

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 3, 1909.

## ANNUAL Y. M. AND Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The Fourteenth Annual General Conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, on Saturday and Sunday, June 5th and 6th, 1909.  
All officers and members of the association are requested to be present at all of the meetings of the conference, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to the Saints generally to attend the meetings to be held in the Tabernacle, Sunday, June 6th, at 10 a. m. and at 2 and 7 p. m.  
**JOSEPH F. SMITH,**  
**HEBER J. GRANT,**  
**B. H. ROBERTS,**  
General Supey, Y. M. M. I. A.  
**MARTHA H. TINGEY,**  
**RUTH M. FOX,**  
**MAY T. NYSTROM,**  
Presidency Y. L. M. I. A.

## ANNUAL PRIMARY CONFERENCE.

The seventh annual general conference of the officers of the Primary Associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, June 4th, 5th and 6th, 1909. All officers, stake and local, are requested to be present at all the sessions of this conference.

**LOUIE B. FELT,**  
**MAY ANDERSON,**  
**CLARA W. BEBEE,**  
Presidency Primary Associations.

## PEACE PROCLAMATION.

Following the precedent established by Governor John C. Cutler, Governor Spry has issued a proclamation, recommending that Sunday, May 16th, be observed in the various places of worship throughout the State, as Peace Sunday, and that appropriate exercises be held in the schools on Monday, May 17th, in commemoration of the opening of the first peace congress at the Hague.

We hope those in charge of churches and schools in Utah will be able to carry out this excellent recommendation. There is special reason for making the dates mentioned memorable this year, this being the tenth anniversary of the opening of the first peace congress at the Hague, on the 18th of May, 1898. That will always be an historical date in the annals of the world, one which ought to be impressed upon the minds of the children of men as one from which to count an epoch in history.

The peace thought, once considered the theme of dreamers, poets, and visionaries, is fast gaining dominion among the children of men. Ten years ago the prospects were not very bright, although The Hague congress had been called. And yet, today, the world has an international tribunal, and a regular international parliament is in sight. There are nearly a hundred arbitration treaties, and a growing sentiment in favor of peace. Today the second national peace congress opens in Chicago, with delegates from all over the United States.

We are pleased to record that Utah has not been backward in the peace movement. Through the efforts of the ladies interested in Relief Society work, and others, peace meetings have been held for years throughout the State. Utah has been represented at national and international congresses, and, lately, a peace society has been formed which has for its object to advocate the cause. The Governors of Utah, moreover, have the distinction of being among the very first to recommend, by an official proclamation, the observance of Peace day. This, we are in a position to say, is very much appreciated by the officers of the American Peace society, Boston.

## ADVERTISING PAYS.

The Williamsport, Pa., Board of Trade has just sent out its annual report on what that institution accomplished during the past year in the way of making the advantages of the city known to the world. Thousands of copies of pamphlets, setting forth the glories of Williamsport, were distributed intelligently, and with gratifying results. And the promoters of this service are that the city, notwithstanding the panic, advanced both industrially and commercially. As an illustration it is mentioned that 80 per cent. of the capacity of all the plants were running during the depression, while the average for the entire country was 42 per cent. Intelligent advertising pays.

But if that is true, it is equally true that deflation is a loss to a city. And this fact Salt Lake has had cause to regret. Through the Tribune and its affiliates Utah has been advertised in all the world as an octopus. The people here have been branded as slaves to a "hierarchy" composed of knaves, and Salt Lake has been depicted as a hotbed of immorality. The unpeppable falsehood has been proclaimed from the buzzsaws that no one can sell, or buy, or do business here except by the permission of so-called "hierarchy." It is evident that wherever such stuff is believed, harm is done to the City. For advertising has its effects.

Why should not Salt Lake business men follow the example of the Williamsport Board of Trade and spend money on intelligent advertising to counteract the baleful influence of the

Tribune? It is true the Bureau of Information has done splendid work advertising Utah; so have the "Mormon" missionaries who, wherever they go, speak well of their beloved state; so have others whose interests are identical with those of the place in which they live; and to those and similar influences it is due that Salt Lake today is what it is. But there ought to be greater and more rapid advancement. The effects of the panic are wearing off. The country is recovering. Immigrants are flocking to our shores again—a sure proof that labor is in demand here. With the tariff question out of the way, the tide of prosperity ought to rise rapidly. And Salt Lake ought to have more than its share of it, to make up what it has lost by the insane misrepresentations in years past of anti-"Mormon" agitators and demagogues. The business men of the City can secure this result by compelling the storm-makers to retire to their dark caves, where they belong, together with all the paraphernalia of the bigotry and superstition of past ages.

