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SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 20, 1907.

THE BILL BOARD NUISANCE.

It seems to have been generally conceded that advertisers have the right to afflict the public in any way they choose in the matter of the erection of bill-boards and the defacement of the landscape by means of signs of all degrees of ugliness and imperfection. That it is a long time that has no turning, and possibly the turning point to the bill-board nuisance is at last in sight. A California Judge, in a recent decision on these boards, declares that a glaring bill-board, advertising, for instance, "Beer," set opposite a man's house in a vacant lot, bordering upon a public highway in a country town devoted to homes, is just as offensive to the immediate residents as would be the maintenance of a pestiferous and offensive odor, or the maintenance of a stone-breaking machine, or the chiming of hoarse bells. In principle there is no difference between them. It would be a singular result of our law if relief could not be had against the maintenance, for purely advertising purposes, of an unsightly bill-board erected opposite a man's house, having painted upon it grotesque advertisements of wine, beer and whiskey, and constantly, hourly and daily, a detriment to his property, and a serious injury to the feelings of himself and his family. "Happily," says the Judge, "there is a strong crusade in full swing all over this country against the further maintenance of bill and sign boards—a crusade that can end, as all crusades looking to the betterment of mankind have ended, only in the final downfall of this damnable kind of business."

And so a case has been decided in which a Judge in Santa Clara County upheld the right of a municipality to forbid all advertising signs within its limits. The chairman of an art society in New York maintains that if it is important that a commissioner should pass upon the structural strength of a sign it is equally important that its color, shape and size should be made to conform to regulations. The signs are tested for their strength in order that the safety of the public may be insured, but the shock to the eye is not even taken into consideration. In the one case the assault upon the passer-by is accidental. In the other the assault upon the eye is certain.

We spend large sums of money on beautifying parts of the city, building parks and driveways, and then turn about and allow advertisers, for their own individual profit, to destroy the effect with bill-boards.

It occurs to us that the practical and proper thing to do is to tax those who advertise on any but their own property. Every business man should be allowed to advertise on his own property. He cannot be denied that right, and it is safe to assume that the signs over his own place of business would be as artistic and as attractive as possible.

In this way the nuisance of bill-boards might be minimized and the defacement of the beauty of nature prevented, without interfering with the right of legitimate business.

GENERAL STOESSSEL.

General Stoesssel, who defended Port Arthur against the Japanese, is now on trial for his conduct. He is accused of being a coward and a traitor. Whatever the opinion in Russia may be now, it is certain that the defense of Port Arthur was regarded, at the time, as a great military feat. It was freely compared to the defense of Sebastopol.

The Japanese, in the war with China, took Port Arthur as easy as if it had been without fortifications. Calculatingly they counted on an equally easy victory, because they knew that very little had been done by the Russians to strengthen the position from the land side. Hence they landed from the time forwarders considering the near fall of the Port. But week after week passed, and the Russians were still fighting. General Stoesssel had 25,000 men when he was engaged in the fort. They were gradually reduced to 3,000 men capable of fighting, and that the Russians were not able to clear from the land that the Japanese lost about 22,000 men before General Stoesssel's surrender.

The accumulation of the defense was so much reduced that it is certain that they could not have continued the defense much longer. Stoesssel waited in vain for relief. The main army under Kuropatkin was retreating farther and farther north, and there was clearly no use waiting for a defense that was impossible. And so General Stoesssel surrendered.

Why, then, is he now on trial for his first General Stoesssel, it seems, was first recommended for the position of commander-in-chief of Port Arthur, but on the advice of Stoesssel he was not made. Stoesssel, it is claimed, did all in his power to make the defense difficult, and it is even asserted that through him the Japanese received valuable information. He is continuing his pursuit of the man who he considers responsible for his failure to reach the goal of his ambition, and the trial is the result. But Russia cannot rehabilitate herself in the unenlightened public opinion by persecuting the unfortunate man who bore the brunt of the battles for which the empire was not prepared.

The whole war was a blunder for which not the generals but the government should be held responsible.

PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Representatives of the Central American states have been in conference for some time in Washington. It has been a peace conference. And it is not barren of results, either. They have agreed to the establishment of a Central American Court of Justice, with power to settle all questions of whatever nature, that may arise among the contracting parties. No exception is made of questions affecting national honor, or, indeed, of any possible controversy that may originate between the two nations. The jurisdiction of the court covers, it seems, every imaginable difference, and it has power to enforce its findings.

