## DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY FEBRUARY 29 1908

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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LAND OF THE BALMY AIR.

We ought not to complain much about today's stormy weather.

The warm sunshine, the singing birds, the delicious atmosphere, and the clear sky of our last few days again recall the pleasant fact that we live in a land in which it is surely good to dwell.

These perfect days, moreover, have occurred at a time when the dispatches were telling of the terrible storm raging over the British Isles during the early part of this week, and of the blizzard that covered the eastern part of our own country most of last week. Should not these contrasted conditions serve to remind the people of Utah of how fortunate they really are in respect to their climate of their own land? For Utah is the land of the balmy air, of sunshine, of clear skies, of freedom from cyclones and hurricanes, and even from real blizzards. The chief peculiarity of our climate is its dry atmosphere, with moderate extremes of temperature and light rainfall. Winds from the west are deprived of their moisture in the Sierras, while air currents from the south and east are dried by precipitation in the distant parts of the Rocky mountains. The rim of mountains around the Great Basin protects Utah from the greater storms that originate on the Pacific, and tempers the severity of the sudden changes in winter caused in other parts of the country by the

northern snow storms, or blizzards. The dryness of the air has the same effect. For while the dry air permits the thermometer to rise high during the day, it also compels it to fall dur ing the night; so that the heat of the summer noon is tempered by the coolness of evening in a way unknown in humid regions.

In several respects, the thermometer serves to mislead the stranger who from afar notes its readings. Thus, when it is said that our average daily variation in temperature is 20 degrees the reader is inclined to think that our changes from heat to cold must be extreme and sudden. But the readder has probably not noticed that neither the days nor the nights change this much from day to day, but that this variation represents the coolness of the coldest part of our nights as compared with the warmest part of our days-a change that is neither menacing nor disagreeable on winter nights when we are by the warm fireside in houses, or soundly sleeping under our blankets; while in summer this change

normal percentage of possible sunshine s 61,8 per cent. In this city we have fewer clear days per year (149) than the state averages; hence more partly cloudy and cloudy days (122 and 94); while our rainy days total 88 per year.

Altogether, apart from the smoke of ecent years in the city, it is a singularly beautiful climate, which statistics prove to be remarkably favorable to human health. Surgeon Vollum of Fort Douglas, as early as 184, wrote that the climate of Utah "Is agreeable most of the year round, excepting for of it. a month or two in the winter. The temperature in winter seldom drops to

zero, and only two observations below that point have been taken since the post was established . . . The spring begins about the middle of March, and it is a spiendid season. The atmosphere becomes as clear as a diamond, distances vanish as if by enchantment, and Great Salt Lake, twenty miles off, appearing like a broad band of indigo, studded with mountain islands set on its surface like glittering ewels, seems but an hour's ride away." We have the perfection of every sen. son; the spring in all its beauty, the sunshiny summer, the mellow nutumn, the bracing winter. We have no difficulty in observing the striking changes that differentiate the seasons from one another. "When summer shines, when spring is beautiful, when autumn's hue hath tinged the golden vines, and when the snow stars glisten,"-all of these delights of the changing seasons come as regularly to the residents of Utah

as the calendar indicates them-It is a glorious climate, but not an insipid one. Now cool and invigorating, now cold and bracing enough to put the stamina of endurance into any one, now hot enough in the summer days to ripen the lucious fruit and to perfect the grain and the grass and herbage for the cattle and sheep upon a thousand hills, now splendid with all the hues of October and harvest-who would not join with us in declaring the climate of Utah, taken all round, to be one of the finest, one of the best for human health and development, in the whole world?

SUNDAY AND CRIMES.

## The Los Angeles Times, speaking of

the great numbers that fill police courts very every Monday, all over the 3nd one of these asks: "Did 3 who said he mad spent even a part of the Sunday in church?" Following the same line of thought, the Times says: "A gang of boys just in their teens has been arrested at Hollywood for burglary. How many of these were regular attendants at Sunday school? How many of them belong to families in which Sunday schools are sneered at?"

