

DESERET EVENING NEWS
 Corner of South Temple and East Temple
 Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.
 (In Advance.)
 Subscription Prices:
 One Year \$3.00
 Six Months 1.50
 Three Months75
 One Month25
 Single Copies 5c
 Semi-Weekly, per year 2.00

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, Utah.

Eastern Representatives: New York, Franklin P. Allen, Flat Iron Building, Chicago-A. W. Wolf, Security Building.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 4, 1909.

MERELY A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

We quoted yesterday this paragraph from the so-called American organ:

"In several of the districts the saloon men and their workers openly worked against the American ticket. Skip the first lever and pull any of the others, the saloon men were plain in their policy to which they wanted to run the city to which they could dictate, and as the American party had openly fought the liquor traffic the saloon men were anxious to defeat that party."

We quote it again because of the illustration it furnishes of the immeasurable hypocrisy of the spokesman for the "American" party.

Everyone knows that the leaders of that party obtained control of the city, and are maintaining control, by the aid of saloon keepers and frequenters of whisky dens. The statement that the saloon men in several districts worked against Muir and the "American" ticket is intended as a quibble to troubled consciences, for there must be many such among Christian voters. When their consciences are put to sleep, the part the saloonmen played will not even be concealed.

The offensive interference of the keepers of low dives in municipal affairs, and their claim to the right of control may compel the Legislature to take a hand in the game for the protection of the cities of this State against them, by proper legislation. When the saloon men are not content with perverting their business under the law, but insist upon seating in municipal bodies their representatives for the purpose of controlling the law-making and make it easy for the whisky sellers to break the laws with impunity, and when municipalities are helpless in the hands of their creatures, it is high time for the Legislature to take the matter in hand. The impudence with which the "American" party leaders have used the lowest strata of society for their own purposes is an appeal to every voter in Utah to send men to the next Legislature who are willing, and capable, of handling the abnormal situation with firmness and effect. And it is the victory of the "American" party awakens the citizens to their duty in this respect, it will prove a blessing in disguise.

There are other things that should occupy the attention of the next Legislature. The law that makes it impossible for a party not already recognized to file a fusion ticket should be changed so as to permit full freedom in this respect. There should be a statute making it unlawful to transfer votes from one district to another, as has been done here in a most shameful way, to defeat the will of the people who are bona fide residents in the various districts. It should be made unlawful for party managers to engage vehicles for voters who are able to go to the polls themselves. That is a bribe, pure and simple. Vehicles should be at the service of the aged and infirm. They could be paid for by the city, or county, or state, but should not be paid for by any party. These are but a few suggestions. The election laws should be so amended as to insure, if possible, an honest election next time.

UNJUST CRITICISM.

When Mayor Brainard had had time to consider his published statement concerning the Republican, he will probably be sorry he spoke, because he cannot fail to see, on close scrutiny, that his criticism is unjust. It is the Tribune, his own party organ, that has, for years, conducted a campaign of vituperation and vindictive slander and falsehood, the like of which has never marked the history of the press of this city. And this campaign of slander and vituperation has been controlled on men who have never sought a civic office, who have never injured the Tribune and its interests to the extent of a cent, and whose character is so far above that of the constituents of that paper as heaven is above the earth. It has centered its slander upon innocent men for no other purpose than to get the support of a crowd that is influenced by such means, for its own infernal plans. The cartoons and aggressive editorials of the Republican were called forth by the necessity of meeting a dishonest and disreputable adversary in its own field and with its own weapons.

The Mayor, in the same interview speaks of the necessity of united effort for the advancement of the city. In this we are heart and soul with the Mayor. But it is possible to secure unity of effort as long as the city officials are controlled by a clique whose sole purpose in life is to slander a large part of the community, and ascribe to them acts and motives of which they are entirely innocent? Except for that there is no obstacle to united co-operation. But there can be no unity until "American" principles are permitted to prevail here.

HAPPY NEW YORK.

The people of New York have, once more, thrown off the Tammany yoke and deprived that organization of the control of its public funds. The Republican fusion ticket was successful in that respect, and New York rejoices. Governor, the Democrat, was elected mayor, and there is no doubt that the interest

of the city will be safe in his hands. Tammany is defeated.

