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**MODERN CAR OF JUGGERNAUT.**  
The public is aware of the almost daily fatalities that stem in separable from our railroad traffic. But less is known of the slaughter caused by automobiles. This modern invention has, however, proved a veritable car of Juggernaut. When the number of railroad travelers is compared to the portion of the public that use automobiles, the fatalities caused by the latter exceed the railroad horrors a great deal.  
The New York Herald, basing its estimate on statistics kept by the Chicago Tribune, claims that as contributors to the record of life tragedies in the United States automobiles now outrank cyclones, shipwrecks on the great lakes and the bubonic plague. According to the count 1,568 persons were killed or seriously injured by the road locomotives in 1907. Fatalities increased more than 50 per cent, 324 persons having been killed outright, as compared with 200 in 1906. The increase in the number injured was almost equally appalling. Where 851 were severely hurt in 1906, last year's total was 1,244, this count including only those cases reported in the newspapers.  
But these figures are far from being complete. Statistics compiled in Massachusetts, show that in three months ending September 21, there were 41 deaths caused by automobiles in that state alone. New York's record of "accidents" is equal to that of Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore and Cleveland, with a total population of more than six million, combined. Forty-eight persons were killed in that city in the course of the year and 128 others were injured, and all this slaughter is due principally to reckless driving, which again means indifference to human life.  
There is another phase of this sacrifice of life under the wheels of the modern car of Juggernaut, and that is that Sunday has come to be the great day of automobile accidents. Some one has noticed that the day of rest has become the time for extended automobile trips by all sorts and conditions of people, and a natural result is to make that day the record one for accidents in continental Europe, he says, Sunday is the racing day for automobiles, and all such speed work is liable to yield fatalities. In the struggle of 34 competitors at Brescia, Italy—23 Italians, seven Germans and four Frenchmen—Baron de Martino was horribly killed because of the breaking of the steering gear of his car. Two men of consequence were also killed in Italy Sunday, at Magenta, because their chauffeur failed to observe that the gate at a grade crossing was closed, and a freight train made short work of them.  
This observer goes on to tell of a number of fatalities in New York and other American cities, on the first day of the week, and concludes:  
"If the reader will think back he will recall that a majority of the automobile slaughter has occurred on Sunday. In all this there is a warning to the people who make their tours upon that day, when death may be taken, unless due care be taken. The fact that the automobile as an instrument of destruction bears so heavily upon the occupants thereof ought to have its effect. Surely that vehicle is now at the front as the most dangerous of modern conveyances."  
Of course, the automobile has come to stay, and its use will become more popular than it is now. Can anything be done to render it safer than it is, and less fraught with the elements of tragedy?  
**IMPROVING CONDITIONS.**  
The monetary stringency is past, and the hoarded money is finding its way back into the banks, which mean back into channels of ordinary business and investment, since money deposited in banks is rarely idle.  
But there cannot, it is held, be an immediate recovery. There is an abundance of money in the banks but large amounts will not be taken by the United States Sub-Treasury through the recall of deposits recently made with the banks. It is probable, too, that the New York trust companies on re-entering the clearing house, will hereafter maintain a reserve of 25 per cent of their loans, just as the commercial banks do. Moreover, many corporations have recently borrowed large sums on short time. This is especially true of transportation companies. These loans will probably be repaid by making new ones. After this is done, anyone with good security should be able to get what money his business requires. But future values are not likely to be accepted as security. The business must be one already paying. It will be difficult to borrow money for development work, and still more difficult to borrow it upon any sort of speculative enterprise, all new enterprises such as new air or electric roads, power plants, industrial works, mining operations, etc., in fact all enterprises for whose product a market must be created, are sure to be hampered for lack of capital for several months to come. But any business in successful present operation is not likely to suffer.  
That this conservatism of capital will be somewhat severely felt in the market for labor, is highly probable. It is said that there are 200,000 freight cars standing idle, so that new activity in the building of railroad cars is unlikely. The purchasing power of the

country will be somewhat curtailed, and unless the price of both labor and materials comes down, capital is not likely to be freely ventured in new operations.  
The lowered cost of construction always tempts investment, and labor leaders would do well to make efforts to secure employment for all at reasonable if moderate wages, rather than to maintain an army of the unemployed. The difference between good times and bad times, in this respect, rarely if ever means more than a difference of ten per cent in the numbers of the unemployed.  
Ordinary business will go on as usual. It is the case of the small per cent of the unemployed that presents the only problem.  
**LONG LIVE THE KAISER.**  
The commanding figure of the Kaiser as he enters his 60th year attracts and holds the attention of the civilized world.  
