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SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 29, 1909.

BISHOP SPALDING ON UTAH.

From a San Francisco special to the "News" it is learned that Bishop Spalding, of this city, in an address before the annual assembly of the Episcopal church, referred to Utah conditions. Bishop Spalding has always proved himself broad-minded and a lover of truth, and in that spirit he told his audience, what every one here knows to be true, that polygamy in Utah is dying out, and that anti-polygamy literature is being spread here by missionaries to incite interest without regard to actual conditions.

In calling attention to this statement of fact by Bishop Spalding we cannot refrain from the remark that if the ministers in Utah generally were as conscientious in their reports about this State, as the Right Rev. gentleman quoted; if they were as willing to acknowledge the earnest efforts of the Church to do what is right, there would never have been any trouble since the main question at issue was settled by the courts and the decision accepted by the Church, through the Manifesto. They would be in a position to do more good, as missionaries, for their churches, too. It is not necessary for us to tell them, that as apostles of peace and good will, applying balm to open wounds, they would accomplish more than by the opposite policy. Utah needs peace, and to whom may we look for that which leads to peace, if not to the ministers of the Prince of Peace?

Bishop Spalding's appreciation of the essence of "Mormonism" proves that he has studied the system closely and in the spirit of true philosophy. He affirmed that the Latter-day Saints were reaching after four great truths when the Church was founded: a personal God, immortality, immortality, and conception of organized authority. That is a brief summary of the system. If it is to be added that the Church stands in the world as a witness to the second advent of the Lord and His redemption of the world by the restoration of all things, through His revealed plan of salvation, the outline is almost complete.

We appreciate the efforts of Bishop Spalding to give the world a correct idea of a very much misunderstood people.

SOME COSTLY BLUNDERS.

Councilman Fernstrom, in the Twenty-second ward, on Wednesday, told some truths concerning the financial transactions of the present administration, that ought to be carefully considered by every tax-payer, and especially by the business men.

One of these was that the mayor and council, by appointing a competent fire chief, would have saved the property owners \$200,000 a year. Mr. Fernstrom told the story. He said that the underwriters two years ago had promised a reduction of 20 per cent. But the reduction was not made. Mayor Bransford was told that it would be made, provided Mr. Bywater were made chief, and he, in turn, informed the council, thinking no doubt that that body would be anxious to give the people the benefit of lower insurance rates. But, not so. An "American" had to be given the office, and the reduction was never made. The city is paying \$200,000 a year for the privilege of having a partisan fire chief.

The Tribune has asserted that the blunders of our "American" official has cost the city \$100,000. Mr. Fernstrom states that the mistakes of the board of public works have cost at least \$300,000.

We all know that the one million dollars borrowed on recommendation by the Morris administration was ruthlessly squandered by the "American" crowd, and not expended in accordance with the pledges made. Is it any wonder that the people are staggering under the tax burden? Is it any wonder that the merchants have to pay double taxes? And is it any wonder that the cost of living has risen to a point far surpassing that of nearly every other city of the Union? When the people must pay for the extravagance and blunders of their administration, the cost of living necessarily is higher than it would be under a competent and economical government.

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS.

In Alabama, the other day, the speaker of the House left his chair and took the floor. And while speaking he made the statement that "the church must rule in Alabama."

Prohibition was in his mind and he meant to say that the good church people who had interested themselves in that question were entitled to have the say-so in the state. But in expressing himself rather awkwardly when he said, as reported, "the church must rule in Alabama."

The Catholic Register, a paper printed at Toronto, Canada, takes the matter up and registers a protest against church rule in the state. Says our Canadian contemporary, in part:

"The preachers have given up modern science. Their people will not listen to it. They have turned to phylloxera and social questions. Prohibition has been a veritable hindrance to them. It has given them a new lease of life, but it has also given them a new lease of activity and a consequent

new lease of life. It is the last stand of the evangelists and they are making the most of it. We venture the prediction that the goodly gentlemen who have obtained their first taste of power as the result of this anti-saloon agitation will in the near future turn their activities in other directions. They have left religion for politics and the people of the United States will do well to be on their guard."

We do not agree with the Register in some of its views on the temperance question, but its protest against "church influence" in state affairs is noteworthy as coming from a spokesman for the Catholic church. That church has always been accused of political aspirations. Now the Catholic press in this country, and Canada, disavows all such intentions on the part of the Catholic church. The spirit of progress is manifested in every direction.

AS IT WAS THEN.

