

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted).
Corner of South Temple and 1st Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance):
One Year \$10.00
Six Months 5.00
Three Months 2.50
One Month75
Saturday Edition, per year 5.00
Semi-Weekly, per year 5.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 31, 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,
ANTHONY 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 p. m.

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 welcome.

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

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

In the manner in which the Tribune fights the temperance principle it displays as much idiosyncrasy as malice. It argues that because the people here in years gone by attempted to restrict and control the liquor traffic, therefore they were drunkards, and any attempt now in the interest of temperance is but hypocrisy. What an argument! On the Tribune's own showing the people here, from the first fought the evils of the drink traffic as best they could, by legal means. If they have not been successful, that is chiefly due to the application in practice of the Tribune doctrine that the saloon and the brothel are among the most efficient agencies of "liberty."

Concerning the conditions among the "Mormons" in Utah over thirty years ago non-"Mormon" witnesses testify. This is from the pen of Bayard Taylor, the celebrated traveler:

"We must admit that Salt Lake City is one of the most quiet, orderly and moral places in the world. There are few gentle saloons, but the Mormons, as a people, are the most temperate of Americans."

Dr. Miller, editor of the Omaha Herald, found that the "Mormons" had achieved victories over many of the evils that curse the race. He added, however:

"Already the hydra-headed monsters of infamy are gaining footholds in Salt Lake City. The unblinded and the woman of the town are there. The damning fact, so creditable to Mormon morality, is that it is only by the surreptitious evasion and overthrow of Mormon authority that these and kindred curses now invade the beautiful City of Salt Lake."

Mr. Miles Grant, editor of the World's Crisis, had this to say:

"After a careful observation for some days, we came to the settled conclusion that there is less licentiousness in Salt Lake City than in any other one of the same size in the United States; and were we to bring up a family of children in these last days of wickedness, we should have less fears of their moral corruption, were they in that city, than in any other. Swearing, drinking, gambling, idleness, and licentiousness, have made but small headway there, when compared with other places of equal size."

Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, editor of the Pioneer, wrote:

"In Great Salt Lake City there is less of rowdiness, drunkenness, gambling, idleness, theft, conspiracy against the peace of society, and crime generally, than there is in any other city of the same population in this country, if not on the globe."

These are only a few of the many testimonials compiled and published by Elder Milton A. Musser, over thirty years ago. They prove beyond dispute that the City, as long as the "Mormons" were an overwhelming majority here, was kept comparatively free from the vices of great cities. The contemporary testimony of impartial witnesses is worth more than the present deductions offered by professional argument-twisters.

But, suppose for a moment, that the contention of the Tribune is true, which it is not. Suppose that the people here in the past supported saloons and gambling halls, etc., is that a reason why decent citizens now should not unite in a strong effort to do better than has been done in the past? If sins of commission and omission have been committed in the past, is that a reason why the community should not now repent sincerely and try to clear the moral atmosphere? Whatever the shortcomings of the past may have been—but the Tribune with its record

of mendacity is no judge of morals—the present lamentable conditions under which children grow up for the reform school and older sinners mature for the penitentiary, cannot be excused on that ground. We are confronted by a situation now, which demands the earnest attention of all patriotic citizens.

It is a fact that the liquor traffic does more harm to humanity than all other destructive agencies combined. The Tribune needs its support for the party it hopes to fasten on the State. But the people do not need that influence. Some one has said:

"Fathers and mothers of America, where are your sons and daughters at night? Where are they on Sunday? What kind of associations surround them in the most perilous period of their lives? What are they reading? Where, how and with whom do they spend their leisure hours? What influences surround them during their vacations and when away from home? Nay, think of these things before it is too late. Saturday's recruiting saloons are open day and night, and his emissaries, often disguised as angels of light, are busy even while you sleep. He seeks your best beloved. He watches for his prey with stealthiness and ceaseless determination. He means to keep up his supply of victims, and as far as possible from the best homes, at any cost. Not a day or an hour passes, the year round, that he does not snatch some dear one from the hearthstone. And you then rail in vain. He mocks your sorrows, despises your shame, rejoices in your agony. Be more vigilant. Be more consistent. Be more courageous. Be more devoted. Time and opportunity now lost may never be recovered. Take your stand with the friends of temperance, purity and righteousness, and maintain it at all times and under all circumstances."

