DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 24, 1908

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-ninth annual, general Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Saturday, April 4, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

The general Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle on Saturday, April 4, at 7 o'clock p. m.

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

The annual conference of the Sunday School Union will be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, April 5, at 7 o'clock JOSEPH F. SMITH, General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF FASTDAY.

The first Sunday of April being Conference Sunday, it is suggested that Sunday, March 29, be observed as a fast day in Salt Lake, Ensign, Liberty, Pioneer, Jordan, Granite and Davis Stakes, and any other Stake in which the Stake authorities find that the regular fastday services are interfered with by the General Conference,

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

RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The April conference of the General Relief society will be held in the Salt Lake Assembly hall in this city, meetings commencing on Thursday, April 2, 1908, at 10 a. m., and at 2 p. m., and on Friday, April 3, at the same place and the same hours, two sessions each day. All officers and members of the society are earnestly requested to be present. The Young Ladies and Primary associations are also included in this invitation. Presiding authorities of the Church, bishops and brethren interested in Relief Society work will be most welcom

BATHSHEBA W. SMITH, President. ANNIE TAYLOR HYDE, IDA SMOOT DUSENBERRY, Counselors.

the interest of the community or state to prevent a transaction that is a loss to its productive power by a diminution of its total wealth. This financial loss may not be so great as the moral deterioration of the individual gambler, but it is just as real. Moreover, the State may not be able to prevent a man from acquiring bad habits, while it can perhaps curtail his power of diminishing its total productive power. It is against the interests of society that men should spend their time and ef forts in doing something that not only adds nothing to, but actually takes something from the total wealth of or-

ganized society. The legislature of New York has now under consideration a measure called the Wagner bill, which:

1-Imposes a tax of five cents or every \$100 face value share of stock transferred, increasing the present rate from \$2 to \$5 on every 100 shares of stock of \$100 face value transferred. 2-Compels every person engaged in the business of broker or dealer in stocks and bonds to take out a State license, for which he will be required to pay \$1,000.

3-Requires every such broker or dealer in stocks and bonds to file with the State Comptroller within five days after each calendar month a statement containing the number of shares of stocks and bonds transferred by him during that month and the name of the seller and purchaser, each transaction to be shown by an adhesive tax stamp to be provided by the Statu Comptroller as is now done.

The penalty for fallure to compty with the requirements of the law is a fine of from \$500 to \$5,000 or imprisonment of from three months to two

Another pending measure:

years

1-Requires all unincorporated associations, commonly known as stock exchanges, which are engaged in the buying and selling of stocks and bonds, receiving deposits or transfers of moneys, stocks, bonds and other securities and valuable property to incorporate at once. 2-Fixes the price or value of a seat

at not less than \$10,000 on such an exchange. 3-Compels every exchange to make

to the Superintendent of Banks a report of its transactions, sworn to by the president, cashier or treasurer in lieu of a penalty of \$1,000 for every day such report shall be delayed. 4-Permits the maintenance of a learing-house, but limits the obligation of a member to the value of his

The bonding companies are all affected by stock gambling, and desire to see it stopped. The banking companies are still more anxious to have this financial nuisance abated. It is estimated that over \$2,500,000 have been squandered in Wall street alone during the last twenty-five years. It is also well known that there is a vast amount of embezzlement which never gets out. Not only in banks and other financial institutions, but also in many industrial stock corporations, a theft is

hushed up if possible, in order not to affect the market value of the stock or the financial standing of the bank. Southern cotton growers unite in con demnation of the cotton exchange. The, think the Wagner bill would be a boon to the planters by preventing the dealing in cotton "futures." The planters believe that the New York speculators, by depressing the price of cotton just when they are ready to sell, do more harm to the South than is done by the boll weevil and other insects. It is believed that the greatest menace to the legitimate stock market is the power over the rate of interest for money which is wielded by those who control the great insurance and finan-This power is uti ized to force up the interest rate by withholding money from Wall street whenever the corporation syndicates wish to depress the values of stocks. The general tendency of tight money. even when unattended by a short-selling movement, is to bear down stock quotations. Having brought that to pass, the conspirators in the big corporations shake out the margin speculators and by using the vast sums of corporate funds in their control, buy in enormous quantities of stocks cheap. Then, by supplying the banks with abundant money for the brokers and speculators, the corporation syndicates create a rising market-and gradually dispose of their lines of securities at a tremendous profit. The Wagner bill, by requiring a record of those who buy or sell stocks on a margin, will tend to prevent these unfair syndicate operations, some of the evils of which formed the most sensational chapters of the revelations before a New York legislative committee during the recent insurance investigation in that State, As far as, from this distance, we can understand the proposed legislation, we think the New York reformers are proceeding in the right direction. Gambling in any form is a curse and a continuous financial loss to any community.