The Williamsport Board of Trade calls attention to the fact that the Williamsport plan of government is more satisfactory than the more common form, for the simple reason that business men very often decline to accept nomination for membership of city councils. And they do so, for the reason that they hate to waste time. The man whose daily business requires sound judgment and quick action, and who soon gets trained accordingly, declines to take upon himself the responsibility and burden of public service when to do so entails the devotion of wholly unnecessary time in the consideration of business problems, the solving of which with others of equal experience and ability would occupy a less number of hours, than the number of weeks which he knows will be consumed by members who, lacking business experience, training or ability, seem to regard their incumbency as merely furnishing an opportunity to bask in the limelight of publicity. Were this not so, our city councils would be more capable of attending to the public business than they are. This suggests the necessity of electing men for the council, with a view to their business ability rather than political affiliations.

## INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

Dr. Holt, the distinguished editor of the New York Independent, in a recent interview expressed himself to the effect that one of the great problems of our day is the press that exists, not for the dissemination of news but for the promotion of special interests. How, he asked, can papers in the employ of such interests be of service to the people?

In this connection he expressed the opinion that the day of the strictly partisan newspaper is past. He said: "The independent paper nowadays is the paper that commands confidence, because it is realized that a paper to be worthy of confidence must be, to a large extent, independent. The successful papers, the papers of standing, are losing their allegiance to the political parties. It is no longer popular for a newspaper of standing to say that the worst Republican is better than the best Democrat. That day has gone by. People are too intelligent. And if they know in advance what a paper is going to say, because it is stamped with a party label, they do not want it. At least, not very many of them do. And the number is growing less."

We believe these observations are correct. A paper must have character. It must be known for integrity, for honest convictions, and fearlessness. Only so does it command confidence.

## SQUIRMS AND WRITHES.

The Tribune was exceedingly unhappy Saturday. It writhed under its showing that it falsified when it said the "News" was silent on the Kearns building. It frothed and fumed because we proved that the "News" made the announcement first, over a month ago, and then again last Wednesday.

But it was particularly unhappy because we pointed out that ex-Senator Kearns did not engage in the skyscraping business until enterprising business men had taken the initiative. We do not blame the Tribune for feeling sore. Its mission is to make it appear that its party is the cause of everything that makes life worth living, including the present building activity in Utah's capital. That is what it is paid for—to magnify its own party and to belittle everything not connected with it. And then it is confronted with the awkward fact that the boss of the party did not announce his intention to build until the party was defeated in the county and school elections. Its task is hopeless in face of the fact that not one identified with the American party had faith enough in the future of that party to start the construction of large business blocks. They had faith in spending the money of the tax-payers for the employment on the streets and in the departments of voters for the so-called American ticket, but when it came to spending their own money on improvements, they were backward. The Tribune, when confronted with the facts, is unhappy and writhes like a scotched snake, or, as, according to Milton in Paradise lost, Satan did "when he first knew pain."

But our censure of the hypocrisy of the Tribune is in no way mitigated by the squirm, falsehood, and stupidity of that paper. There!

## LUMBER AND FORESTS.

We think the stand taken by Senator Carter of Montana on the question of free lumber is a sensible one that goes to some of the ultimate merits of the free-lumber controversy. He declared that Congress is paying out \$5,000,000 a year to protect the timber in its forests, while at the same time it is proposing to levy a tariff duty on lumber to encourage cutting down the forests.  
We have seen no attempt to answer this line of argument; it seems to be unanswerable.  
Over and above all questions of temporary profits or losses to persons or corporations, beyond all the controversies as to free trade or protection,

higher than party allegiance or sectional interest towers the greater issue of American forests.