This is a platform upon which all good citizens can meet. It means the salvation of home and children from the temptations of that world to which the saloon is but an ever open entrance.

ILLITERACY.

We took occasion some time ago to note the fact that Utah stands fourth among the States of the Union in relative freedom from illiteracy.

An illiterate, according to the United States census compilations, is "a person ten years or older who cannot write in any language." No doubt a few, but not many, can read but cannot write.

According to the official census, in the year 1870 there were in each 1,000 of population of the United States 200 illiterates; in 1880 there were 170; in 1890 it had fallen to 133 and in 1900 to 107. Thus it appears that in our country about one person in every nine or ten years and over is illiterate. In England, Scotland and Holland there is but one in forty, in Switzerland one in 156. In Denmark, one in 500, in Sweden and Norway one in 1,250 and in Germany illiteracy is almost unknown. The ratio in 1903 among all the recruits in the army was but one in 2,500, and illiteracy is probably even less among the German people generally than among the recruits.

The American Journal of Education thinks that these facts are not such as to make Americans proud of the educational standing of their country. Nor does it think that we can excuse ourselves on the ground that we receive great numbers of immigrants from the less intelligent peoples of Europe, for in many States the illiterates of native parents outnumber those whose parents were born in foreign lands; nor is it in the South only in which this is true. In the State of New York in 1900 15,000 illiterates were of foreign parentage and 29,000 of native. Moreover in the large cities where our foreign-born population is largely congregated, the percentage of illiteracy is lower than in smaller cities of 25,000 or less, and in the large cities it is no greater than in the average country district.

The following list shows the number of illiterates in each 1,000 of population according to the last United States census:

Iowa	20	Connecticut	53
Nebraska	23	Pennsylvania	61
Kansas	23	Montana	61
Washington	23	New Hampshire	62
Utah	23	Missouri	64
Oregon	33	Rhode Island	84
Ohio	40	Maryland	111
Wyoming	40	West Virginia	120
Minnesota	41	Delaware	120
Illinois	42	Nevada	133
Michigan	42	Texas	145
Colorado	42	Kentucky	165
Indiana	46	Arkansas	204
Idaho	47	Tennessee	207
Wisconsin	47	Florida	219
California	48	Virginia	229
South Dakota	50	North Carolina	287
Maine	51	Alabama	300
New York	52	Georgia	305
Oklahoma	55	Mississippi	320
North Dakota	56	New Mexico	332
Vermont	58	Alabama	340
Massachusetts	59	South Carolina	350
New Jersey	59	Louisiana	385

Since all the States before Maryland in the above list have laws requiring attendance at school, it would seem that the laws are not earnestly enforced.

In Utah there is no reason why any native-born or young person should fail to read and write by the time the age of ten is reached.

We suspect that most of our illiterates belong to the class of foreigners who come here as laborers expecting to work for only a short time and then to leave the country.

CLIMATE IN ARKANSAS.

The Experiment Station at Fayetteville, Ark., has just issued a meteorological summary for that State.

The contrast with Utah is naturally very marked, since the northern boundary of Kansas nearly coincides with the southern boundary of Utah, while the elevation at the Experiment Station there is 1,450 feet, while our lowest elevation within the Great Basin is about 4,000 feet.

As much rain has fallen in a single month in Arkansas (14.41 inches in February, 1905) as the average yearly rainfall of Salt Lake City.

The average annual precipitation in Arkansas is 45.61 inches. The smallest known year's rainfall was 28.88 inches in 1901; the heaviest, 67.48 inches in 1905.

Their precipitation is heaviest in May, 6.39 inches, with a gradual decrease to the following February, nearly 2 inches. Our heaviest rainfall is likewise in May, but is usually less than two inches. Our lightest rainfall is in July, August, and September, but these months in Arkansas average from nearly 4 to nearly 5 inches each of precipitation.

In Arkansas, the wind blows from the South more than two and a half

times as much as from any other point of the compass. Following the South comes North, East and West with nearly one-tenth of the time calm.

