

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 13, 1909.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

For years it has been the custom in the wards throughout the Stakes of Zion to commemorate the birthday of the Prophet Joseph, by special services, on the Sunday nearest the date of that anniversary. In accordance with this practice we suggest that Sunday, Dec. 26, this year, be devoted to the memory of the great Prophet of this dispensation, and that appropriate services be held in the Sunday schools, ward houses and other places where the religious services of the Church are held, on that day.

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

Salt Lake City, Dec. 11, 1909.

MAY HAVE TO INTERVENE.

President Zelaya's reasoning is plausible enough, when he argues that Groce and Cannon were amenable to the laws of Nicaragua, and that he, therefore, had a perfect right to stand by inactive and see them shot to death. He may have had a legal right to permit their execution, but it is not always best to do a thing simply because it can be done under the law. In some parts of Africa the ruler of a tribe might have had the "right" to let them be roasted and eaten, but if this had been done, civilization would have demanded that such a ruler be taught an impressive lesson. And this may be the case with Zelaya notwithstanding his "rights." It may be necessary to teach him, and others at the same time, that the demands and ideals of civilization are superior to the antiquated laws of any country.

The two Americans were duly commissioned officers in the insurgent army. It is to be presumed that they had joined the rebels because they conscientiously believed in that cause. It is true, the insurgents were not recognized as belligerents, but they were such in reality, and the two Americans would have been treated as prisoners of war by any civilized government. If Zelaya had been anything but a small-souled despot, he would have said to those two Americans: "Gentlemen, your lives are forfeited, but if you will give me your word of honor never again to take up arms against my government, you are free." He would then have let them go, and they would probably have left his country for ever. But being a very narrow-minded, petty tyrant, he let his minions take their lives.

And there is reason to believe that he did so to satisfy his thirst for revenge upon the United States. There is reason to believe that the bullets that pierced the hearts of those two Americans were really aimed at Uncle Sam. In those two Americans, Uncle Sam was, as it were, shot in effigy. Zelaya intimated that, himself, when he enumerated to a representative of the Associated Press, several instances of hostility against him in the United States through paid articles appearing in American newspapers. In one of these instances, he said, he was endeavoring to raise a loan in France, when his enemies persuaded the United States to interpose an objection through the French embassy at Washington on the pretext that the money sought was intended for the purchase of war materials, when in reality it was to have been used in the construction of a railway. It is evident that Zelaya thought he saw a chance to getting even with Uncle Sam for alleged acts of hostility, and that the shooting, therefore, was an act of retaliation. Under the circumstances the United States government seems to be justified in accepting the challenge and see the matter through to a finish.

The Central American states are all suffering from the misrule of Zelaya. One of the chief obstacles to those states obtaining American capital is the brutal autocracy of the Nicaraguan president. It is now believed that with him out of the way, peace will come to all the Central American states, and the way will be opened for their unification. Central America is a fine country, rich in resources. The mines there are as rich as any in the world, and the agricultural resources are simply immense. But capital is timid, as long as the governments are uncertain. With a united Government strong enough to keep peace and protect investments, capital would flow in, and Central America would become a strong republic. The United States may have to help matters along, for the protection of American citizens and property.

A STRANGE CASE.

Foreigners who intend to live and die in this country but who neglect to apply for citizenship should consider the case of one Paul Ruggiero carefully. It is one that shows the folly of neglecting a simple duty.

Ruggiero came to this country at the age of 17. For six years he has been married, and his wife and children have their home in New York. His children are Americans, though he is not. A few months ago he caught a severe cold, and his physician recommended a sea voyage. He sailed to Italy, stayed in that country one week, and returned here, but he was refused to land. An order for his deportation was promptly issued because it was found that he had developed tuberculosis. Had he taken out na-

turalization papers in this country, he would have been permitted to land without question.

At the time of every election men and women are found who regret that they cannot vote because they have neglected to become citizens. They have no voice in public affairs, though they know of wrongs to be righted and earnestly desire to do what is right. An experience such as that of this Italian shows that complications may arise in which not only voting, but the entire future status of a family may be concerned. Those who intend to live in this country should familiarize themselves with its laws and institutions, and qualify themselves for the performance of all the duties of citizenship, and then apply for their papers. Do it now.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.

Will alcohol become a commonly used fuel in this country? The law of Congress permitting the use of alcohol for industrial purposes free of tax, if the alcohol has been suitably denatured, was enacted in the hope that some cheap source would be found from which alcohol could be produced for general use in the arts and industries. This expectation has not, thus far, been realized.

