### DESERET EVENING NEWS THURSDAY DECEMBER 10 1908

who shall be selected for the tempo

rary positions the pressure for appoint-ments will be intense from now until the time for getting the work well un-

PROSPECTIVE NAVAL LEGISLA-TION.

There will be another tug of war this winter between the advocates of the four battleship proposition and those who are of the opinion that Uncle Sam will have asufficient navy in due course of time if Congress will regularly ap-propriate enough money for the con-

propriate enough money for the con-struction of only two of these monster vessols a year. Of course it is beyond human endeavor to build even one of

human endeavor to build even one of the modern ships in a year--it requires about 36 months to complete one-but those who favor the strong navy want more than two to be authorized at a session. The talk around Washington is that President Roosevelt is satisfied with having procured two, for he and other believers in a large navy were afraid last session that the close fisted among the national legislators might cut the allowance down to a single ves-

among the national legislators might cut the allowance down to a single ves-sel. They then realized that much was accomplished in inducing Speaker Can-non and Senator Hale to agree to two big battleships, and if this number can be secured right along not many years will roll by before the United States will have ficets powerful and large enough to serve notice on the whole world that it will be a mighty dangerous thing for any power to "monkey" with Uncle Sam in either the Atlantic or Pacific ocean.

ADVOCATES YOUNG MEN FOR ARMY.

the Atlantic or Pacific ocean.

der way.

team of that place. He reports good athletic material abounding in Manti, devoted to the library and physical culture building. The last similar afthat soon will be a good acquisition to the U. of U. fair was an immense success, and the one scheduled to take place be-fore the close of the present leap year promises to be not one wit behind its LEGAL BLANKS. oredecessor.

Of every character and description, arranged from the best legal forms, Assistant Coach E. J. Milne has returned from Manti, where he Assistant Coach E. J. Milne has returned from Manti, where he had been choaching the basket ball Deseret News Book Store.





The Christmas Shopping Store.

# Senator McCreary of Kentucky, who voted last session for four battleships, says he favors for his country, tho strongest army and navy possible. If he could have his way he would have the army composed only of the young man the areas to range between 17 and the firmly composed biny of the young men, the ages to range between 17 and 25, and he thinks only single men should be enlisted. He means the pri-vates, hawever, for the age restriction could not apply to officers. But as this will never come about the girls who fancer soldiers meed never worry over Highest Lowest FOR YOUR XMAS PRESENTS. fancy soldiers need never worry over the possibility of regulations which will prevent their military beaus from popping the question. Why not give some calling cards? We print them Right. Quality-Appearance NEW INCORPORATIONS. 90 PER CENT The Clayton-Daynes Music company, of Salt Lake City, filed amended ar-ticles of incorporation with the county clerk, increasing the capital stock from the company of the capital stock from of the readers of the Semi-Weekly News are Farmers, Stockmen and Ranchers, Advertisers desiring to ticles of incorporation with the county clerk, increasing the capital stock from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The Lead Basin Mining company of Salt Lake filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state Wednes-day, placing the capital stock at \$50,-600, with shares at 10 cents each. Ten claims in Little Fall creek. Custer county, Idaho, are accepted as the full valuation of the capital stock, of which 290,000 shares are held as treasury stock. The officers are: W. H. Clark of Salt Lake, vice president; Henry Welsh of Park City, secretary and treasurer; these, with W. J. Buck of Park City and H. W. Weiler of Mackay, Idaho, are the board of directors. reach this class of buyers can find n paper in the West that will serve their needs so well. UNIVERSITY NOTES.

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a.m..

1 p.m.

A "last chance" leap year party has been arranged by the lady students of the University, the girls, under Miss VanCott, to have entire arrangement and supervision. The proceeds will be

WEATHER REPORT

Snow is flying again this afternon, as

the local weather office predicted, with

a low harometric area covering the



The known supplies of petroleum, natural gas and high-grade phosphate

WASTE OF RESOURCES.

The waste of ,natural mineral re-sources used in building and engineer-ing constructor is of three kinds: 1. That due to improper and waste-ful methods of mining and preparing

century.

were injured.

LOSS BY FIRE.

better than that now found in Euro

MILLIONS OF WOMEN

pean countries.

