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THE YEAR AND SOME SIGNS.

A happy new year!
To many 1908 opens with rather dis-
couraging prospects. The panic of 1907
has left its effects. Work is scarce.
Laborers have been laid off. The pre-
vailing high prices made any consid-
erable saving out of the question, al-
though wages were high, and many are
looking forward with anxious queries as
to the immediate future.

We would remind them of the fact
that this country cannot for very long
be affected by financial disturbances, as
long as its resources remain what they
are. And they are practically inex-
haustible, while the enterprise, the in-
ventive genius of Americans, are unfet-
tered and free to make use of them.
Nowhere in the world are there such
resources, such vast unexplored wealth,
as in this country; and nowhere else
have the inventive, resourceful faculties
of man been developed to such an ex-
tent as here. Panic, whether artificial
or not, cannot last long under Ameri-
can conditions.

This hope has been strong all during
the past year's trouble. The press, the
business men, politicians, all have been
united in predicting a speedy re-adjust-
ment of the industrial conditions, and
optimism is the key note of the be-
ginning of the new year. People gen-
erally have faith in themselves, faith in
the country, and faith in that creative
principle which rights all wrongs, and
brings harmony out of discord. And
this faith will soon be triumphant.

Let it, therefore, be a happy new
year!

The past year has presented some im-
portant developments. One of the most
noticeable is, perhaps, the phenomenal
gains made by the friends and advo-
cates of temperance. No matter how
this be accounted for, it has been so
real as to cause the saloon interests
considerable loss. Adolphus Busch is
reported to have lost a million dollars
by adoption of prohibition in Oklahoma.

At a recent meeting of New York
state liquor dealers it was resolved
that the whisky interests are in grave
danger, and that something must be
done to evade their impending fate.
They have therefore summoned the ho-
tel owners and managers to assist them
in fighting the advance of prohibition.

This is one of the remarkable features
of the present. Let the good work go
on. The low class saloons are largely
responsible for the waves of crime that
sweep the country. They have met all
appeals to reason and decency and com-
mon sense with lordly rebuffs. With
their reeking hands heavy upon muni-
cipal affairs they have often rejected
every proposition looking to public
peace and good order. Let the fight go
on.

Another remarkable feature of our
time is the agitation that is constantly
going on for the widening of the chasm
between the different classes of society;
and that in a country where there
should be no class distinctions. A num-
ber of agitators are constantly preach-
ing to one class that they are "slaves,"
and that their duty is to "rise" against
the "oppressors." The other class con-
sists of "oppressors," or "tyrants," or
"monsters." What this will lead to is
not yet fully apparent, but it is not
without effect. The ranks of the dis-
satisfied are rapidly filling up, and the
response to the clamor of agitators is
heard as the gradually swelling roar of
a flood. It portends no good.

The religious outlook of the present
is worthy of our special attention. It
cannot be denied that both Catholicism
and Protestantism are losing their
power over human society, while new-
fangled systems, and absurd theories
are taking hold of the heart, in spite
of our best in the interest of reason
and science.

Recently a New Haven clergyman,
Dr. Newman Smyth, called attention
to this fact, in a sermon. From a re-
view of the address we gather that
the speaker, himself a Protestant, freely
confessed that Protestantism can-
not be considered the final and highest
phase of the Christian religion. His
mission was the establishment of in-
dividual liberty, and this can never be
achieved, but that mission is about
ended. According to Dr. Smyth, Protes-
tantism has had two important
phases, of which the first was the age
of protest against the one great church
then existing, and the second was the
age of construction of new churches and
creeds. This second phase is now
ended. The separatist tendency has
exhausted itself, and for two or three
generations creeds have tended to be
disintegrated rather than integrated.
He freely asserts that Protestantism
is incapable of furnishing from within
itself the new Catholicism which is to
unite Christendom, it having lost
the unifying power. "The Roman
church," says Dr. Smyth, "once was
as a strong cable, one end of which
was bound to the eternal power and
the other end of which was fastened
firmly to the whole mechanism of hu-
man life. It controlled the world, and
moved it whither it would. In Protes-
tantism the rope on its human end has
frayed out into many threads. No sin-
gle strand of it is strong enough to
move the whole social mechanism; it
is like so many revolving wheels. The
meaning of this is that Protestantism
is to pass away; it is to be merely an
element, in combination with other ele-
ments, of the ultimate religion.