Many plant products have been mentioned and a few of them investigated with this end in view. In the arid West attention was early called to the merits of the cactus, or prickly pear, as a source of alcohol. Since alcohol is composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, the constituents of sugar with some water added, it is ordinarily prepared by the fermentation of those various plant products called carbohydrates, such as corn, beets, starch, sugar, and molasses.

In Germany and Sweden crude alcohol for use in the arts is made from potato peelings, and when we last heard the price of this alcohol quoted, it was about fifteen cents per gallon in those countries.

In New Mexico, the abundant fruits of some of the prickly pears, or tunas, are found to contain from five to fifteen per cent of sugar, and the New Mexico Experiment Station has been investigating the possibility of making denatured alcohol from tunas and other sources.

The results are published in bulletin 71 of that station. They show the folly of theoretical calculations as to the amount of alcohol obtainable from any material when these calculations are based on the percentage of starch or sugar, or of the obtainable nitrogen-free extract, which the material contains. The experiments indicate that the stems of the prickly pear cannot, by present methods, be successfully used for producing alcohol at a price that would enable it to be used in manufacturing.

The heating value of alcohol is about 70 per cent of that of gasoline, one gallon of which contains about six pounds of combustible matter, while alcohol has but about four pounds. These two substances are similar in composition. "To compete with gasoline at twenty cents per gallon," says bulletin 71 of the Iowa experiment station, "94 per cent alcohol must be sold from thirteen to seventeen cents per gallon, and 90 per cent alcohol from eleven to fifteen cents per gallon."

But alcohol is three times as effective in heat production as is kerosene oil, and on account of its cleanliness it would replace the latter and gasoline also, long before its price became as low as that of either of these fuels.

The New Mexico bulletin mentions the fact that people will usually pay more for a fuel that is both convenient and safe. For this reason kerosene is now generally used in lamps though gasoline appears to have nearly four times as much lighting efficiency. From the candle power hours given for the two fuels in the bulletin it may be seen that, when burned under those conditions if kerosene is worth 25 cents per gallon, we can afford to pay 80 cents for a gallon of gasoline and get the same efficiency, yet many continue to use kerosene because of its greater safety and convenience. Since the lighting efficiency of alcohol is 2 1/2 times that of kerosene, when used in lamps similar to those used in the above experiment, one could afford to pay 50 cents per gallon for alcohol to be used in lighting, if it had none of the other advantages of safety, cleanliness, etc., over kerosene.

Prior to the Civil war, the use of alcohol for industrial purposes was extensive. In 1851 it became necessary to raise large sums of money for the prosecution of the war. In order to raise this revenue for the government, a tax of 20 cents per gallon was placed on all distilled spirits. This revenue tax was increased from time to time until now it amounts to \$2.00 per gallon on high proof (94 per cent) alcohol. This high revenue tax and the introduction of cheap methyl alcohol, which could be used as a substitute in most cases, caused the latter to almost entirely supersede the tax paid ethyl alcohol in the industries. Methyl alcohol could be bought for about 75 cents per gallon, while ethyl alcohol, taxed, costs \$2.50 to \$3 per gallon. Ethyl alcohol is preferable to methyl alcohol for most purposes and can be produced at less cost. The steadily increasing demand for alcohol in the arts, and for a cheap source of liquid fuel to take the place of gasoline and kerosene, finally resulted in the passage by Congress of a law which took effect September 1, 1907, permitting the use of tax free domestic, denatured alcohol for general purposes.

By denatured alcohol is meant ethyl alcohol that has been rendered unfit for use as a beverage by the addition of certain poisonous or repugnant substances which will not interfere with its use for industrial purposes. These denaturants must be of such a character that they cannot be easily removed from the alcohol by distillation or otherwise. Methyl alcohol is the denaturant in most general use.

It is difficult to estimate the exact cost of production of alcohol itself, aside from the cost of the raw materials, but at the large distilleries it is said to be from 15 to 20 cents per gallon. By using tunas the cost could perhaps be reduced to 14 or 15 cents, but such production would require a con-

siderable capital, and as a rule the individual farmer is still unable to take advantage of the legislation freeing industrially used alcohol from taxation.

It is therefore concluded that the farmers will not be able to engage in this line of manufacture unless a law shall be passed permitting them to produce alcohol in cheap fire pot stills.

The last sad writes—thirty.

One man's faults are another man's virtues.

It is the pace that kills, the pace of the automobile.

Brokaw's jealousy is only matched by that of Othello.

The deafest man has no trouble in hearing money talk.

It is when a mule hasn't a pull that it has a kick coming.

A widow never elopes. She knows how and where to wait.

There is no idle curiosity; it is all active, some of it vicious.

Why shouldn't a bald head be as honorable as gray hairs?

The latest news is not back from Elba but back to Nairobi.

