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SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 23, 1908.

## AN IMPORTANT GATHERING.

The congress on dry farming which is in session in this city cannot fail to be of great benefit to the agriculturists of the West. The importance of scientific farming has come to be more recognized of late years than it was formerly, thanks to the wide publicity given to the results of the investigations of experiment stations and the department of agriculture. But a great educational work is still needed. As long as it was easy for every farmer to make a living by the very simplest methods of agriculture little attention was paid to the scientific aspect of the occupation. But times have changed. The problem of redeeming the desert has come to the front. Irrigation was the method first thought of; then dry farming, and both required a close study of the various factors in the great problem. Congresses of this kind will serve to awaken popular interest in the vast possibilities still offering themselves to the industrious, intelligent and prudent settler, and they will give a great impetus to scientific farming, which is the most profitable because most economic.

We hope the delegates will spend an enjoyable time in the city, and that those who came here from a distance will bring back with them to their homes only pleasant remembrances.

## ANTI-ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

The Japanese war scare seems to have given a new direction. According to the reports the Japs are now suffering from an anti-English sentiment, as well as an anti-American. This is said to have found an expression in an address delivered by Count Okuma, some time ago before a commercial organization. The Count is reported to have said that the people of India were oppressed by England and that they were looking to Japan for liberation. "The Japanese," he said, "ought to go to India, the South Ocean, and other parts of the world." The quotation is, of course, denied, but it seems to be accepted as true, nevertheless, because the reports appeared in several newspapers independent of each other.

It has been rumored for some time that Hindus have gone to Japan to try to obtain support for an agitation in India and the address credited to Count Okuma seems to confirm this rumor. "The three hundred million people of India are looking for Japanese protection," he is reported to have said. And then he added:

"They have commenced to boycott European merchandise. If, therefore, the Japanese let the chance slip by and do not go to India, the Indians will be disappointed. If one will not take gifts from heaven, heaven may send one misfortune. From old times India has been a land of treasure. Alexander the Great obtained there treasure sufficient to load one hundred camels, and Mohammed and Attila also obtained riches from India. Why should the Japanese not stretch out their hands toward that country, now that the people are looking to the Japanese? The Japanese ought to go to India, the South Ocean, and other parts of the world."

There is some reason for an anti-English sentiment in Japan. According to a Tokyo dispatch a British syndicate has proposed to build a railroad paralleling the South Manchurian road. The correspondent of the Associated Press, the dispatch says, has been informed by the authorities at Tokyo that under no circumstances will Japan permit construction to commence.

In reply to the question, "What will you do about it?" a member of the cabinet replied: "We will stop it."

It is further stated that the diplomatic relations between Japan and China over the proposed railroad have reached a stage wherein Japan has assumed a most firm attitude and has assured China that a railroad paralleling the South Manchurian shall not be built, because it violates both the spirit and letter of the Peking treaty.

So there seems to be a very substantial reason for an anti-English sentiment in Japan. But it must be regretted that a man of the prominence of Count Okuma makes himself the spokesman of such a sentiment. It cannot but lend aid to the agitators.

## THE SEATTLE EXPOSITION.

The managers of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which will be held at Seattle, Wash., next year have sent a circular to the press, giving some interesting data concerning that undertaking. The State of Washington has appropriated a million dollars for the fair, and this money is being expended for buildings and the collection of exhibits. The various counties of the State have also made liberal grants, so that the exposition promises to be a success as far as money can make it so. Among the states that have accepted the invitation to participate are Oregon, California, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Missouri, and Utah. Fifteen other states have promised representation, and a bill for the participation of the United States will be considered by the present session of Congress. A unique financial feature of the fair is this, that the management will not ask for, expect or accept any loan of funds from the United States government, nor will it ask, expect or accept from the government any appropriation other than the appropriation

which the government may make for its participation.

The prospect is good that the exposition will be an international affair. The commissioners who have visited Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, China, Japan, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Canada, Mexico, and the Central and South American states say they have received assurances from prominent manufacturers, shippers and commercial associations that the interest in the aims and purposes of the exposition in those countries is sufficient to justify that measure of participation on their part as will be in keeping with the scope of the exposition.

The chief purpose of the undertaking is to make the American people interested in the resources of Alaska, and its future possibilities. For this reason, if for no others, it should receive generous support. Alaska is a country which is destined to become a very important part of this great Republic, with the development of the Pacific coast, which is very rapid, but very little is known of it. In common with other northern countries it is almost a terra incognita. When it becomes better known, its possibilities will astonish a great many who think of Alaska only as a country of snow and ice. Already now its imports and exports amount to \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000 respectively, although the population is only about \$3,000.