There is no doubt that the Sunday school has been, and is, a great influence for good, but Lord Shaftesbury once made the startling statement at a public meeting in Exeter hall, London, that he had visited a certain penal institution and found that over fifty per cent of the inmates had, at one time or another, attended Sunday schools. His argument was that special efforts must be made by society to redeem the race from the temptations that lead the weak and morally diseased into the paths of crime. A good home in which the fear of God is the predominant principle is the best safeguard children can have. Sunday schools are a great educational aid to the home.

But, when all is said on both sides of the question, the fact remains indisputable, the Sunday school room and the church are the proper places which to spend the part of the Sunday set apart for religious instructions and worship. The saloon and the Sunday amusement hall are doing incalculable injury to the young who attend them. The result is recorded in the criminal annals of the country.

"es per hour-a gentle breeze. The cause enough for complaint, without opponents. That this was the actual charging the prosecution to an unfavorable sentiment. But, the case is

ended.

We fancy the Tribune crowd would he very indignant should anyone now berate the jury, the lawyers and the courts. They would fume and rage if the men before which the case was heard were publicly branded as conspirators and alders and abettors of bribe-takers. They naturally insist that the verdict be accepted. They may even try to reinstate Sheets, on the strength But in their own case they feel dif-

ferently. They accused the senior Senator from Utah of grave crimes. They accused him of belonging to a band of pledge-breakers, "hierarchs," conspirators against the government of the United States and every other government. They caused an agitation all over the country, and finally succeeded in bringing their charges before the United States Senate. That body, as is well known, had every charge thoroughy investigated, every scrap of evidence sifted and finally, found that the accusations were not sustained by the evidence. But the accusers have not only continued their malicious persecution of the Church to which the Senator belongs, and whose record, private and public, is unsullied, and who has proved a competent representative of his State, but they have dastardly assaulted every Senator who refused to violate his oath and deprive a fellow senator of his Constitutional rights. They have charged them with conspiracy in favor of polygamous practices. Like traitors they have directed their rage against the government as represented by the Senate and the Chief Executive. What the parallel conduct would be in the local case, we need not point out. But is it not just as reprehensible to

ask the United States Senate to pronounce judgment in a controversy, and then, when the verdict comes, treat it and the Senate with such expressions of contempt as only ruffians are capable of, as it would be to rage against a jury for failing to render a verdict one way or another? This question is put to fairminded readers.

### AS TO LOYALTY.

The Tribune is maintained for the purpose of contradicting facts and twisting history out of shape, and doing sundry similar feats, in the interest of its lord and master. Hence it hastened to contradict, to the best of its ability, the historical quotations recently presented in an address by Elder Ben E. Rich, published in an Atlanta paper. The contradiction is this time spread over three columns. That indicates the serious nature of the wound inflicted by the word of truth.

It is with considerable satisfaction that we notice the utter failure of the professional denier of facts to prove the disloyalty of the Latter-day Saints. Even its friends must be struck with the weakness of the attempt.

The denial embodies two propositions: First, that the teachings of the Latter-day Saints concerning the divine origin of our government institutions were prompted by their hope to maintain the institution of plural marriage; and, second, that the Saints have not obeyed the laws but proved their dislovalty in deeds.

