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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 31, 1909.

## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-ninth annual general  
conference of the Church of Jesus  
Christ of Latter-day Saints will as-  
semble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake  
City, on Sunday April 4, 1909, at 10  
o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the  
officers and members is hereby re-  
quested.

A general Priesthood meeting will be  
held in the Tabernacle on Monday,  
April 5, beginning at 6 o'clock p. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The semi-annual conference of the  
Deseret Sunday School union will con-  
vene at the Tabernacle, Sunday even-  
ing, April 4, 1909, at 7 o'clock. All in-  
vited.

A special meeting of the stake super-  
intendents will be held at room 301 L.  
D. S. college building, Monday, April 5,  
at 8:15 a. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
GEORGE REYNOLDS,  
DAVID O'KAY,  
General Superintendency.

## RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The April Conference of the Relief  
society will be held in the Salt Lake  
City Assembly Hall, Friday and  
Saturday, April 2 and 3, 1909; meetings  
commencing at 10 a. m. and at 2 p. m.

Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, an  
officers' meeting will be held in the  
fourteenth ward, at which all stake  
officers of the society, who can, are ex-  
pected to be present.

Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock will be  
the closing meeting of the conference. It  
is desired that there should be a repre-  
sentation from every stake organization  
and a large attendance of mem-  
bers.

The General Authorities of the  
Church, and officers and members of  
the Y. L. M. I. A. and Primary associa-  
tions are cordially invited to be present  
at the conference meetings in the As-  
sembly Hall.

BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,  
General President.  
IDA SMOOT DUSENBERY,  
Counselor.

## UNDER GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

To some of our friends the Gothen-  
burg system of saloon regulation is the  
very acme of perfection. They can  
think of nothing better. It is a case of  
distance lending enchantment to the  
view. They know nothing of the sys-  
tem, and therefore believe they are  
fully qualified to sing its praise.

We recognize that it has been a good  
thing for the cities in which it has  
been put in force, but as we remarked  
the other day, the earnest and per-  
sistent labors of the various temperance  
organizations must be given credit for  
many of the good results obtained.  
The following letter from Elder Charles  
P. Anderson, who writes from Gothen-  
burg, Sweden, under date of March 16,  
is pertinent to the discussion of the  
liquor traffic:

"The editors in this conference feel  
dissatisfied for the 'News'. They wait for  
it and are very eager to read its pages.  
It is like a letter from home. We ad-  
mire the noble stand it has taken in  
regard to Prohibition, and hope that it  
may prevail. It is just what Utah  
needs, and what is good for Utah, is  
good for every State and Territory of  
the Union and the whole world.

"We have an excellent opportunity to  
see the evil effects of the liquor traffic  
in this land. It is the cause of more  
unhappy homes, poverty, sickness and  
crime than all other causes combined.

"The Blue Ribbon Society here is  
doing all in its power to stem the tide  
of the liquor evil. Some one of their  
members has painted a sign, but im-  
properly placed, in a conspicuous place  
upon the Seamen's House of this city.  
The painter-by the way, I am in many  
words, but in picture language which  
can be understood by all. It is the  
side of the drunken standing in the  
door with an infant in her arms, and  
two little tots holding to her skirts.  
She has a sad expression, depicted on  
her countenance, before her on the  
stone steps lies the prostrate form  
of her husband, with a broken bottle  
in his hand, and too drunk to speak  
or arise. In the upper corner of the  
picture we read these words: 'Rykada  
de, vaxeliga till hjälp.' (Heater to help  
the unfortunate). Under the picture  
the word, 'Aldersglad' (Pity-day)  
is written. This picture is the sad story  
in many a home.

The Gothenburg system is about as  
good a regulation system as there is  
anywhere. It is able to eliminate  
drunkenness, with all its misery, no  
other regulation system can be expected  
to do that. Prohibition backed by  
an enlightened strong sentiment is  
needed.