The Tribune once in a while lovingly refers to the so-called Liberal party. The manipulators of that party managed to install a semi-fraudulent council, and the fruits of the seeds of strife and fraud, then as now, were moral turpitude and corruption.

The conditions under "Liberal" rule became so unendurable that the citizens, in December, 1899, held a mass meeting protesting against the lawlessness that prevailed. The chairman of that meeting, Judge Bowman, asserted that the City was foul with dens of wickedness, while footpads were so numerous that no citizen could walk the streets with safety. Mr. F. H. Stephens said that gamblers and rum-sellers had votes, hence their immunity from prosecution. Mr. George F. Wadsworth said that a few months ago when he came from Denver, Sundays were so quiet and orderly that a stranger would not have supposed that there were any saloons in the city. Since then a great change had come. Saloons were multiplied all over the city. They were running on Sundays as on other days in defiance of law, and ladies and children could not walk the streets without their ears being shocked with obscene and profane language. Rev. Dr. Duff, Rev. W. H. Hawkes, Rev. J. B. Thrall, and others spoke in a similar vein. That is the kind of rule the Tribune is referring to, lovingly, as a pattern. That is the condition in which it takes delight.

At that time many respectable voters followed the so-called Liberal standard, not knowing that that rule would mean. Had they known of the friends that were perpetrated and the intentions of the party leaders, they would certainly not have sided with them in their schemes. They were induced to vote the "Liberal" ticket as a protest against what they stamped as "Mormon" immorality, and they expected that another and higher moral standard would be raised. In this they were sadly disappointed. And when they found it necessary to raise their voices in protest and appeal to the Liberal city council to enforce the laws, they were told that while it was true that the clergyman had been convicted during the campaign, it was also true that the gamblers and saloon keepers had been conferred with. In other words, they were told that while the respectable voters had some claim to a hearing in the matter, owing to their support of the Liberal ticket, the gamblers and keepers of dens of infamy had also voted that ticket and had to be heard. The unholy alliance formed for vote-getting could not be dissolved to the detriment of the divvvy keepers.

The Deseret News, at that time, commented as follows: "An evil genius has specially permeated this City for a year past. The results are alarming the law and order citizens. At the rate at which vice and immorality are increasing, should they go on unchecked, the day is not distant when the lawless element will have complete control, and crime run riot in the community."

"It is not time that the eyes of all good people were opened to see not only the evils that are increasing and enlarging in Salt Lake City, but to make note of the conducting laws, general and individual? This understanding will help in the formation and application of a curative process."

"We have heretofore asserted, and repeat the enunciation, that the reformation of the morals of the City is a work in which all its good people can unite. Let all differences of sentiment and opinion be laid aside, that there may be a vigorous onslaught upon vice and lawlessness. Let the object be sought with full purpose; not as 'Liberals' nor as members of the 'People's' party; not as Democrats or Republicans; not as Protestants, Catholics, or Latter-day Saints, but as virtue-loving human beings interested in the preservation of social purity and good order in this City."

We quote this as applicable to the present time, when the citizens again are confronted by an enemy to morality and liberty.

A mile with a million is better than a mile.

Even Judge Holt laid the blame on Mr. Loeb.

Divorce without alimony is like eggs without salt.

Mr. Bryan says that he will not run for office again.

The trouble with most people is that they are human.

Once a candidate, always discontented as anything else.

The trouble with overconfidence is that it drives out discretion.

People who "rubber" always stretch the truth about what they have seen.

The new president of the Union Pacific can truthfully say, "I Lovett, I Lovett."

Metadurges has no harder problem than expatriating the silver lining from the cloud.

Most people find that the propensity

of which so much is heard is a trait and not a virtue.

The way President Taft is circulating around the country shows that his circulation must be good.

Snide can never become a habit, for a thing to become a habit it must be repeated, and snide cannot be.

If people were half as afraid of doing wrong as they are of contracting some disease, this world would be a better world.

Jeffries breathes more freely since the operation on his nose. He will breathe still more freely after the fight with Johnson is over.

Attorney-General Wickham's statement about the sugar trust case reads very much as though he would like to have Judge Holt up on the carpet.

The latest weapon to be seized upon by the English suffragettes is corsetage. It is not a far cry from throwing it into a barrel box to throwing it into people's faces. Its adoption is worthy of the Russian terrorists.

A Texas newspaper man is discussing the question of what he could do if he had a million. First let him get his million and discuss what he will do with it afterwards. Just now he is trying to drive his cart before the horse.