His enormous and practically despotic power, the great nation over which he bears sway, and his strong personality, make of him the most remarkable personage in the world today.  
Yet the progress of Germany under his rule has been remarkable. He can almost say with Louis XIV, "I am the State." The New York World declares that "he comes near being Germany's congress, constitution, judiciary and interstate commerce commission all in one."  
"He is," continues that paper, "the little father to whom the nation looks for license to act, mothers for reproof on race suicide and instruction in household duties, the clergy for doctrine, artists for criticism, the army for ideals."  
"The Kaiser is practically the arbiter of all German questions, whether they concern government policy or elegancies of court etiquette. Though there is no Peace of Portsmouth to his credit, he has consistently stood for peace. He has advocated a great navy to that end, and an increased army. He is the unwhining foe of the pessimist, for whom he has said Germany has no place."  
"The Kaiser at forty-nine receiving the plaudits of the populace on his birthday, with his hold on the affections of the nation strengthened, with no third-term doubts to trouble him or predatory plutocracy to deal with, is a monarch to evoke envy in other capitals."  
A monarch who can so impress himself, both upon his own and foreign nations, is necessarily a man of great ability.  
Like the rest of the world, then, we also feel to say, "Long live the Kaiser!"  
**SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION.**  
We have often expressed the opinion that co-operation, intelligently and honestly directed, is the only and ultimate solution of some of the most pressing problems of our age. It is pleasing, therefore, to notice cases of successful efforts on that line.  
The New York Evening Post tells of an interesting experiment in joint house-owning, which has been going on for ten years. It had its origin at the East Side house settlement, and many young men connected with the clubs of the settlement joined with a few friends of the organization in buying stock at \$10 a share. With the proceeds of this sale of stock the tenement on East Seventy-seventh Street was purchased. The land and building cost \$1,267.50, on which the original mortgage was \$16,500, so that the first investment was approximately \$5,000. There is a paid-up capital of \$5,190, while the equity in the property, cash in hand, and a very small estimated increase in values amount to \$7,430.37. This shows a profit exceeding 15 per cent. The mortgage has been reduced to \$14,000.  
Enterprises of this kind point the way out of the troubles of excessive rents in the larger cities. They make it possible for the families with modest means to become at least part owners of homes.  
**SCIENTIFIC NONSENSE.**  
Sir Oliver Lodge, principal of the University of Birmingham and regarded as one of the greatest physicists now living, has said some good things about the indestructibility of the spirit. The following is from an article by that eminent scientist in the Hibbert Journal:  
"Can that be a nonentity which has built up particles of carbon and hydrogen and oxygen into the form of an oak or an eagle or a man? Is it something which is really nothing; and soon shall it be manifestly the nothing that an ignorant and purblind creature may suppose it to be? Not so; nor is it so with intellect and consciousness and will, nor with memory and love and adoration, nor all the manifold attributes which at present strangely interact with matter and appeal to our bodily senses and terrestrial knowledge; they are not nothing, nor shall they ever vanish into nothingness or cease to be. They did not arise with us; they never did spring into being; they are as eternal as the Godhead itself, and in the eternal Being they shall endure forever."  
This is a strong argument on the side of life eternal. But Sir Oliver is also reported as having expressed himself to the effect that he feels convinced that he has received communications from no less than three men no longer living in the flesh. According to the report he said in a public address recently:  
"On the question of the life hereafter the excavators are engaged in boring a tunnel from the opposite ends. Amid the roar of the water and the other strokes of the pickaxes of our comrades on the other side. We have received what an investigation has proved to be messages from the dead through the mediums, Mrs. Piper and Mrs. Verrill."  
A declaration of this kind will strike most readers as ridiculous. Time and time again men and women have declared that they have received messages from the other side, through mediums, and as often has the fraud been exposed. Many scientists are found on the long list of victims. It merely serves to show how easily even great minds are misled when they venture outside the paths with which they are familiar.  
No believer in the Bible will deny the possibility of communication between this world and that on the other

side. But such communications are not to be conjured up at the will of a "medium." They are not to be had for money. Whenever they take place they do so at the bidding of God and for purposes of His own.  
Mr. Bryan can say, The party is mine oyster.  
Even in Portugal revolutions never go backwards.  
It seems that some telephones have a string to them.  
Columba's chair of humanity should be broad and easy.  
It is easy to tell men to use discretion, but where are they to get it?  
A London scientist declares that bugs blush. The lady bugs may, perhaps.  
Admiral Evans should give strict orders that no albatrosses are shot.  
In Ohio the people take as naturally to politics as ducks do to water.  