## RETURN OF A HERO.

News was flashed over the wires a  
few days ago that Lieutenant Shack-  
leton of the British navy had reached  
within 111 miles of the South Pole.  
This must be considered a wonderful  
achievement, in view of the fact that  
the Antarctic region offers greater  
difficulties to overcome than the Arctic,  
and that the explorers of the North  
have done no better. Members of the  
expedition have expressed the view that

future explorers there must be pro-  
vided with larger supplies of food and  
be prepared for hard work under many  
difficulties, because there is no doubt  
that the South Pole is situated on a  
high plateau and that the coldest and  
stormiest weather in the world prevails  
there, there being 70 deg. of frost under  
the very mildest conditions.

In 1774 the first parallel of south lati-  
tude was crossed by Captain Cook in  
longitude 19 degrees 44 minutes west,  
and on that voyage the southern seas  
were traversed to such an extent as to  
show that if any continent existed it  
must lie considerably within the Ant-  
arctic circle. In 1823 Weddell sailed  
about three degrees further to the  
southward, but did not sight the coast.  
In 1841 Sir James Ross discovered Vic-  
toria land and some adjacent islands,  
traced the coast line for 500 miles to  
the southward until forced by a mighty  
wall of ice which barred further pro-  
gress, but which he skirted for 300  
miles eastward and westward. In 1855  
Wilkes observed land in latitude 70 de-  
grees longitude 100 degrees west, and  
in 1841 almost simultaneously with  
McClure, discovered that part of the  
continent now known as Wilkes land.  
In 1881 Roachgrevink landed on Posses-  
sion island and was the first to tread  
the shore of the great southern con-  
tinent, at Cape Andrew. He returned  
with a valuable collection of notes on  
the flora and fauna of these regions.  
Shackleton's expedition sailed from  
England in 1907, and on the 16th of  
January, this year, he reached latitude  
83 degrees 32 minutes south, longitude  
162 west.

From a practical point of view polar  
expeditions may be a waste of effort  
and capital. To the man who looks  
upon everything from a utilitarian  
point of view, men like Peary and  
Shackleton may be fools. But the sci-  
entists regard their efforts differently.  
Such explorers are heroes in the true  
sense of the word, though their  
battles have only been waged  
against adverse natural forces in the  
interest of discoveries.

## ALCOHOLISM.

The Wisconsin Farmer believes that  
self-interest and the necessity for de-  
fense against the effects of drunken-  
ness among its citizens "will soon  
compel the government aside from all  
considerations of humanity, to take a  
stand against the traffic which pro-  
duces a deteriorated manhood, im-  
munity, pauperism, crime, and death."

The defenses to be adopted are then  
outlined as follows:  
1. Total abstinence is the Ulyssian  
flower which charms the modern  
Circe of her infernal spell. It will  
save our boys and young men from  
being converted into beasts.  
2. Many perish for lack of knowl-  
edge. Scientific education in the pub-  
lic schools on the subject of temperance  
is the duty of the state.  
3. The enforcement of all existing  
temperance laws by every honorable  
means.

4. Constitutional prohibition of the  
manufacture and traffic in all alcoholic  
liquors.  
The reference to Ulysses and Circe  
may require elucidation. When Homer  
was early, perhaps, at 1000 B. C., sang  
in his Odyssey of a fair enchantress,  
Circe, he said that her palace, in spite  
of all its appointments, was really  
"a sensual sty;" and that those who  
guessed her cups were speedily trans-  
formed into beasts. But so perfect  
were they in their misery that they  
could not perceive "their foul dis-  
figurement."

So it is with the drunkard. He  
becomes oblivious to personal danger,  
and does not sense the indignities  
heaped upon him by the law or by  
public opinion. "The worm dieth not,"  
the dementia does not leave him, the  
fire is not quenched, till he forgets  
all, loses all.

From a recent medical authority we  
note that physiology describes  
alcohol as an irritant, blistering the  
living tissues; an astringent, contract-  
ing and hardening the parts which it  
touches; a solvent, destroying the vital  
tissues; a narcotic, often producing  
the last long sleep. Alcohol is needed,  
no doubt, for some mechanical and  
medicinal purposes. So is strychnine.  
Let the sale of one be as carefully  
restricted as that of the other.