It is true enough, we have had a number of big expositions lately, and others are being planned for the near future. Los Angeles proposes to celebrate the completion of the Panama canal in 1915 with a great exposition. In 1910 is due the isthmian canal exposition at Tampa, Fla.; in 1914 an international exposition is planned at Baltimore to celebrate the climax of the war of 1812. In September of next year a double observance is to be held in New York. The anniversaries to be commemorated are the three hundredth of the discovery of the Hudson river and the one hundredth of the first successful steam navigation of the same stream.

But for all that there is every reason to expect that the Seattle affair will be a success. It is bound to draw tourist traffic to the West, and this should be a decided advantage.

## SOMETHING ABOUT ALLEYS.

The following letter is published by request of the writer:

"Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 22, 1908.  
"To the Editor.—Will you kindly enlighten a non-resident property owner on the following subject?"

"The writer is interested in an alley under the Windsor Hotel, and had received notice a number of times to pave the same. During last October, while in this city, I was notified that, unless the alley was paved at once, it would be closed as a nuisance. We had our alley paved and I left for my home in Oakland, Cal. I returned a few days ago and found that about the only alley remaining unpaved is off Main street, between First and Second South."

"Is it possible that this alley remains unpaved, and in the muddy condition that it is, and is not closed as a nuisance, because the owner of the abutting property is the reputed head of the dominating party in this city?"

"Some light on this subject will be appreciated."  
We must confess inability to render an authoritative opinion on that subject, but it is not entirely impossible that ownership, or reputed ownership, has something to do with the neglect shown by the powers that be in the enforcement of the ordinance. It is a human weakness, quite general though not equally pronounced in all, to demand strict conformity to law in others and indulgence for one's own dear self. There is something in the venerable old Book about a beam and a mote, a gnat and a camel.

In the case of the alley referred to, we believe there is a dispute concerning the title, or perhaps concerning the question as to whose duty it is to do the paving. That may be considered a good excuse in this case, but in any other case the probability is that the City would have closed the alley upon the expiration of the time allotted for the paving, and let the parties interested settle questions of ownership, or right of way, or whatever the dispute is about, between themselves afterwards. With the alley closed to traffic, those questions would soon be decided.

## QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH.

Some disciples of various optimistic schools of philosophy have, in recent years, raised the question of the possibility of prolonging human life, almost indefinitely, and they endeavored to prove that with proper diet and constant war upon the life-destroying microbes, man ought to be safe from death almost for ever.

This raises another question: Would immortality in the mortal body, if the seemingly contradictory expression can be used, be desirable, or possible? Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, as says the New York Sun, firmly persuaded that it would not. His opinion is this, that if ever men were to become potentially immortal they must inevitably perish. This is how Dr. Wallace demonstrates the justice of his apprehensions:

"If at any time during the vast eons of evolution from the lower marine forms up to terrestrial animals and man the existing species had become potentially immortal, the result would really have been the extinction of the greater portion of them—perhaps of all! For the excessively rapid increase of the vegetable feeders would soon have destroyed all vegetation, and they would necessarily have died of hunger. Then the carnivora would have had to feed on each other, and only the most powerful would survive, when they too must feed on their own kind, and at last become extinct."

In other words, if man should succeed in conquering the microbes that cause death, the human family would become so numerous that cannibalism would have to be resorted to as the only means of preserving the species. This reasoning is curious enough. But it calls attention to the fact that in this world everything is adjusted to the purpose for which it was created. Even death has its mission and importance. The microbes, too, are a necessary part of the world, though they are but executors. If man should succeed in disturbing the equilibrium that has been established by nature, derangement throughout the entire system would follow in due time.  
Dr. Wallace does not seem to con-

sider the possibilities of obtaining sustenance for man by means of chemical processes, but in the main, his reasoning seems to be correct.

Even Governor Hughes is willing, but modestly so.

The Nevada legislature doesn't even report progress.

The weather is pretty wet for a dry farming convention.

Just now Vancouver is the hotbed of anti-Japanism.

Ruef cannot get counsel. Still he can get plenty of good advice.

When it comes to naval matters, Hobson's choice isn't the people's choice.

A Swedish engineer is said to have discovered a new and cheap fuel for autos.

The convict condemned to death is always content with the simple life commutation.

Was the draft for \$2,700 presented to John Mitchell payable in "current funds" or cash?

General Bell seems to think that the canteen is a panacea for all the ills to which army life is heir.

If a secretary of war cannot be depended on to make a good fight for a presidential nomination, who can?

The President has materially modified the riding test for certain classes of officers. This will make it harder to unhorse them.

And now the sons of Chinese imperial princes and clanmen must take the riding test. The queue probably was got from President Roosevelt.

"I may be a candidate this year; I do not know," says Mr. Byran. It is time he was finding out, for nothing so tells on a man's nerves and constitution as suspense.