Pensions for Indian fighters and free feed for fighting Indians. That is Uncle Sam's policy.  
There was no one at Punta Arenas to entertain Magellan when he went through the straits.  
Senator Tillman is writing a book. For which one of his enemies is he doing this favor?  
That debate in the house Monday was, in a way, the drum beat of the national campaign.  
The landlord can raise the rent when the tenant cannot, as many a tenant in this town knows.  
J. P. Morgan is said to be the king of financiers. Small wonder he can make princely collections of art.  
Portugal's experience is pretty sure to prove what history teaches, that coalition ministers do not coalesce.  
"Still, to thee my heart turns," sings an Alabama poet. For aught the young lady knows, his heart may be a regular turntable.  
Thaw continues to be very nervous and excited. If that was a sure sign of insanity in the ante-tragedy days, why should it not be in the post-trial period?  
The forest reserve service would make George P. Morris's song, "Woodman, spare that tree! Touch not a single bough!" the national anthem.  
The "American" party announces that its aim is to convert the "Mormons." Its actions, which speak louder than words, say that its aim is to subvert the "Mormons."  
The other day a letter was delivered to Mrs. Elizabeth B. Nichols of Newark, N. J., it having been mailed in New Orleans December 30, 1854. Had a special delivery stamp been placed on it, it would have reached her in half the time.  
Walter Wellman, writing from Columbus, Ohio, says Senator Foraker's last hope is killed by the decision of the Ohio supreme court that the Brown primary election law is constitutional. Not so long as hope eternal springs in the human breast.  
We acknowledge the receipt of a map prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and entitled, "Principal Transportation Routes of the World," which shows at a glance the principal land and water transportation routes of the world. The map shows the distances from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Port Townsend to the principal ports of the world and from the chief cities of the United States to those four ports. A pamphlet entitled "Transportation Routes and Systems of the World," accompanying the map, gives statistical information regarding railroads of the world.  
**THE MESSAGE.**  
Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
Without receding from his former position in regard to strict control of interstate corporations, the president's message contains consideration of their rights than in any present previous message he has sent congress since he entered the White House. More than ever before he recognizes that the corporations have a right to the protection of the law. Few presidents would have had strength of conviction sufficient to send such a letter to congress almost on the eve of a national campaign. No one can read this message without feeling that the head of the nation has the heart of a common man and the courage of a brave one.  
**HANS GOT IT RIGHT.**  
Case and Comment.  
During the recent financial flurry a German farmer went to the bank for some money. He was told that the bank was not paying out money, but was using cashier's checks. He could not understand this, and insisted on money. The officers took him in hand, one at a time, with little effect. Finally the president tried his hand, and after a long and minute explanation some intelligence of the situation seemed to be dawning on the farmer's mind. Finally the president said: "You understand now fully how it is, Hans, don't you?" "Yes," said Hans, "I think I do. I like die, and I like you. My baby wakes up at night and wants milk, I give him a milk ticket."  
**CENSUS AND CIVIL SERVICE.**  
Chicago Post.  
If the census is to be compiled accurately and economically, it is absolutely necessary that the men who do the work be intelligent and careful. Traits which never have distinguished the employee who secures his place through political influence. Good Government, the organ of the National Civil Service Reform league, quotes an instance in the taking of the Maryland census—a work done by political holders—which emphasizes this assertion. In Maryland one Thomas J. Graves was described as "a farm laborer, employed throughout the year, and able to write, read, and speak English." This Thomas J. Graves, subsequent investigation showed, was a young man who had been in the army for several years, and was taken by the National league has issued an appeal to the voters of the country to get after their Congressmen and persuade them to support the President in his opposition to this present grab. The work of persuading should begin at once.

**A SERMON FOR WORKERS**  
(For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood.)  
Don't give the boss a black eye. The employee who knocks the man he is working for, is poisoning the spring from which he drinks. Be loyal to your employer. If you cannot be loyal, you can at least be honest. You have two alternatives. You can boost, or you can quit, and my advice to the young man is, if you can't boost your boss, leave his employe forever.  
Some time ago a young chap who was employed as a clerk in a large manufacturing establishment, came into my office and without the slightest provocation on my part, began to abuse the head of the firm in the most violent manner imaginable. He called that man everything from a thief to a jack-ass. Jessie James and Jack-the-Ripper were Sunday school children as compared with his boss. In fact, according to the real statements of the young hammer artist, his employer was guilty of every crime known to business pirates.  
After he was all through I turned to him and said, "Young man, I have never met your employer and know nothing about him. So being unacquainted with the facts of the case, I am not entitled to a judgment as to his real character and business integrity, but if he is as bad as you have painted him, why in thunder don't you, as a self-respecting young man, get out of his employe?"  