That organization was formed 120 years ago, and has been a more or less dominant force in New York politics ever since, and it has generally been the enemy of all who have sought to better the economic and moral conditions of the city. Like the "American" party leaders here, the society has been held together by the cohesive power of public plunder.

The founder, William Moorer, is said to have been a deserter from the Continental army in 1776. Aaron Burr was the first real leader, but he did not appear before the public. He never held office in the organization and seldom went near the "Wigwag." Through his creatures the society was founded into a close political corporation, with the control in the hands of Burr's friends. As early as 1801 the elections were carried by questionable means. In that year controlling was resorted to. With money said to have been furnished by subscriptions among the wealthier members, thirty-nine young Tammany men jointly bought a house in the Fifth ward, and seventy joined in a like project in the Fourth ward. The election results showed that the number of ready-made householders had been calculated so accurately as to give Tammany a majority in both wards, and the consequent control of the board of aldermen.

The subsequent story of the Tammany organization is one of dishonesty, graft, loot, and scandals. Tweed succeeded in electing his mayor three times, while he fattened on the city treasury. Conservative estimates, says an account in the New York Evening Post from which these data are gleaned, place the plunder at one hundred million dollars. The increase in the city debt from \$28,000,000 in 1868 to \$138,000,000 in 1876, is an illustration of Tammany rule. Reaction came in 1871, with the creation of a Committee of Seventy to break Tweed's power. Tweed and his co-workers were indicted and driven from power and in 1873 former Mayor Wm. F. Havemeyer was elected mayor on an anti-Tammany fusion ticket, despite the fact that Tammany had again "reformed" and nominated respectable candidates.

But Tammany rose again two years later and resorted to its old tactics. In 1879 there was a legislative investigation—The Fassett committee. Startling testimony in regard to the system of paying for nominations and dividing up salaries with the organization was brought out. But the mayoralty election was held then in the fall, and the Democratic sweep in the nation carried the Tammany ticket to victory, despite a strong fusion movement. The same thing happened when Gilroy was carried into the mayor's office in 1892. In 1894, however, the proof of police corruption brought out in the Lexow investigation resulted directly in the election of Mayor Strong on a fusion ticket. In like manner the cumulative result of the Mazet inquiry, with its disclosure of Croker "working for his pocket all the time" and the "red light" scandal, led directly to the election of Seth Low in 1901. "From 1789 to 1909," the account concludes, "it is the same story, one long tale of the perpetual selling of rottenness and corruption, until even calloused or indifferent Tammany men can stand it no longer. There is some reason to believe that this is another house-cleaning year."

New York is to be congratulated on account of its victory. We hope it will be permanent.

Life is full of charms and alarms.

Once more cotton takes its place as king.

Hunger is a good sauce but it is no viand.

Does the hookworm ever play hockey?

The day after election should be a day of legal rest.

Tammany must feel that the wigwag is sure lost this time.

The city attorney-elect is a Harper but not a musician.

Judge Gaynor will feel his loneliness if not his greatness.

It is President Taft's winning smile that is winning the South.

One cannot love his political enemies as he loves himself.

Six months in cold storage transform fresh eggs into "fine table eggs."

San Francisco has demonstrated that in union labor there is strength.

That the Republicans carried Pennsylvania is one of the surprises of the election.

There is said to be money in butter-fies. There certainly was in "Madame Butterfly."

The equal suffrage flag that is to be hoisted from Pike's Peak is a political storm flag.

The divorce question in one way resolves itself into this, "How soon can I get it?"

As a Porto Rican is a man without a country, it is high time that Uncle Sam gave him one.

Tom L. Johnson's defeat seems to have been owing to the fact that the Clevelanders had wearied of well doing.

The National Geographic society has voted Commander Peary a gold medal. The Commander voted Dr. Cook a "gold brick."

It will not be long to Thanksgiving and then comes the Christmas shopping season. That is when times are lively because of the youngsters.