Having read Mrs. Glyn's book, Postmaster General Meyer finds that there is no reason why it should be excluded from the mails. That practically kills the book.

Two negroes who tried to burn a tobacco factory in Tennessee were killed by the guards. The moral is, Smoked Americans should not try to send a tobacco factory up in smoke.

In an address on "Reminiscences of Spain," before the St. Paul's Catholic club of Harvard, the Hon. Bellamy Storer declared that "America in her war with Spain had lynched the defeated country." Waiving the question of fact, is not "lynched" the better word?

Chancellor von Buelow has given warning that those guilty of getting up demonstrations will be severely dealt with. Should not the fact that such demonstrations over the question of suffrage are gotten up, be taken as a warning by Chancellor von Buelow and his fellow officials?

Replying to the demands of a committee of the unemployed, Governor Guild of Massachusetts concluded his answer with the statement that an investigation by the police showed "that the agitator responsible for certain recent disturbances has no residence in the commonwealth; that his recent stay has been scarcely a month; that although posing as a Socialist, he did not register and vote for these principles and is ineligible for election in any genuine labor union, as he is not a wage earner. His own admission shows he is not himself unemployed." It is always so with the demagogue agitator, but it is rare that he is so neatly caught and exposed as in this instance.

## RATHER GRIM HUMOR.

New York Tribune.

What to do with the 150,000 unemployed laborers in New York city is a problem that need no longer harass charity workers, if the threat to make a \$10 storage rate is to be carried out by the warring transatlantic steamship companies. The city will save money by turning all the unemployed into a warehouse which it can get at that figure as far into the future as possible. Surely, this dollar-a-day rate for food, lodgings and travel is far below the lowest cost of caring and caring for the idle poor in the present public institutions. But, should the city decide to maintain ocean-going almshouses, public policy would demand that the inmates of these establishments sign away to the municipality all literary and dramatic rights to their "European impressions." "Doing the Danube with Dolly," "With Frederick over the briny," and the rest. No kindly consideration for the poor should blind the authorities to the danger of 150,000 more books of travel written by needy pens.

## PRAISE FOR OURZON.

London (England) Daily Mail.

Lord Curzon's peacage being an Irish one, which does not give him of his own right a seat in the upper house, he might, like Lord Palmerston, have renounced the house of commons and this was his original intention. But, as the state of his health forbids the present adoption of such a course, it was a happy thought to choose him as a representative peer for Ireland. He will thus be one of the twenty-eight peers who are elected to sit for life in the house of lords by the 115 members of the Irish peerage.

## CATHOLIC MARRIAGE LAWS.

New York Tribune.

Churchmen will watch with much interest the operation of the new marriage laws of the Roman Catholic church, which, according to reports, will be universally enforced after next Easter. The most interesting clause is the one providing that betrothals, to be binding before ecclesiastical courts, must be formulated in writing and attested by a priest or two other trustworthy persons. What makes this significant is the fact that it has long been insisted upon, in all essential respects, by not a few priests here and there, and in some cases has resulted in tempting many persons to break with the church. Will the increased authority with which the regulation is now promulgated succeed in bringing the free American back to the good old custom of "publishing the banns?" The merits of this custom are great indeed, but we admit that the headstrong and too independent American youth will not see them, even if the banns-publishing fees be cut down to a bargain sale figure.

## A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

[For the "News" by H. J. Haggood.]

Recently the Chicago Association of Commerce sent out letters to 616 business firms with a view to obtaining the exact state of the employment market. A year ago these business houses employed 97,800 persons, but the statistics thus gathered show that today they are employing only 86,400 persons. This is a decrease of less than 12 per cent.

These figures are important in that they dispel the idea, which stubbornly sticks in the minds of a few pessimistic ones. Strange to say, in spite of reassuring statements and efforts to restore confidence there are still some calamity howlers who will not believe in the bright side. These people persist in spreading rumors that over 50 per cent of the working population are unemployed. The Chicago statistics certainly ought to drive such statements to the wall.

Furthermore, the 616 firms state that they would take on 4,920 additional hands inside of sixty days and President Fargan of the association says that data collected from all branches of industry indicate that by the first of March only 7 per cent of the resident working population of Chicago will be idle.

This is good news indeed and is sure to put the panic fakers to rout.

## JUST FOR FUN.

They Were Boiled.

An old admiral, well known for his powers of exaggeration, was at supper one night describing a voyage.

"While cruising in the Pacific," said he, "we passed an island which was positively red with lobsters."

"But said one of the guests, smiling incredulously, 'lobsters are not red until boiled.'"

"Of course not," replied the undaunted admiral, "but this was a volcanic island with boiling springs."—Tit-Bits.

## An Ambiguity.

Clergyman—You can, however, comfort yourself with the thought that you made your husband happy while he lived.

