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THE DESERET NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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MORMONS NOW EIGHTEEN.

A Christian Cynosure estimate of the growth and expansion of Mormonism, will prove decidedly interesting if not instructive reading, at this time, to many people both within and without the Church. It is a well known fact that the membership is increasing in goodly numbers and that the little "state" that was cut out of the mountains without hands is rolling rapidly forward to fulfill the destiny that the Almighty has marked out for it. And that destiny will be reached as surely as the world moves or the sun shines.

To those members of the Church, if any such there be, who have grown impatient at the thought, that it was not going forward at as high a rate of speed as they in their well-meaning zeal might desire, it is met that they should remember that seventy-seven years have barely passed since its restoration to earth. To take eighth place among the churches of America, from the numerical standpoint, in an even three-quarters of a century, with the tremendous obstacles it has had to meet, is, in our opinion, altogether a remarkable showing. If it shall but continue its present rate of membership increase it will have moved up to a very commanding position by the time its first centenary shall be celebrated in 1930. Its vitality, strength and cohesion are the wonder of thinking men and women throughout the world. Soon they will learn that it is an American church in all that the term implies. And when that great truth shall be comprehended we may expect to see a growth that will startle the wise of the earth.

As a part of our opening reference to the Christian Cynosure which is published in Chicago we call attention to the fact that it bases its statement upon the written report, in the country, and that his comparisons prove Latter-day Saint growth to be far in excess of that of any other religious organization. Its words are:

"The Mormons, figures of the United States government offices show, are growing very rapidly. The report of Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner, shows that they have increased in numbers during the last fifteen years 138 per cent. That is to say, they have been doubling their number every twelve years. There were 166,135 in 1890. There were 229,351 in 1905. No other religious body has increased as largely within the same period. They now rank eighth in numbers among the denominations in the United States."

ABOVE THE CITY.

What a vantage ground for vision! How infinitely beautiful the home-dotted valley at our feet! How superbly superb the picture! We gaze at it and attempt to express our wonder and admiration. Words fail. We become mute. We remain silent. It is more expressive. It is more eloquent.

Meanwhile we are listening to a flood of adjectives which our eastern friend has turned loose. Never, he declares, have his eyes looked upon such a marvellously resplendent setting before. And he is right. They never have. It is all new to him. The coloring which Mother Nature has put into her spring robes, and the deep blues and delicate tints that underlay, overlay, blend and sparkle in the sunshine which is simultaneously throwing the subtlest suggestions of carmine, gold, opal, and deep lights and shadows on the framework of the Majestic Wasatch, and the central subject alike—these, all these—have borne him unconsciously into a Gallery of the Infinite. Soon he is transfixed. And soon also his vocabulary becomes inadequate, and he, too, seeks refuge in unuttered and unutterable delight.

The whole scene is such to enrapture and enthrall. We see it every day, and its very magnificence becomes common-places to us. In consequence we grow unappreciative of it, just as we are indifferent to the grandeur of our mountains, canyons, lakes and other unusual attractions. Some day we will awaken to a fuller realization of their value, and when we do we will see to it that the uncompleted boulevard, which would give countless thousands the most glorious view between the two oceans, is finished. And thus it becomes necessary for the Commercial club to move in that direction once again. It is perfectly manifest that the city council does not intend to do so.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The American Peace Conference is at an end, and most of the delegates are homeward bound, as is the editor of the Deseret News, who will doubtless have something very interesting to say upon the momentous subject when he returns. It was altogether an impressive and distinguished gathering. It was made up of men and women eminent in many lines of human endeavor. They were actuated by the noblest sentiments and their hearts beat warmly for the good and peace of all mankind; for the time when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together; for the time when we shall beat our plowshares and spears into pruning hooks; for the time when nations shall make war no more.

Ah, but when will that time be? We fear it is far away, at least relatively. In June another notable discussion will take place upon this important subject.