Major Meane and Mr. Loring have climbed Mount Kenya to a height of 18,000 feet. Fortunately it is for their fame that they had no Barville for a guide.

Tom Watson is perfectly certain that an armed clash between the federal and

state courts is sure to come. Tom is just the person to lead a forlorn hope in such a clash.

Professor Percival Lowell has moved the headquarters for planetary news from America from Harvard observatory to Lowell observatory. Was this done with the consent of the Martians?

San Francisco downed a good man when it refused to reelect Francis J. Heney. He was one of the most valuable civic assets the city had and had done very much to redeem its good name. May his successor be his equal!

The Industrial Workers of the World certainly are working industriously to establish the right to speak upon the streets of Spokane without the permission of the authorities. The authorities say that their actions speak louder than their words.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE CAHNE THOUGHT THAT HELPED TO SETTLE THE VIRGINIUS CRISIS.

By E. J. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards' notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, gathered from the men who made the news—the history of our country from actually authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

Every American whose memory goes back to the year 1875 can doubtless easily recall the intense excitement, bordering on a bad case of war fever, that prevailed throughout the country when it became known that the American ship *Virginius*, while engaged in a filibustering expedition to Cuba, had been captured by the Spaniards and the captain and crew were being held as outlaws for probable execution.

At the height of the pressure that was being brought on President Grant to demand of Spain that she release the crew, and take the consequences of her refusal to do so, my newspaper duties took me to the home of Theodore T. Woolsey, who was then finishing the last of his twenty-five years as president of Yale. Dignified and courtly scholar that he was, I interviewed him as to his opinion of the proper position for our government to take in the international crisis confronting it.

I can see the old gentleman now, sitting on the floor, and with his head resting on an arm which he had thrown on a chair, as he replied: "If the facts are as have been stated, then it is inevitable that the United States cannot demand the release of the *Virginius*. It might be asked as a favor done by one friendly nation to another, but I cannot be demanded. No nation which recognizes and practices the principles of international law would support the United States in an attitude of that kind. If it be true that this vessel took on, under shelter of the American flag, arms and munitions intended for those who are in revolution against Spain in Cuba, and cleared from our ports concealing that fact, then the vessel has forfeited all rights which the American flag would otherwise give it. I see no possible escape from this, provided, of course, that the facts are as have been stated. It may be that a request for friendly consideration would receive favorable consideration from Spain, but that is another matter."

I recognized at once that I had what newspaper men call "a good story," and I eagerly asked President Woolsey if I might give it to the press that night. He hesitated a moment, as though he shrunk from appearing to have volunteered an opinion upon a matter that was giving the administration the greatest possible concern. But when I assured him that the public statement would show that his opinion had been sought and not voluntarily made, he consented to my making it public.

Coming from the source it did, it was inevitable that the statement should be widely published; and the action taken by our government soon after was substantially in line with Dr. Woolsey's opinion. But not until after the *Virginius* had been condemned, and her captain, 26 of the crew and 16 of the passengers shot in the suburbs of Santiago de Cuba, did I learn from a United States senator from Connecticut that the statement I had secured from Dr. Woolsey as an afterthought had served to confirm the secretary of state, Hamilton Fish, in his view of the attitude that the United States should take. President Woolsey was clearly an authority whose views could not be ignored, said the senator, and his opinion definitely determined Secretary Fish to take the stand he did, despite the well-grounded fear that the intense public clamor in favor of the filibusters might be made to serve their political ends by the opponents of the administration.

Quite naturally, I dare say, I have, until now, taken not a little secret pride in the fact that a chance thought of mine should have proved of some ultimate service to the country in time of a crisis.

(Copyright, 1909, by E. J. Edwards.) Tomorrow Mr. Edwards will tell of "A Roosevelt War Plan That Failed."

The Tribune claims 2,000 "Mormon" votes for Brainard. After having claimed that at home, it is in order for that sheet to proclaim to the world that every "Mormon" vote is controlled by the "Hierarchy." It is also in order for the sheet to issue a ukase in the effect that no "Mormon" need apply for any public office, or employment. There should be some reward.