Washington, Dec. 9 .- The inventory of the mineral resources of the United States which the section of minerals of the national conservation commission, under the chairmanship of Representative John Dalzell of Pennsylvania has made during the summer and fall. is a long list of waning supplies. This was shown by the report of the section before the joint conservation conference, which summarizes the figures of the country's mineral wealth. Some of the main features of this report were as follows:

WANING OF OUR

Is Tremendous.

IT IS \$300,000,000 ANNUALLY.

At Present Rate of Production Coal

Supply Will Approach Exhaustion

By Middle of Next Century.

### ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

The mineral production of the United States now exceeds \$2,000,000,000 in value every year, and is second only to agriculture as a contribution to our national wealth. It furnishes our light, heat and power, and supplies 65 per rent of the freight traffic of the coun-

try. The waste in the mining and treat-ment of mineral substances during a year is equivalent to more than \$300,-

Of all our minerals, the fuels, which or an our inmerials, the fuels, which supply the heat, light and power for ioniestic as well as industrial purposes, are the most fundamentally essential to the nation. The use of the fuels involves their immediate and complete jestruction. The use of large supplies of other materials also increases the rate of consumption of the fuels for of other materials also increases the rate of consumption of the fuels for both metallurgical and manufacturing purposes, for as the nation has now passed its early development stage, manufacturing and, consequently, the use of the fuels, will increase much nore rapidly than population.

#### COAL SUPPLY.

The available and easily accessible supplies of coal in the United States iggregate approximately 1,463,800,000,000 ions. At the present increasing rate of production, this supply will be so de-pleted as to approach exhaustion before the middle of the next century.

From the beginning of coal mining n this country down to the close of 907, there were mined 6,865,000,000 tons, ind it is estimated that for every ton produced half a ton has been lost or wasted; so that the above production represents an exhaustion of the coa

supply to Jan. 1, 1908, aggregating 10,-200,000,000 tons. The rate of produc-tion has been steadily increasing. The first step in extending the life of our fuel supply, according to the report, should be to lessen the waste in bort, should be to lessen the waste in nining, handling, and transportation of toal. But there are equally great pos-sible savings, it says, in the use of the toal, not only in the prevention of vaste now recognized as such, but also in discovering means of avoiding the osses involved in the transformation of best into methodia and it dots. if heat into mechanical and electrical

### IRON ORES.

The world famous saponaceous emol-The known supplies of high-grade lifent ron ores in the United States approxlient for the skin, scalp, hair and

imate 3,840,068,000 tons, which at the present increasing rate or consumption cannot be expected to last beyond the middle of the present century. If the average increase in the production of coal which has been shown in the past, should be continued, it would require the production during the next three decades of 6,329,000,000 tons. It is evi-dent, therefore, that before 1940 either the production will have reached a maximum and begun to decline, or large use must be made of low-grade ores not now classed as available, or the importation of foreign ores must be greatly increased. It should be re-membered that in the future use of low-grade iron ores the condition will be rendered still further unfavorable NEW FACES NOT Senate and House Made Up Genrendered still further unfavorable through the necessary use of low-grade

imate 3,840,068,000 tons, which at the

GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON. rock cannot be expected, according to the estimate in the report, to last much beyond the middle of the present

for market. 2. That due to excessive use of structural material, because of ignor-ance of their strength, durability, etc. 3. That due to destruction by fire m account of the inflammable character of building construction and inadeuate building laws, and the nonen-forcement thereof. er. The greatest source of waste of structural materials and of money val-ues is that due to fires, and is one which can be most readily reduced by the substitution of fire-resisting build-ing materials for the inflammable construction now so prevalent. The cost of fire to the country, including not only property destroyed, but mainte-nance of fire departments, payment of insurance premiums, protective agen-cies, additional cost of water supplies etc., amounted to over \$456,485,900 in

etc., amounted to over \$456,485,900 in 1907, or about 50 per cent of the total value of the new building construction in that year. This fire tax exceeded the total value of coal, silver, copper and petroleum production of the United States in that year and was 13 times the interest on the national debt. Four-fifths of this loss, or \$365,000,000, is preventable waste compared with the present European standard of the present European standard o building construction and fire losses property loss from fires in the United States in 1907 was \$2.51 per capita, while in the cities of six large