## MR. TAFT ON THE TARIFF.

The dispatches state that President  
Taft strongly favors a reduction of the  
tariff on all the plain necessities of liv-  
ing.

In this no one whose chief interest  
is the general welfare can disagree with  
the President. To relieve the average  
family of the burden of heavy taxation  
would be wise statesmanship and true  
national economy.

The following statement comes over  
the wires:

"The Payne bill repeatedly has been  
attacked in the house debate as impos-  
ing too heavy a burden on the poor  
and as favoring the richer classes. The  
impression created by such talk has not  
been gratifying to the administration.  
The president has no information in  
support of such a charge."

The Payne bill, as reported, does not  
tax coffee, but it puts a tax on tea of  
about one cent a pound. It lets the sugar  
tax of nearly two cents per pound stand.  
These may be the facts upon  
which the bill is attacked, because in  
the case of both tea and sugar, the poor  
man pays quite as much in taxes as  
does the millionaire, since each con-  
sumes about the same amount of tea  
and sugar.

The tariff debate asserts that Presi-  
dent Taft is known to be strongly op-  
posed to the proposed tax on tea. It is  
stated that this tax would yield about  
\$5,000,000 annually. The president re-  
fuses this amount could be made up  
by an excise tax on the methods of  
corporations or by some device of  
stamp taxation. He does not believe  
the burden of raising this additional  
\$5,000,000 should be placed upon the  
rank and file of consumers. The presi-  
dent also is said to believe that the  
years and means committee of the  
House will not insist upon the counter-  
vailing duty proposed on coffee.

This much may be said in favor of  
the tax on tea—that it would diminish  
the use of this deleterious beverage,  
and that it would yield a permanent  
revenue. The consumer also would  
know that he is paying his condition  
that might stimulate the American

to take more interest in what  
Congress does with his money.

It has been shown, from the figures  
of the Treasury department, that a  
ten-cent tax on 1,600,000,000 pounds of  
coffee would produce \$160,000,000; that a  
25-cent-a-pound tax on 115,000,000 pounds  
of tea would produce \$28,750,000; and  
that a tax of 74 cents a pound on  
5,200,000,000 pounds of sugar would pro-  
duce \$387,700,000, or in all \$575,750,000—  
enough to pay our war bills—unless  
people diminished their use of tea, coffee  
and sugar.

By placing these high taxes, however,  
on articles that might be considered  
luxuries, we should be taking attention  
that have become necessities to a large  
majority of Americans. This tax would  
mean \$30 to be paid each year by the  
average American family, and prac-  
tically as much to be paid by the poor  
as by the wealthy family. That is not  
so much, to be sure, as the average  
family is now paying, but since the  
present tax is paid in the higher prices  
of a variety of articles whose normal  
price is not known to the purchaser,  
the taxpayer does not feel so keenly  
the burden of the tax as he would were  
the present prices of articles of daily  
use to be sharply raised.

The army, the navy, the postoffice,  
the military academy, now cost \$22,422,301.  
This vast war expenditure, to say nothing  
of all the other expenses of the  
nation, must be raised somehow, and  
we are decidedly of the opinion that  
the President is right in preferring a  
tax on the earnings of wealth rather  
than an additional burden on the food  
of the poor.

## LOVE IS BLIND.

Archdeacon Emery, whose daughter  
married a Japanese and renounced  
her rights as a native-born American  
woman, to become a subject to the  
Mikado, as the dispatches say, tendered  
his resignation as president of the  
missionary field in which he has labored  
for many years, owing to the dis-  
grace that has come to him through  
his daughter's marriage. The  
gentleman cannot be aware of the fact  
that marriages between Orientals and  
Occidentals are not uncommon. Many  
Japanese men have German and  
French wives, and many Americans  
have Japanese wives. One of the  
leading Japanese statesmen has as his  
wife a member of the highest Ger-  
man aristocracy. The marriage of  
Chinese officers and scholars to Con-  
fucian women excites no comment,  
generally. Internarrations of this  
kind, between different races, should  
not be encouraged for obvious reasons.  
But they do occur, and sometimes in  
the most aristocratic families.