The anti-"Mormon" organ says the result of the election here is a "rebuke" to the "News" for telling the truth. We can stand any amount of "rebukes" by the supporters of Muir and the Tribune. "Rebuke" administered by that class is praise indeed. And, furthermore, the people of this city know that what the "News" has said of the Tribune and the "American" party leaders is the truth, and nothing but the truth. The only reasonable objection is that not even half the truth has been told.

and cleared from our ports concealing that fact, then the vessel has forfeited all rights which the American flag would otherwise give it. I see no possible escape from this, provided, of course, that the facts are as have been stated. It may be that a request for friendly consideration would receive favorable consideration from Spain, but that is another matter."

I recognized at once that I had what newspaper men call "a good story," and I eagerly asked President Woolsey if I might give it to the press that night. He hesitated a moment, as though he shrunk from appearing to have volunteered an opinion upon a matter that was giving the administration the greatest possible concern. But when I assured him that the public statement would show that his opinion had been sought and not voluntarily made, he consented to my making it public.

Coming from the source it did, it was inevitable that the statement should be widely published; and the action taken by our government soon after was substantially in line with Dr. Woolsey's opinion. But not until after the *Virginius* had been condemned, and her captain, 26 of the crew and 16 of the passengers shot in the suburbs of Santiago de Cuba, did I learn from a United States senator from Connecticut that the statement I had secured from Dr. Woolsey as an afterthought had served to confirm the secretary of state, Hamilton Fish, in his view of the attitude that the United States should take. President Woolsey was clearly an authority whose views could not be ignored, said the senator, and his opinion definitely determined Secretary Fish to take the stand he did, despite the well-grounded fear that the intense public clamor in favor of the filibusters might be made to serve their political ends by the opponents of the administration.

Quite naturally, I dare say, I have, until now, taken not a little secret pride in the fact that a chance thought of mine should have proved of some ultimate service to the country in time of a crisis.

(Copyright, 1909, by E. J. Edwards.) Tomorrow Mr. Edwards will tell of "A Roosevelt War Plan That Failed."

I'm only responsible for accidents that occur in the works—Exchange.

The Height of Laidness.

Motionless Mike—Arty, d'yer see that ere burse?

Unmovable Arty—Yus.

Motionless Mike—Ain't it just our luck ter 'ave our 'ands in our pockets?—Sketch.

Value of a Song.

"There was a time," said the old inhabitant, "when that piece of property sold for a song."

"Really?" replied the grand opera prima donna. "How very expensive!"—Washington Star.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
 Geo. D. Pyper, Mgr.

TONIGHT, Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee.

Augustus Pittou Presents

CHAUNCEY OLCOTT

In His New Play

Ragged Robin

By Rich Johnson Young in Collaboration with R. H. R. R. R.

HEAR OLCOTT NEW SONGS

"The Eyes That Come From Ireland," "If You'll Remember Me," "Sweet Girl of My Dreams," "The Laugh With a Tear in It," "I Used to Believe in the Fairies."

Don't Get Impatient—Just Wait WEEK OF NOV. 4.

The New York Success.

THE SOUL KISS

Sent Sale Friday.

SEAT SALE FOR

SOUSA AND HIS BAND

BEGINS AT

DAYNES-BRENE MUSIC CO.

MONDAY NOV. 8.

Both Phones 3569.

Orpheum THEATRE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.

MATINEE TODAY 2:15

MATINEE TONIGHT 7:15

Every Evening, 8:15.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Wynn & Lee, Charles Montrell, Eva Mudge, Crouch & Welch, Eva Mudge, Low Wells.

The Kindness, Orpheum Orchestra. Matinee prices—5c, 10c, 25c. Night prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

COLONIAL

TONIGHT.

MAX BLOOM

IN

"The Sunny Side of Broadway"

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Matinee Saturday. All seats reserved, 25c and 50c.

Next Week: THE TIME, PLACE, AND THE GIRL.