It will be held at Lake Mohonk, and one of the representatives from Salt Lake will be Hon. Hoyt Sherman, temporarily a resident of Washington. Then there is the still more potential conference that is shortly to assemble at The Hague. On that are riveted the eyes of the brave men and women who are dedicating their lives to the promotion of peace. But it is a noteworthy fact that there is a greater international lack of interest upon the subjects to be considered, than there has been in any previous similar gathering. It is feared that it will not make distinct progress, though this thought may be but the child of the suspicion that one nation entertains of another. The measures which make most decisively for peace, are compacts in which governments will pledge themselves not to compel the payment of international debts by force of arms; not by reason of superior power to seize private property on the high seas; and to forthwith put an end to the startling appropriations for increased military effectiveness. While these go on there can be no assurance of permanent peace, or peace at all. Disarmament, absolute and unequalled, would do more to secure that happy condition than any other step that man can take. It is said that Great Britain will propose that very proposition at The Hague meeting. But in the same breath it is affirmed that her sole purpose in doing so at this time is to embarrass Germany. The latter has already given indication that she does not intend to be "embarrassed," and that her delegates will not vote on the proposition at all, either favorably or otherwise. But the very fact that nations will get together and discuss through their ablest representatives, the subject of peace in any form, tells the story of progress in the direction it is sought to steer the drift of human desire and achievement.

UTAH'S CRADLE OF ART.

If Springville is not Utah's cradle of art, it comes pretty nearly being so. From the boyhood days of Cyrus E. Dallin, the nationally famous sculptor, and John Hafen, that genuinely gifted and growingly appreciated artist, and encouraged art and those who have chosen it as a profession, as no other community of equal size, in all the west. It apparently has made up its mind to hold that distinction. Certainly it has just taken a decided step in that direction, and one that might well be followed with profit by larger and richer cities in the state and intermountain country.

The ceremonies associated with the dedication of its Art Institute last night were in all respects a bright augury for the future. The establishment of the Institute marks the triumph of years of longing and labor and gives to Springville the honor of having fostered and made possible the first institution of the kind ever launched in connection with the public schools, either in or out of Utah, so far as known. Deep rooted in the hearts of its people is a love for art, literature and science. In the propagation of this love the public schools are the strongest factor, and they have been wisely and judiciously chosen to be the medium of dissemination. The Deseret News desires to most heartily congratulate the permanent establishment of an Art Institute, and hopes that it will produce many Dallins and Hafens whose models and paintings will become the pride of all our people.

THE PIONEERS' JOURNEY.

The Deseret News trusts that the descendants of the Utah Pioneers are taking note of the department being daily published in this paper under the heading "Pilgrimage of the Pioneers—Sixty Years Ago Today." During the past week the names of the original band, in their groups of ten, as they were organized by President Young for the memorable trip across the plains, were printed, and it must be a matter of deep interest to all who bear those honored names to see this information compiled and to note those who were traveling companions, the rules for the daily progress, the experiences and the many other facts arranged by the historian. The work of compressing the pioneer experiences into brief and convenient form is one requiring research, care and patience, and it may be many years before it is again available in this shape. For that reason the "News" again impresses upon all those interested, to enrich their scrap books by adding these daily clippings, or to use them by opening a new book, devoted exclusively to the journey of the pioneers.

AN EDITOR ON WAR.

A scathing infernal arraignment of newspapers was that given by Mr. W. T. Stead, the renowned English editor and apostle of peace, in his rather remarkable address at the dedication of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, a little over a week ago.

Mr. Stead is a much traveled man, and is given to writing or speaking that which comes to his mind regardless of what or whom he attacks, and it is a matter of established fact that he is usually on the aggressive side of any proposition he discusses. That is even so in his debates for peace. He has been for that as mercilessly as if he were on the defensive, and is apparently a firm believer in peace, though we have to fight for it. But to a consideration of some of his utterances at Pittsburgh. He said that all the world no exceptions whatever of the kings, queens, foreign ministers, ambassadors, and public men with whom he held converse on his recent tour through the world, lay in the existence of a large number of violent newspapers, constantly engaged in making mischief. And in support of the general truth of this statement he quoted Prince von Bulow as saying that diplomats are compelled to "spend all their time in running about with pals of water trying to put out the fires that newspapers kindle." Years ago the German Ambassador in Russia who had had a good deal of personal experience along this line, told him that the "poison of the world could be had by the hanging of twelve editors."

