

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 2, 1908.

WELCOMED TO INDEPENDENCE.

Elsewhere in today's "News" will be found a dispatch announcing the opening, at Independence, Mo., of the Danfelsen Implement company's establishment at that place. The citizens of Independence are evidently well pleased with the enterprise. They know that it means employment of hundreds of laborers, and, consequent advancement of the city. They are not afraid of a business undertaking because "Mormons" have invested money in it. They know the Latter-day Saints pretty well by this time, and they know that they are peaceful, law-abiding citizens. Consequently, the Mayor of the City officially welcomed the new enterprise to Independence.

Reference is made in the dispatch to the "Mormon war," seventy years ago. It was not much of a "war." On July 20, 1833, the printing establishment belonging to W. W. Phelps, at Independence, was destroyed by a mob, and prominent members of the Church were maltreated on the public square. Stores were broken open and looted, and houses unroofed. About 1,200 Saints were driven across the River and settled in another county. Strange to say, wherever the Saints located they prospered, and the agitators therefore followed them. The Governor notified the Legislature, that the means of enforcing the laws were so insufficient that the "Mormons" could not be protected in the state, and this proved true. And so the "Mormons" were simply driven away by law-defying mobs against which the Executive was powerless. But times change. Today a business enterprise in which "Mormons" are largely interested, is officially welcomed to the city in which the Saints 75 years ago suffered unspeakable outrages.

The Danfelsen Implement company is a branch of the Danfelsen Manufacturing company, Logan, Utah. This company is interested in the manufacture of all kinds of farming implements especially adapted for the cultivation of so-called arid lands. The managers believed that Independence would prove a good manufacturing center and distributing point for such implements, and for that reason the Independence branch was established. We are pleased to notice the mutual good feelings manifested on this occasion. And there is no reason for any apprehension, as long as unscrupulous agitators, political or religious, are kept at a safe distance.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

We take the liberty of reproducing the following editorial contribution to the Improvement Era for January, by President Joseph F. Smith. It is a timely word upon a subject that has been constantly urged upon the Latter-day Saints from the first days of the settlement of these valleys. It contains wise counsel and suggestions, that must be followed more closely than has been the case hitherto, if the people are to enjoy a full measure of material and spiritual blessings. President Smith says:

"The leaders of the Church have from the first favored and encouraged home manufacture. They do so today. As early as 1852, Elder John Taylor, afterwards President of the Church, brought from England, the machinery for a beet sugar plant, which was manufactured in Liverpool at a cost of \$12,500. Elder A. O. Smoot was about that time made bishop of the Sugar ward, so named for the sugar works established there, and he raised beets for the manufacture of sugar on the Church farm, afterwards President Young's Forest farm. Subsequently, when he was called to Provo, he and others built the Provo Woolen Mills, which for many years achieved a splendid success. There was the Wasatch Woolen Mills on Parley's Creek, built by A. O. Smoot, James Sharp and R. T. Burton, which for years manufactured cloth, and which was established in early days. Randall, Pugsley and Neal built and operated the Ogden Woolen Mills, and conducted it for several years. A mill factory was built in Salt Lake, and later moved to Sugar ward. Many other early enterprises might be named whose establishment proved that by their works the pioneers were strong advocates of home industry.

"It has always been a difficult task, however, to convert the people to the need of enthusiastically patronizing the products manufactured at home through the energy and thrift of public spirited men who were thus willing to invest their money. Even with Provo woolen goods made superior to imported cloth, the mills were compelled to seek their main patronage in the east and west. Only few Utah people were willing to wear home made clothing.

"The sugar factory first built in Lehi, had a hard struggle to become established; and there were many people who preferred, and perhaps are to this day who prefer, sugar made in Hawaii or Cuba, and apparently for no other reason than that they are disloyal to anything made at home.