might be called Christian by any cour esy of language. And yet the highways have to be scoured every summer for students and enticing scholarships held out. Another and more potent cause is found in the fact that college students cager to better mankind are carried away from the ministry by sociologists ecturing on sweatshops and leading "slumming parties." Secular charities oday are employing hundreds of noble minded workers who, with an old-fashoned education, would have chosen the church as a means of realizing their altruism.

A third cause of decadence was that Andover is not a center of population; hence, while all seminaries feel selcular competition, those in small towns are specially menaced by the fate that has driven Andover out of her quiet retreat back to humanity. "Is it possible," asks a New York paper, "that the next generation will see all the rural seminaries deserted and a score of great theological schools in as many great cities of million inhabitants each? If so, what will become of the old, white steepled country church?" There is little doubt that in moving

to a great center of intellectual work and population, the identity and traditions of old Andover will swiftly disappear. This change in location illustrates the modern tendency to move to the centers of population. This tendency at first affected only business concerns, next schools, and now churches are tending in the same direction. But it remains to be seen whether or not the American people are tired even of the liberal and revised theology which Andover so ably represents.

Apparently Angora goats are going to butt in on the exhibits of the State fair next fall.

The plan to bring a permanent branch of the chautauqua to this city should meet with a response from many citizens.

In the way of curtailment, the Osawatomie Globe thinks the Missouri Pacific might still further economize by blowing out the lamps in the headlights on moonlight nights.

When Chief Pitt asks the Council to make Hempel and Shannon lieutenants he picks two good men for the places, but acknowledges that it will take two men to fill the place made vacant by Captain John Burbidge.

Maybe with the arrival of the new treet cars the antique specimens in use on various lines will be sent to Ogden to modernize its traction system. Cer tainly, any kind of relief will be en joyed here to the fullest extent.

Helle de Sagan appears to be so fai convalescent after the cane-beating he received from Count Boni that he is able to travel across the ocean to get the divorced wife of his cousin. Now, honest, Helle, isn't it the money sack, or is it really the pretty American girl?

If Joe Sullivan murdered Patrolman Charles Ford, there should have been no recommendation for mercy. If he did not kill him, there should have been no verdict of conviction. The very nature of the jury's findings seems to indicate that there was some reasonable doubt in the mind of some juror and that a compromise had been effected to satisfy him.

Does the world wonder why the people of San Francisco clamor for an exclusion policy? If so, think for a moment of the shooting of D. W. Stevens yesterday. California and other Pacific coast states have trials that the inland and east coast states know very little about. Savages admitted to Amer-

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS (By H. J. Hapgood.)

The employment market is now such that there is a "bargain in brains" on almost every corner for employers to choose from. More good men have lost good jobs, and are willing to take little jobs with hard work and little pay, than ever before.

The employer has a distinct advantage over the employe. Only such of the latter as are fortified by a sufficient amount of perseverance, coupled with ability to work hard and well for little money, can hope to break through the barriers raised by the recent nearpanie,

There's no chance for clock-watchers and the fellow who says he "wasn't hired to do that." The man who shirks his work, or performs it indifferently, is not working now, nor is indifference his main chaarcteristic any longer. Only the chap who has the appetite of two men for work, and the capacity to make good where two average men would fall down, can hope to coin money and build up a future worth having on the general shake-up, which caused the average man to lose his grip.

Only the other day, one of the largest industrial establishments in Pittsburg, which had laid off several thousand workmen when the stocks began to tumble, began to hire new men for its mills, while no one was engaged to fill the gaps in the office force. The superintendent noticed a young

college chap who kept on calling in spite of the fact that he was told as regularly that there was nothing doing.

"I don't like to be rough with you," said the superintendent at the young chap's seventh call. "but you're getting to be a nuisance, and the next time you call you won't be let in." "All right," said the youth of per

severance, maintaining his seat. "That's all," retorted the superin tendent, "why don't you go?"

"I I won't be let in the next time and there isn't anything doing now I'll stay right here and wait unti there is something doing.