As to the first of these propositions it is only necessary to say that it is a falsehood pure and simple. It has no more force in an argument than any of the other wilful slanders originated in the Tribune office. The leaders of the Church preached loyalty to the government as a Christian duty, long before the revelation on the marriage covenants was given. They continue the teachings long after the practice of plural marriage has been discontinued by the Church.

contiment among the Saints may be gathered from the following quotation from President George Q. Cannon:

We saw the old spirit of mobocracy which had driven us out from civiliza-tion in a new garb, to fit the changed circumstances of the case. Every pre-vious charge had fallen to the ground circumstances of the case. Every pre-vious charge had fallen to the ground after having observed the purpose which called it forth. This, we were sure, would soon go, also, the way of the others. And now, all too quickly, the world may see the accuracy of our forecast. Polygamy has been legislated out of the question; those who practise it have been denied the suffrage; they have been denied the suffrage; they have been denied the suffrage; they have been prohibited from holding of-fice; they have been hauled to prison and made to pay fines. Surely, this practically removed and killed the is-sue, for as the laws were still in force and the machinery in the hands of our opponents, it could not be revived un-less they grew slothful in their fiery zeal. Five years of the most active prosecution, to call it by their own name, have brought us to the present. And how is it today? With plural mar-riage in the background along with other causes that have sufficed to justify attacks upon us in the past, the conseivences of the present day justify attacks upon us in the past, the conspirators of the present day lay treason at our doors. All of us are branded as traitors, bearing allegiance to another power."

The Latter-day Saints, as we have said, were thoroughly convinced that the retreat demanded by the hypocritical leaders of the anti-"Mormon" crusade would not have helped the sltuation in the least. They were convinced that the legislation enacted was unconstitutional. But notwithstanding these facts, they gradually yielded to the verdicts of the courts. From the time of the passage of the Edmunds law of 1882, the numbers of plural marriages decreased in Utah, and by 1890 the general sentiment had undergone such a marked change that the Manifesto issued that year was unanimously accepted by the Church. The very fact that public sentiment underwent such a radical change in the course of a few years is an indisputable proof of the loyalty of the Saints to the government. If they had looked upon the government as a godless institution to be resisted, the result would have been very different. But they did not. They accepted the manifesto as a divine command to obey the law. They fought legislation which they considered unconstitutional, with the constitutional means at their disposal, as they had a right to do, but when they lost they accepted the decision, and have proved their sincerity ever since.

## ANOTHER WAR SCARE.

This country, it is asserted in : Washington dispatch, is about to prepare a formal protest against Japanese usurpation of territory in Manchuria. Our government has from the first insisted on the open-door policy in China, and it is under moral obligation to protest against any attempt to ignore that policy, but it is under no compact to fight China's battles, so if a protest is ineffective it will have no further consequences. The Japanese government knows this, and the protest, if it materializes, will be politely acknowl-

edged and have no further conse quences. It is claimed that both Japan and Russia are ignoring the Portsmouth treaty. The Chinese government, it seems, has complained in Washington and our government can do no less than

endeavor to exert its moral influence with Japan, and to ask other powers to lo the same, for China's protection, Our war ships may not have been disnatched to the Pacific to give emphasia to the promised protest, but their presence there will, nevertheless, greatly

aid our diplomats in their endeavors for

## From The Battleground of Thought.

A Good Road

pressed with the magnificence

so many centuries that th histories of England contain

of the movement of troops u

Great North Rice and the insertincence of Great North Road, which is sai have been built by a Mr. Caesar, v headquarters were in Rome at the It is the direct route from Lond Edinburgh and has been travels

Thousands of Years Old

Suffrage It is rather interesting In America to compare the different And England itlitudes of English and American women to-wards the general question. I do not know that American women have added anything to the stock reasons in favor of women's suffrage. Like

added anything to the stock reasons in favor of women's suffrage. Like vegetarianism, the subject is one on which all that can be said, for and against, has been said. But Ameri-can women have certainly added a new point to the old arguments. They have made resistance to them argu-mentatively more difficult for the men of America than it is for the men of eavy other country. America, they

genius but every freak who wears funny clothes is by no means a wise man. Look out for them in your goodness. In the selection of your employes take of America than it is for the merica, they proclaim, declares herself to be the only land of equal arghts, yet she gives to one-half of her population a privilege which she withholds from the other half. She boasts that the care of the man who wants to reorganize your establishment the first day he is on the job. He can discover lots to find fault with. He perceives a thousand and one leaks, either real or imaginary, in the system-and presents somewhat of a visionary structure to take the place of the present organization. He thinks himself the Hindoo tortolse, and with a shake of his back can turn the world up side down. It is well enough for a man to be original and to suggest new ideas and promote new projects at the proper time, but the new employe must not go over the heads of the sages who preceded him and try to revolutionize the business in a day. Such a one is business crank. He throws bombs or conservative institutions and tries to