"Then think of the struggle it has been to establish dairies, canning factories, and other industries, just because of the lack of enthusiasm in their support by the main body of the citizens. With the millions of dollars annually spent among the people by various manufacturing establishments

In our midst, there is even now among some people dissatisfaction cropping to the surface, now and then, in the shape of complaints, and refusals of help under reasonable terms. This certainly is mostly, if not entirely, unjustified, and if persisted in may in the end prove financially suicidal, not only to those who adhered to such a course, but to the whole community. The moral is, purchase home-made goods, and encourage home institutions.

"The Ogden and Wasatch woolen mills live only in memory. The Provo mills are silent, while we are today spending hundreds of thousands of dollars for having our own wool made into cloth and returned to us, with much inferior material mixed into it, to clothe ourselves and our families. And this while we have a first class factory lying idle at our doors. Is this a wise policy? The community may answer for itself.

"If the people were willing today to support a home institution and wear home-made goods, these thousands might be saved to build up our own people and state. Capital is ready to start the mills we have, and with proper encouragement to build additional ones. With the assurance of loyal support from the public the work could begin at once. It would give employment to many laborers, and would be one more aid toward making the people of the Inter-mountain west self-supporting and independent. There is no reason in the objection which doubtless some would make as they have done to all new enterprises. It will not pay. Capital is at our command; all that is asked of us is to do our part—purchase the clothing and wear it. It has been demonstrated that the home goods are just as good as any we may import from other quarters. When the sugar and canning factories were established, the people were asked to grow beets and tomatoes. After much persuasion, they have learned to do so, and few would be willing to have this immense source of revenue withdrawn by the closing of the factories. If the people could be persuaded to be as loyal to home manufactured clothing, by wearing it, the same results would speedily follow, in that line. The capital is ready; are the people?"

STRIKE AGAINST RENTS.

An extraordinary result of the recent financial panic is seen in the violent agitation in New York against high rents. An organization has been formed backed by hundreds of families, for the purpose of compelling the landlords to lower the rents to the poor tenants, and the spirit in which the agitation is carried on may be judged from the fact, that at a public meeting addressed by a woman speaking Yiddish, a landlord was hung in effigy. From such a demonstration to actual murder is but a short step, sometimes. The appeals of numerous agitators to the "slaves"—as they designate one class of citizens—to "rise" against the "tyrants" is bearing fruit. Undoubtedly many New York tenants have just cause for grievance. Rents are too high, considering the earning capacity of many tenants who are simply ground to death in the various mills of necessity. In some cases they are crowded together in rooms where no sunshine ever enters. Sanitary conditions are often entirely neglected, and sickness prevails, reducing the earning capacity of the stricken families. According to the reports, in some buildings where the tenants are protesting against paying rent, the plumbing has been in a defective condition for over a year, while the rents have been increased month by month. In reply to the protests of the tenants of one building the landlord said he would reduce the rents if the tenants would pay for the plumbing repairs. As they could not do this, no reduction was made in the rents, and the plumbing remained unrepared. Illness resulted and the tenants were not able to afford to hire doctors. These facts, coming out in the speeches of the impromptu strike leaders, have caused great indignation among the public.

For the landlords it is said, with reason, that greed is not entirely responsible for the high rents. Property owners have been put to extra expenses because of enormous taxation, and compulsory improvements under the new tenement house law. When they have found it necessary to borrow money, and mortgage their property, they have been obliged to pay a bonus almost confiscatory, in some instances as high as 25 per cent. High taxation is one cause of the trouble, since the burden of taxation always falls, in the last instance, upon those who are least able to carry it. It is taken out of the scanty wages of the poor wage-earners. The agitation in New York should be a warning to other communities to beware of the temptation to levy higher taxes than the tax-payers can pay without too great a sacrifice.

