

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance).
One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.25
Three Months75
One Month25
Saturday Edition, per year 2.00
Semi-Weekly, per year 2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communication and all remittances to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, APRIL 28, 1908.

WORDS OF WARNING.

The maladministration of the affairs of this city has continued so long and become so flagrant that ministers of the gospel have felt constrained to call attention to it in their sermons, and utter solemn words of warning.

Rev. Elmer I. Goshen declared last Sunday that there are men in the city service who are abusing themselves for petty gain, and who are not faithful to their oath, nor to their manhood, or their God. He prophesied that they would reap retribution in their own lives, the Dead Sea fruit of their perfidy, the curse of ruined sons, and the lasting condemnation of their fellow-men.

Rev. Francis Burgette Short spoke more particularly of the duplicity of the party manipulators who permit the running of slot machines, in defiance of the City ordinances, because they need the money they levy on them in the form of fines. It follows, he said, that if the \$5.00 a month is not license, it is graft, the same as the \$10.00 paid of the 17th of each month by the unfortunate of the demi-monde.

Every decent citizen in this community will cordially approve the stand taken by the clergymen. The management of public affairs is so utterly scandalous, both from the moral and the financial point of view, that it seems that "if these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out." Once before our beautiful city was in the hands of grafters who plunged it into the abyss of debt, after having exhausted its well filled treasury, and who looked upon saloons, gambling houses, and brothels as effective anti-"Mormon" agencies, that were to be encouraged rather than suppressed. The situation then became so desperate that the citizens found it necessary to call mass meetings to protest against the rule of sin and ruin. In that reform movement all decent citizens, regardless of creed, took part, and a better era was the result. Some similar movement would seem to be called for now.

The trouble, however, is constitutional and not merely accidental. The remedy must be radical.

The party in power was formed, primarily, for the purpose of serving as a stepping-stone for disappointed politicians, upon which to climb toward the paradise of their ambition. It attracted a number of persons who saw in the new movement an opportunity of furthering their own selfish interests. And in order to win popular support the leaders promised reforms they never intended to carry out. They made promises they never intended to keep. They appealed to popular prejudices by telling the most infamous falsehoods about the Church meddling in politics and re-establishing polygamy. They broke the understanding, not to say pledges, upon which the era of peace and good feelings was inaugurated, by the issuance of the Manifesto, which has been unscrupulously observed by the Church, both in letter and in spirit. They constructed a party upon the un-American principle of making a political issue of what is, and should never be anything but, a religious controversy. That is the real cause of all the trouble.

Let the citizens demand that the City officials emancipate themselves from the tyranny of the party bosses and become, what they ought to be by virtue of their election, the servants of the people; let them strive to do right by the people; let them tackle the financial and moral problems before them as honest business men and not as servants of a political machine invented for the benefit of political aspirants and hungry tax-eaters; let them apply themselves to their duties and leave the churches free to discuss their theological and ethical differences in the proper forum; that is what is needed.

It is pretty clear now to impartial onlookers that the leaders of the false-so-called American party started the anti-"Mormon" hubbub in order to pick the pockets, spending metaphorically, of the people in the confusion that ensued. This is evidenced by the empty treasury, the big deficit, the neglect of giving the financial report the law requires of the city auditor and the request for more millions to squander. But people are being aroused to a realization of the situation. It comes late, but not too late to save the City for purity, honesty, and material and spiritual progress.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

In the event of war between this country and Japan those who think, with Lieut. Hobson, that Britain would aid the latter country, her ally in the far East, might change their minds upon noting that the British government is now using its influence with Japan for the maintenance of Chinese sovereignty, and the open door in all parts of the Chinese empire, including Manchuria. While it may be true that Japan and Russia would for the present give better government to the "railroad zone" in Manchuria than can yet be given by China, it is not at all evident that either can give better government than China will give ten years from now. And as long as Manchuria belongs to China and not to Japan or Russia, it is better for the world to wait for the progress of China.

The London Times announces that England supports America in demanding the maintenance of the "open door" in Manchuria. That means the exclusive sovereignty of China in the territory through which the Chinese government permitted Japan and Russia to construct a railroad. This concession lasts sixty-eight years more; but the two countries named must acknowledge the sovereignty of China therein.