Sives to one-half of her population a privilege which she withholds from the other half. She boasts that the very keystone of her system is indi-vidual representation, yet when it comes to pollical rights she divides her people not into individuals but into sexes. And the sex which she excludes, to complete the irony of the paradox, is, on the whole, the better educated of the two, has been grant-d the most extensive civil and legal pristations and to almost all avenues of busines. American women control the education and culture of their country almost to the point of effer-mization. The divorce laws from Maine to California impress a foreign er as being specially framed to meet their convenience. Some six millions of them work for a living, the ma-jority of them in ways that admit not only of economic but of social indo-soon, more than half the total num-ber of employed are women. Phil-anthropic work was largely passed into their hands; without them mine-tenths of the American woman does not suprement solelies over every inch of the continent; and socially they are supreme with a supremacy such as the women of urope can only envy from afar. The simerican woman does not trouble about her "rights." because has lost, in short, so far as politics are concerned, the collecity sense of the social ame. To American woman does not it the analyst it may enverse. Stick has lost, in short, so far as politics are a good deal of a mystery even to American men. To American woman does not its are a good deal of a mystery even biles are a good deal of a mystery even ities. These operations are for their most part carried on by me who are not conspleuous for their refinement, and in an atmosphere which is any. "Why did you leave your last situa-tion?" asked the man who was engag-ing an Irish gardener. "Sure, OI was discharged, your honor," said the applicant, readily "Discharged? Then, I am afraid-" "Stop, your honor; OI was discharged or doing well." for doing well." "And where was the situation?" re-marked the householder. "At the City Hospital."-Sketchy The sergeant (in the discharge of his duty)-What's yer name? The Prisoner-Alexandrovitchows-The Sergeant-I axed yer name-1 don't give a domb what yer cable ad-dress is .-- Puck.

Americans exait by the name of pol-litics. Those operations are for the most part carried on by men who are not conspicuous for their refinement, and in an atmosphere which is any-thing but the atmosphere of the drawing-room. Politics and society in America, except to a very limited degree in Washington, do not go hand in hand,-Sydney Brooks, in Harper's Washity Weekly,

Laws Dead There is a difference be-II Officials tween enforcing laws for Are' Asleep. the violation of which there is a private injury coupled with a public wrong, and en-forcing laws for the protection of the public. If a man is robbed, for in-stance, he will usually see to it that the robber is prosecuted. If a man is murdered the relatives or friends of the murdered man will generally put the the robber is prosented. It is murdered the relatives or friends of the murdered the relatives or friends of the machinery of the law in motion against the murderer. In each of these in-stances there is a private injury as well as a public wrong. In bribery, violation of the gambling laws, the dram-shop laws, or railroad rebate laws, there may be no individual in-jury, but there is always a public in-jury. Laws of this kind are the most difficult of enforcement, and unless the official who represents the public takes it upon himself to see that they are carried out, they often go unenforced. They do not enforce themselves. With-out officials to execute them, they are as useless as guns in war without men

Before we reache

Hatfield, a few mil-

bad of London had already bee

ter looking place that he other sid out for traps just the other sid Buckden and again in approac Weston.—From "An Intimate Aut bile Excursion," by Frank Presbre

The report that Czarina has been s ed with nervous

consequence of protracted spiritur seances has more probability to su it than many stories emanating so far as to hypnotize his roya ter on the plea that he would t placed in communication wit spirits. The climax of his pow reached when he persuaded that he had caused the ghost ander II to appear at one of the Costly presents were showere imposter and a special suit urlous rooms was provided for he secret police, who learn hunted up his past history

tually convinced the Czar of the ma fraudulent practices. In haste Philippe put himself over the frontier Pall Mail Gazette.