Another trouble is that landlords and tenants hardly ever meet. Rents are levied and collected through agents whose only interest is to make the revenue as large as possible. To many landlords a tenant is but a source of income, and nothing more. He is not a brother, a member of the human family, a being with soul, with emotions, with affections, hopes, and aspirations. The landlords who do not realize that they have responsibilities imposed upon them by the position they occupy, and their stewardship, do not realize their duties, nor their opportunities of doing good. If they would visit their tenants, and take some interest in their well-being, as they ought to do, many wrongs would be righted and there would be mutual good understanding. But it is a hard task for the rich man to bring himself in personal contact with misery. It is easier and more comfortable to leave Lazarus outside the door, in company with the dogs. It is this haughty aloofness that makes the gulf so wide and that causes so much dissatisfaction and trouble.

CEMENT BUILDINGS

Mr. Edison announces that next spring he will build a three-story cement house, 25x45 feet in surface dimensions, containing space and accommodations for three families, for \$1,000. This, we think is something "pertinent to the issue," which is, cheap, durable and convenient homes for working people, at a reasonable cost.

Here in the west, the substitution of cement for other forms of building materials, is still too expensive. If the cement, as well as all other materials, is still too expensive, if the great inventor can really do what he proposes, his crown of glory should be well nigh complete.

Chicago has just closed a successful cement exhibition at the Coliseum; and its announcement of a similar one a year hence is of great interest to all who are interested in the erection of buildings, and that is, practically, everybody.

In the country districts, cement bridges are rapidly displacing other kinds, and municipal engineers favor cement in preference to brick and stone for sewers and various other constructions. If, now, cement can be substituted for wood also; then "the plain people" can at once have better homes. The places in which cement is being used instead of wood already are numerous. In this direction there seems to be no limit of expansion of the industry. Each year is likely to show new and interesting advances as experiment proves the utility and the comparative cheapness of cement for posts, poles, ties, lintels, and for many other things hitherto made of wood.

Cement making is becoming with us an important industry. The local cement works near Ogden give every promise of filling a strong demand for this material. Meantime, our builders should not wait for Edison. They, also, can build houses cheaply if they will intelligently work in that direction. What is chiefly needed is a rigid framework for holding the cement mortar and concrete while the latter is being poured in and allowed to harden. This is what Edison has. Why should not other men have it?

In some homes charity never begins.

The flagship Connecticut never seems to flag.

The lid is down on 1907 for once and all.

The days are getting longer. May the purse do the same.

Milk dealers who dilute their milk sell before the law.

The greatest hold-up in the State of Utah is the price of coal.

There don't seem to be any "six best sellers" in the stock market.

Over half of Alabama has gone as dry as the Great American desert.

Indications for 1908 are that "predatory wealth" will go way back and sit down.

More New Year resolutions than pottery have been broken since yesterday morning.

Radium at a million dollars an ounce is worth infinitely more than a pound of cure.

The finding of human bones in the Druce coffin has made Caldwell's heart as heavy as lead.

Nothing shows better how benighted Russia is than her refusal to adopt the Gregorian calendar.

If you would know where to spend your money to the best advantage, read the "News" ad. columns.

Mr. Rockefeller has just sold his automobile. A man who cannot afford oysters certainly cannot afford an automobile.

All this delay will be a good thing for Goldfield. It will give time for reflection, and reflection generally tends to conservatism.

Even the great financial authorities do not explain the cause of the panic very clearly, not much clearer in fact than a mud wall.

Comptroller of the Currency Ridgely says that the whole world has been over trading. The trade winds show that much of it is nothing but hot air.

A movement has been started to have Mr. Bryan's daughter nominate him at the Denver convention. It will hardly get more than a start; and not a very big one.

Among other things that should have been rung out with the old year are cashiers' checks. They have done good service and have reached the age of retirement. Let them be retired.

No one is more in need of turning over a new leaf than the weather man. For yesterday he predicted "snow and colder." The sun shone brightly and the day was almost balmy.

JUST FOR FUN.

Heard in the Museum.

Glass Eater—Why are all the freaks laughing?

Christian Girl—Haven't you heard the joke? Why the nitwit tried to kiss the fat lady and she said: "Sir! You monster!"—Chicago News.

A Gentle Hint.

"I got a neat rebuke for my curiosity once," said a well-known Baltimore man, "and it was administered to me by a native of the Cheat river region in West Virginia.