The close connection between abundance of growing timber, especially over the higher or watershed areas, and the prosperity—not to mention the safety—of the country as a whole is what lifts this struggle for free lumber out of the domain of partisan politics.  
Every consideration of wise statesmanship, backed by every conclusion of scientific investigation of this question, clearly indicates that free lumber is one of the means that will tend toward the conservation of our forest resources and postpone the day of their practical disappearance.

Unless scientific forestry shall succeed in discovering some unknown method of restocking the areas that are now so rapidly being stripped of their forest coverings, a great national calamity is surely impending and cannot be very far distant. The practical disappearance of the forests means a lumber famine of far-reaching distress. With the loss of the mountain soil, reforestation becomes practically impossible, with all their disastrous consequences, are not only the natural but the inevitable results of the removal of the trees and the undergrowth from the mountain sides and the tops of the greater hills and plateaus.

So much has of late been proved to the public on this subject that it is astonishing how party cries and the interest of special industries or of certain localities still serve to block the way of almost every attempt that is made to better the present conditions or to provide against the approaching national calamity that is so evident and so ominous.

## ONLY THE TRUTH.

"An American" writes to the organ of the Pseudo-American party on the "American" party and says:

"I am a firm believer in the principles of the American party, and have been one of its workers. Always have crept into the party and ought to be exposed. Our officials are not always guided by the principles which we profess; and more, there is a tendency in the minds of those in the city and county building to imagine they are all the show, and they are now in a scramble to have a raise in their salaries, but not one voice is raised to give the common laborer, who does most of the work and furnishes most of the votes, a raise. Most of the former are paid more now than they are worth."

"Our officers are not always guided by the principles which we profess." They never were and never will be. "There is a tendency in the minds of those in the city and county building to imagine they are all the show." A ten-cent show, and very poor at that. "Most of the former are paid more now than they are worth." That is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.  
A Daniel come to judgment!

For April, wheat led the six best sellers.

The frost killed the hen fruit, hence the high price of eggs.

A man may believe in omens and still disbelieve in stone signs.

Many a man who gets in on the "ground floor" gets cold feet.

It is kind of Germany to get off Great Britain's nerves for a little while.

A scientist says that tears will kill disease germs. Not those of love.

Too bad that their Dutch majesties cannot say, For unto us a son is born.

The man who is always ready with an answer isn't always ready with a reason.

This suspense is terrible. No word from Colonel Roosevelt for two whole days.

When it came to the test Mehemmed Reschad Effendi's spear knew no brother.

To a looker on in Vienna, high school fraternities seem about the same as college fraternities.

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Abdul Hamid succeeded his deposed brother.

President Eliot says that "arbitration never prevents." Then arbitration is not better than cure.

With his trusty rifle Colonel Roosevelt has killed three lions. Why did he not use his trusty rifle on the trusts?

President Taft believes that laws are made to be enforced. This is a revival of an old and almost obsolete theory of government.

Sultan Mehemmed is a wise man. Having been called to the throne as the result of revolution, he affects democratic simplicity.

Attorney-General Wickersham tells the trusts that the price of peace is obedience to the law. To the trusts this is an absolutely new view of the matter.

Senator McCumber, an avowed protectionist and member of the Senate finance committee, says there should be no duty on coal, iron ore, lumber or oil.

Having gone fishing, Mr. Patten evidently is of the opinion that there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. And he has caught an awful lot of suckers.

"Mr. Boas, of New York, offered \$5,000 for the recovery of his daughter. The daughter recovered herself. Query, does she get the money?" asks the Louisville Herald. She daughter.

## UNHEALTHY BEDROOMS.

Building World.  
Builders seldom seem to consider it worth while to ventilate roofs. On a hot day the roof has an ovenlike temperature that must necessarily be retained for a time and gradually diminished throughout the night by a process of radiation. After a hot autumn day a person goes to bed in a room just under the roof, the temperature being at 70 degrees Fahrenheit, with the bed

clothing arranged accordingly. Four hours later the temperature has dropped to 45 degrees Fahrenheit. This is not healthy. An improvement could easily be made by inserting two good blankets by night, and the bed being placed at the apex or gable ends and one just above the ceiling joists.