SALT THE ATRE GEO. D. PYPEL LAKE THE ATRE CURTAIN OF

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MARGUERITE CLARK

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An Iceless An illustration in the Ice Box Is March Popular Ma-The Latest. chanics shows to what perfection and simplicity a small electrical cold storage system has been brought. The outil consists of an electric motor belt to a pump,

Register. Children Know.

News.

When Politeness Reigns.

when he spoke of the lay members this morning," remarked little Fred on his way home from church. "What did he mean, dear?" queried

"He meant chickens," answered Fred-"I heard him tell papa the other day that there was a lot of gossiping old hens in his congregation."-Chicago

"Will you please drive off the track?" asked the motorman. The truck driver "Thank you ever so much," added the motorman, with a smile. "You're very welcome," responded the truck driver, "but you must pardon my seeming carelessness. I had no idea your car was so near."—Philadel-phia Ledger.

Very Considerate. 'Fool!" exclaimed a fop at his club, throwing down the morning paper. "Jones, you voted for Roosevelt. Won't

nough.

Bits.

kiez.

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

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

Beware of short-haired women and

long haired men. Although a crank is

often the one to turn the wheels of

soclety, nevertheless it is a wise policy

to stear clear of a person who is radio-

Unconventionality may be a mark of

destroy the present status if he can.

JUST FOR FUN.

Discharged.

Sounded Like That.

al in matters of dress and habits,

"Jones, you voted for Roosevelt. Won't you admit now that he's made a pret-hy bad mess of things trying to mix in on Wall street?" "Well," said Jones advisedly, "that seems to be the general impression that prevails among the masses." "Til have you understand, sir, that I am not one of the masses!" "I know that," yawned Jones, get-ting up. "I prefixed the 'm' merely out of consideration for your feelings."-Everybody's Magazine.

### Doing His Best,

Patient-What would you think of a warm climate for me? Doctor-That's just what I am tryig to save you from .- Denver Catholie

"I know what the preached meant

in the relative temperature of midday and midnight is really the greatest boon which even our own fine climate can bestow upon weary mortals. So, too, when the stranger reads that

the mercury sometimes rises to 95 degrees on a summer afternoon in this city, he is inclined to think that such a heat must be all but unendurable while as a matter of fact, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, it produces less discomfort than does a heat of 85 degrees in the moist regions of other places.

The fact is that the dryness of the air relieves the heat by increasing the evaporation. When a person becomes overheated by exertion, the millions of pores in the skin begin to bathe and cool the heated body. But if the moisture of the body evaporates rapidly, as it does in dry regions, the bodily temperature is quickly reduced, because so much heat is absorbed by the moisture in the process of evaporation. Thus the "sensible heat," the amount of heat which we readily feel as heat, is much less in a dry than in a moistureladen atmosphe

For the whole state the records for the last 25 years show that the normal average temperature is 48 degrees; the average highest temperature is 100 degrees; the lowest average cold is 12 degrees below zero. The lowest ever recorded in the state, 50 below zero, occurs only in the high mountain places; for, owing to the diversified surface, the climate is far from uniform. Thus, the absolute extreme readings of the weather stations would be misleading if we did not bear in mind that they represent extremes due to unequal conditions as to altitude and exposure. Even then, the records might mislead if we did not remember that the dry air tempers both the cold of winter and the heat of summer, since it is the moisture in the air that gives the wintry atmosphere its biting sting, while it is also the degree of humidity that accounts for the relative discomfort of the summer's heat.