"I had stopped overnight in the district in question, and in the morning was strolling about the place, asking all sorts of questions. Presently I met a lanky mountaineer, who greeted me with 'Howdy' and passed the time of day most pleasantly. Seeing that he was barefooted, a circumstance, it seemed to me, quite odd in a mountainous region, I asked:

"Is it the custom of this country for the men to go without shoes?"

"Waal, the native drawled, 'some of us do, but most of us attend to our own business.'—Lippincott's.

Man Proposes, Woman Disposes.

"No," said the girl with the refrigerator heart, "I can never be your wife—and I'm sure I never gave you any encouragement."

"Encouragement!" echoed the young man, who was too dense to realize that he had won by losing. "Why, even your father thinks it all settled."

"How do you know he does?" queried the chilly fair one.

"Because," explained the young man, "he tried to borrow money from me last week."—Chicago News.

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

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

Anybody can stand up and get knocked down once, but the man who expects to finish on the top of the heap must have the stuff to get up and go at it again. Just because a man falls down on one proposition, there is no reason to suppose that he is not an able man. Some of our biggest successes today have been achieved by men who have fallen many times.

Patience in itself does little harm, but the discouragement that follows in its wake is usually disastrous. I know a young man who has been trying to sell short stories to the magazines. He had submitted some half dozen manuscripts, all of which had been returned with the usual printed letter stating that they were unavailable. "I'll never write another line as long as I live," he said to a friend of mine the other day.

"You'll never sell your stuff if you talk that way," replied my friend trying to encourage him.

"There's no use trying any more. They've turned down everything I've submitted. I guess I'll try doing something else."

Now, that man lacked three things. First, he didn't have faith in his ability to write; second, he wasn't willing to stick to one thing, and third, he didn't have the stuff in him to be knocked down more than once. He couldn't "stand the gaft."

After submitting his copy to a few magazines, he gave up the game. He never considered that the men, who today are commanding their own price for magazine stories, started the same way, five, ten or fifteen years ago. Look back a few years through the magazine files and you will find authors, well known today, appearing under some modest article in a second class publication.

They are now on top of the heap and have won their well-deserved positions only after a long period of persistent effort.

LIVING BY RULE.

Harper's Weekly.

What a world we should have if it were made up merely of the conventional, well-behaved! What a deadening life would fall like a pall over life! The scientists, the artists, the thinkers, the talkers, the writers, all those who keep us alert and awake, changing the face of virtue and of truth day by day, unveiling new beauties, breaking up lines and casting new lights, heartening us on with the hope of higher vision; these bring in upon us surging, new life day by day. And then the well-regulated folk, who live by rule, repeat it all out, fit it nicely into the right places, discard what is useless, and absorb what is valuable. The great danger of the votaries of conduct untempered by searchers after knowledge is limitation of sympathy, deadness of idealism. Because their rules work out fairly well in their limited pursuits they grow to believe that they have fathomed the universe, and that the scheme of life begins and ends with their little laws. The danger of knowledge is that of leaving the immediate need altogether in the lurch while it wanders round in a maze searching for reasons and excuses. And in the end which of these two shall reach first the gates of eternity? Who pursues right conduct needs continuous growth and readjustment of circumstances; and who pursues right knowledge needs pause to set his knowledge into shape lest it lose actuality. Knowledge must draw lines in the visible, concrete world, and right conduct must keep that and ready at all moments to flow into new moulds, and when this is done we have wisdom.

FARMS AND PROSPERITY.

Brooklyn Citizen.