## "MINNEAPOLIS."

St. Paul and Minneapolis have the  
ambition of merging into one big city.  
The appointment of a legislative com-  
mission has been authorized to draw  
up a plan to be presented to the Le-  
gislature in 1911 for carrying the con-  
solidation into effect. What the local  
reasons for the merger may be, is not  
entirely clear. It is generally believed  
that a desire to have a big city is at  
the foundation of it. By union the  
greater Minneapolis, or the greater St.  
Paul, would have a population of  
about 400,000. The rivalry between  
the two neighbors would cease, and  
that, in perhaps, the chief advantage  
of the proposed arrangement. The  
two communities are not homoge-  
neous. One is a railroad center; the  
other is a milling center. Racially they  
are different. St. Paul having a  
considerable population of Irish ex-  
traction while in Minneapolis the for-  
eign-born population is practically all  
Scandinavian. The cities stand apart,  
with a rather sparsely settled region  
between them, traversed in about half  
an hour by the Twin City interurban.  
The question of a name for the great-  
er city is puzzling the Springfield Re-  
publican. In the opinion of that pa-  
per it would be atrocious to hyphenate  
the old names and call it the city of  
Minneapolis-St. Paul.

To air one's troubles usually infects  
the air.

March went out as meek as Mary's  
little lamb.

An honest revision is the noblest  
work of Congress.

Rome will give Colonel Roosevelt a  
preconcordat reception.

King Peter is changing the name of  
his children, by Karageorgevitch.

Most of the streets look as though  
they were paved with good resolu-  
tions.

Had Lieutenant Shackleton found the  
south pole, would he have brought it  
north?

The man who "lives in the clouds"  
kicks as hard as anybody at rainy  
weather.

Several city officials want their salar-  
ies raised. First let them earn what  
they get.

If every one got what he thinks he  
deserves there would be very little left  
for the rest.

Thus far the Payne bill has not been  
able to extract one tariff tooth by the  
painless process.

The only place where a cook can be  
induced to stay is in an advertising  
picture in a magazine.

Cray snakes must have had a lot of  
bathes and several buttocks to make  
the great noise he did.

The tornado always sweeps its own  
path without waiting for a notice from  
the supervisor of storms.

The man who writes the songs of a  
people simply isn't in it with the man  
who writes their tariff laws.

When the answer comes around a  
man always values his own opinion high-  
er than he does his property.

"How old is Aunt?" "What is a Dem-  
ocrat?" are the easiest questions in the

world to answer compared with, "What  
is a reasonable profit?"

Any public official wishing to be  
"whitewashed" might compromise by  
taking a bath in the Warm Springs.

A steam shovel on the Panama canal  
has made a new record for excavating.  
As the Irishman said: "You're good at  
working, but you're no good at voting."

President Taft says that United  
States judgeships are no part of sena-  
torial patronage. What an old fogy  
idea! The President must believe that  
the judgeship should seek the man.

Salt Lake now has two daily papers,  
not counting Dr. Reiser's Bulletin, each  
with the largest circulation. Those who  
doubt the accuracy of this statement  
are respectfully referred to "expert"  
testimony.

Representative McCall of Massachu-  
setts has introduced a resolution for  
the granting of independence to the  
Philippines, making them neutral ter-  
ritory. In this he dreams dreams and  
sees visions, thereby combining in his  
own person the qualities of both the  
young men and of the old.