The Nicaraguan insurgents are beginning to call on Cassius.

Fat folks are far more anxious to be slim than slim folks are to be fat.

"I feel like a colt," says Speaker Cannon. Automatic or double action?

It begins to look as though Zelaya had Estrada on the run if not on the hip.

It is scandal and not the story of a broken heart that makes divorce cases interesting.

If Job had been a silent man he never would have been known as a patient one.

If you can't hitch your wagon to a star, try hitching it to the tail of Halley's comet.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE EARTHWORKS THAT GENERAL "JOE" JOHNSTON FORGOT ABOUT.

By J. E. 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' notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it contains new news of yesterday, garnered from the man who made the news—the history—or from equally authoritative sources. The important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

When General Joseph E. Johnston, Sherman's great opponent both before and after he had reached Atlanta, was in Congress in the seventies and early eighties, representing the Richmond, Va., district, it was my very good fortune to become well acquainted with him. In the conversations between us, he told me many interesting war stories, but the one that has stayed by me best related to the earthworks that Gen. Johnston had forgotten that he had ever built.

"General," I said to him one day, "I have just returned from a trip to Fayetteville, N. C. While there I had to travel along a road that took me directly through some elaborate earthworks thrown up just outside of the town. From their very elaborateness, I judged that they had been planned in anticipation of fighting there a decisive battle, and when I asked who had built them I was told that you had done so."

"In Fayetteville, N. C.," mused the general for a moment. Then a smile of recognition spread over his face. "Why, I declare, I had forgotten all about those fortifications," he confessed. "But now I can recall them vividly, and they are especially interesting to me, illustrating, as they do, one of the things I had in mind when I was waiting for Sherman to move north from Savannah."

REVERSING THE INTEREST.

Washington Star.

Interest in the beet sugar industry has been largely replaced by interest in the sugar beet enterprise.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Wall Street Journal.

President Taft, in addition to devising ways of minimizing delays in the courts of justice, might also start a movement for condensing legal opinions.

TENDENCY OF THE TIMES.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Another great merger of railroads is announced. Pretty soon all the little corporations will be absorbed by the big ones. When the feat is accomplished the business of regulating will be simplified. It is easier to exercise watchfulness over a half dozen than over a thousand different concerns.

WHAT ABOUT TAINED MONEY?

Springfield Republican.

A very grave question in ethics is presented to all of the religious, charitable, educational and scientific bodies that have accepted Mr. Rockefeller's money. They may as well prepare to answer it. Assuming that the United States supreme court will sustain the circuit court in declaring the Standard Oil company an unlawful combination, it follows that Mr. Rockefeller must be giving away money earned by illegal processes. Should money of this sort be retained by the recipients of Mr. Rockefeller's bounty? Here is another opportunity for Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

From the report of the adjutant general of the army it appears that fully 75 per cent of the officers are men of the continental army are stationed in the United States, or nearly 62,000, whereas there were in the Philippines 14,240, exclusive of 5,729 "scouts" or native soldiers. Alaska and Hawaii call for about 1,200 each, and the military duty in Porto Rico is done by the local regiment, which is about 200 strong. In spite of the presence of 60,000 regulars on home soil our liberties do not appear abbreviated to any appreciable extent.

The children's playground movement starts with a good deal of pomp and circumstance.

The Standard Oil trust has been ordered to dissolve but it continues to stand on the order.

It takes Congress as long to settle down to work as it does an amateur pianist to arrange her skirts.

Speaker Cannon could truthfully say, A flood of bills came o'er me that filled mine eyes with tears.

Prices are so high that it is impossible for a man to get the most for his money. At most he can only get the least.

Santa Claus heeds first those requests for Christmas presents that come to him with a Red Cross stamp attached to them.

While cowards die many times before their deaths, they cannot collect any life insurance, which makes their dyings unprofitable.

Did the same people secure the affidavits of Loose and Dunkel that secured the affidavit of Burrill? They look as though they were of the same spawn.

San Francisco is just about to invite Uncle Sam to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal. In that city, by a big exposition. Money has been promised to finance the undertaking.

Secretary of State Knox has not been called "premier" once since he assumed office nor has he had any "portfolio." Is this administration going eschew English political nomenclature?

Albert Hall is the biggest hall in all London but there was not room in it for a single suffragette when Premier Asquith spoke there. In its own way the path of the suffragette is as hard as that of the transgressor.

William J. Calhoun, recently appointed U. S. minister to China, is said to be an able lawyer, liberal and progressive, and in every way well equipped for that position. He ought to be. We ought to have at Pekin as able diplomats as China has sent to us.