By the annual report of the agricultural department, Congress and the public are reminded of the fact that the country never was in a sounder condition than it is today, because the farm is the base on which its prosperity rests. In the Secretary James Wilson explains that the total value of all farm products for 1907 is \$7,412,000,000, which is 10 per cent greater than for 1906, and that was far above the total of any preceding year. That this increase is due in some, in fact, in large measure, to the addition to the farming area caused by the irrigation of arid and semiarid lands appears from his statement that the irrigated area now under cultivation is 11,000,000 acres, and the crops grown on this area in 1907 were worth not less than \$15,000,000. Next year, if present prices are maintained, the products of irrigation farming should be worth \$200,000,000. In speaking of farm products the general idea is that grain and vegetable foods are referred to; but the report shows that nearly one-sixth of the entire yield of the farms was in animals, cattle, sheep and swine, mostly so far as numbers go, though the horses were not far behind in money value. But, taking all the farm products together, it appears, as the secretary asserts, that our foreign credit is sustained mainly by our farmers, the balance of trade on our side of \$400,000,000 in 1907 being due to the exports of farm products.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Mr. Dooley," who is now writing exclusively for the American Magazine, describes Congress in the January number. The cartoons are by McCutcheon, of Chicago. In the same number of the American, scenes and incidents illustrating the extravagant and fantastic life of the super-rich are reproduced from "The Metropolis," an unpublished story of New York society by Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle."

This new story by Mr. Sinclair, which is bound to create a sensation, will run for several months. David Grayson, author of "Adventures in Contentment," begins a new series called "The Open Road." Stewart Edward White writes of "The Fight for the Forests." Ida M. Tarbell tells the story of "Roosevelt vs. Rockefeller." Walter Brichard Eaton tells of "The Rise of David Warfield." The Pilgrim's Scrip contains "A Muck-raker's Christmas Carol." The Interpreter discusses Upton Sinclair's new and sensational novel which is now running in the American. Other contributors of stories are Annie Hamilton Donnell, Lydia Scholten, Mrs. McKee Rankin, H. Hopkins, Charles Buxton Goring, Edith Barnard, Kate Jordan, and Julian Street—31 Fifth Ave., New York.

SECOND GAME

BASKET BALL.

ALASKA VS Y. M. C. A.

TONIGHT 8 O'CLOCK.

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Z.C.M.I. Closed all day today for stock-taking. Tomorrow our Great After Inventory Sale commences. Many exceptional bargains will be offered you in our Suit and Cloak Department. Remnants will go at Half Price, and Knitted Underwear at One-Fourth off. See Page 7 for announcement.

CUTLER'S 36 MAIN ST. A ROUSING SPECIAL FOR LADIES. We have an excellent line of Ladies' outing flannel skirts and gowns. They are worth every cent of the original price. Every woman has need of both articles. We offer them this week as a special 1-3 Off. Come in if only to see them.

SALT LAKE THEATRE. TONIGHT AND TOMORROW NIGHT. The Coban & Harris Comedians Present George M. Coban's National Song Show. George Washington, Jr., CARTER DE HAVEN and FLORA PARKER, with a great cast, including WILLIE P. SWEATNAM. A Colosseum Singing and Dancing Chorus. Prices 25c to \$1.50. Next attraction—Marie Cahill in "Marrying Mary." Prices 50c to \$2.00. Sale tomorrow.

Opheum THEATRE. ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE. ALL WEEK. The Baggeens, Myrna Remington & Picks, "The Quartette," Irma Sisters, La Belle Oterlia, Charles Marvel, Kinodrome, Opheum Orchestra. Every Evening (except Sunday), \$15, 75c, 50c, Box seats, \$1.00. Matinee daily (except Sunday and Monday), 2:15, 50c, 25c, 10c. Box seats, 75c.

GRAND THEATRE. Direction Felton & Smutzer, C. W. Anderson, Res. Mgr. TONIGHT—All This Week THE GIRL AND THE STAMPEDE. The Best Western Play in Years. Bargain Matinee Saturday, 2:30 P. M. Next Week, "TILLY OLSON."

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Teachers Convention At PROVO. ONE SINGLE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Tickets on sale from Ogden, Salt Lake, Tropic and intermediate points Jan. 1, 2, 3. From all other points Jan. 1, 2. Final limit, Jan. 5. For folders, illustrated booklets, etc., a address I. A. BENTON, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.