The delegates at The Hague congressional honor from the sphere of arbitration, honor from the sphere of arbitration. They have also pronounced against compulsory arbitration. Both these principles have been accepted by the Central American congress. If the respective states endorse this agreement, an object lesson will be given to the world of the feasibility of the very principles rejected as impractical by The Hague congress. That would be an object lesson in peace, indeed.

The proposed court is also given jurisdiction over such questions as individuals of one Central American country may raise against any of the contracting governments on account of the violation of treaties, conventions, and other cases of international character, on matter whether such individual government supports his case or not, provided, of course, that he has exhausted his legal remedy afforded by the laws of the country of which he is complaining; also jurisdiction over cases voluntarily submitted by any two of the contracting parties, and over questions which any one of the governments may agree with any foreign government to submit to it. That seems to eliminate every possible cause of conflict.

Such an international court is a novelty in the world of politics, and its inception is worthy of notice as an indication of a general tendency.

ZIONISM.

A New York dispatch of recent date states that the Zionists in New York have received word to the effect that successful negotiations are being carried on at Constantinople between Herr Wolffsohn of Cologne, leader of the Zionist movement, with Turkish officials, looking to the restoration of the Jewish people in Palestine. Herr Wolffsohn's negotiations have brought him in direct and active communication with agents of Turkish authority and the committee was informed that there is a desire in higher Turkish circles to take up the Zionists' plans much more thoroughly and willingly than before. The report continues:

"Negotiations have reached the point in which positive projects are being considered in very definite shape from the point of view of practical politics. The president trusts and is of opinion that representations which, since his earlier visit to Constantinople in March of this year, have been under constant consideration will, by reason of the attitude favorable to our general principles, furnish the basis for the achievement of a favorable result, and he is convinced that the negotiations are likely to bring about real results of such a nature as to enlist the support of the widest circles of our people and of representative Jewish organizations. The central executive committee welcomed the endeavors of the president and resolved to continue the work along these lines with all energy."

Zionism, although many who should be vitally interested in it fail to give it a serious thought, is one of the most remarkable movements of our time. And it is no longer only a dream. We sincerely hope that the Turkish authorities are considering the plan of re-establishing the Hebrews in the land of their fathers. There is no other satisfactory solution of the Jewish problem of the world. No other event would be of greater importance to the world, for the restoration of Palestine means that a new era is about to dawn.

There are at present about twelve million Hebrews in the world. About half of this number live in Russia, where they are the objects of hatred and persecution, many of them struggling with hunger and disease. Those who live in Galicia and Roumania are similarly persecuted by their enemies. In the latter country, for instance, the law grants to strangers only such privileges as Roumanian citizens enjoy in the countries from which the strangers come, but since the Jews have no country, they have no privileges. In Roumania, although there are 250,000 of them there, millions on the face of the earth. There is no other permanent solution of this problem than the restoration of their own country, for the benefit of those who desire to locate there under a government of their own. But that would solve the problem. Zionism has already produced statesmen, authors, and artists. It has called dormant talent into activity. It will eventually resurrect an ancient nation.

Mr. Zangwill is of the opinion that the favorable condition of the Hebrews in the United States is the greatest obstacle to Zionism, or the realization of the ideal of a reunited and nationalized Jewish race. The vision of a new Zion has inspired the prophetic sight of poet and seer through all the centuries, but "America is not a better home for the Jew than most countries," and Mr. Zangwill contrasts the position of the Jew in Russia with his position in the United States as affording a reason for the movement to this country, which for the time militates against the Zionist propaganda.

We would think, however, that there are enough Hebrews to settle Palestine, even after all those who prefer to remain away from the land of their fathers are counted out. Zionists do not expect a general exodus from every country of the descendants of Abraham. They hope for the time when some will come from every land, and commence rebuilding the ruined cities and towns. And that time seems to be approaching.

Interviews with Japanese statesmen show that they are really more friend-

ly to the Americans than the Americans are to themselves.

To restore confidence, restore your money to the banks, ye hoarders.

Chicago and Denver get the conventions, but who will get the nominations?

A Paris insurance company refuses risks on men who dye their hair. It is afraid they will die.

Now that Secretary Taft is back with the great American people he told the reason for the rush?

Mr. Bryan says he wants harmony in his party. Now, isn't there also something else that he wants?

The Illinois anti-cigarette law has been declared invalid by the Illinois supreme court, so far as cigarettes made of pure tobacco are concerned. Did anyone ever see such a cigarette?

Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and Representative De Armond of Missouri by their encounter on the floor of the House have demonstrated that they are not molly-coddles.

The executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners has issued an address which refers to President Roosevelt as "the plant tool of the capitalist interest in its attempt to crush organized labor."