What is true of Protestantism in this
respect is equally true of Romanism,
as is evident from its status in France,
Italy, and even in this country.
To quote from the review in the Spring-
field Republican:
"Roman Catholicism also has lost
the old authority" and has already lost
entirely a mastery over the control-
ling forces of modern life; that it has
lost the voice of authority in the state
—indeed, a Jew and Freemason has
lately been elected mayor of Rome,
the holy city, that it has lost control
over large areas of religious thought
and has lost power to give to the peo-
ple a good religious education." Dr.
Smyth's criticism of the failure of
Protestantism is in reality, a criticism
of the failure of the Christian church
in all of its branches. The question
he faces is, therefore, has the Chris-
tian church culminated?

Yes, that is the great question of
the present. It faces us wherever we
look. As Protestantism revolted against
the authority of Rome and appealed
to the Bible, so higher criticism revolted
against the authority of the Bible,
and skepticism now holds many a
Christian pulpit. No matter how much
it may be regretted, there is decay,
disintegration, in the religious world.
The present is a time of transition.

Thoughtful observers of history can-
not have failed to notice that at just
such periods the Almighty always has
laid the foundations for reconstruction.
In a time of moral and religious de-
cay, Noah was commanded to build
the ark. At such a time, Moses was
raised up and reared in the wilder-
ness. Ezra and Nehemiah were raised
up under similar circumstances. At
such a time the Son of Man came.
Again, in our age, which is acknowl-
edged to be one of religious, if not moral,
confusion, the Almighty has establish-
ed His Church, as a preparation for a
new era. He has restored the Priest-
hood, and the spiritual gifts. He has
re-opened the channels of communica-
tion between heaven and earth. The
Church of Christ represents the only
"Modernism" that has in it the ele-
ment of catholicity on which unity can
be established. The Gospel is God's
offer to mankind of an efficient re-
medy against all, both social, moral,
and physical ills of the world. It has
proved to be efficient, even under
storms of adversity, such as no Ameri-
can religious society has been called
upon to endure.

The Church, however, is growing.
And that is one of the great signs
of the present.

OUR NATIONAL SETTLING DAY.

It is with a feeling almost of awe,
that one contemplates the advent of
the first business day in a new year in
this vast country of ours, and tries to
realize something of the magnitude of
the figures involved in the payment of
interest, dividends and other annual
profits. In New York City alone, it is
estimated, one hundred and ninety mil-
lions will be paid out by the great cor-
porations of the country to the hold-
ers of coupons and stocks, as the semi-
annual dues to the investors of the
country. Add to this the hundreds
and thousands of smaller concerns
scattered throughout the United States
with whom January 2 is settling day,
and some idea, though a faint one,
may be gained of what the opening
of the new year means to the business
world. To fortify themselves for the
demands that will be made on them
tomorrow, the banks of the United
States for a long time have been draw-
ing in their means and increasing their
reserves, and this, in times like the
present, has added to the general
stringency. But all the vast streams
of money released tomorrow, should
at once seek and flow back into the
ordinary channels of trade, so that
early in the new year, normal condi-
tions should be resumed and the coun-
try should emerge from the clouds of
depression which have surrounded it.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Utah State Teachers' Association
will meet tomorrow at Provo. It ap-
pears to have upon its program certain
technical training in the public schools.
Art and handicraft, domestic science,
nature study work, and a topic entitled
"The Most Effective High School
Course for Utah," are among the sub-
jects enumerated for presentation and
discussion before the teachers of the
state.