Our records show that the rainfall throughout the state averages 11.69 inches per year; the normal number of clear days in the year 1s 204; of partly cloudy days, 92. Cloudy days total only 69, and rainy days only 50. Truly this is the land of the unclouded

For Salt Lake City the normal temperature for the year is 51.4 degrees, F., and the normal daily range, or variation in 24 hours, is 20.2 degrees. The average minimum is one degree below recorded is 102 degrees; the lowest, 20 | Was it not rather the business of the below zero.

city is 16.09 inches: the relative hus his business to give McWhirter advice midity of the atmosphere, the near- as to the best course to pursue, rather ness to saturation, is 50.8 per cent. The | than to ask him for advice? normal hourly wind movement is 5.4 Everything considered, there was

THE VERDICT.

George Sheets is not guilty. That is the verdict of the jury. That is to say, the men entrusted with the responsibillty of passing upon the question of his guilt or innocence found that the bribery charge was not sufficiently coroborated by unimpeachable testimony, to establish guilt, and for that cason he was very properly given the benefit of the doubt. Whatever the private judgment may be of those who have followed the testimony in the notorious case, the verdict of the jury must be accepted, in good faith, as the end of the matter. Otherwise, court proceedings would be no better than a poor farce.

Judge Thurman's strenuous effort to onvince the public, through a newspaper interview, that the defendant was the object of political persecution, and that public sentiment was against him though there never was any well founded doubt as to his innocence, only weakens, as far as we can see, the cause of the acquitted ex-official. If Judge Phurman's contention were true, the fact would have been brought out in the trial, and the public would have been aware of it, without the Judge's explanation. As a matter of fact public intiment was not generally against Mr. Sheets, until the filibustering tactics of his lawyers, now admitted by Judge Thurman, created the impression that they were afraid of a trial and had to rely entirely on technicalities, That injured the defendant in public opinion even more than the effort of the Tribune, first to ignore the story of the robbery, and then to ridicule it and defame the victims.

The McWhirters were robbed. One of the gang represented himself as a policeman. The Chief was appealed to a help the victims to get their money back. Part of the money was restored. The gang was, therefore, within reach. itut it was not run down. These points have been established. Was there, then, no warrant for the proseution? Much has been made of the fact that when one of the victims was asked whether he wanted Bell arrested, he answered in the negative, adding that he wanted his money. Was it Mc Whirter's business to tell the Chief The highest temperature ever how to proceed to find the money? officer to do everything in his power The average precipitation for this to hunt the rascals down? Was it not

The following testimony by the late President George Q. Cannon represents the "Mormon" sentiment as it is and always has been. It should be satisfactory even to the Tribune:

"Early in my life I was taught that the founders of our government were raised up by the Almighty to perform the work which they accomplished. I was taught to look upon the experience which the colonies underwent in sufwhich the colonies inderwent in suf-fering of wrongs, in the endurance of oppression, in the struggles for religious and political liberty, as a preparatory training to enable them to value, con-tend for and achieve inderwenters. end for and achieve independence. was taught that firmness, valor and un-faunted cheerfulness, hope and confi-dence of Washington, and the heroid men who shared with him the perils of the battle fields of the Revolution, the wisdom and skill and moral courage in council of the Adamses, Franklin, Jefcouncil of the Adamses, Franklin, Jef-ferson and Madison, and the mighty patriots, their compeers, were due to the direct blessing and inspiration of heaven bestowed upon them. I was taught to view the Declaration of Inde-pendence and the Constitution of the United States as instruments designed by the Almighty for the establishment and protection upon this land of the most perfect and happy liberty to which mankind could attain in this montal existence. In stating in this manner that which I was taught, I but state existence. In stating in this manner that which I was taught, I but state that which all of my co-religionists who have been brought up in our faith have been taught. I only state, also, that which is a cherished belief with

them and myself to this day." President Cannon states correctly the bellef of the Latter-day Saints on this question, and shows that they have proved their sincerity by teaching their hildren loyalty as a duty to God. Can oyalty be established on any sounder

and firmer basis than that? As to the other proposition, that the Saints opposed legislation against polygamy, what are the facts?