Widow—Yes, indeed! Dear Jack was in heaven until he died.—Judge.

## Useful Candidates.

One of the candidates for sheriff in Richland county will repair sewing machines while making his canvass. "Doc" Moody, who will be candidate again, will repair horses' teeth.—Bismarck (N. D.) Tribune.

"Can she take high C?" "Not without knocking off some of the bars."—Life.

"Is Jimson selfish?" "Well, they say he has never given his ego cause for a moment's jealousy."—Puck.

Mrs. Knicker—"Does Bridget know her place?" Mrs. Bocker—"Yes, she knows one that pays a dollar more."—Harper's Bazar.

Mother—"George, I don't hear you mention gaddy in your prayers." Teddy (from the bed)—"It's all right, mother, I'll see to that!"—Punch.

"So you think you could buy me and sell me?" "Well, I don't know about the latter part of the proposition."—Louisville Courier Journal.

"Say, Tommy, you want to get a piece sewed onto those pants. They're too short." "Short, hotin! I got into them too far—that's what's the matter!"—Judge.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Popular Magazine for February opens with a complete novel "The Pre-Booster," by W. B. M. Ferguson, the author of "Zollenstein." "When the Sea Gives Up Its Dead," by A. M. Chisholm, is a humorous story as interesting as it is funny. "The White Thread," by B. M. Bower, is a story of the west. "The Chap at Charbonneau's," by Charles Steinfort Pearson, discloses an ingenious method of eluding the United States customs duties. The first installment of a two-part serial, "Mrs. Mallory's Jewels," by J. Kenilworth Egerton, is in this number. The baffling mystery of the stolen jewels is shown to be really a portion of a deep-laid plot against society. "Both Ways Smith" is by Frank Saville, who wrote "The Black Box." This story clearly proves that in the racing world the Australian crook is by all odds the crookedest.

Ainslee's for February has another number in which there is wonderful combination of stories of the widest variety of plot and theme. The complete novel keeps the attention of the reader by virtue of its dramatic power. It is by Beatrix Demarest Lloyd and Edith Macvane and is entitled "The Comedienne." The second story in the table of contents is a notable one, partly because it is the work of that prince of storytellers, O. Henry, and partly because it is a specimen of his best work. Its name is "The Memento." Cosmo Hamilton has a very unusual tale, but one with a very profound human interest called "The Open Window." A very delightful tale designed to show the strain of frivolity even in the most conventional woman is "Her Prentice Hand," by Lily A. Long. Roy Norton has another of his inimitable western stories in "The Mariposa War." A charming story of child interest is "Other People's Olive Branches," by Jessy Farnie. Marvane Kennedy and Rosamund I. Bland—79-83 Seventh Avenue, New York.

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The real old fashioned kind. Fine for the children and anyone else who likes pure stick candy.

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Seats now selling. Prices: Nights, 50c to \$2.00; matinees, 25c to \$1.00.  
Souvenir albums to ladies at the Wednesday matinee.

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ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.  
ALL THIS WEEK!!

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Howard & North, Dumond's Minstrels  
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Matinees, 2:15.  
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All this week, with a Saturday Matinee.  
Stetson's Spectacular Production of

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(A play no one can afford to miss).  
Next week, Ben Hendricks in  
"YON YONSON!"

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Antiseptic Tooth Brush that you cannot pull the bristles out of, and you will be satisfied and take better care of your teeth. Every brush guaranteed.

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## Dress Goods Specials.

MIXED DRESS GOODS—Light and dark colors, regular price 65c yard, sale price, 45c.  
IMPORTED WOOLEN PLAIDS—Regular price \$1.50 to \$2, during this sale at, Half Price.  
WOOLEN NOVELTIES—All stripes and checks, at, 1-3 Off.  
SILKS—A handsome line of plaid and check silks at, 25% Off.  
BLACK (BONNET) TAFFETAS, 26 and 36 inches wide, during sale, 20% Off.  
ALL BLACK DRESS GOODS in stock will be sold during this sale at, 25% Off.  
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NO SHOP WORN GOODS. EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

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Men's and Boys' Shoes, broken lines, \$1.85 to \$7.00 values from, \$1.45 TO \$4.65.  
Ladies' Shoes, Oxfords, Etc., worth from \$1.75 to \$6.00 from, \$1.25 TO \$3.65.  
Misses' and Children's Shoes, regular values \$1.25 to \$3.00, from, 95c TO \$1.95.

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Knit Wool Shawls, regular \$1 values, at, 50c.  
Men's Underwear, 75c Shirts or Drawers, at, 37c.

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LADIES' GOWNS. CORSET COVERS. SKIRTS.  
60c gowns at, 25c 45c values, 25c 45c values, 40c  
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