# DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday Excepted.) Corner of South Temple and Bast Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utab.

Horace G. Whithey - Business Manager.

# SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

ne Month aturday Edition, Per Year uni-Weekly, Per Year 2.00

Correspondence and other reading mat-ter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR. Address all business communications and all sources of the statement of the stateme and all remittances: THE DESERFT NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Sait Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 2, 1879.

# SALT LAKE CITY, . DEC. 3. 1907.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message is a very lengthy document, but it must be remembered that this is a gigantic country, and if its affairs are to be touched upon at all and its policy explained, even in outline, it cannot be done in a few paragraphs. We believe every citizen who takes an interest in public affairs will feel well repaid for perusing the document. It is the paper of a statesman. It deals with questions of vital importance to the country, from the point of view of the first citizen of the land, whose patriotism and devotion to the public welfare cannot be questioned.

The message commences with a com mendation of the honesty and ability of the average American business man, But there are some, the President claims, who are dishonest. Where these men, he says, are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs; and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. For this reason he recom mends federal supervision of interstate commerce. He guotes what he has said upon this subject before and emphasizes the necessity of embodying in action the principles thus expressed.

Those who fear the extension of federal activity he refers to the pure food law, which, the President says was opposed so violently that its passage was delayed yet it has worked unmixed and immediate good. The meat inspection law was even more violently assailed; and the same men who now denounce the attitude of the national government in seeking to oversee and control the workings of interstate common carriers and business concerns, then asserted that we were "discrediting and ruining a great American industry." Two years have not elapsed, and already it has become evident that the great benefit the law confers upon the public is accompanied by an equal benefit to the reputable packing establishments.

Attention is called to the currency laws. These, the message says, have served a great purpose, but the time has come for reforms. All commercial interests, it is said, suffer during each crop period. Excessive rates for call money in New York attract money from the interior banks into the speculative field. This depletes the fund that would otherwise be available for commercial uses, and commercial borrowers are forced to pay abnormal rates, so that such fall a tax, in the shape of increased interest charges, is placed on the whole commerce of the country. The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. But no specific plan is submitted. Greater elasticity in the currency is said to be an immediate need of the country. The message says that the income account of the nation is in a very satisfactory condition. For the six fiscal years ending with the 1st of July last. the total expenditures and revenues of the national government, exclusive of the postal revenues and expenditures, were, in round numbers, revennes, \$3,465,000,000. and expenditures. \$3,275,000,000. The net excess of income over expenditures including in the latter the fifty millions expended for the Panama canal was \$190,000,000 for the six years, an average of about \$31. ppp.cop a year. This suggests that the tariff laws should be carefully scrutheized. The question should be approached purely from a business standpuint; both the time and the manner of the change being such as to around the minimum of agitation and disturbnnes in the business world.

thoroughgoing, should be enacted which should apply to all positions, public and private, over which the naional government has jurisdiction. The message recommends the eighthour law and compulsory arbitration, I renew, the President suys, my previous recommendation that the Congrees favorably consider the matter of creating the machinery for compulsory Investigation of such industrial contro-

ursles as are of sufficient magnitude and of sufficient concern to the people of the country as a whole to warrant the federal government in taking action. Legislative action is also recomnended, to prevent the extensive employment of women and children in ndustrial pursuits

The message takes up our school sysand recommends industrial iemi schools; it states the duty of the mational government to ald the farming interests, and the necessity of developing and conserving the country's flaturpl resources. Our great river sys tems should be developed as national water highways; the Mississippi, with its fributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Gulf slopes. The national government should undertake this work and I hope, the President says, a heginning will be made in the present Congress. He adds, "Irrigation should be far more extensively developed than at present, not only in the states of

the great plains and the Rocky mountains, but in many others as for instance in large portions of the South Atlantio and Guif states where if should go hand in hand with the relamation of swamp land."

The measage treats at length on the preservation of our forests, and coal handler.

The work on the Panama canal 19 reported as proceeding satisfactorily. A lock canal is said to be the best. The Fresident recommends a postal savings bank system and extension of the purcel post, on the rural routes. He recommends some form of selfgovernment for Alaska and the fortification of the Hawalian Islands. The foreign mail service is criticized.