The young man's nerve, and his evident determination to sleep in the office until something turned up, so impressed the superintendent, that he introduced him to the president. He was promptly hired to assist in secretarial dutles, and started in to make the "fur" fly He didn't stop to ask about the salary, so long as he was given a chance to

JUST FOR FUN.

show what he could do.

Not Even St. Patrick.

Angry Scot-Look here, Mr. O'Brieu! I've the verra greatest re-spect for yer country, but ye mauna forget this: Ye can sit on a rose, and ye can sit on a shamrock, but, O mon. ye canna sit on a thistle.—Exchange.

Reassuring. Patient (to dentist)—I say! This gas is absolutely safe, isn't it? Dentist—Don't worry, sir. In these times I couldn't afford to lose a cusomer .- Life.

Which Reason Was It?

"I, sir," remarked the self-important statesman. "was never approach with a proposition of graft in my

ed with a propu-life." "That fact," answered Senator "That fact," he a recognition of Sorghum, "may be a recognition of your honesty, and then again it may be a reflection on your influence."-Washington Star.



"Do you favor an early adjourn-ment?" asked one member of Con-



Star Strange

THE SULLIVAN CASE.

The verdict brought in Monday afternoon in the Sullivan case should be an object lesson. If ever a man deserved to pay the penalty of his crime this sullen Ishmael whose hand is turned against everything which stands for law and order did; yet, sentiment prevailed, and if current gossip is to be credited, it was only by bringing in a compromise verdict that twelve representative jurors could come together and agree.

There was no provocation in Sullivan's case, however, for this young desperado apparently in a spirit of bravado undertook to hold up an officer of the law. He had no grudge against the officer who was a new man on the force and whom he had never laid eyes on before in all probability. Sullivan saw the glint of the brass buttons and the helmet in the rays of the street lamp and the finger that pressed the trigger was prompted by that hate of all that those symbols stood for-law and order.

Another phase that stands out strongly in the case is that if there were no low saloons and thieves' dives in Salt Lake, there would have been no rendezvous for the class which Sullivan represents, wherein to plot violence and murder. Ninety per cent of the crime that infests cities of this continent, and elsewhere for that matter, are traccable to the curse of drink and the hideous associations it brings in its train. The campaign against the saloon is an old story, but it needs a Sullivan case and an occa sional tragedy like the shooting at Mi. Pleasant on Saturday, to remind the decent citizen that the dive must go. In the meantime Sullivar, the "hero" of the criminal element, narrowly escaped douth because in this age, sentiment hesitates when it comes to applying the ancient law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

STOCK GAMBLING.

Most people seem to suppose that gambling is merely fooliah and harmful to the individual, and not necessarily injurious to the community or the W. Stanley Jevons, the political economist, however, demonstrated long ago that the loser in a gambling game really loses more than

The famous Andover Theological Seminary will this year remove to Cambridge, It has now only seven instructors and twelve students. Its famous library of 56,000 volumes, its large endowment of \$850,000, and its elaborate and thorough courses in theology have failed to attract students. Henceforth it will try its fortunes at one of the

ANDOVER TO CLOSE?

great centers of population. It is somewhat remarkable that with its fine buildings, equipments, and courses, the school has in late years been able to secure only two or three students in a class, if the annual in-

come of \$35,000 has been entirely spent from year to year, then each student at Andover has cost the institution between \$3,000 and \$5,000 annually. And even if a large part of the income has been hoarded, the small attendance makes Andover a very poor investment. for the Congregational church. Why

ica construe the constitutional provision of liberty to apply to themselves, but give little thought to the rights of others.

REVIVAL OF BONNETS.

Boston Transcript.

We are told that the bonnet will return to favor this season, it being some years since it was worn by those who give thought to the uses of millinery. turn to have this season, it being some years since it was worn by those who give thought to the uses of millinery. The report raises an interesting ques-tion: Who will wear the bonnet? In its previous existence there were ladies who were accused of behavior unbe-coming their age if they presumed to wear hats in their declining years. Their first pair of bonnet strings mark-ed the beginning of the "shelf period." as custom had told them for genera-tions, and they accepted the dictum without murmuring. But now we have no old ladies. The grandmother wears, with the approval of society, the same style of coat, skirt and headgear that her grandiaughter affects, and it is hardly likely that the woman who has signted "pler fifty" will amounce her-self by wearing the aging bonnet. For the bonnet does make its wearer look mature to say the least. Knowing this, it is difficult to reconcile the rumor to the spirit of youthfulness that is in the air and until Easter Sunday comes to prove or deny it we shall hardly come this bonnet rumor comes to prove or deny it we shall hardly accept this bonnet rumor.