A New Jersey candidate for the state assembly has secured a professional engagement in a vaudeville company and will appear daily in an endeavor to catch votes. There is no doubt but that a great deal of political campaigning is a farce.

The assassination of Prince Li has brought home to Japan as nothing else could the fact that she must deal with a force that is in one respect the product of modern civilization—the righting of supposed political wrong by private individuals who are absolutely reckless of their own lives. No government today is exempt from this factor in its political problems. The fanatic becomes a power in government.

EXECUTION OF FERRER.

New York Evening Post.

Of the deplorable folly and blindness that were responsible for the execution of Ferrer after a sham trial, few things could furnish stronger evidence than this remark of the London Spectator: "We fear that by the blunder of this trial, following the blunders of the war in Mexico, Spain has incurred in a few months the effect of years of progress." The Spectator steadily pursues as its chief mission the combating of the forces and tendencies that make for Socialism, and its attitude toward anything like anarchism may readily be imagined. Its severe language on this occasion is in the face of the utmost detestation of the doctrines with which Ferrer's name is associated. What these are, by the way, is brought out with startling clearness in a quotation from Ferrer himself, contained in the Spectator's article. The object of the modern schools was described by him as being "to make children reflect upon the lies of religion, of government, of patriotism, of justice, of politics, and of morality, and to prepare their brains for the social revolution." But it was not on the general ground of propagating this kind of teaching, pestilent as it may be, that Ferrer was shot; he was condemned to death as an instigator of the Barcelona riots, and was not given a fair trial on that charge. The cause of the anarchists will not be hurt by denial to anybody—anarchist or other—of the protection which the established principles of civilized justice guarantee to all men.

CANADIAN EYE ON THE POLE.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Now that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has taken the Canadian claim to the north pole under his special protection we may expect it to be strongly asserted. Next spring, it is rumored, Captain Bernier, a gallant Canadian explorer, will go again beyond the arctic circle with a view to finding as many islands as possible, planting his flag and the British flag upon all of them, and "shooting" the rest of the world. Indeed, he did some of the "shooting" in advance, for he said in an address at Ottawa, the other day, that he had long ago warned Cook that he mustn't claim any land north of Canada for the United States. Sir Wilfrid Laurier declares that many of the arctic islands will prove immensely valuable. Bird and fish supplies make part of the value and mineral deposits the rest. However, the cause of this kind of hunt will hardly explain Canada's eagerness, and it is perhaps a fair suspicion that our neighbors to the north are looking far into the future, when all the regions of the north pole shall bloom like a rose garden. If they think they have exclusive information as to the coming of that time, it is well to let them know right now that they haven't. Other nations are "wink" too. It is not so easy as the agency that is to make the pole bloom, and a physicist who did much important work on radium while attached to the staff of the University of Montreal is the one who recently showed how it could do it. Rather, he showed in his latest book that a very little radium had sufficient energy, if only the means could be found to set it at work, to work the transformation for all the regions within the arctic circle. True, the means for setting the energy free and putting it at work have not yet been found, but that seems to be a detail easily to be brushed aside by Colonel Mulberry Sellers of Canada.

JUST FOR FUN

Mrs. Plaidwater—Just think of it! Some innocent tried to start a fire in our apartment house last night.

Mr. Plaidwater—Well, I'll bet it wasn't the janitor.—Philadelphia Record.

The pastor dining with the family—Ah, yes, Brother Ruthless, it is the little things of this life that count!

Little Willie (in a loud whisper)—Now, that's the sixth biscuit he's took.

—Chicago Tribune.

Credit Man—Do you consider Holston a careful financial manager?

Reporter—Most assuredly. Why, since the Reimsen board decided that benzoin of soda was a harmless preservative, he insists on putting some in his pocketbook every morning.

Puck.

"I want to make a name for myself in politics," said the ambitious youth.

"Well," answered Senator Shorburn, "be liable to be a long and difficult enterprise. You'll probably have to put in a considerable share of your time along your road to caly you any names they happen to think of."

Washington Star.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

GENERAL MEADE AND THE DRINK OF WHISKY.

By E. J. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards's notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, gathered from the men who made the news—the history or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

"I THINK that the hardest day I ever experienced during my entire service in the Civil war was the second day at Gettysburg. I was once told by the late General George H. Sharpe, who was a member of General Meade's staff at the time of that decisive struggle, 'We were kept in the saddle from daylight until darkness, and were all over that extensive battlefield, taking General Meade's directions to the various army corps. But of the stirring and awful sights that I beheld that day none came to me more vividly than an unchronicled little scene that occurred when the fighting was over for the day.'