As to the army, the President mainhains that it is entirely insufficient in ize. The medical corps, the measure ays, should be much larger than the needs of our regular army in war. Yet at present it is smaller than the needs of the service demand oven in peace. The Spanish war occurred less than 10 years ago. The chief loss we suffered In it was by disease among the reifments which never left the country At the moment the nation seemed deeply impressed by this fact; yet seemingly it has already been forgotten for not the slightest effort has been made to prepare a medical corps of sufficient size to prevent the repetition of the same disaster on a much larger scale if we should ever be engaged in a serious conflict.

But the medical department is not the only department for which increased provision should be made. The rate of pay for the officers should be greatly increased; there is no higher ype of citizen than the American regular officer, and he should have a fair reward for his admirable work. There should be a relatively even greater increase in the pay for the enilated man. The noncommissioned officer, the mes sage continues, doss not correspond with an unskilled laborer; he corresponds to the best type of skilled workman or to the subordinate official in civil institutions. Wages have greatly increased in outside occupations in the last 40 years, and the pay of the soldier, like the pay of the officers, should be proportionately increased. The first cant of a company, if a good must be one of such executive and administrative ability, and such knowledge of his trade, as to be worth far more than we at present pay him. The same is true of the regimental sergeant-major. These men should be men who had fully resolved to make the army a life occupation and they should be able to look forward to am ple reward; while only men properly qualified should be given a chance to secure these final rewards. Perhaps the most important of all tegislation reeded for the benefit of the army is a law to equalize and increase the pay of officers and enlisted men of the army, navy, marine corps, and revenue. cutter service. Such a blil, the President says, hay been prepared, which,

ployers' linbility act, farreaching and belong to the class that lives from hand to mouth, that saves nothing, and that will resort to any desperate deed when its pockets are empty. The situation is rapidly growing threatening and the problem of how to meet the danger is one that domands the most careful thought of the city authorities. The police force seems unable or inadequate to run down the thieves who are at work in many parts of the city, and we think the officers will make a deided mistake in attempting to hush up and conceal the news of the robberies which occur with so much frequency. It is the time for the exercise of every precaution. Locks, bolts and bars are good things; a reliable watch dog is better, and people who are called in to be out late at night will do well to take to the center of the street instend of the heavily shaded sidewalks; see, too, that your children, and ea-

> at night. It need surprise no one if the arrival of cold weather brings such a wave of crime into Salt Lake that citizens will have to take their own means to protect themselves by organizing patrols for every block as they did in

pecially your girls, are indoors early

### RESUMPTION.

former times.

Horace Greely was wont to say that the way to resume is to resume." The New York banks have been announcing for some time that specie payments re about to be resumed.

It appears that the bankers elsewhere re ready to pay cash as soon as New York decides to keep its promises. It a noted as one peculiar feature of the present pania that some of the New York bankers will become rich because

And we doubt not that the most im accllate cause of the suspension of cash payment by the banks all over the ountry was the stoppage of such paynents by the banks in New York. As long as the banks of that city continue to withhold payment of their ob-

ligations, there seems to be no reason by they might not be purchasing the overnment bonds and so making a proit out of withholding cash payments to the rest of the country. Such a sugges tion is made in many quarters, and the way to negative any such suspicion is for the New York banks to pay their obligations inland in the current money of the realm

"There's a good time coming, wait a little longer,"

All the banks are acting as holding unpanies now.

Mr. Taft is gaining in weight and incrnational remown.

The cost of living better lives has not been increased.

harder it usually is to secure a convic-

Once again Congress is in session Now look out for a regular Noachlan flood of financial bills.

There are to be no prizefights in Iowa, says Governor Cummins, This is one of the good Iowa ideas.

500,000 to \$1,000,000 an ounce.

Weston would make! He would outmarch the cavalry any day,

**A SERMONET FOR WORKERS** For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood.

Some employers expect a whole lot for little money. A clerk who is working for a petty salary is often held responsible for things that should come up Lefore a competent executive. An inexperienced man is not capable of handling a high grade selling proposition and you can't hire an expert acountant for \$10 a week.