While he did not openly declare that he believed these declarations were

true, Mr. Stead rather implied that they were, and that there were certain malicious, modern newspapers of the yellow journalism stripe, that provoked war whenever possible. Evidently he was in mind the tremendous onslaught of the Hearst syndicate and other journals of like bent, an "eminent American at Washington" declared that "the newspapers here as well as in the old world, render the task of the government in maintaining peace very difficult, and suggested as the only remedy, the electrocution chair."

It is decidedly risky reading to note how some of Mr. Stead's brother journalists—and some of the most conservative at that—"come back" at him. For instance, one of them with grim humor says, "If the hanging of twelve editors could forever secure the peace of the world, we would take Mr. Stead by the hand and cheerfully mount the scaffold with him; but we should feel peculiarly had been shown unless a number of clergymen and statesmen stood by with nooses about their necks."

The New York Evening Post contends that we may suppress every newspaper, but leave untouched jealousy, hate, bloodthirstiness, overweening or military ambition, that reeks not of consequences, and we will not have brought war to an end. It says further that:

"The journalist must bear his share of the blame, and it is often a fearful one, but the ultimate responsibility for the outbreak of the war lies with the press that brought on war in 1918. Had the prayer of the Queen Regent of Spain, re-inforced as it was, by the appeals of the Pope, been listened to, could have kept the peace and led Cuba out into an independence at least as real as she enjoys today. Do not spare the editor, but do visit of upon statesmen. What yellow journalist could display a more cynical view of a bloody war than did Lord Salisbury, when he spoke of it as if it were simply a race, in which England had 'laid her money on the wrong horse'? It was not the English newspapers that made the Boer war. It was Joseph Chamberlain. The more recent anti-German campaign of the English press, with the anti-English mutterings of German newspapers, has come to nothing because the rulers on both sides have ignored this journalistic attempt to pick a quarrel. To that final location of the responsibility we wish to come. We wish to state that were statesmen wise, newspapers would not play at."

TEN NEW COMMANDMENTS.

We would not reproduce anything irreverent or which might in anywise be construed as making light of the Ten Commandments of Scripture. And we feel that we are not doing so by giving space to that which follows. On the contrary it is so entirely correct that we invite particular attention to it. It was read at a recent "first voters' banquet" in historic Faneuil Hall, Boston, by one of the speakers. The essence of his remarks were crystallized into ten modern commandments, which every loyal citizen can well afford to apply in his political relationship with the state and the nation. They are as follows:

- I—Love thy country, which has redeemed thee from tyranny and bondage.
- II—Thou shalt not worship any political idols, nor bow down to them, for their idols are made of brass and iron, and thy children unto the third and fourth generations.
- III—Thou shalt not take the name of patriotism in vain, nor use it to hide thy selfish motives.
- IV—Remember the day of election to keep it holy.
- V—Thou shalt not sanctify the ballot, that the days of the republic may be prolonged.
- VI—Thou shalt not kill the spirit of freedom by neglecting to exercise the prerogative of a freeman.
- VII—Thou shalt not adulterate the purity of civic life by entering politics for gain.
- VIII—Thou shalt not encourage public servants to steal by thy indifference.
- IX—Thou shalt not let greed for political rewards bear false witness against thy patriotism.
- X—Thou shalt not covet a public office which thou art not fit to fill.

A facetious writer on the staff of a generally serious paper has this to say by way of addition. "The author of these commandments overlooked the fact that an eleventh commandment has been added to those handed down on Mount Sinai: If you violate any of these, be sure you do not get caught at it."