Suits and Overcoats for Boys and Children---Friday and Saturday HALF PRICE

IN CHILDREN'S CLOTHING DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR

Special lines of Suits and Overcoats at Z. C. M. I.—they were never intended to be sold at the prices asked in this Friday and Saturday sale. Included among the Overcoats are a number of nice Chesterfield Coats with swell velvet collar. Many of the Suits are in the double-breasted style in chevrons, meltons, tweeds, novelty cloths in all the desirable shades.

Every price reduction is absolutely genuine—no marking up—no fictitious values—the greatest price reductions in our Children's Clothing Dept. for years.

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS, ages 3 to 8, regular \$4 to \$16 values, special **Half Price**

BOYS' OVERCOATS, ages 9 to 14 regular \$5.50 to \$12 values, special **Half Price**

YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, ages 14 to 16, regular \$6 to \$14 values, special **Half Price**

CHILDREN'S SUITS, juniors and double breasted, ages 4 to 9, regular \$3 to \$5 values, special **Half Price**

BOYS' SUITS, with knee pants, ages 9 to 16, regular \$3.50 to \$7.50 values, special **Half Price**

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 113-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

The Grand Salt Lake's Most Popular Playhouse.

Tonight and All Week. WILLARD MACK STOCK CO. Including Miss Blanche Douglas, Present a stupendous revival of the famous story of the Northland. **"THELMA"**

Mr. Mack, Miss Douglas, and all the old favorites positively appear at every performance. WE KEEP UP THE STANDARD. Regular Grand prices: Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 25c, 50c.

Next Week—THE SQUAW MAN.

BUNGALOW PANTAGES VAUDEVILLE

Week Starting Thursday, Nov. 4th. Matinee Every Day—2:30.

Leon Morris & Co. (Eng. Poodles and Monkeys.) Smith-Evans & Williams Roberts & Downey Charles Sisters Sutton & Sutton. Miss Ballinger, Pantagoscope. Eve. Prices—10c, 20c, 30c. Matinees—10c, 20c.

EXTRA Dolly Dimples Will Appear Undisguised, Friday Eve.

Best Coal WE EVER USED Is What People Say About Our Coal.

"PEACOCK" "Rock Springs"

Central Coal & Coke Co. 40 West 2nd South. Phones: Bell Ex. 35. Ind. 2600.

SEND FOR OUR MAP OF BOSTON Showing Exact Location of Hotel Rexford

75 cents per day. Free baths. Elevator. Rooms 75 cents a day, \$2 a week and upwards. Modern hotel, hot and cold water in each room. Highly recommended for cleanliness and comfort.

Bulfinch Place, Bowdoin street and Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass.

25 Suites with Bath.

250 Rooms newly furnished with Brass Beds

When you visit Boston, if you desire the greatest comfort with the least expense, you will find Hotel Rexford all right. You will notice the central location of the hotel, its nearness to the Union Station, State House, Court House, Theaters and business houses. In other words, it is a part of Beacon Hill. Of course what you want when you visit Boston is comfort and safety, and, if economy goes with it, that makes a combination that will undoubtedly prove satisfactory. Therefore, when in town.

Try The Rexford And we will make special efforts to please you.

"THERE'S SAFETY IN TRADING HERE."

A Private Room for Expert Truss Fitting

Too much comfort cannot be afforded those who are so unfortunate as to be compelled to wear a Truss. We have a complete new line of the best makes, elastic or spring. Superior qualities; reasonable prices. A private room with expert fitters in attendance insures a perfect fit. We will not sell you a truss that does not fit properly your good will is to value.

No extra charge for fitting trusses.

Willes-Horne Drug Co. News Building. Upper Main. Both Phones 374.

We Bake Our Bread an exact number of minutes—a mathematical and machanical operation that cannot go amiss.

Every "batch" is a success.

ROYAL BREAD

ROYAL BREAD

NOTICE THE LABEL

NOTICE THE GROOVE

BAKED IN MUELLER'S BREAD PAN (Patent Applied For.)

Our Ovens are the same temperature at top, bottom, middle and sides. Each portion of our bread receives the same amount of heat.

Mrs. Housewife cannot say the same for her ovens.

ROYAL BREAD

The Semi-Weekly News THE GREAT COUNTRY NEWS PAPER.