A young man I know holds a posttion in a factory, where his duties are to keep the books, and fill orders, pack and ship, charge and make out bills. and handle all the correspondence Furthermore, at certain seasons of the year he assumes full charge of the factory and is responsible for everything that goes on. For these services he receives only \$11 a week,

In Jamaica, high school graduates are hired to work in one of the general merchandise stores at the ridicaously low salary of \$5 a month. The other day I heard about a young

lerical man who applied for a position in the New York office of a well known importing house. He asked for \$45 a month and said he thought his experience would make him worth it. The manager threw up his hands in horror and said he expected to get a good office man for about \$25 a month. Good employes cannot be secured at such low prices. The concern that hires cheap men cannot expect first. class work. You can't construct an efficient engine out of rusty wheels and scrap iron and a profitable bust-

ness can nover be built up by underpuid employee. EAGLE AS SYMBOL OF FOWER.

Denver Advertiser.

The eagle, although it appears on many Egyptian and Assyrian coins of a very early date, probably had no sig-nificance as a symbol of royalty among ultication of the state o nificative as a symbol of royalty among those peoples. As a military em-blem if was used by the Persians. The Tuscans were probably the first people to adopt the eagle as a royal device, as it was among the emblems of royal-ty which they sent as a token of amil-ty to King Tarquin. From that time the days of the republic and the em-ple. The double-headed eagle was first employed by the Byzantine em-perors, who thereby expressed their claim to both the Eastern and Western emplices. Of the Western emperors, Charlemagne also adopted the double-headed eagle as his symbol, and it is today the emblem of Russia, Austria, an Prussia.

today the e an Prussia.

Washington Herald.

EASILY COMPREHENDED. Providence Journal.

Providence Journal. It may be conceded that, behind the proposal to issue one hundred millions of one-year 3 per cent certificates, there is a principle of economics no more abatruse than is indicated by a gen-eral recognition that the people need the money and the government is able to raise it for them. In such a situa-tion the country at large is not dis-posed to question where the money comes from, or how it is raised, or what the subsequent effect may be.

The harder it is to secure a jury the

NATURAL CHECK TO IMMIGRA-TION.

Another effect of the panic has been o reduce the price of radium from \$1,-

What a splendid infantry officer

Washington Herald. The slowing down of industrial en-terprise due to the money stringency will have the not unwelcome effect of minimizing the importance of the im-migration problem, at least for the present. It will be recalled that a commission appointed by the President is now engaged in an exhaustive in-quiry into the subject of immigration, with a view to recommending further tegislation tending to restrict the in-flux of foreigners, or to insure the quality of those who are permitted to enter the country. The difficulties which have hitherto beset legislation of this character are not likely to disap-pear in consequence of this inquiry, and the prospect of checking immigra-tion by any means short of exclusion of particular races or classes, or placof particular races or classes, or plac-ing an absolute limit on the number llowed to land within a specified The Czar has read the douma's ad-



## DESERET EVENING NEWS TUESDAY DECEMEBER 3 1907

The message further communits to the orreful attantion of theory out tox hows. It recommends an incom tax and an innernance tax, and quotethe have of England and France on ex-

The President cext points out that 4m-b) in no himser any reason for collothe lases, and argue attention to the assoction that toruscillation are some times granted in inher displites, withou regard to the justice of the case. It would be must unfortunate, the President suys, for our social welfart. if we should permit many honest and inw-abiding citizons to feel that they had just cause for regarding our courts with monthly.

"The message favors some act to lesson railroad accidents, and the adoption by Congress of isgislation providing limited but definite compensation for accidents to all workman withs In the scope of the federal power, init is hoped, will meet with favorable consideration. A big increase of the mayy is also

recommended.

rm the proposed voyage of the first o the Pacific the measure says in puri-

In the Pacific the meaning may be the ment "The battle fleet is about starting by the Straits of Magelian to visit the Facific creat. Sixtum battleships are going under the command di thear-Admiral Evans, while eight ernered cruisers and two other battles-ships will meet him at San Francisco, whither certain terpede desiroyers are also going. No fleet of such size has ever made such a voyage, and it will be tagined in it. The only way by which to tagined in it. The only way by which to tagined in it. The only way by which to tagined in it. The only way by which to tagined in it. The only way by which to tagined in it. The only way by which to tagined in it. The only way by which to tagined in it. The only way by which to tagined in it. The only way by which to tagined in it. The only way by which to tagined in it. The only way by which to tagined in it. The only way by which to take officers and meremory in time of rears in have them practice under similar conditions in time of peace. Marcaver, the only way to find out our return mede it is to prove in time of peace whatever maneurers might be inverses that anears to invite due inverses that inverses to find out the provide that means to invite due to the invite of our needs are under will called us to provide them. The read place for an officer to earn his due to have fear an officer to be made effi-tion is by provide the only way in right is be provide and the only way in right is be provide and the only way in right of a laws, and the only way in the conditions which would have to be sub a may can ever be made effi-in is to practice at control and effi-n optimizing which would have to be a ir was existed."