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

"Uncle Jonathan" writes from Ogden as follows: Editor, Deseret News—I read with interest your editorial of Wednesday with reference to the song centenary which is to be celebrated at Baltimore in 1944. It is a national Exposition. It should be the finest ever seen in this country has ever seen. I heartily approve of what you said about the "Star Spangled Banner" and was sorry that you did not explain its origin in detail. Will you not please do so?

Any good United States history should furnish the information. But we are more than pleased to comply with "Uncle Jonathan's" wish. These are the facts: In 1814, when the British fleet was at the mouth of the Potomac river, for the purpose of attacking Baltimore, Francis Scott Key and a fellow American named Skinner, were sent in a vessel with a flag of truce, to obtain the release of a number of prisoners the English had taken in their expedition against Washington. Accordingly, they went in their own vessel, strongly guarded, with the British fleet, and when they came within sight of Fort Mifflin, a short distance below the city, they could see the American flag flying on the ramparts. As the day closed in the bombardment of the fort commenced, and Mr. Key and Mr. Skinner remained on deck all night, watching with deepest anxiety, the effects of the firing of every shell.

While the bombardment continued there was sufficient proof that the fort had not surrendered. But the firing suddenly ceased sometime before daylight; yet as they had no communication with any of the enemy's ships, they did not know whether the fort had been taken, and whether their homes and friends were in danger, or the attack had been abandoned. They paced the deck the remainder of the night, in painful suspense, watching with most intense anxiety for the return of day. At last the light came, and they saw that "our flag was still there," and soon they were informed that the onslaught had failed. In the fever of the moment, Mr. Key took an old letter from his pocket, took out a blank sheet of paper, and wrote the "Star Spangled Banner" as he saw it as he reached Baltimore. He showed it to his friend, Judge Nicholson, who was so pleased with it that

he promptly secured its placement in the hands of a printer, and an hour later it was being read patriotically and rapturously declaimed all over the city, and hailed with such unbounded enthusiasm, that it immediately took its rank as a national song. Thus, the patriotic, impassioned ode became forever associated with the Stars and Stripes.

COMPARATIVE NAVIES.

A few weeks ago when the exclusion of Japanese children from the San Francisco schools was under discussion, and when a suggestive war cloud suddenly loomed above the horizon, there was an instant sizing up of the respective naval strength of the two nations. And since then the collection of data has gone on just the same. The figures which follow show that the United States leads in the number of first class battleships but is second in protected and older cruisers as in torpedo boats, auxiliary ships and several other respects. The number of officers and men of each country is very nearly the same but with a slight lead in favor of the United States. Following is the relative strength of each:

U. S. Navy, Japan.	
First class battleships.....	28 18
Second and third class ships.....	1 8
Coast defense ships.....	22 13
Armored cruisers.....	12 13
Protected or first class cruisers.....	31 29
Torpedo boat destroyers.....	22 29
Other cruisers, second and third class.....	16 38
Seagoing gunboats.....	11 23
Submarine gunboats.....	31 23
Torpedo boat destroyers.....	19 43
Transports, hospital and special ships, tugs, etc.....	103 99
Subsidized and auxiliary ships.....	15 63
School and training ships.....	5 7
Officers.....	2,257 2,369
Men.....	32,211 30,490

THE HUNGER FOR THEATERS.

What has undoubtedly been the gayest and most profitable theatrical season in the history of Salt Lake and of the country, is now entering upon the last weeks of its existence, with many splendid attractions to go out in a blaze of glory for the entertainment of local patrons. And yet the "hunger"—that is the word they are using in New York, to describe the demand—remains unsatisfied. Theater managers have simply been overwhelmed with business since the commencement of what they are pleased to term the "follies season," which began with the close of the Lenten period, of which Easter was the climax. Now they are, for the main part, reaping a dramatic harvest such as they never before gathered, with golden sheaves filling the box office day and night, and S. R. O. signs hanging even on the outside of the theaters.