It is in the high school that more
may be done towards technical train-
ing than in the common school. The
latter can impart the tendency and the
former can give more definite di-
rection to that tendency; and finally
the technical college can impart to the
high school graduate the necessary
skill to enable him to make a suc-
cess of an industrial career.

Technical education in any form is
expensive; but the practice of me-
chanism, domestic arts, and elementary
agriculture, and nature work in the
public schools is entirely within reach
if only the teachers and school of-
ficers can be converted to the educative
value of such work.

Quite recently, it is true, a promi-
nent business man announced that a
common school training supplemented by
four years in the workshop, was a
sufficient equipment upon which a
young man ought to succeed. But is
this so?
Place a thousand men whose train-
ing was limited to a grammar school
course and practical experience in the
shop side by side with another thou-
sand from Rensselaer, Massachusetts
Institute, the Sibley school, Purdue,
Stevens Institute, Worcester Polytech-
nic and similar technical schools and it
will be seen that the latter group would
furnish the larger number of efficient
and successful workers. If the attain-
ments of the entire body of gradu-
ates of American technical schools were
compared with those of an equal
number of workers without any ad-
vantages of the schools the result
would not be doubtful.

No young man should be deceived by
the industrial success of men without
technical training. Such men are nat-
ural leaders. They are few in num-
ber. Their success often has been due
to native genius. Sometimes peculiar
conditions have helped them forward.
Leadership in other fields has come in
the same way. Those who have been
trained for command often have failed
completely. Wherever one has suc-
ceeded thousands have failed.

Many educated men miss their op-
portunities, or fail in the profession of

their choice. But the graduates of
technical schools rarely fail. These
schools cannot turn out well equip-
ped men fast enough to meet the
constant demand for their services.
Any professor of standing knows that
the requests made for trained men in
his department exceed the supply. In
many of the technical schools the
members of the graduating classes are
placed before they receive their diplo-
mas. They leave the institution on
commencement day to begin work in
good positions. In some lines, no one
but such a graduate can secure a
place.

These facts tell their own story. Are
the teachers of this state ready to ad-
mit the real situation? We believe
that most of them are, theoretically.
Practically, however, they are lim-
ited as to the means of realizing the
industrial idea in the schools. Such
training costs more money than has
yet been spared to school expenses.

On the other hand, much could be
done on present resources, if the teach-
ers themselves were ready to do it.
Are they trained for it? We fear not,
as a general thing. Are they suffi-
ciently paid to enable them to take enough
technical training to introduce it into
the schools? They are not.

Nevertheless, the high schools can
lend effective aid, providing that their
principals are men of good ability
and of sufficient discernment to per-
ceive the needs of the times. We sup-
pose that the consideration of what
the high school course should be will
enlist the careful attention of the best
educators in our midst.

VALUE OF TIME.

Somebody has said that in New York
City each minute is worth \$30,000. That
is to say, he calculates that that sum
represents what the workers in that
great city earn every minute.
Be this as it may, it is certain that
the great business corporations value
every minute. They build costly ma-
chinery, straighten out railroads, dig
under rivers and tunnel through moun-
tains to save a few minutes, but this
fraction of time is worth thousands
and millions to them.

Time is certainly precious. It is too
valuable to be thrown away. Once
lost it can never be recovered. On the
right use of time depends everything.
Souls may be lost eternally through
the waste of precious minutes.

There are many ways in which to
destroy time. It is done sometimes by
idling it away; sometimes by wasting
it on low pastimes, or evil plots and
wrong-doing. More often it is lost
by too much hurry in selfish pursuits.
Especially in the large cities people
have got into a habit of hurrying from
one thing to another all the day long.
They have no time to be polite; no
time to speak a kind word, or they
never had time to learn how to speak
kindly. They have no time to consider
whether they have a soul; no time to
pray; ever in a hurry.

Much precious time is wasted by
that incessant hurry in the pursuit of
worldly advantages.