European countries it was only 48 cents per capita. The total per cap-ita loss, including interest and main-tenance of fire departments, excessive They were much needed, for the crowds of visitors from all over the water supplies, insurance premiums, etc., was \$5.34. In addition, 1449 per-sons lost their lives in fire, while 5,654

A notable feature of this fire loss is that 27 per cent was due to fires extending beyond the building where they originated. Such losses are the result of inflammable construction, for with brick and less inflammable build-ings fires are more readily confined to ings fires are more readily confined to the building in which they start. It is even more noticeable that only Capitol or the old Maltby building, which is occupied by senators not chairmen of committees, for the more \$68,000,000 of this loss was on brick recently elected, and Messrs. Cummins concrete, stone, and other slow burning construction, while double that amount, or about \$148,000,000, was on frame buildings. In the last 33 years the total fire waste amounted to about \$4,500,000,000.

QUARTERS FOR CENSUS BUREAU. At a reasonable estimate, probably more than one-half the insurance, one-fourth of the city water supply and dis-

The understanding is that when the Maltby building is vacated by senators the census bureau will take it and quarter a large portion of the clerks therein. This used to be a hotel and was rented and subsequently pur-chased by the government. It is not far from the ugly brick shack that is used by the census bureau and is itself fourth of the city water supply and dis-tribution charges, three-fourths of the fire-department charges, and three-fourths of the fire losses, or a total of \$234,192,956 a year, may be reasonably looked forward to as a saving at such time as building construction in the United States shall become as good or better then then new found in Energy used by the cenus bureau and is itself dilapidated. The force of the census bureau is being increased right along, as the next enumeration of the popu-lation is to be made in 1910. There is a modified examination of all men and women who secure clerkships in this bureau, but as senators and represen-tatives have a good deal to say as to

A large shipment of Fine Japanese Ware-Vases, Rose Jars, Fern Dishes, Comports, Tea Sets, Chocolate Sets, Plates, Sugar-Creamers, Bon Bons, etc., etc. Designs and decorations entirely DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE, 6 Main St. A DISCUSSION.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

# Blood Atonement and the Origin of

Plural Marriage. A pamphlet containing over a hun-dréd pages, has just been issued. This brochure contains a discussion on the questions quoted, between Elder Jo-seph F. Smith, Jr., and Mr. Richard C. Evans, the latter gentleman begin second counselor to the present of the "Reorganites." The questions are en-tored into exhaustively by both sides, and a great deal of valuable informa-tion is given. Elder Joseph F. Smith, Jr., shows by historical data and in-controvertible deductions that the po-sition of his opponent is untenable. Post paid to any address, 20c. DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE, 6 Main St.



**VERY NUMEROUS** 

erally of Veterans Young

And Old.

New Quarters for Census Bureau-

Accommodations for Law-

makers at Capital.

next house when it meets in extra sossion in March under a call from President Taft. At the recent election Indiana made more changes in its house delegation than any other state, amounting to eight, the Democrats se-curing 11 out of the 13 members. In he next house new men will be present from the states named below as fol-lows: Pennsylvania, 7; New York and lows: Fennsylvania, r. New Fork and Ohio, 6 each; Missouri and Iowa, 5 each; Colorado, Illinois, Mississippi and North Carolina, 3 each; Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, New Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Wis-consin, 2 cach; Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Min-nesota, Montana, Rhode Island, Texus, Vermont and Washington, 1 cach.

CHANGES ABOUT THE CAPITAL. During the recess of Congress several new, modern and swift running elevators were placed in the Capitol. They were much needed, for the

## world increase year by year. The new office building for the members The of the house is receiving the finishing touches. It is now in quite comfort-able shape. The senate office building able shape. The senate office building the contractors hope to have ready for occupancy by March 4. Senators will each have two rooms; representatives have only one allowed them. Senators have always voted themselves what they pleased. There are no accom-modations at present in either the

of lowa. Page of Vermont and Fleicher of Florida, who take their seats this session, will have their quarters in the new office building rushed to com-pletion.

Plural Marriage.

