Smoot's report, though, could have been clearer than that one of the most serious features in the present situation is the unequal distribution of our forests. Waste there is, terrible fires there are, and also much too little planting; but if the trees still surviving were evenly located, worry might be deferred for many years. What we find, however, is a few great clusters in mountains and remote districts, and everywhere else barren stretches, or at best occasional tiny woodland patches. The evils traceable to this arrangement are perhaps the very strongest arguments in favor of immediate, thorough forest regulation by states and federal government. Lumbermen may repeat and learn to care properly for their own acreage; but, as individuals, they cannot make trees grow where the rivers and the soil most need them.

CONVICTION OF RUEF.

San Francisco Bulletin.

The conviction of Ruef, although an important victory for justice, is not the ultimate victory. The purpose of the prosecution is not solely or mainly to put individuals into prison. Prosecuting is only incidental to the real work of the good citizens who are working for justice in this city. Ultimate victory in this cause will come not when the last malefactor shall be clothed in stripes, but when the last citizen shall have released his mind from the strait-jacket of class feeling and special interest and learned to prefer the public good to the good of any individual or group. Ultimate victory will come not until the individual citizens shall have perceived clearly the relation of such crimes as the bribing of public officers and jurors to the health of the republic and shall have grasped the vital truth that crimes which make public officers servants of a special interest in producing this year's budget, for the need of economy is vividly before the minds of the people by reason of the cutting down of expenses that business has had to resort to, and of the attention that has been attracted in the wastefulness of municipal government.

ECONOMY MUST BE PRACTISED.

New York Tribune.

That the national administration appreciates the temper in which the budget making should be approached is indicated by the instructions to various departments against salary raising. Congress should exhibit a similar spirit. The results of the last national election were much more favorable to the Republican party in general than to the party in Congress. The public is likely to be unusually critical of its work in producing this year's budget, for the need of economy is vividly before the minds of the people by reason of the cutting down of expenses that business has had to resort to, and of the attention that has been attracted in the wastefulness of municipal government.

JUST FOR FUN.

"I wish my dentist wasn't so realistic," said Mrs. Jenner Lee Oudego. "He calls his dental parlor his drawing room."—Chicago Tribune.

"What is Pegasus?"
"The only horse in the world," answered the poet, "that can live without oats."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Indignant Citizen—Your boy just threw a stone at me and barely missed me!
Mr. Brown—You say he missed you?
Indignant Citizen—That's what I understand myself to remark.
Mr. Brown—Then it wasn't my boy.—St. Louis Times.

"Any mail this morning?" asked the shah of Persia.
"Only a notice that the people have sentenced you to death," replied his faithful secretary, "but nothing worth mentioning."
"Good," exclaimed the shah, his swarthy face breaking into a smile. "I had been expecting a batch of bills from some of those dogs of tradesmen."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Intelligence Office Manager—I have a servant here now, madam, but she's dumb.
Madam—Oh, a dumb girl wouldn't answer at all.—Boston Transcript.

The Kid—Please, mister, gimme a tough sir-loin steak.
The Butcher—Tough?
"Yes," because if it's tender, dad eats it all."—Illustrated Bits.

THERE IS NO "NEW WOMAN."

Much has been said and written on the subject of the new woman. If a woman endeavors to obtain recognition along the lines of any business heretofore occupied by men, she is at once dubbed a new woman. Sensational journalism gives voice to the exploit, the daring ventures of some woman in the fields of sensational advertisement for the paper, and to and behold we have another new woman. But there is no such a thing as a new woman—no farther than conditions and circumstances crowd woman out of her natural sphere into employment that will meet the requirements of her needs or her necessities. Human nature is the same in this age of progress as in ages past. Woman may be compelled to assume positions of employment the reverse from her natural inclinations, the performance of which is embarrassing and uncongenial, which proves that the woman nature still exists—the refinement, the domestic love of home, the craving in her heart for the companionship of husband and children. So change and custom and times bring reverses of methods and systems, those things do not necessarily change the nature of woman. The apparent change is due more to surroundings and to the means by which those who have to earn their own living are situated. Some business occupies a woman's entire time, and she is either compelled to room and board, or work many hours overtime if she clings to her feminine tastes and desires to live a more domestic life; so that the woman who can realize the fact that she can not keep house alone, and that all her work is in the office that a man does, and do herself justice by getting the required amount of rest and sleep necessary to keep up her health and strength for her work, generally rooms and boards,

and certainly can not be less a woman with all of the requisite qualities of a womanly woman. In this age of grasping greed the efforts and excitement men undergo to obtain the mighty dollar are wrecking many homes and driving out of their proper shelters many a woman as bread winners, who would far more prefer the protection of the home to being jostled against the army of workers in the field of strife and competition.

Home is the natural environment of woman, yet that does not signify that the woman who has to go out from her home to toil for the support of the little ones in the home nest, is any the less a woman, and a good and a true, woman, than the woman who sits in her palace provided with every luxury, scarcely realizing that she is eating whence the provisions come. So instead of the new woman we have, let us say, the true woman—a woman that when adversity comes, bravely takes up her share of the burden in support of those she loves and is responsible for their being, and with a smile on her face can rejoice in the God-given strength by which she is so richly blessed—not a new woman, but the same old woman, such as Ruth, and can say to the husband, almost driven to despair by poverty: "Where thou goest, I will go; where thou layest, I will lie; if you have to eat, I will also suffer. When prosperity comes again we will enjoy the blessings together. Nay, stay me not."

The path we tread
Leads to eternal rest.
'Tis not of earthly cares we dread,
When with true love we're blessed,
The dream that a man does, and do herself justice by getting the required amount of rest and sleep necessary to keep up her health and strength for her work, generally rooms and boards,

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Our entire line of Children's Coats, ages 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, in Kersey cloth, heavy cheviots, cloakings, velvets, bear skins and mixtures at—
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8 bars D. C. Soap, 25c.
8 bars Swift, Bride Soap, 25c.
3 packages raisins, 25c.
Premium Hams, 15c per pound.
Breakfast Bacon, 15c per pound.
Eggs per dozen, 30c.
3 cans Royal Blue Corn, 25c.

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