## WHEAT AND FLOUR GAMBLERS.

Pittsburg Dispatch.  
Gambling in the necessities of life is not particularly creditable as an occupation. But if the avocation of the wheat pit gamblers is worthy of censure, what shall be said of the "sure thing" game of the men who take advantage of the speculative advance to enrich themselves without risking anything? The speculation if left to itself would affect the general public but little. The harm is in the fact that it would make material change in the price of any wheat actually milled. The injury to the public is inflicted by the middlemen, who use the "speculative game" to excuse the manipulation of their own prices.

## THE LIFE OF A TREE.

London Globe.  
Inquiry as to the general age of trees being put to an authority of the forestry service at Washington, it was said that the pine tree attained 700 years as a maximum length of life; 425 years were the allotted span of the silver fir; the larch lived 275 years; the red beech, 245; the aspen, 210; the birch, 200; the ash, 170; the elder, 145; the elm, 130. The heart of the oak begins to rot at about the age of 300 years. Of the holly, it is said that there is a specimen 410 years old near Aschaffenburg, Germany.

## UNPRINTABLE.

Baltimore American.  
The man, it has been said, who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is the race's benefactor. What is to be said of the man who makes one loaf of bread dearer to the hungry than a hundred difficult to bring into the homes of the poor?

## JUST FOR FUN.

Too Trusting.  
The early robin freely acknowledged that as a harbinger of spring it had been a failure this time.

"I was fooled by the boys playing marbles in the streets," pleaded the bird, who had been rebuffed.  
For there are times, as Solomon or some other wise man has remarked, when all signs fail.—Chicago Tribune.

## A CAVE.

Cholly—The dentist told me I had a large cavity that needed filling.  
Ethel—Did he recommend any special course of study?—London Public Opinion.

## At the Young Ladies' Club.

Maud—A fellow with a past is always the most interesting kind. Don't you think so?  
Sally—Well, no. I'm looking for one with a future.—Judge.

## Reciprocity.

Green—Smith asked me to forget my troubles this morning.  
Brown—What for?  
Green—He wanted me to listen to his.—Chicago News.

## A Correction.

"I'm living in Providence now." Are you?  
"No, R. I."—Princeton Tiger.

## Those Big Hats.

Lady Speaker—What, holds woman down?  
Voice from gallery—Her hat!—Life.

## Back to the Woods.

"Is there any arbutus about here?" "No, not here," said a hunter. "We're pretty healthy this spring."—Harvard Lampoon.

Miss Mary Ann, you get up an hour before we do, but you don't seem to accomplish anything in that time. Isn't there something you might do in that hour?  
Miss Mary Ann, I might make it!—Cleveland Leader.

"Has the son you sent away to college got his degree yet?" "I should say so. Why, he wrote last week that the faculty had called him in and given him the third degree. That boy's ambitious."—Philadelphia Ledger.

He—And am I the first you ever loved, Bertha?  
She—Of course you are. How tedious you men are. You all ask me the same question.—Pick-Me-Up.

"But," asked the first co-ed, "why did you elect to take up the study of German instead of French?"  
"Oh!" replied the other, "the German professor was so awfully handsome, you know."—Catholic Standard and Time.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Some of the reasons why ministers of today are restless and restorates consequently brief are set forth by the Rev. W. O. Shewmaker in the Home-let Review for May. Dr. L. T. Howard in "The Clergyman and the Modern Science" urges ministers to cultivate an acquaintance with the masters in science, so as to be able to meet the skeptic on his own ground. A fine appreciation of T. H. Huxley is furnished by the Rev. Edward H. Eppens. An interview with Dr. Amory H. Bradford gives his views at length on preaching in the modern age. Other articles are in part, Grenville Kleiser's "Dramatic Element in Pulpit Style," a fourth article by Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, on "Children and the Church Service," "Influence in Recruiting the Ministry," by Dr. Henry Collin Minton; "What Must Society Do to be Saved?" by Dr. Josiah Strong, etc., etc. Among the sermons are one appropriate to Decoration Day by Dr. Mason Clarke, and others by Dr. R. F. Horton, Prof. Thomas C. Hall, J. E. Wray, D.D., etc.—Punk and Wagnalls Co., 44-50 East, Twenty-third street, New York.