The mean annual temperature in Arkansas is 58.17 degrees; in Utah, 51.4 degrees; for Salt Lake, the highest is 192 degrees. The highest temperature on record for Arkansas is 107 degrees, which occurred on August 3, 1896; the lowest on record for Arkansas is 24 degrees below zero, which occurred on February 12, 1899, giving a total range of 131 degrees in seven years. The lowest in Salt Lake was two degrees below zero. In Arkansas, the thermometer has dropped below zero four times in December, twelve times in January and fourteen times in February, while it has been above 100 degrees thirty-three times in July, twenty-one times in August, and three times in September. Of these fifty-seven hot days, twenty-one occurred in 1896, twenty in 1901, and five in 1907, the other eleven being more evenly distributed among the other years. Giving as a mean annual occurrence, of less than two times below zero, and three and one-third times above 100 degrees.

The average number of times that the thermometer goes below freezing in Arkansas annually is eighty, and above ninety degrees in forty-seven. The earliest in the season that the records show below freezing is October 7, which occurred in the year of 1891, and the latest is April 30, which occurred in the year of 1903. The earliest record in the season, with the exception of the year of 1907, of above ninety degrees, is April 29, which occurred in 1902, and the latest is October 26, which occurred in 1891. In the year of 1907, the thermometer recorded ninety degrees on March 29, and ninety-six degrees on March 31, and not reaching ninety degrees again until July 17. The greatest daily range of temperature recorded is fifty-four degrees, which occurred twice, once on November 21, 1898 (67-13) and February 17, 1902 (50-4 degrees below zero). The Arkansas records show that they should expect a maximum daily range of temperature of 36.8 degrees once per month, and a mean range each day of 22.5 degrees.

The normal daily range in Salt Lake City is 20.2 degrees. It will be observed that Arkansas has a climate both warmer and colder, and more moist than our Salt Lake climate; in other words, that it has a climate much more trying to the health, and one much more felt as heat and cold on account of the moisture, than our own favored land of sunshine and dry, balmy air.

If Emperor William was always an ardent admirer of Dr. D. J. Hill, why the note to the president? It is announced that the special auditors are going to stop work. Seemingly impossible, but good news if true.

The sailor who lit a match on Pierpont Morgan's doorsteps knows now that such an act was nothing short of lese majeste.

The bequest of a rich Chicago banker to boys desiring a high school education will do more good, we believe, than a dozen libraries.

The use of a monkey wrench in collecting a bill is to be discouraged. Judge Diehl is reflecting on the matter and will present the legal side of the question today.

The Tribune seeks to make great capital of the alleged opposition of some people to the idea of prohibition. Very natural!

When an agitator recently declared that such acts as are credited to the police of New York could have no parallel outside of Russia, he forgot that such acts as bomb throwing have no place in America.

We have had army contract scandals, naval scandals and a long list of other government graft exposures. Now Clifford Pinchot is charged with serious maladministration and a congressional inquiry is far from improbable.

Regardless of the plea made by brewers and distillers that to prohibit the sale of liquor will hurt the workingman most, the wave of prohibition sweeps over the country. We don't believe that liquor ever helped the workingman. With the money annually spent for liquor diverted into the home of the workingman and into other channels, the wife and children of the workingman will testify that the mission of the anti-saloon crusaders has not been a loss to anybody.

Berlin dispatches say that the Emperor has changed his mind as to the reception of President Roosevelt's choice of ambassador. This, it appears, is a concession to American public opinion. But although this change of attitude is well as far as it goes, it is doubtful whether Hon. David Jane Hill, after what has passed between Berlin and Washington, can fill the position of ambassador there. If any member of the imperial house has a personal grievance against a foreign representative, this is certain to impair his usefulness, whether the existence of the grievance is officially recognized or not. The best interests of a country represented abroad demand that its representatives sustain the most cordial relations with the members of the reigning families, as well as emissaries of the countries to which they are accredited.

CRITICISM OF THE NAVY.