All of which seems to show that Britain is not likely to be with her Eastern ally, right or wrong, but is allied with Japan for only certain, definite ends.

EARNINGS IN GERMANY.

The general conditions of living among the most advanced people of the Old World are approximately represented in the salaries earned by those who have incomes. It will surprise many of our readers to learn that in Berlin, the second city of Continental Europe, and the fourth largest city in the world, less than 5 1/2 per cent of those who support themselves and families have incomes as high as \$714 per year. Ninety-four and one half percent, therefore, of the persons with incomes in that great city receive less than \$714 per year.

The facts are ascertained from the figures of the income tax assessments. The tax commissioners, after deducting the numbers of non-taxable children under 14 years of age, the military, and others exempted by law, find that out of the total population of Berlin in 1906, which was given as 2,040,148, there were in round numbers 1,125,000 persons who were subject to assessment for the income tax.

The number of those whose incomes of less than \$214 per year was nearly half this total. These are exempt, in Berlin, from the payment of the income tax, though in some of the German states the minimum salary not taxed is as low as \$100 per year.

Consul Pitt of Annaberg, who compiled the statistics shows that there are 600,899 names on the income tax rolls. Of these 315,610 had incomes of from \$214 to \$286 a year, and 226,678 had incomes of from \$286 to \$714 a year. This it is seen that of the 600,899 persons assessed for income tax 542,288 had incomes of less than \$714 a year, and only 58,611 persons were found with incomes greater than that amount. Above that figure the classes dwindle rapidly. There were 46,181 persons with incomes from \$714 to \$2,350; 10,800 with incomes from \$2,350 to \$11,900; 1103 with incomes from \$11,900 to \$23,500; 470 with incomes from \$23,500 to \$119,000; 39 with incomes from \$119,000 to \$238,000; 4 with incomes from \$238,000 to \$476,000; 2 with incomes from \$476,000 to \$714,000, and 2 with incomes over \$714,000 a year.

The consul says he does not believe that any portion of the income of the man who works for his money often escapes assessment for income tax. The maid servant, who earns \$5 to \$7 a month, has what her board and lodging would amount to charged against her in computing her income, and even the probable "tips" of the waiter are estimated for the same purpose.

These facts might well be pondered by our wage-earners. They reveal that the standard of living is much lower in other highly civilized countries than in our own. Here in the West especially, where the wages of mechanics, artisans, and, in fact, of all wage-earners, are much larger than in the countries of continental Europe, our industrious people have much to be thankful for.

BUILD UP THE COUNTRY.

Congressman Hobson said before leaving this city, that if Congress built only one battleship yearly, it would gradually build up a fine navy. Governor Gillette of California, formerly in Congress, says:

"The middle west is responsible for the defeat of President Roosevelt's program for the authorization of four new battleships. The Pacific Coast was a unit behind him in the middle west the congressional delegations want their rivers improved, their canals dug, a new waterways scheme advanced. Mr. Tawney, from Minnesota, is chairman of the appropriations committee. He would be satisfied with only one battleship. Mr. Foss is from the shores of Lake Michigan, and although chairman of the naval committee he is from Illinois, stands by and sees the naval appropriations kept down. The people of the middle west are not exposed and they don't think about the need of a navy as we are forced to. They don't care to give attention to the question, but if a war came they would be quick to raise a cry for large naval defense.

I have not been near enough to the scene to pass an opinion on the causes behind the opposition, but many representatives attach more importance to getting an appropriation for a new public building in their districts than to questions of more importance to the country as a whole, like the navy. They feel that unless they get a new postoffice in a close county they will fall re-elected. The argument for economy is a false cry. The American people do not object to spending the money if it is spent wisely. The expenditure of many more millions than we now pay out for naval defense is not only wisdom, but it is an imperative necessity for the protection of our coasts and our commerce. We feel it doubly necessary on the Pacific coast. The Orient is the market place of the future. We have a golden opportunity before us."

We do not know on what the Governor of California is basing his opinion, but the fact cannot be disputed that the improvement of waterways and the development of the resources of the country are of just as much importance as the construction of battleships. The people of the middle west believe in the golden opportunities of the Orient, but they regard it as raise economy to neglect to build up the vast regions at home, in which there is room for millions. No country has ever been built up by armies and navies.