The recent fight to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives is described in detail in an opening article in the May Success Magazine. In the same number the wife of a country preacher discusses her financial problems under the title "The Hundred a Year." Will Taylor describes a speculation in an article, "The Pit and the Grower," and Walter Richard Eaton contributes a paper called "The Right Kind of State Censorship." The influence of the month is "The Sky Man," a new serial by Henry Kitchell Webster; "Her Husband's People," by Charlotte Wilson; "The Woman in the Dark," by Katherine Cecil Thurston; "The School Picnic," by Joseph C. Lincoln, and "Jimmy Pepperton of Oshkosh," by Robert Barr. Charles Battell Loomis contributes a humorous account of the work of Arthur Diehl, "The Champion Speed Painter of America," and Erison Sweet Marden's editorial is entitled "Mother," 231 East, Twenty-second St., New York.

President Taft, in an article in McClure's Magazine for May, answers the criticism of his administration. He declares that the lock type was the best type of canal to build, and he dares hope that it will be finished before 1915, and that the cost will fall below \$100,000. Arthur Woods, a deputy police

Two days of attractive price reductions on Women's Skirts at Z. C. M. I. Tomorrow and Wednesday our entire line of Women's

# Separate Skirts

## One-Third Off

BLACK OR COLORED

An extra Skirt is always desirable and every woman can afford to purchase one at these extraordinary price reductions. New Separate Skirts in all the popular and stylish colors in Mohairs, Panamas, Cloths, Cheviots, Taffeta Silks, and Novelty goods; prices range from \$4.50 to \$27.50. Tomorrow and Wednesday your choice at one-third off.



OUR DRUG DEPT. IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

commissioner in New York City, contributed a timely article on the Black Hand society, which was responsible for the murder of Detective Petrosino; Judson C. Welliver describes the latest monopoly, "The New Water Power Trust"; George T. Parker quotes Cleveland's opinions of McKinley, Bryan, Cortelyou and others; Benjamin Brooks describes the work of "The Webfoot Engineer," and makes clear to the layman the mysteries of tunnel-building; Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, writes about the part played by "The Vine in Roman History," and a Tucson lady, who was in Messina at the time of the earthquake, contributes a human document on that great disaster. There are four good short stories, and another instalment of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, "Marriage à la Mode."—114 East 23d St., New York.

The following are features of Harper's Magazine for May: "The Old City of Rotterdam," Robert Shackleton; "A Rural Telephone," a story, Harriet Prescott Spofford; "In the Venezuelan Wilderness," C. W. Ward; "The Inner Shrine," a novel, (Continued); "When the City Anxiously," Edward S. Sherrin; "The Presence," a story, Maude Radford Warren; "Three English Capitals of Industry," William Dean Howells; "The Garden of Eden," a story, Justus Miles; "On the Chemical Interpretation of Life," Robert Kennedy Duncan, Professor of Industrial Chemistry at the University of Kansas; "The Shores of Cecilia," a story, Alta Brunt; "Shakespeare's 'King Henry V.'," F. Warre Cornish; "Master," a poem, Alice Henderson; "Mark Twain at Stormfield," Albert Bigelow Paine; and "A Tragedy of First Love," a story, Gwendolen Overton.—Harper Bros., New York.

The May number of Popular Mechanics contains 193 articles and 197 illustrations, covering a wide range of subjects, and among these several safeguards are described. Successful aviation and the creation of military airship fleets has made imperative special types of guns for combating aerial craft in warfare; mining conditions warrant training courses; men for rescue work in case of disaster; the tramp, cast on the city for a night's lodging, must submit to vaccination and sanitary requirements for the sake of humanity; and, in a series of articles, the illustrations in the May number are those of Wilbur Wright and King Alphonso seated in the Wright aeroplane; sand sculpture on a California beach; lodging troubles in Oregon; horse made of cavalry equipment; 400 pound fish caught with light tackle; a submarine of the Civil war; whale towed upon beach by street car, and others. Artists will be interested in a scheme being tried in England by which football players, wrestlers, etc., are stimulated by breathing oxygen just before the test of skill. Other May features are "The Disappearance by Telephone," "Snackleton Almost Reaches South Pole," "Cutting a Ship Channel Through Rock River Bottom," "The Basket Willow Industry," etc. The editorial department has 11 splendid articles in this number, the one on finger mathematics being especially interesting.—225 Washington street, Chicago.