## PUNISHMENT FOR KIDNAPERS.

Springfield Republican.  
The Shuron (Pa) kidnapping case has  
been followed with intense interest all  
over the country, as such cases always  
are, and the wit of most of such state  
legislatures are as still in session is  
being taxed to devise punishments  
likely to have greater deterrent effect  
than any now existing. It is pro-  
posed to one of these bodies to impose  
imprisonment extending to 50 years, in  
another life imprisonment, and in an-  
other the death penalty, while a cor-  
respondent of the New York Evening  
Post goes back to early Biblical his-  
tory for instruction and suggests  
neither death nor imprisonment, but  
the branding of the letter K low upon  
the forehead of the convicted kidnaper,  
and turning him loose to make his  
way in human society as best he can.  
This, he says, would be worse than  
a bodily death, for the kidnaper would  
be worse than a living death within the  
protecting walls of a prison.

## MINERS ADOPT PEACE POLICY.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
The public will comment the judg-  
ment of the anthracite miners who  
now propose to continue work on their  
present terms after the expiration of  
their agreement, rather than strike to  
enforce demands for further conces-  
sions. They do not intend by this act  
to surrender any of their contentions,  
but merely to continue at work while  
their differences are being negotiated.  
Any other policy would have been  
suicidal.

The agreement of 1903, reaffirmed in  
1906, and now about to expire, embod-  
ies principles which appeal to the  
great consuming public as fair to the  
miners and not onerous to the opera-  
tors. The employers are willing to  
renew this agreement, the union does  
not desire to precipitate a strike of  
probably long duration, and every con-  
sideration of public welfare demands  
peace.

## "VIOLET PART" OF PRESIDENCY.

San Francisco Argonaut.  
Somebody has called the relation of  
the wife of the President to the official  
life of Washington a "violet part." The  
phrase is happily chosen, and the more  
"violet" she makes it the more approved  
and liked the wife of the President is  
likely to be. Mrs. Roosevelt has per-  
fectly illustrated the character of a  
well-bred and well-mannered woman  
in the White House. There are widely  
differing estimates of her husband;  
there is but one opinion about Mrs.  
Roosevelt. In her seven years in the  
White House it is not recorded that  
she was ever guilty of an indiscret-  
ion or a tactless act. In matters per-  
taining to the Roosevelt family life or  
to her circle of private friends her au-  
thority was absolute, but in the gen-  
eral hospitalities of the White House,  
in everything relating directly or in-  
directly to official or public interest,  
she yields with perfect grace, taking  
with dignity the part assigned her.

## JUST FOR FUN

No Occasion.

Philanthropist—haven't you any sym-  
pathy for the unemployed, Colonel?  
Politician—I don't know any unem-  
ployed, sir. Every man of my ac-  
quaintance has been working hard for  
the last two or three weeks trying to  
land a job in Washington.—Chicago  
Tribune.

The Friend—Your husband is the  
funniest man I ever heard of on the  
vaudeville stage. He amuses every-  
body, doesn't he?  
The Wife—He does not. He can't  
amuse the baby for five minutes.—  
Cleveland Leader.

The Angler—Is this public water, my  
man?  
The Inhabitant—Ay.  
The Angler—Then it won't be a crime  
if I land a fish?  
The Inhabitant—No, it's a miracle.  
—Judge.

A well known senator was asked why  
some politicians were always looking  
such a box about the preservation of  
our forests.

"Oh," he replied, "they probably  
never know just when they may have  
to take to the woods."—Success.

"How many people work in your of-  
fice?" asked the curious member of the  
group in the smoker, addressing the  
prosperous looking elderly man.

"Oh," said the elderly man, getting  
up and throwing away his cigar, "I  
should say, at a rough guess, about  
two-thirds of them."—Detroit News.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE

THREE NIGHTS, COMMENCING  
THURSDAY, APRIL 1

Mr. Chas. B. Hanford

Thursday night, Saturday matinee,  
"The Winter's Tale."  
Friday night, "Obba."  
Saturday night, "Much Ado About  
Nothing."

## BUNGALOW

Thursday Night, April 1st,  
Special Attraction,  
First Authentic Pictures and Le-  
tures on the

MESSINA EARTHQUAKE

By Walter E. Gilbert,  
Body the survivor of the Earthquake of  
Messina, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558,