Consider the value of a minute or
any fraction of time; but not always
in the light of money; consider its
value in the work of preparing your-
self for eternity.

Happy New Year to you! And may
of them.

Advanced vaudeville has made no ad-
vance so it will be retired.

Don't adopt any rash resolutions. Let
the City Council do it.

Trust need not fear the law if
they do not break the law.

The logical successor of President
Roosevelt is the man who can "get
there."

The editor of the Atchison Globe is
a singer. This explains why the Globe
is such a "hummer."

Before night half the New Year res-
olutions will be sickled o'er with the
pale cast of thought.

There is small choice between being
in the hands of your friends and being
in the hands of a receiver.

In its way Gov. Sparks' proclamation
calling the Nevada legislature in extra
session is an emancipation proclama-
tion.

James J. Hill is the most optimistic
man in the United States. Among opti-
mists he stands in a class by him-
self.

As nothing but good must be spoken
of the dead, it is no more than right to
say that 1907 was a very good year.
May 1908 be as good.

"Twenty-six pianolas aboard the bat-
tledships. Armed to the teeth!" says the
Boston Transcript. Rather is it not
armed to the ear?

The statistics of deaths from acci-
dents in 1907 are appalling. They are
not a chapter but a great, thick vol-
ume; and it grows larger each year.

The chairmanship of the senate com-
mittee on agriculture has been be-
stowed on Kansas. That's right.
"Westward the course of empire takes
its way."

Representative Littlefield is opposed
to any reduction of the tariff on wood
pulp. Does he spurn the power of the
press? The press of the country fa-
vors it.

The government is not yet through
with the coal lands fraud cases, which
indicates that those who flubbed over
Judge Lewis' decision are not entirely
out of the woods.

When the chaplain of the Oklahoma
house of representatives prayed that
Mr. Bryan might be elected President,
did Mr. Bryan, in his heart, say, "Me
too?"

"Panic and industrial depressions are
the result of the characteristics of
human nature, which manifest them-
selves in business and elsewhere," says
Secretary Taft. Let that be admitted,
but what is it, then, that causes these
"characteristics of human nature" to
manifest themselves at certain times?
That is the real question which is
begged in the above explanation.

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

[For the "News" by H. J. Haggood.]

Enthusiasm is contagious. It will
spread like good news throughout the
office. Everybody will get his share
and will work all the harder accord-
ingly. "When I employ a man," said
the president of one of the big insur-
ance companies recently, "I always size
him up for his ability to instill enthu-
siasm into other men. Any man who
can do this is worth retaining, whether
or not he produces directly a dollar's
worth of business.

Such a man is always valuable. His
very presence in your place of business
brings the cheerfulness that makes la-
bor light. He goes about his work
with such earnestness that he inspires
greater efforts on the part of those
around him.

On the other hand, I know many men
whose personal influence seems to pro-
duce in everyone a kind of lazy de-
pression which makes him careless in
regard to his individual tasks, and in-
different to the welfare of the business
in general.

No matter how valuable that man
may seem to be, he has no place in
your office. He may do his own work
with dispatch and exactness; but he
so affects the work of others that the
good he does is more than over-bal-
anced by what the others fail to do.

Employ a man whose energies are
tireless; whose capacity for work
knows no bound! His enthusiasm
creates a spirit of earnest endeavor
and cheerful effort among his fellow
employees. Everybody feels stronger and
happier when he is present, and his
salary is more earned by the extra
work produced as a direct result of
his enthusiasm.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Kansas City Post.