"In the evening, just after dark, one of the staff came straggling in one after another to General Meade's headquarters, a plane little farmhouse. When I entered the room the General was seated at a table, with his chin resting in a hand, and evidently deep in thought. He returned my salute, but said nothing.

"In a few minutes another of the staff came in, then another, and so on until all were present. We were all covered with dust, and my face felt as though it had a thick incrustation of mud on it. None of us had had anything to eat, except possibly a cracker, since breakfast. All were well nigh exhausted.

"General Meade, after returning our salutes, said, 'I wonder if you are all as tired and hungry as I am?' Then, for the first time I saw how exhausted he looked, and also, that while he was not shaken in his confidence of ultimate victory, nevertheless he was greatly worried, and very anxious.

"He motioned to us to be seated at the table. 'I think,' he said, 'something that will serve for supper can be found.' Then, turning to an orderly, he spoke something in a low tone of voice.

"Presently, the servant came in and spread upon the table a few crackers, or hard tack, some pieces of bacon, and, if I remember correctly, a little fruit—perhaps they were cherries, although where he could have got them I do not know.

"General Meade looked smilingly, although it was a rather dry smile, at our humble repast. Then, doubtless realizing how worn out we all were, he said: 'This is one of the occasions when I think a man is justified in taking a drink of whisky.'

"General Meade was himself a very abstemious man, rarely drinking any spirituous liquor, and the same was true of every member of the staff.

"I will see if there is any whisky here," he added. Again he spoke to the servant, who, a moment or two later, brought a bottle of whisky and set it upon the table.

"General Meade glanced casually at the bottle.

"General Sharpe," he said, 'won't you take a glass of whisky? I think it will do you good.'

"I took up the bottle and a tumbler, although I never knew how that tumbler got upon the table at that time. Without pouring out any whisky I said to General Meade: 'General, I think you ought to take a drink. You need it more than any of us.'

"General Meade, without taking the bottle, looked at it and, in the dim light of two candles that were on the table, was able to see exactly how

much whisky it contained. There was not enough for one moderate drink. "The general again glanced casually at the bottle. 'No,' he said, 'I don't think I care for any whisky. I would like a cup of coffee.' "Then he urged one of the staff to take a drink, but he, also having discovered by this time that there was only one drink in the bottle, shook his head and passed the bottle along. In similar fashion the whisky was refused by each member of the staff, and in the middle of the table the bottle stood with its contents untouched, while we ate our hard tack and bacon. There it stood, untouched, throughout the evening; there it was, untouched, on the following morning, when we awoke to what we knew would be the crucial day of the battle. And there it remained untouched as we made ready to take up the business of war again.

"To me that bottle has always told a perfect story of the devotion and unselfishness of the commanding officer and the members of his staff. Not one would touch that whisky because there was only enough in the bottle for one moderate drink. I don't remember any incident of the war that more impressed me with the real unselfishness which desperate experiences develop in a true military man than this renunciation of the drink by General Meade and his staff under conditions that would have warranted even a total indulgence in foregoing his pledge."

(Copyright, 1909, by E. J. Edwards.)

Tomorrow Mr. Edwards will tell of The Political Books that 'Tom' Hood had to Balance.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.

After 50, the importance of the annual vacation becomes greater each year. Every middle-aged man should have at least two or three weeks' continuous vacation once a year, a longer time would be better. In addition to this, every Sunday should be a day of rest. No man can continue to work "nights and Sundays" the year round without endangering his health. No two men can take their vacation in the same way with equal benefit. There are as many ways of spending a vacation as there are individuals. The one rule should be to live a life different from that of the rest of the year, taking the precaution not to overdo the strength. Many people exercise too much during vacation. What one needs most, especially the active business man, is rest and quiet. I wish to caution you against smoking too much, not only during your vacation, but when at work. The tendency to increase the amount of tobacco used is almost irresistible. Smoking to excess weakens the heart, makes one nervous and short of breath and is altogether pernicious.

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\$31.00 Dresses for	\$23.25	\$49.00 Dresses for	\$36.75
\$31.50 Dresses for	\$23.60	\$50.00 Dresses for	\$37.50
\$32.00 Dresses for	\$24.00	\$51.00 Dresses for	\$38.25
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