New York Evening Post.
If hope was entertained by any one that the investigation of the defects in our battleships could be suspended and forgotten, that hope must have vanished in the light of yesterday's developments. Whatever be the feeling of experts, the endorsement of the so-called "Reuterbach charges," in substance, by Admiral Evans will give the greatest possible weight to these allegations in the minds of the people generally. Criticisms that might be passed over for "reasons of state" when uttered by a meddlesome civilian, or even by some capricious upstart in the service, will sound differently in many persons when voiced by "Fighting Bob." As for the attitude of the Senate committee, it has been

inexplicable from the first and cannot be maintained much longer. This Government cannot be conducted in secrecy, and the body which supplies the millions for our navy ought to welcome every piece of information showing faults that can be remedied in existing vessels, and avoid in those still to be built.

PAYS \$1,000 A NIGHT TO SLEEP

TH-Bits.
Like most autocrats, the sultan of Turkey goes about in hourly fear of assassination, and it is on this account that he will never sleep in the dark. His constant dread of death has made him a prey to insomnia, and he does not often sleep for more than three or four hours at a time. It is said to cost him nearly \$1,000 a night to have his bedroom guarded, for the attendants entrusted with this important mission are all tried retainers, who receive princely salaries for their work. Many are the ruses adopted by the sultan to escape from would-be assassins. In one of the ante-chambers leading to his private apartments is placed a life-size figure of his majesty, for the purpose of misleading any prowling revolutionary who might happen to penetrate thus far.

INVENTOR OF ENVELOPES.

The Gaulois.
It is somewhat curious that such a simple contrivance as the envelope should be a comparatively modern invention. As a matter of fact it is just 100 years since a paper manufacturer of Brighton named Brewes invented envelopes for letters in their present form. Even then it was some considerable time before their use became at all general, not, in fact, until somewhat about the year 1850. Before this date (as many who are living now will remember) a letter, written only on one side, was folded in two, then in three, sealed with a wafer or sealing wax and addressed on one of the blank sides.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Great Help.
Karr—What makes you think that you are going to succeed in business?
Bagster—Because my partner has \$500,000.—Somerville Journal.

Utilitarian.
Sunday School Teacher—Of course, you'd like to be an angel, Tommy, wouldn't you?
Tommy—I guess I would. I'd have wings then and could fly up and get the jam off the top shelf.—Philadelphia Press.

Provocation.
"Why, Jimmie! Is it true that you gave little Bobbie a black eye?"
"Y—yesum." "What excuse have you for such a brutal act?"
"W—well, he provoked me!"
"How did he provoke you?"
"He hit back!"—Cleveland Leader.

Story of the Wedding.

A political correspondent of a western Kansas paper was recently asked to report a wedding which was to occur in the town in which he happened to be that night. Here is the report of the editor of the paper got: "Amid scenes of splendor and sounds of sweet concord (I suppose that's the way to start out) Victoria, the beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Merrill (may the Lord forgive me!) was married to Mr. Edward Post. Promptly at 8 o'clock the bride, a vision in white (I'll never do a thing like this again as long as I live. Of course, the bride wore clothes, and there were roses and music and things to eat; but I don't know where to put them in). The bride's father is a prominent ranchman and the bridegroom is a decent young chap, which I suppose should go in somewhere. Please don't ask me to write up any more weddings."—Kansas City Journal.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

TONIGHT & WEDNESDAY

Wednesday matinee at 3:30.
The Kirke La Shelle company presents

The Virginian

Dramatized by Owen Wister and Kirke La Shelle, with W. S. HART as The Virginian, and FRANK CAMPEAU as Trampas.

Prices—Evening 50c to \$1.50; Matinee 50c to \$1.00.

Opheum

THEATRE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.

ALL WEEK.

Frederic Walton & Co., Gorman & West, Edna Falke, Pantier Trio, Sadie Sherman, Cole & Rags, Kinodrome, Orpheum Orchestra.

Every Evening (except Sunday), 8:15, 10:15, 12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. Matinee daily (except Sunday and Monday), 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. Box seats, 50c.

GRAND THEATRE

Direction Faxon & Smutser.

Photo Souvenir Matinee Wedn's day

Everybody attending the Wednesday matinee will receive a photograph of Miss Fay.

Tonight—All Week,

MISS CECIL FAY

And the Theo. Lorch Company, presenting

"ONLY A SHOP GIRL"

Next Week—A CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

LYRIC THEATRE

TONIGHT ALL THIS WEEK.

Zinn's Musical Comedy Co.