There is already talk about widening the Panama canal locks. They should be of a width and length not only sufficient for the immediate future after the canal is built, but sufficient for all time and any possible size of ships.

The question is raised once more: Is it or is it not better to be sentenced to prison for life than for a shorter term? For does not the "lifer" stand a better chance of getting out within an unreasonable time? says the New York Sun.

Experts have declared the Milton signature on that Bible genuine, and other experts have declared it a clever forgery. All of which is a beautiful illustration of the late Chief Justice Young's remark that "liars are divided into three classes—liars, — liars and liars."

An underground movement has been started to boom Attorney-General Bonaparte for the presidency. The moment it gets above ground that remark about the Old Ironsides being junk and that it could be put to no better use than a target for naval gun practice will come up to drive it back into the bowels of the earth.

The Holiday number of the Deseret Farmer in colored cover and filled with interesting information is on the exchange desk. This edition should be fled away because there is a fund of valuable matter upon subjects, agricultural. Contributions are from the pens of such prominent authorities as Dr. John A. Whitson, president of the state Agricultural college, Prof. E. D. Ball and others equally well known and well posted. The typographical appearance of the Farmer is without fault.

MEDIEVAL LONDON.

London Builder.
What is likely to prove a very interesting special exhibition is in preparation for the Franco-English exhibition next year. This is being prepared by a London architect, Mr. J. B. Therp, and is to include models of old London, the old St. Paul's, the entrance to the Fleet River, Westminster Hall and other restorations in model form; these are to be placed in a series of compartments under special lighting, and thus form a series of illustrations of some of the original features of medieval London.

THE EAGLE'S PRIDE SATISFIED.

Baltimore Sun.
Interest in the proposed nuptial alliance between the daughter of a very rich American and the son of an old and haughty Hungarian house pervades social circles in New York. Society in that great city has been concerned about the status of the bride in Hungary, her husband's native land. One of our esteemed contemporaries in Gotham has made inquiries, with gratifying results. Thus it is stated, on authority, that "a woman of the middle class who is legally married to an aristocrat, even of the highest rank, enjoys in Hungary precisely the same privileges as if she were born in her husband's class. . . . The bride's many millions will give her great privileges in Hungary, where there are not many multi-millionaires. Thus it is reassuring. It would be inexpressibly humiliating to Uncle Sam if one of his daughters were treated by the Hungarians as if she were a member of the "middle class." The people of the "middle class" in Hungary and in Austria may be very distinguished and happy. But it is not the "class" as the lay in view of all the circumstances, especially the large influx of American gold into Hungary as the result of this alliance, it is pleasant to be assured that the young American bride will rise above the mediocre "middle class" in her adopted class. The eagle could not scream with pride if the case were otherwise.

UNDER PROHIBITION.

New York Evening Post.
A staff correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, draws a sad picture of the workings of prohibition in the two Delaware counties which voted for that policy early in November. Immediately after the election, he reports, "trained canvassers for whiskey were sent, like war correspondents, to the scene of activities." They interviewed every one they could get hold of and pointed out how easily a gallon of whiskey could be shipped in by express. In Seaford, "speakeasies" are already flourishing. "Give me a little pair of shoes" means "I want a small drink of whiskey." The demand at grocery stores for "bitters" has grown enormously. In true town, where the people cannot afford to get liquor in large quantities, they are clubbing together and hiring messengers who go to Wilmington or into Maryland for the whiskey desired. From Seaford it is also reported that the express messengers of certain trains have to make the men who come to them for "wet" packages line up in order to distribute the parcels quickly. Last Sunday 250 persons awaited the arrival of the evening train in order to get liquor. For all of this the correspondent vows, he admits that a month is a very brief time in which to judge the workings of the law. He states, too, that the prohibitionists are seriously confident that, within a month, the tide will turn, and that a year hence the success of the prohibition movement will everywhere be admitted. Just what makes a community vote for no liquor one day and develop an abnormal appetite for the same in something to which the psychology should devote their thought-reading machines at once.

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood.
The error of prosperity has at last betrayed itself and has brought on its own retribution. Like a thief in the night it has crept into the era of prosperity, and, as all such errors, has found its reward in a period of hard times. During the past few decades, our country has met with unprecedented economic growth, and in our restless advance, we have fallen into a serious error. The American people must plead guilty to wild extravagance—not only a personal extravagance, but extravagance in business.

A growing business knows no bounds, and the heads of our various industries and institutions have plunged to the deepest depths. In most cases the plunging was done with all sagacity and caution. The bottom was sounded, and the depth carefully marked; but you know, Mr. Businessman, that every step in the growth of your enterprise was achieved only after an extravagant expenditure.