New England gives every evidence of going "dry."

The great battleships after all are but a fleeting show.

Even some of the alleged fresh eggs look quite chile.

Warring politicians might profit by attending the peace meetings.

The House minority leader has a very sharp tongue at times.

"Pericarditis alive or Ratsell dead."

According to latest reports it's Ratsell dead.

Leader Williams' determination seems to be to filibuster or bust.

"You're off the track, you'd better get back," say the race track gamblers to Governor Hughes.

Along the California coast the path of the battleship fleet is strewn with roses.

In Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama houses and villages tell which way the wind blows.

The speaker of the house is a bigger cannon than any they can show at the navy-yard.

Society item—Mrs. Street of Pansy street threw a missile at Mrs. Missell. It is said, and missed.

In Sacramento they have tried to revive "Pinafore." The resuscitation was not a very pronounced success.

The utterances of the chancellor of Syracuse university show that it is darkest before day.

Secretary Taft denies the report that he will resign the nomination at Chicago. He certainly ought to know.

Battleships are well and good, but a nation, like a man, is thrice armed that hath its cause just.

If the heavens fell every time that justice is denied, how busy they would be.

P. J. Moran's bond has been approved. His subscription to the cadet fund has also been approved, and is very popular.

The village of Smartville, Nebraska, has repudiated its founder and will change its name. This, no doubt, is the work of the "smart set."

Richard Croker thinks that Governor Hughes' attitude towards gambling will hurt him as a politician. It may hurt him as a politician but never as a man.

The Eagles will gather by the thousands in this town in June. This reverses the old rule that where the carcass is there will be the eagles, for this is a very live town.

A man at Providence, R. I., who is seventy years old, says that he has greatly improved his health by eating four ounces of sand every day. What a shock of sandy hair he must have!

"I never saw so many shocking bad hats in my life," said the Duke of Wellington upon seeing the first reformed parliament. But then the Duke had never seen a collection of "Merry Widow" hats.

GET RID OF YOUR QUARTERS.

Harper's Weekly.
Those who have that 13 is an unlucky number should fight shy of all-iver quarters. A startling discovery has been made which should give pause to all possessors of quarters. The typical United States quarter, it appears, has 13 stars, 13 letters in the scroll held in the eagle's beak, 13 marginal feathers on each wing, 13 lines in the shield, 13 horizontal bars, 13 arrows and 13 letters in its name. Who would keep a quarter?

COMING OF THE GOLDEN AGE.

Harper's Weekly.
When will the Golden Age arrive? It will come when "all the saloons are shut, and a few vineyards, breweries and distilleries supply what stimulant is called for by judicious and responsible (certified) drinkers; when a few surviving stockbrokers attend to the needs of the necessary business of the bona fide investors; when an occasional horse-race is permitted strictly for the delectation of horse-lovers who never bet, when the capitalists of industry and commerce always retire from the game as soon as they have made comfortable provision for their declining years; when labor unions cease to attempt to keep non-union men from working; when entrance fees at intercollegiate contests are abolished, and the presiding bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church and the president of the W. C. T. U. divide the command of the United States army; when all the trusts are dead and all the railroads carry freight and passengers for nothing, and everybody 40 years old has six children and a pet dog, and duties are abolished and income and inheritance taxes support the government, and Jack London is president, and Bryan is congress and Arthur Brown is the prophet of the future, and the supreme court then what a wonderfully improved country this will be, and how very, very happy shall be our lot if we have the great good fortune to be living in it!"

JUSTICE FOR THE JEW.

The attitude toward the Jews of considerable masses of the population, even in our own country, is not yet by any means Christian, says the New York Evangelist, a Presbyterian publication. We seldom remember that Jesus was a Jew, but we never forget that Judas was one. The old Irishman only put in unusually concrete terms a spirit that is to be found often among the more intolerant. "There's a good time coming," said the pious old woman. "The Catholics and Protestants will all become one some day, and we'll all be good Christians." "And what then?" said her interlocutor. "Then, why then we'll all get together and kill all the Jews." When we followers of Jesus in America have showed the Jews that we are full of love and tenderness and good will toward all men, when we have abolished the sweatshop and refused to profit from other men's misery by buying clothing or artificial flowers or anything made under evil conditions, when we have done these things, it will not seem so hard for the Jewish boy or girl to shut "Jesus Christ" in the "And until that time we may very well remember that Jesus himself cared not whether a man called him 'Lord, Lord.' He cared only for the essential, that a man should do the will of his Father in heaven."