Nothing the unprecedented rush, an eminent writer says that the rapid increase of New York's demand for stage entertainment is remarkable. Not so many years ago it was the custom to close a large number of theaters during holy week or else devote them to lectures—not so much on account of religious scruples on the part of managers as owing to a lack of patronage. Here again time and metropolitan development have wrought their changes. Throughout the period of sackcloth and ashes just ended, when our forefathers once sat in spiritual self-contemplation, New York supported all its seventy-odd play-houses on a flourishing basis. There seems to be no limit to the city's hunger for stage amusement, nor to the confidence of managers and capitalists that the demand will continue to increase.

REBUILDING OF KINGSTON.

The rebuilding of Kingston has commenced, though not to any great extent. Definite plans, as well as materials, are lacking. But the earthquake and fire have taught the Jamaicans a wholesome lesson in building construction. Vice-Consul Orritt, writing to Washington, says that while the magnitude of the disaster cannot be compared to that of San Francisco, in the number of buildings destroyed, or in the money value generally, yet, that in proportion to its size and wealth, the loss in Kingston has been the greater. As a matter of safety for the future the government has very wisely under consideration a law which aims at a uniform class of reconstructed buildings to more readily stand the violence of possible catastrophes. It appears that steel and concrete are to figure largely in the reconstruction era and that American contractors are likely to participate largely in the new work, by reason of a closer proximity to the island than any other bidders.

The British Government has been asked for an Imperial loan of \$5,250,000 to be used for construction purposes. Indications are that the request will be honored with the strictest sort of proviso as to the kind and quality of material that shall enter into the new buildings. American contractors are already laying their plans for the major portion of the work and feel confident that they will secure it.

For badness skating rink music is only beaten by circus side show music.

A Rough Rider should make a very good governor of New Mexico.

Cuba will be kept in the Taft detention school for some time to come.

How little difference there is between weather predictions and prophecies.

Governor Regis Post of Porto Rico can be depended upon to stand without hitching.

Like General Grant, Mrs. Eddy wants peace. Unlike General Grant, she cannot get it.

If light coins are coming from the Denver mint, let the light be turned on the Denver mint.

Chicago is as tickled with its new mayor as a boy is with a pair of red-top boots.

The president is a many-sided man, but decided is one of the most prominent ones.

Mr. Bryan prefers Connecticut's blue

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

World Means There seems to be a speedy end to widespread feeling that Real Progress, all corporations should make a fair profit upon the amount of money with which they originally began business, and that if they make no profit upon the present value of their plant, built up by the energy and enterprise of the owners and augmented by the general increase of values growing out of our prosperity, it should be unfavorably regarded, as being improper, if not absolutely dishonest. Why this theory should be entertained outside of predatory socialist and anarchistic circles, is a puzzle. If men were allowed to reap rewards only about the number of dollars they originally invested in a business enterprise, disregarding entirely that which has been added to the value of their business by their own sagacity, energy, enterprise and sacrifices, and by the general growth in value in which all property shares, it is a theory which would be all progress and the field of employment for our workmen would be narrowed to an incalculable extent.—The Square Deal for April.

Regulation—The attempt by Texas to check the sale of Drunk Traffic to check the sale of Drunk Traffic.

Recently in these columns. The drink traffic is now being regulated with exceptional vigor by express companies. In Tennessee, West Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana legislatures have been making new and stringent laws. In Kentucky, the Wine and Spirit Gazette, seeing this increasing momentum of anti-vice feeling, declares frankly: "If there is anything that seems settled beyond question it is that the retail liquor trade of this country must either mend its ways materially or be prohibited from the women and the business and tenderloin precincts of our larger cities. If the Anti-saloon league can maintain its present organization it looks as if it will certainly destroy the legalized saloon in all of the southern states, excepting perhaps in Missouri, and it is certainly making strong headway in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other western and northern states." Definite study of the relation of saloons to crime and to government is about to do more for regulation and temperance than could ever be done by a prohibition party relying only on abstract moral doctrines. The saloon is the center and inspiration of bad politics, bad government, disorder, poverty and sin has now been scheduled for extermination not by fanatics and theorists alone, but by practical and clear-headed workers along lines of public welfare, who will hardly cease their efforts until the saloon, as it is known today, shall have been laid to rest.—Collier's.