'The "Mormons" were thoroughly convinced that such legislation was unconstitutional. And they were so advised by able lawyers, not only in Itah but in the east. They knew that the prosecutions for polygamy were, in the first instance, inspired by the same spirit that actuated the mobs in Missouri and Illinois. Leading anti-"Mormons" at that time, hoping that the Saints would never abandon polygamy, saw in such legislation a means of ut terly crushing the Church and profiting by the wreck. That was clear to the 'Mormons." "Recede from polygamy!' was the hypocritical shout of those who were bitterly disappointed when the The "Mormons" Church did recede. were convinced that the charge of polygamy would be followed quickly by some other charge. Hence their reluctance to retreat. They would confronted by honest and honorable ters.

the maintenance of peace. And if the Japanese are made to go slow now, the time may come when the Chinese can defend themselves. They are developing very fast. The Japanese are not popular in China.

There will be another war scare, if the protest is sent out from Washington. But though it will not mean war, it is just as well to follow the course of events in eastern Asia.

Interesting, sometimes, is a comparion of the statements a prisoner makes when arrested, and then after a conference with his lawyers. The Alio statements are in mind at this time.

Admiral Evans has weighed anchor and is on his way to the north. It is of more than passing interest to note that the Japanese of Los Angeles have contributed several thousand dollars to help the City of Angels entertain the fleet upon anchoring in San Pedro harbor.

The "News" joins the many friends of Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells in congratulating her on what has been called her nineteenth birthday. May her useful life spent in welldoing be prolonged as many more years as she may desire! Mrs. Wells is one of those noble women whose earthly existence is a blessing to mankind.

Down in Louisiana they have a way of dealing with aliens suspected of membership in Black Hand societies or anarchistic circles which, while not entirely commendable, indicates that Americans do not have feelings of kindness toward that class of immigrants. The people down on the gulf have threatened all kinds of things to the foreigners if they do not leave the country.

The immigration officials anounce officially that they contemplate no action to deport Emma Goldman when she arrives in this country. We be-Heve the department should at least think the matter over. The presence of this woman in the United States on other occasions has stirred anarchy to action in its most dangerous phase. The assassination of Mckinley is credhave acted differently had they been ited to her teachings in many quar-

#### A Practical Reason.

A Connecticut man tells of two Irishmen from Boston who, while driving through the state named, observed that many of the barns had weather vanes in the shape of huge roosters. "Dennis," said one Irishman to the other, "can ye tell me why they always

have a rooster an' niver a hin on the op of thim barns?" "Sure," replied Dennis. "It's because of the difficulty thy'd have in collicting the eggs."--Philadelphia Ledger.

\$2.00

of an electric motor belt to a pump, which keeps a cooling solution mov-ing through a set of pipes which are placed in the refrigerator. These pipes are similar to the steam or hot water radiators in the living rooms, only they cool instead of heat the apartment. The machine is entirely putomatic and constantly maintains apartment. The machine is entirely automatic, and constantly maintains whatever degree of cold is selected. The moment the thermometer rises above that point the machine starts up of itself and works until the apart-ment is sufficiently cooled; then it stops of itself. The whole affair is so simple as to require practically no attention, except an occasional oiling which is no more difficult than to oil a sewing machine. At trifling ex-pense one can also fix up a basement room as a cold storage for large sup-plies such as barrels of apples, jars of butter, sacks of potatoes, etc., which

of butter, sacks of potatoes, etc., which



If you would be graceful, learn to roller skate. Ladies taught free at all sessions. Open mornings, aft-ernoons and evenings. Held's Band,

RICHARDS .: STREET.



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President Alcorda of Argentine showed his nerve yesterday by kicking the bomb which was thrown at his feet by a man he terms unhinged. It is getting to a state where a day in the life of a prince, potentate or ruler is very dull unless somebody tries to kill him.