JUST FOR FUN.

When She Began.
Judge—Madam, this court has indisputable proof that your age is 30, yet you say you are only 24. How do you explain this?
Witness—Well, your honor, I can only say that I was six before I was counted to court.—Boston Transcript.

Just as Hard.
Mrs. Jones—Good gracious, Mrs. Brown, why is your husband going through all those silly actions? Is he training for a prizefight?
Mrs. Brown—Not at all. He's merely

getting in form to beat the carpets.—Harper's Weekly.

Ancient Baseball.

Manager of the Green Stockings (in 1869)—Want to pitch for us this year, eh? What have you ever done in that line?

Vestry Applicant—What have I done? Why, I hold the Haymakers of Hackensack down to 37 runs last Fourth of July, and the Pittsburghs Pink Stockings got only 19 hits off me in five innings.—Puck.

Great.

"Yes," remarked the Japanese, "we regard ourselves as your friends, but yet, in case of an emergency we could throw half a million men into America within three months, and have them in Chicago in two more months. What do you think of that?"

"Splendid," replied the citizen of Chicago. "That would make a magnificent addition to our population."—Puck.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Bohemian Magazine for May has many attractive features. The leading article, by Mr. Aubrey Lansdon, tells of "Famous Cafes and Restaurants Abroad." It is illustrated by cuts reproduced from many photographs. The magazine is dealing with a subject of widespread interest in an article entitled "The Talk of the Town." The writer, Mr. Frank H. Vizetelly, heretofore some trenchant things to say in defense of slang and of the good work that slang is doing to invigorate and enrich the English language. Some of the short stories are: "An Artless Diary," by Rem. A. Johnston; "The Sparkler," by Robert Carlton Brown; "The Blood of the Celt," by John Barton Oxford; "The Telephone," by Temple Bailey, the story of how an attractive maiden lady was redeemed from her single state by a modern invention; "The Bandaged Foot," by James Francis Dwyer; and "The Gratitude of Mr. Tubbs," by Fred J. Helms. Mr. Tubbs herein proves himself to be a most amiable rascal.—34 South, Clark street, Chicago.

William J. Locke, author of "The Beloved Vagabond" and "The Morals of Marcus," begins a new serial, "Simple Septimus," in the May American Magazine. In the same number William Allen White writes a character sketch of Taft, and so far as the special advantage of acquaintance goes toward measuring Taft justly, White's article is as good as knowing the secretary of war for 20 years. "Mr. Dooley" writes on "The End of Life." This is an extraordinary article on death. Ray Standard Baker reports "An Ostracized Tace in Ferment." This is the story of the conflict of negro parties and negro leaders over methods of dealing with their own problem. Josephine Daskam Bacon goes on with her serial, "An Idyll of All Fools' Day." Miss Doty writes of "Mormon Women and what they think of Polygamy." Mary Stewart Cutting, E. J. Rath, Richard Washburn Child, Carter Hamilton and Maurice B. Kirby contribute short fiction. "The Interpreter House" and "The Pilgrim's Scrip" are full of live reading. Other contributors are: Walter Pritchard Eaton, Lydia Schuyler and Inez T. Thompson.—341 Fifth Ave., New York.

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9-4 BLEACH PEPPERELL SHEETING, regular 32 1/2c value; sale price..... 27c
10-4 BLEACH PEPPERELL SHEETING, regular 35c value; sale price..... 29c
8-4 BROWN PEPPERELL SHEETING, regular 27 1/2c value; sale price..... 23c
9-4 BROWN PEPPERELL SHEETING, regular 30c value; sale price..... 25c
10-4 BROWN PEPPERELL SHEETING, regular 32 1/2c value; sale price..... 27c

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