WALL STREET RECONCILED.

New York Journal of Commerce,

Political developments more than the signs of improvement in business are responsible for the greater confidence shown in influential financial circles. Through some mysterious channel here have come intimations that the federal without the federal have come infimations that the federal authorities will bereafter be more care-ful not to wound confidence, that they will seek to peacefully adjust labor questions on a basis not unfair to capi-tal, and that no headstrong, crudely-conceived, anti-option, anti-speculation measures will be rushed on the statute books. High finance, in a word, is less distrustful of Washington and less ap-prehensive regarding the political fu-ture.

BRUTAL AND UNJUST POLITICS.

New York Sun,

Might makes right in these commit-tees on credentials. The crowd that is on top in the national committee goes through the form of hearing just and righteous complaints. Very often there is a good deal of suavity, more or less tact, occasionally a tub or two of mo-lasses is flung over the proceedings have Ineses is flung over the proceedings, but always in the end the faction in the majority with the certain purpose in mind and the interests of their candi-Initical economist, however, demon-strated long ago that the loser in a gambling game really loses more than the winner gains; that is, that the loser feels the loss more keenly than the winner enjoys the gain.
Thus, if one man loses and aucther gains \$1.000 in a game of chance, the winner is likely to squandse more or less of his winnings, while the loser is likely to be crippled in his finances by reason of his loss. It is therefore to
Ior the Congregational church. Why annot students be attracted thitsr according to the New York Tribune the inst but least important cause is the rising generation's dissatisfaction with tradicional theology. This him-drance has been largely overcome by the increasing liberality of seminaries: to the great credit of leading theologi-to the great credit of leading theologi-to the great credit of almost every belief which

"Yes," answered the other. "It is better to let your constituents criticise the things you left undone than the mistakes you made."—Washington Star.

Had a Living Reminder.

"About the greatest man that ever lived in this community was Skinner —broad-minded, big-hearted and bril-liant—and yet he died with all his talents and goodness unsuspected 'How did you come to find out about

it?' "I married his widow."---Pick-Me Up.

The Origin of the Plague.

That the subject of the wholesale slaughter of germ-bearing rats is being discussed with growing interest even among the children is shown by the following conversation overheard on the street corner uptown:

"Wot they huntin' up all rats fer?" "Aw, don't yer know nothin'? Rats has the plague an' if yer see one yer'd better look out, cause yer'll get it, too, marke" maybe.

maybe." "If yer fust see a rat, do yer get it?" "Aw, don't yer know nothin'? You've got the plague when you've been bit by a flea what's been bit by a rat what's been bit by a sailor."-San Benuelese Call Francisco Call.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Young's Magazine for April has an array of plquant, breezy fiction. The opening novelette is a story of a man, two women and a divorce. It's a tragic story, and a daring attack on the great social sore—divorce. Also audacious in the extreme, from the conventional standpoint, is "The Mask of Truth." "Rossiter," by Frank Sweet, and "The Wisdom of Senator Blair," by Newton Fuessle, are rollicking comedies, long Wisdom of Senator Blair," by Newton Fuessle, are rollicking comedies, long chuckles of amusement. A thumbnait sketch, grim, sordid, but intensely moving is "The Promise of Overseas," by William Bartlett Reynolds, and "The Man and the Miniature," by Sidney Hope-Johnstone, is a dashing story of smart London society, with a haronet, a society woman with an an-gel face and a drunkard's passion for liquor and a husband, mingled in a desperate tangle of love and misunderdesperate tangle of love and misunder-standing.-114-116 East Twenty-Eighth street, New York.

street, New York. "The Whole Family," the sevial novel now appearing in Harper's Ba-tar, is conceded by the critics to be the most striking feature in the mag-azines this year. "The Whole Fam-ily" is written by twelve of America's in the seviet of the seviet of the most famous authors, whose names regiven here: William Dean Howells, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, John Ken-der Bangs, Mary R. S. Andrews, Mary Stewart Cutting, Allee Brown, Henry van Dyke, Elizabeth Stuart Pholps, Elizabeth Jordan, Edith Wy James. The novel is unique and wholly different from former compos-tor the family. Moreover, the Bazar and as the mouthplece of one member of the family. Moreover, the Bazar is publishing the chapters without the partices of the authors, and allowing the thatalment. There are numerous other features of interest in the April number of the Bazar,—Harper & Bros, New York.