Never in my life have I seen a more embarrassed man. He did everything to avoid meeting my eye and finished by trying to explain that in his excitement he had possibly exaggerated the shortcomings of his employer.  
This little experience made an indelible impression on my mind and I can but half emphasize how low-down mean it is for an employee to try and knock the boss. Don't do it; for to the mind of any sensible man, your roasts will only be reflected, and your yourself will be scalded, good and hot. Every time you try to give your boss a black eye, you give yourself a bloody nose.  
**JUST FOR FUN.**  
**Security.**  
"Your latest speech has made the greatest hit of any in your career," said the flatterer, "I suppose you regard it as your masterpiece."  
"Not necessarily," answered the orator, "the fact you recite merely indicates an improvement in the public taste."—Washington Star.  
**A Burning Outrage.**  
"One important thing about these cigars," said Kloseman, after handing a weed to his friend, "is that they last so long."  
"Do they really?" asked the visitor, holding his at arm's length, "or does it merely seem long?"—Philadelphia Press.  
**Not After Money.**  
"Yes, I am going to marry Mr. Bulfinch," said the young woman.  
"Why, he is old enough to be your father!"  
"I know he is, but unfortunately, he doesn't seem to care for mother."—Philadelphia Inquirer.  
**Innocent.**  
Mother—You and Willy have been at my cherries again. I found the stones in Johnny's.  
Johnny—It wasn't me, mother, 'cause I swallowed all the stones of mine.—Frankfort Witzblatt.  
**Identifying Him.**  
"Haven't I seen you before somewhere?"  
"Maybe, I have often been somewhere."  
"No, but haven't I, on the square?"  
"Probably, I have been on the square."  
"But, joking aside, were you in Chicago at the last Republican convention?"  
"Stopped at the Palmer House?"  
"You bet."  
"Well, I was in Europe that year."—Nashville American.  
**Not for Murphy.**  
Mr. Murphy—O! want to buy a pair of gloves.  
Clerk—Here's something. I believe will suit you. It's a suede glove.  
Mr. Murphy—Niver, begorra! O! want Irish gloves. Swade gloves, indeed!—Kansas City Times.  
**First of His Kind.**  
"Tell me," said the earnest lover, "am I the first fiance you ever had?"  
"Well," replied the giddy girl, "you're the—er—first red-headed fiance."—Philadelphia Press.  
**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**  
In the February McClure's Miss Millicent's story, "The Life of Mrs. Eddy," giving the history of the Schism in the early church. Prof. William James of Harvard sounds a battle cry to the colleges in his article, "The Social Value of the College-Bred." George Kibbe Turner's article, "The Men Who Learned to Fly," describes the experiments of inventors who have made better wings than a bird's and are now flying for sale an aerial warship. William F. Herndon, director of the New York Zoological Gardens, courageously enters the arena with an article on "The Psychology of Wild Animals." Ellen Terry continues the absorbing story of her interesting life. To all these good things is added the spice and flavor of fiction. Mary Stewart Cutting's serial novel, "The Wayfarers," continues its delightful course. "Wilkinson's Wife," an amusing tale by May Sinclair, author of "The Divine Fire." "The Twisted Cord" is a remarkable story of adventure by Edith Macvane. Mrs. McClure's story, "The Laundry and Beller," by Mary Heaton Vorse, "A Fair of Diamonds," by Will Adams; "The Night Nod Grew Up," by Marion Hill; "A Book for Nothing," another of Lucy Pratt's excellent stories; "The Force of Example," by Frances Bent Dillingham, and "The Pomp and Panoply of War," by Frederick Walworth, complete the entertainment. There are poems by Willa Cather, Theodosia Garrison and Homer E. Woodbridge, and pictures by Alice Barger Stephens, Eric Pope, Frederic Dorr Steele and others. The cover design is by Henry Reuter. 44-46 East 23rd St., N. Y.

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\$3,250 Modern brick cottage of 5 rooms. A large unfinished attic, suitable for 2 extra bed rooms. On Third Avenue. Will make terms.  
\$3,150 Modern brick cottage, 5 rooms, on N street. Liberal terms.  
\$1,100 Good frame house with 4 rooms. First Avenue. Terms.  
\$2,650 New brick house 5 rooms, on Second West. Large flowing well, good land for cultivation. \$500 cash, balance \$30.00 per month.  
\$2,000 Two story brick store building, in good location on Second West. A good dwelling on Pear street to exchange in part payment for a small farm.  
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