"Charities and the Commons" became the Survey on April 3 and the first issue under the new name is inaugurated with a series of articles of technical and popular. Robert W. DeForest, president of the New York Charity Organization Society, gives the first authoritative statement of what the Russell Sage Foundation has accomplished within the two years of its existence. Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, tells how our social institutions—churches, schools and the like—may better adapt themselves to American conditions. Glen W. Speranza, a New York lawyer and former counsel to the Italian consular general, writes on the Petrosino assassination from the Italian point of view. Gary, the new steel city in Indiana, is described in an illustrated article by Graham Ramsey, Taylor, and Katharine B. Davis, who happened to be near Syracuse at the time of the earthquake, tells about the American relief work inaugurated in that city. Miss Davis' article is fully illustrated. The exhibition of Italian arts and crafts, recently held in Boston, is described by Miss Adelaide Moffat, and the successful work among the Italians that is being carried on in that city is outlined by Vida D. Scudder. These are a few of the articles contained in this number.—105 East, Twenty-second St., New York.

The following features are found in Harper's Bazar for April: "The Fashion Outlook," "Spring Millinery," "Smart Street Gowns," "Details of Spring Fashions," "Evening Gowns," "Coats and Wraps," "Gowns of Wash Fabrics," "Fashions for Elderly Women," "Miscellaneous Fashions," "Afternoon and House Gowns," "For the Children," and "Inexpensive Street Gowns," by Marie Olivier. "In the House of Mourning," by William Dean Howells; "The Wife," a poem, Theodosia Garrison; "Easter in Florence,"

May Spafford; "Peter, Peter," a novel, chapters XII and XIII, Maude Radford Warren; "The Housemother's Problems," Bazar readers; "Miss Elliot's Souvenir Day," a story, Elizabeth Jordan; "God's Worship," a poem, Charles Hanson Towne; "Sleeping and Living in the Open Air," Martha Cutler; "Easter Luncheon," Josephine Greener; "Atonement," Maya Emmons; "Gobolink Tapestry," Adelia B. Heard; "The Best Thing Our Club Ever Did," "Practical Embroidered Shirts," Gaille Alan Lower; "New Egg Dishes," Virginia Terhune Van de Water; and "Mr. Dog at the Circus," a story for children, Albert Bigelow Paine.—Harper & Bros., New York.

The leading article in the May issue of the Bookkeeper is entitled "A Glimpse of Newer France," written by Ernest Cawcroft, whose excellent work on subjects relating to Canada has been heretofore a prominent feature of this magazine. Mr. Cawcroft calls attention to the fact that the predominance of the French race in the province of Quebec is of French descent, and that because of their greater number and that thrift which is rapidly making them independent in an industrial sense, they are already dominating the province politically. The author concludes that the ultimate future of Quebec is that of an independent nation. He does not believe that this part of Canada at least will ever be annexed to the United States; it will set up its own government in time, peacefully, and will become a prominent factor in the world's progress. This article is fully illustrated by photographs which have not heretofore been published.—Business Man's Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

80TH PHONES 5562

## Opheum

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The Kinodrome. Opheum Orchestra. Matinee, 15c, 25c, 50c; box seat, 75c. Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c; box seat \$1.00.

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The Comedy Success of Two Seasons, MR. DANIEL SULLY AS FATHER DAILY. In his most Superb Triumph.

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Prices—25c, 50c, 75c. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 25c, 50c. Next Week: "A Message From Mars."

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Willard Mack Presents Mary Hall, And Associate Players, in

## THE CLIMBERS

Prices—75c, 50c, 25c. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 50c, 25c.

Next Week: Ralph Smart in "By Right of Sword."

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## A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON

THE GREATEST COMEDY EVER

Big double bill Monday night. Amateur Vaudeville and "A Bachelor's Honeymoon," auspicious Ladies' G. A. R. Banquet. One admission to both vaudeville performances, commencing at 8 p. m.

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## THEATRE MAGAZINE

FOR THEATRICAL NEWS AND STAGE PICTURES



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We are showing many new Oxford creations this season in colored leathers.

The Ox Blood—Wines and Chocolate shades appear to be great favorites.

They are entirely new and very handsome. Come, see them!

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IT IS GOOD TO HAVE

## COAL

THESE DAYS AND THE BEST WE KNOW IS

# "Peacock"

## Rock Springs

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