"These earthworks commanded both sides of the road running from Fayetteville to Raleigh. With equal armies and equal generalship opposing, a great and, possibly, a decisive battle could have been fought in mind—they were erected, as I have said, solely as a means of keeping my army busy—and I was the only one who knew that they would be abandoned without a shot fired from them when the time came for me to move north. For, you know, my own purpose in the last year of the war was to delay and embarrass the enemy as much as possible with as little shedding of blood as I could manage. I realized in my heart that the war was nearly decided, and it seemed to me to be a waste of blood to shed any more of it."

"You say those old earthworks, after all these eighteen years, are in a good state of preservation? I should surely like to see them again. Perhaps I shall run down there sometime in the summer after Congress adjourns, and maybe Gen. Sherman would like to go along with me, although, strange as it may seem, he and I since we have become warm friends, do not talk much about the Civil war. We are both of us at this time a great deal more interested in questions affecting the immediate welfare of the country."

ness is very demoralizing to an army—much more so than it is among civilians. So, in order to keep my boys busy while they and I were awaiting the arrival of Sherman, I planned what I think was as perfect a system of earthwork defense as I built during the entire war.

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JUST FOR FUN.

A Forecast.

"What's the matter, daughter?" "Ferdie and I have parted forever." "Um. In that case, I s'pose he won't be around for a couple of nights."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Waste of Time.

Ethel—How is it you refused to go automobiling with Slobog again? Maude—Oh, what was the use? It took both his hands to steer the machine.—Chicago News.

Quite Another Matter.

He—Have you ever noticed what small feet Miss Fetcham has? She (jealous)—No, but I've observed what small shoes she wears.—Boston Transcript.

The Point of View.

Hoax—Don't you think it's outrageous the prices these milliners charge for hats? Joax—Oh, I don't know. Hoax—You don't know, eh? It's very evident you are not a married man. Hoax—Wrong; I married a milliner.—Philadelphia Record.

Defined.

"How do you define 'black as your hat'?" said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils. "Darkness that may be felt," replied the budding genius.—Columbia Jester.

Salt Lake Theatre

George D. Pyper Mgr. . . . Friday and Saturday, Dec. 17 and 18, and Sunday Matinee. RAILLEY & AUGIN. In the New York and Chicago Musical Success.

THE TOP O' TH' WORLD

THE SHOW OF THE YEAR. 75-PEOPLE—MOSTLY GIRLS—75. Prices—Eve, 50c to \$1.50; Mat., 25c to \$1.00. Sale opens Wednesday.

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One-piece Dresses, the season's choicest models, at Half Price

An attractive line of Street Dresses—truly a delightful assortment of beautiful creations—coat dresses, colored dresses, becoming Moyer age effects. New Princess dresses and other pretty models with the waist line defined. Each of these dresses go in this sale, ranging from \$15 up regular, your choice now at . . . **Half Price**



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ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE. MATINEE TODAY 2:15. EVERY EVENING, 8:15.

The Great Calcedo Hal Godfrey & Co. "Gen." Ed La Vaine. Keno, Walsh and Melrose. William & Tucker. Perry & White. Lee Miller & Co. Matinee Prices—15c, 25c, 50c. Night Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

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The Picturesque Play.

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Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Matinees, Wed. and Sat., all seats reserved, 50c and 50c.

Next Week: The Beautiful Irish

The Grand

Salt Lake's Most Popular Playhouse.

TONIGHT.

WILLARD MACK MAUD LEONE

And Associate Players Present THAT PRETTY COLONIAL ROMANCE.

JANICE MEREDITH.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30, 4:00.

Every Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Next Week: The Beautiful Irish Play, MAYOURNEEN.

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IMPERIAL VAUDEVILLE

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7-FEATURE ACTS—7.

Matinee Today, 2:30.

Two Shows Tonight, 7:30 and 9:15.

Prices—10c, 25c, 50c; boxes, 50c.

Matinee—10c, 25c.

Nothing cheap but the admission.

BARRATT HALL, DEC. 16, 1909, AT 8:15.

THE CENTRAL GRAND CONCERT COMPANY.

Maximilian Dick Violinist; Miss Edith Adams, Violoncellist; Mme. Tuti Pearle Meyer, Soprano; Adolph Knauer, Pianist. Single Admission \$1.00. Tickets on sale: Consolidated Music Co., Deseret News Book Store.

Do not let your supply run too low.

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"PEACOCK"

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Holiday GIFTS FOR ALL

Most unusual novelties in all the smart creations.

Head dresses of silver and gold.

Feather and Chiffon Drapes and Muffs.

Silk Hosiery and Neckwear.

As well as all the little dainty accessories that mean so much to the well dressed woman.

Correct new Gown for Christmas afternoon or evening would be appreciated by any woman.

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