The Same Old While the news in the Story of Graft, daily paper is very in French, Graft, testing these days, and often startling, it is a serious mistake for anybody to become excited over it or to imagine that the world has changed and is going heading to the denunciation bow-

lows to some modern yellow laws. He shows good taste.

Street car conductors should make first rate pugilists, they have so much "punch."

Every man, woman or child who goes fishing is entitled to membership in the Annanias club.

Mrs. Russell Sage is at the head of the taxpayers of New York City. But she cannot vote. The more the pity.

It is very evident that City Councilmen Martin, Mulvey and Davis have not been in attendance at the peace congress.

It is said that some of the jurors in the Thaw case were approached. All were reproached by either White or Thaw sympathizers.

The Georgia peach crop has been ruined by the frost. For once the Maryland peach crop will have to take second place in being ruined.

A big army increase scheme is afoot. The war department wants the infantry arm of the service doubled. The people should put their foot down on it.

There are ten men in Wisconsin who think that they can represent the state as ably in the United States senate as John C. Spooner did. This opinion is confined to the ten men.

Uncle Sam is still hunting for that \$173,000 that was stolen from the Chicago sub-treasury. The longer and harder the chase the more interesting it is.

Walter Wellman says that the north pole is nothing but water. And here we thought it was some tall Norwegian joke or a gigantic sequel. As no one has ever seen it, who can disprove that it is such?

Professor de Martens expresses the opinion that the standard of the members of the Russian duma is so low, that nothing good can be expected of it. What kind of a standard does he expect to find in a lower house?

The San Francisco board of supervisors is contemplating the enactment of an ordinance limiting the length of hatpins. When this has been done the board may undertake to limit the length, breadth and depth of graft investigations.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Mother-in-Law.

A certain mother-in-law had stopped so often with her daughter as to cause a quarrel with the husband, and one day, when she again came to stay, she found her daughter in tears on the door step. "What is the matter, George has left you?" she sniffed. "Yes"—sob. "Then there's a woman in the case?" she asked, her eyes lighting up expectantly. "Yes"—sob. "Who is it?" she demanded. "You"—sob. "Gracious!" exclaimed the mother-in-law. "I am sure I never gave him any encouragement."—The Bellman.

Carrying Them Out.

"I sent you some suggestions telling you how to make your paper more interesting. Have you carried out any of my ideas?"

Editor: "Did you meet the office boy with the waste basket as you came up the stairs? Yes? Well, he was carrying out your ideas!"—Woman's Home Companion.

Which Side?

Some years ago, while the writer was returning from Raleigh, N. C., on an excursion train over the Seaboard Air line, he was accosted by the conductor of the train, one who had evidently spent his youth in keeping away from anything that pertained to education.

As the par value of the capital stock of all the railroads is computed at \$6,654,000,000 a decline of 13.32 per cent of \$884,000,000; a depreciation of \$2,413,000,000 and a decline of 37.85, a depreciation of \$2,480,000,000. The loss in value, in two days, or more than the total net earnings of all the railroads, and a loss in three months of more than the gross earnings of the net earnings. To justify such a loss of all our net earnings will have to shrink, on a 5 per cent basis, from \$744,272,852. As about \$300,000,000 of the net earnings go to pay interest on bonds the shrinkage, after all, as stocks are considered, would really be from about \$444,000,000 to \$240,000,000, or a loss of 47 per cent. So great was the shrinkage in prices that, if the average stock was yielding 4 per cent on December 11, it was at the price of March 14, yielding about 5.4 per cent. The average price of stocks and bonds more than during any recent year, except 1903. Such stocks as Northern and Illinois Central, Great Northern, in these 10 weeks, than in 1903. Such liquidation was never seen before. Such liquidation, in times of peace, such liquidation has never been seen before without some failure of consequence. Such liquidation, in times of war, has never been seen before without some failure of consequence. Such liquidation, in times of peace, such liquidation has never been seen before without some failure of consequence. Such liquidation, in times of war, has never been seen before without some failure of consequence. Such liquidation, in times of peace, such liquidation has never been seen before without some failure of consequence. Such liquidation, in times of war, has never been seen before without some failure of consequence.