You have enlarged your sales force and increased the efficiency of your plant. You have laid out an extravagant advertising campaign and have spared nothing to better your chances of getting business. Your executive heads are the most capable and experienced available, and for your clerical force you have selected the best of trained men, regardless of cost. You have been extravagant—and this is the error of prosperity.

Now comes a period of retrenchment. You are cutting down that sales force, and your high-grade executive, who is used to acting merely in an advisory capacity, is made to do more actual work. You shut down your factory for a while for fear of over production. You cancel your advertising contracts, and are hiring no new men. You are running your business on a more economical basis, and have ceased to be extravagant.

On the whole, this period of hard times is only a passing condition, and will serve to put business on a sounder basis. The error of prosperity will teach us a lesson, and the next era of prosperity will be an unprecedented period of good times.

JUST FOR FUN.

Dugby—Do you know where I am going next month?
Wizworth—Not if you live.—Somerville Journal.

"You don't seem to care much for society, Mr. Crabbe?" said Miss Woodby.
"No," replied Crabbe, "society is simply a foolish institution in which every body is taught to try to be somebody."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"I hear Lem Boggs Sundayed with ye, deacon?"
"Yaas."

"Go in to lose yer darter, hoy?"
"I reckon, but not to Lem. Zeb Higgs Mondayed, Tuesdayed, Wednesdayed, Thursdayed, Fridayed, Saturdayed, and Sundayed with us. I judge Zeb is the lucky man."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Do you believe in love at first sight?"
"Yes, if it's a site worth investment."—Baltimore American.

"I got a letter from him yesterday written on a typewriter."
"That's too much like business."
"Well, he meant business."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I am glad to see, Freddy, that you are a regular attendant at church."
"Yes, sir."

"What part of the service do you enjoy the most, Freddy?"
"Comin' out, sir."—Boston Courier.

"Why," inquired the promoter, "do you pay rent instead of owning your home?"
"Because," answered the conscienceless person, "I have found that it is easier to stand off a landlord than the holder of a mortgage note."—Washington Star.

COPHEUM THEATRE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.
ALL WEEK.

Canfield & Carleton, Arlington Four, Heth Stone, Massey O'Connor, Webb's Scale, Orpheum Orchestra.

Every Evening except Sunday, 8:15, 10:15, 11:15.
Matinee, Daily (except Sunday and Monday), 2:30, 5:00, 7:30, 9:00, 10:15.

GRAND THEATRE

Direction Delton & Smulzer,
C. W. Anderson, Box, Mar.

TONIGHT
Saturday matinee and night.

AT THE OLD CROSS ROADS

(One of the season's best offerings.)

All next week,
A WIFE'S SECRET!

LYRIC THEATRE

Direction Sullivan & Considine

ALL THIS WEEK!

THE GOLD KING.

Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.
Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Next week a dramatization of Chas. Reed's famous novel
FOUL PLAY!

AUDITORIUM

RICHARDS, STREET.

If you would be graceful learn to roller skate, at Salt Lake's big rink, Ladies taught FREE at all seasons.

General Admission 10c.
Held's Brass Band afternoons and evenings.

Z.C.M.I. Cloak Dept. Specials

Appropriate Christmas Gifts at Attractive Price Reductions

Children's Coats . . . 25% Off	Long and Short
Furs 25% Off	Kimonos . . . 20% Off
Colored silk petticoats 25% Off	Sateen Petticoats, 20% Off
Children's white	Wrappers . . . 20% Off
bearskin Coats, . . . 25% Off	Fancy silk, lace and
Opera Coats . . . 25% Off	net Waists . . . 33 1/2 Off
Caracul Coats . . . 25% Off	Children's Dresses, 8
All Skirts . . . 25% Off	to 14 years . Half Price
Blanket Bath Robes 20% Off	

Saturday Millinery Specials

Every hat in the department, excepting a few plume trimmed, included in this extraordinary sale. Three prices will prevail—

\$1.00 \$2.00 \$5.00

The Season of Giving

Is a most beautiful one. Gifts should be appreciated for the good-will and affection that accompany them, not for their intrinsic value. Our Christmas Gifts are reasonably priced and the price range is so great that every-one can join in the gift giving. Just what you want at the price you can afford to pay.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT SPECIALS

25% Off All Fancy Christmas Goods, Toys & Dolls **25% Off**

Handkerchief Gifts for Christmas.