The meriage toucked apply our lariff grooments with Germany, sur rolaions to China and Serpetary Hoof's visit a Maxico and Central America, and lopes with a recommondation that the government be authorized to contribute to the support of the International Bureau of American republics.

# A GRAVE SPECATION.

The duity reports of orhige in malt alle are multiplying at a starting ale, del tell all teo plainly that the | formant. A correspondent of Wells-Chy is intested with oriminals on it. forms was before. The winter is aptin he over full of pavil to citizens; | that place. His name, our corroscludieg employee of navy yards and incomminds of the unemployed will flock pendent says, is James Haslam, and arservais. In other words, a model con here from all eides, and many of them he often tells of that historic pride.

iress and now awalts action. He may not have to walt so long as he anticipates.

It would be quite a pleasant change o have the written law more frequently vindicated and the unwritten less frequently.

The House will have Cannon in front of them, which will be just as effective is though they had cannon to the right of them and cannon to the left of them

Give the police department a full and ninute description of the burglars, toather with their name and address. nd the department, thinks it will be this to catch some of them.

Moving pictures are to be used to how how pleasant and attractive army ife is, so as to induce young men to milst. They should be exhibited to the companiment of low, sweet music.

When the city chemist finds that ome milk dealer is selling adultcrated or below standard milk to the public, such dealer's name should be made public. It would do more to stop a dangerous and fraudulent practise than onything else.

Miss Mary Garden, the American prima donna, who is making her first New York appearance at the Manhaton Opera House this season, has been commissioned by the manager of the Opera Comique in Pauls, to find for him good voices in America, She should have no trouble in getting plenty of yos popull in this country.

The boast was made some time ago that the population of Solt Lake had increased about 25,000 the last two years. This is, of course, highly exaggenated, but the nature of the actual growth is indicated by the fact that the titroads now are daily hauling away hundreds of that increase. However the manipulators of the offairs here ere not worried. Hundreds and be attipped in again when needed

In an article that appeared in the 'News'' name time ago it was stated hat William Haslem, why died recent. ly, was the man who, carried the meacase from President Brigham Young to Mountain Meadows at the time of that dreadful tragedy. This it appears was a missiatement on the part of our inville kindly informs us that the man who carried that message lives at

period, is very dubious.

Unadmissible.

Yes, sir, I'-

Harper's Weekly.

good yet?



ALL WEEK. file Berzac and "Mand" es and Sadle Leonard and Co Emma Francis & Arabs George Abstin Moore Il Quartette Allen Wightman droine Orpheum Orchestra. Well, what's in that to shout "Plenty. You're stupid. It gives me a new idea for a breakfast food."-Phil-a delphia Ledger.

NOVELTIES

+ off

very Evening except Sunday), 815, 50.c Box Sent, \$1.00. Extince, Dally (except Sunday and aday), 215; 500, 20c, 10c. Box Sent

At a term of the circuit court in Ohio not so long ago a "horse case was on trial, and a well known "horse-man" was called as a wittless. "Well, sir, you saw this horse? asked counsel for the defendant, **CRAND THEATRE** "Yes, sir, I ---"What did you do?" "I just opened his mouth to find ou how old he was: an I says to him, i Direction Pelton & Smutzle C. W. Anderson, Res. Mgr says, 'Old sport. I guess you're pretty



the plaintliff was not present!" good wholesome story of Cowbo IRichards & Pringle tarting Thursday evening | Goorgin Mir

Uncle Erastus had been polishing his musket for half an hour, at last he gave it a final love-pat, and turned to his grandson. "Chile," he said, "does you see dat bottle about 30 yards

"Shore I does," Rufus agreed. The old man threw up the musket and balanced it rather shakily. "Whang!" It belowed. "Now does you see dat bottle?" the old man de-manded.

An Anti-Climax.

Yes, I does, granddad."

"Ts powerful glad to hear dat, Rufe." the old man said calmiy. "Ts been sfeard from de way you sorted talers ately dat your eyesight was failing-nut hit ain't. You's good fo' severa yeahs yit, Rufus."-Yourith's Com-





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REGARDLESS

OF COST.