Election of In the history of the Finnish women's suffrage movement, the historic event, movement of the Finnish parliamentary elections of a few weeks ago should remain memorable. The result of the election of nineteen women as members of the diet, or about one-sixth of the total number, may be not unrelated to the fact that the attendance at the University of Helsinki is given as 2,640 men to 564 women, or about the same ratio as the men and women in the nation. It would seem to be fair inference that woman has once more vindicated her "equality" with man, given equal opportunity in the field of politics. "Long before the elections," an eyewitness writes, "there has been a well-organized and active agitation among the women, and the result was that an immensely large number of women have voted." In Helsinki 55 per cent of the votes were cast by women. The women were brought on little sledges, drawn by their children or children's children to the polling places. Usually, married people went in the sledges. I stood in the row, waiting for my turn to come. I heard a young laboring couple discussing in a kind and friendly way their own family affairs. The girl's winter cloak, the boy's schoolbag—while they were waiting. The dispatches state that nine of the nineteen women delegates are Socialists, a ratio that would probably hold good for the country at large.—New York Post.

Tremendous When the stock market closed on March 14, 1907, it closed on a two days' and a two months' decline. It was the first time in the history of the New York Stock Exchange, in two days the average price of the 26 railroads declined 13.32 per cent. From January 5 to March 14, these same stocks declined 32.24 per cent. From January 5 to March 14, 1907, the price declined from 137.55 to 92.71, or 37.85 per cent.

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Garick's Little Joke. Scene: The Star and Garter. David Garick and the usual galaxy assembled to tell his story, which ran as follows: "While I was passing through a coach just now some woman stopped me and asked me how far it was to New York. I replied that it was about fifty-five miles from Weldon. She then asked, 'This side or the other side?'—Harper's Weekly.

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"Twan't Open." From one of the big ranches in the San Joaquin valley an elderly workman, who had been on the job for many years, made a trip to San Francisco. The postmaster on his return said to him, employing a word needlessly complex and long: "Twan't, Jaber, how did you like the metropolis?" "Wah," he said. "The old man," how did you like the metropolis?" he repeated. "Twan't open," said he.—San Francisco Argonaut.

One Case, Anyway. "But," said Mrs. Nagget, "we women are anxious and honest. We suffer for our convictions." "Yes," interrupted Nagget, "I admit you suffer for your convictions. I've noticed it in your case."

"When you are convinced that you can get your No. 7 foot into a No. 5 shoe."—Philadelphia Press.

When Afflicted Get the benefit of recent discoveries in medicine. The Best Is none too good.

Dr. Orrin Powell's Nerve Tablets. The very latest treatment for Nervous Debility, Insomnia, Melancholia, Failing Memory, Impaired Energy, Physical and Mental Weakness. A positive cure guaranteed by the manufacturers through their agents, who are under instructions to refund your money if not satisfied with results. Price \$1.00 per box; six boxes for \$5.00. At all drug stores or by mail, securely sealed. Address Doull Bros., Salt Lake City, Utah, sole agents for the United States.

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GILES Advertising Bureau Management of Advertising 608 Templeton Building.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEORGE D. PYPHER, Manager.

TONIGHT LAST TIME.

Wagenhals & Kemper Present

BLANCHE WALSH

IN

"THE STRAIGHT ROAD"

By Clyde Fitch.

Prices—25c to \$1.50.

Next Attraction: Mon., Tues., Wed., Annie Russell, in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Prices—50c to \$1.50. Seats now ready.

Peterman's Discovery

Means Sudden Death To All Kinds of Vermin.

When spring cleaning why not remove bed bug, roaches, etc., permanently. After a dose of "Discovery" solution they never come back.

Peterman's "Discovery" for bed bugs, per can 25c. Peterman's Roach Killer 25c and 50c. Peterman's Ant Killer