And the incomparable 16-DANCING GIRLS—16

In the Musical exchange

Evening prices—50c, 75c, 1.00 and 1.50. Matinee—Wednesday and Saturday. All seats reserved, 25 cents.

Next Week—"Jolly Monks."

HEAD THE

Theatre Magazine

For Theatrical News

And Stage Pictures.



Z. C. M. I.
Spring and Summer Clothing.
The new model garments in Suits, Spring Overcoats and Cravenettes, Rain Coats—the perfection of the fit and tailoring must be apparent to the most critical. Suits from
\$15⁰⁰ to \$40⁰⁰
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
Full and complete line—the finest variety of Neckwear we have ever shown.
HATS AND CAPS
The newest ideas and shapes in Spring Hats and Caps for men, boys and children.
Everything for men—Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Men's Umbrellas and Canes.
We also carry a splendid variety of Bags, Suit Cases and Trunks.

MUSIC FESTIVAL
TABERNACLE !!
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
FOUR PERFORMANCES.
Chicago Symphony Orchestra, 65
Men, Adolph Rosenbecker, Conductor.
Genevieve Clark-Wilson, soprano.
Rose L. Gannon, contralto.
John E. Miller, tenor.
Arthur Middleton, basso.
Jan Van Oordt, violinist.
Franz Wagner, cellist.
John J. McCellan, organist.
Festival Chorus, Tabernacle Choir and Juvenile Choir.
Prices 50c to \$1.50. Special rate of 15c and 25c to school students to matinees. Tickets on sale at Clayton Music Co., Willes-Horne Drug Co., Bureau of Information and at east door of Tabernacle.
Matinees at 2:45; evening performance at 8:15 o'clock.
Evan Stephens, Choral Conductor, Fred C. Graham, Manager.

Chamberlain Music Co.
51-53 Main Street
Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise.

PROMPT PLUMBERS
GEO. G. DOYLE & CO.
PHONES 162.

Riht in This Town
there are hundreds of well grown young people and not a few middle-aged people who have never been inside any drug store in this town, but
GODBE-PITTS STORE
THEIR mothers started them here, and they are still with us, and they stand by this store like the ones that started them here. It's quite a revelation to have. It means that we must be giving satisfaction.
That our goods and our prices and our way of doing business must be absolutely right.
That is the way we try to do business and how well we have succeeded is proven by the headlines of this ad.
Read it again.

GODBE - PITTS DRUG CO.

SOAPS
SEE OUR WINDOW.

We have Bargains in the Soap Line
SPECIAL THIS WEEK ONLY
WILLES - HORNE DRUG CO.
Both Phones 374.

Pineules
For Backache, Rheumatism and the Kidneys and Bladder
Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 112-114 Main

CUTLER'S
THE ORIGINAL KNIT GOODS HOUSE OF UTAH
IF YOU TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFER YOU GET A
Pair of Trousers Free
To call attention to the unusual values we give in blue serge suits and to advertise our new spring line of gents' clothing and furnishings, we make this offer:
TO EVERY PURCHASER OF ONE OF OUR
Blue Serge Suits at \$16.35
We give the choice of any extra pair of trousers in the store—all spring patterns included. Come in and see them whether you intend to buy or not. We're always glad to show them.
A Blue Serge Suit and an Extra Pair of Trousers for \$16.35. Can you equal it?

JUST IN TIME!
You may save loss on your property if you have it insured against fire right now. "You know not what a day may bring forth," and if it brings forth destruction of your property it will bring forth with it full indemnity for the loss when your policy is written in the
HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF UTAH.

HEBER J. GRANT AND COMPANY
GENERAL AGENTS.
Phones 500. 20-26 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Quiet Elegance
Exemplified in the Brandwin hats has proven unusually attractive to those who delight in the exclusive Parisian and American models as shown in the creations at this shop.
In correct styles for morning, afternoon and evening, there are no two alike.
BRANDWIN'S
160 MAIN ST.

BAY RUM and GLYCERINE SOAP
Very special—by that is meant a value worth considering, at a price less than usual. Regular 10 cents a bar—sale price, box of 3 bars for 20c.
Pure, high quality—fine in every sense.
THE BUSY CORNER
SMITH DRUG CO. Open All Night. Order Phones 4550.