The greatest and most beautiful variety we have ever shown and at exceptionally reasonable prices. Embroidered linen handkerchiefs, 25c to \$5.00, fancy embroidered Swiss handkerchiefs, 5c to 25c, initial linen handkerchiefs 12 1/2c to 75c, plain linen handkerchiefs, 8 1/2c to \$1.00, Princess lace handkerchiefs, 75c to \$5.00, Armenian hand made lace handkerchiefs, 75c to \$2.50, French hand made and hand embroidered handkerchiefs, 75c to \$2.00.

Children's plain hemstitched and printed border handkerchiefs, 5c each, 50c dozen.

We are showing a splendid variety of Stock Collars, Purses and Hand Bags in our notion department.

Glove Gifts at Reduced Prices.

15-button Mousquetaire Gloves, black, white or navy blue, regular price \$3.35
\$4.00 a pair, for \$2.85
18-button Studio Mousquetaire Gloves, Regular price \$2.50 a pair
for \$2.00
12-button Mousquetaire Gloves, black and white in all sizes. Regular price \$3.50
for \$2.85
Grenoble Gloves, all colors excepting black, the French real kid, over seam Paris point embroidered, three clasps, regular \$2.00 values.
for \$1.50
Women's Prix-Secur Street Gloves, dark tan, good \$1.75 values.
for \$1.35
2-clasp Pique Street Gloves, all colors and sizes, good values at \$1.75.
for \$1.25

A splendid variety of Toilet Sets, Shaving Sets, Glove Boxes, Beveled Mirrors, Jewel Cases, Handkerchiefs Boxes, Umbrellas, Furs, Black Silks, Colored Silks, and Dress Goods.

China Dept. Gifts

The delight of the housewife is beautiful chinaware, cut glassware and bric-a-brac, useful and ornamental. Our variety of articles suitable for gifts is exceptionally large, and the price range is so great we can surely please you. Silverware, Sterling Dinner Sets, and Toilet Sets, Foreign and Domestic, Chocolate Sets, Glassware, Jardiniere, Flower Vases, Elegant Cut Glass.

Gifts That Men Like

Quality is always an attractive feature to a man. Our goods are always the best, and the prices quite reasonable consistent with the quality.
Umbrellas,
House Coats,
Bath Robes,
Dressing Gowns,
Sweaters,
Shirts,
Collars,
Socks,
Gloves,
Mufflers,
Neckwear,
Suspenders,
Underwear,
Cans,
Trunks,
Suit Cases,

Jewelry Gifts of every description from Diamonds to a Collar Button—diamonds mounted in solid gold, gold watches, chains, gold lockets, bracelets, gold cuff links, thimbles, fancy back combs, beads and the swellest line of bead bags in the city. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE LINE OF SOLID GOLD BRACELETS.

Hardware Dept. Gifts.

Appropriate gifts that will be greatly appreciated—rakes, shovels, food cutters, carvers, razors, safety razors, skates, tool chests, etc.

Splendid Line of Horse Blankets and Lap Robes to Select From

Carpet Dept. Gifts

The careful housewife always appreciates gifts that beautify the home. Rugs, carpets, linoleums, Brussels's sweepers, pillow girldies, pillow tops, dra pryer silks and a great variety of curtains, door mats, Portieres and Baby Robes.

NAVAJO BLANKETS 20% OFF.

Z. C. M. I. WHERE YOU GET THE BEST **Z. C. M. I.**
OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

You have only a few days left to purchase a Xmas Present.

Come in and we will help you select from our big stock of perfumes, Gillette safety razors, candles, military hair brushes, or anything else that one could desire for Xmas.

WILLES - HORNE DRUG CO.,

News Building. Both Phones 374.

PRINCESS RINK.

FAIR GROUNDS.
Ladies Free.
Races with prizes every night.
Skates 15c. Admission 10 cents.

CUTLER'S

A Chance to Save on Christmas Purchases.

We show such a large variety of suitable Xmas presents and price them so low that economically inclined shoppers find it most profitable and satisfactory to trade here.

These are some things we sell:

Neckwear	Knit Jackets
Ladies' Suits	Ladies' Sweaters
Gloves	Cardigan Jackets
Suspenders	Children's Toggles
Handkerchiefs	Fascinators
Hosiery	Knit Wool Shawls
Sweaters	Knit Silk Shawls
	Suit Cases, etc.

Underwear for Men, Women and Children.

The Original Knit Goods House of Utah.

WALKER BROS., BANKERS.

(Incorporated, Established 1856)
Capital \$250,000.00
Surplus \$100,000.00
Absorbed the Salt Lake Branch of Wells-Fargo & Co.'s Bank

J. B. COBURN, President.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH
Commercial National Bank.
An Exponent of Conservation Combined with Enterprise.
A. H. PRADLEY, Asst. Cashier.