Notwithstanding thousands of years
of effort, not a single crime has been
completely stamped out of existence. All
the biggest crimes are now as common
as ever, and there is a rather strong im-
pression, supported by some statistical
evidence, that crime is increasing rather
than diminishing among us. Vice is
certainly no less rampant than in the
elder day. Everything in the way of
repression that human ingenuity could
deviser has been employed. Men have
been imprisoned, degraded, subjected
to torture, maimed, hanged and burned,
all without avail. Penological authori-
ties even claim that punishment in-
stead of diminishing crime tends to in-
crease it, and that the severer the pun-
ishment the more rapidly does the evil
spread. The argument is that the de-
velopment of punishment is to brutalize
and degrade the entire population, the
administrators no less than the victims
of punishment. If this be true, and it
seems to be true, then wisdom would
dictate an entirely different method of
procedure.

THIRD TERM IDEA.

San Francisco Chronicle.

It is extremely hard work to be Presi-
dent. The office has killed one or two
Presidents and shortened the lives of
others, and the duties grow yearly
more onerous with the growth of the
country and the increasing complex-
ity of our problems. None but the
most robust men can safely attempt it,
and while President Roosevelt prob-
ably excels all previous Presidents in
physical strength and endurance, and
while he is only now reaching the point
from which his physical powers must
begin to decline, yet it is also true
that no previous President has ex-
erted himself in office as has Mr.
Roosevelt. The extra drain on his vi-
tality must have more than correspond-
ed with his extraordinary strength. If
any one holding strong views on any
subject which is receiving public at-
tention will undertake the simple prob-
lem of converting one hundred of his
friends to his opinion, and inducing
them to act upon them he will prob-
ably exhaust himself without affecting
his purpose. But President Roosevelt
has undertaken, to convert and inspire
\$5,000,000 people, and despite the ad-
vantages which a President has for
such work, the strain even on his mar-
velous vitality must have been awful.
It is by no means sure that he could
endure another four years of it, strong
as he is. Napoleon Bonaparte was a
strong man, but he was overthrown not
when, at 45, he was overthrown at
Waterloo. We do not believe that the
President's family would willingly see
him serve another term.

TRADE BALANCES FAVORABLE.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Although the imports of the United
States in November were less by about
\$9,000,000 than for the corresponding
month of 1906, the exports were in-
creased by nearly \$22,000,000 to \$207,
444,474. As the aggregate of imports for
the month was \$110,789,109 the bal-
ance of trade in favor of the United
States was \$9,155,266, which much
more than abated the entire gold im-
portation for the same month, amount-
ing to \$63,847,877. It is true that the
excess of gold imports for the 11
months ended with November, 1907,
is considerably less than that for the
same period in 1905, but as the im-
ports and exports are still expanding,
the situation entirely refutes the pro-
gnostications of evil made in connection
with the high figures of the nation's
foreign commerce both in 1905 and
1906.

JUST FOR FUN.

Dose of His Own Medicine.

Hades Journalists (to shade of New
York "ship news" reporter)—How do
you like Hades? Do you have a pleas-
ant voyage? What do they think of us
on earth? How do our women com-
pare with those of the United States?
How do you like our climate? Is this
your first visit? Are you going to stay
long?—Puck.

Didn't Faze Her.

Mr. Jagway awoke from a troubled
dream and saw his wife going through
the pockets of his trousers.

"If you find anything in them, my
dear," he said, "let me know, will you?"
"If I don't find anything in them,
Ebeneger," she answered, in a high-
pitched voice, "I'll let you know, all
right!"
Making no rejoinder, Mr. Jagway
calmly awaited the coming explosion.—
Chicago Tribune.

Trapped.

He was telling her about the mem-
bers of his cricket team. "Now, there's
Eben," said he "in a few weeks' time
he'll be our best man."
"Oh, Jack," she gushed, "what a nice
way to ask me!"—Judy.

This Isn't Good.

In strolling through the garden, while
waiting for his hostess to appear, a
newly arrived visitor came upon Bob,
who was building a fort of the gravel
of the walk.
"And who are you, little man?" asked
the visitor.

"I'm baby's brother," said Bob proud-
ly.—Youth's Companion.

Awful Consequence.

He-Flirting is dangerous business.
Rhe-Yes, it sometimes leads to mar-
riage.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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