### DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY APRIL 25 1908

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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SALT LAKE CITY, \_ APRIL 25, 1908.

### POETRY OF THE BIBLE.

We have had an inquiry as to what is meant when it is said that the Bible prophets are also poets and that part of the Bible are in poetry. Since very few parts of the Bible are

in rhymed lines, and since only a part of it is in verse, and that part is prranged as if it were prose, most people are puzzled when any speaker or writer refers to the "poetry" of the sacted volume.

"Poet" is, as is well known the Greek word for "maker;" the poet is the maker or creator or author of what is called creative literature-that in which something is added in an imaginative of ideal way to the known facts. Thus it is said that Shakespeare created the character of Hamlet; Sophocles, that of Œdipus.

Both these characters may have really existed; but the poets have idealized them by working up the incidents of their lives in such a way as to present more vividly the lesson which their actions faithfully recorded would more dimly teach.

The poet thus adds something to the sum of known existences; he creates characters that make an appeal to our minds independently of their historical reality, The poet may therefore be said to be the nearest representative of the Divine Maker of the universe; for the poet is likewise a creator.

In the English version, Paul says, "We are God's workmanship:" but in the Greek the reading is, "We are God's poems." The Greek rendering shows the identity in meaning between "creator" and "poet."

The historian, philosopher, or orator, states facts only; the singer, the author of a drama, the poet, may according to certain laws rise above the limitations of fact and reach truth by illustration. As Prof. Moulton says, "The philosopher argues what goodness is; the dramatist creates a good | Horn was special counsel for the City man; both are helping us to be good." We have said that rhyme is not necessary to poetry. In Latin and Greek, the verse depends upon what is called the quantity of the successive syllables; in Old English, alliteration-the recurrence of similar sounds in the same line -constituted verse. Thus:

In a somer seson when soft was the I shope me in shroudes as I a shepe

were. In Hebrew poetry the literary form consists in a recurrence of the same

verse beginning with a succeeding letter, or a series of verses with the same initial letter. In Psalm 119, in the original, eight verses in succession begin with the same letter. The entire Psalm is therefore divided into alphabetical strophes. There are eleven other poems in the Old Testament, similarly arranged. Another form is the repetition of the same verse, or sentiment, at regular intervals in the composition. See for instance Psalm 42; 5, 11, But the most striking form is the parallelism referred to above. To this we owe the beauty of the translations of the Scripture poems, because even the translations, being literal, retain the form and structure of the original. And, as one member of a sentence frequently expresses the same sense as its parallel, difficult words and phrases to thus made more easily understood.

### SLOT MACHINES.

"By what authority are the slot machines running in Salt Lake, at pres-

This question a highly respected citizen of this City-a non-"Mormon" has requested the "News" to answer. The City ordinances provide that "it shall be unlawful for any person to operate or maintain" slot machines without a license, and that "no license shall be issued for the operation or maintainance of any machine which is used for the purpose of gaming for money or other property." This is explicit enough, and under this ordinance the slot machines were, at one time, confiscated. It was then demonstrated that an order from the Chief of Police was all that was needed to

end that form of gambling. On December 24th, 1906, a case entitled the City vs. John Smith came up for decision in Judge C. B. Diehl's court. The defendant was accused of operating a gambling device and the matter was submitted upon an agreed statement of facts and a brief was also submitted. Assistant City Attorney P. J. Daly had the prosecution in hand, while the defense was represented by Attorney Soren X. Christensen. The latter contended that the slot machine run by the defendant, was not a gambling device. He argued that, under the statutes, it was necessary for the City to prove that the machine in question was operated for money, or things representing money. Judge Dichl took the case under advisement and rendered a decision to the effect that the particular slot machine was not a gambling device, for the reason that the winner was paid either in

checks or merchandise, At the time this decision was rendered, money slot machines were running in this City, and had the operator of one of them been tried for maintaining a gambling device, the decision would probably have been different. Shortly after the case was disposed of here, a similar one was tried in Ogden before Judge Murphy. Judge and prosecuted the case vigorously. The same question was involved as in the Salt Lake case and Judge Murphy rendered the same decision as handed

down by Judge Diehl. Recently a movement was started by the present administration to make a levy of \$3 per month upon each slot machine operated in the City. Under the ordinance, if Judge Dichl's decision is correct, the City has the power to license, tax and control slot machines, but it seems that the "American" officials do not want to do this. In spite of the decisions rendered, the powers that be, justly, we believe, insist that slot machines are "gambling devices" and accordingly now levy a tribute, or a fine of \$3 per month from each, on that ground. The scheme is one for revenue only. It is taxation of a business prohibited by the City ordinance. We have been informed, however, that Judge Dichl has modified his opinion on the legality of running slot machines. If this is true, another test ease ought to be made. There is little doubt that they would be condemned, if another hearing were asked for. The Chief of Police can order them removed as illegal gambling devices. the fact that the operators For are fined \$3 a month proves they are considered illegal that Or the Mayor can take the intiative if he is so disposed. There is no excuse for tolerating them any longer They are operated against the law, But the party dictators who have usurped the right to rule the City officials are, in the last instance, responsible for their operation.

finance committee, and was not ordcred published. To this day no ilnancial report, such as the law requires. be trusted with more money? That navy. is the question the Tribune has care-

fully avoided, so far. There are many other questions that might profitably be considered in connection with the proposed bond issue. For instance, who was the beneficiary of the \$75,000, or more, that was spent on whitewashing the conduit? What vortion of the \$18,000 paid to "special auditors" was money thrown away" What benefits did the City derive from the \$20,000 paid for advertising in the narty organ? Who profited by the neculiar transaction by which the puble funds were transferred from a bank

raying interest on the deposits, to one not raying interest? The City, we have been told, lost in the neighborhood of \$30,000 in that little transaction. Who benefited by it, if anytony : And, finally, what about the

sundry irregularities that, according to rumer, were hushed up, when discovered The business methods of the admin-

istration that asks for more money to spend, though it refuses to give any account of its stewardship, are well life that the bonds should be sold. illustrated in its high-handed dealings with the citizens of the south-eastern part of the City, in the matter of the laying of sewers. Before the last can never be got out of a bond-secured election the cost was only \$1.30 a foot; after the election, it was \$2.28. One of the victims of this intended xtortion some time ago went to one

of the officials to ask for an explanation of the discrepancy, when a conversation took place, of which the following is the substance: Citizen: "What is the reason that

you charge us double the price you have charged citizens in other parts of the City, for the same work?" Official: "In other parts we used the trench-digger, and that is so much cheaper.

"Then, why did you not use the C.: trench-digger in our part of the city?" "Because there were too many 0.: ree stumps in the ground." "But you did use the trench-dig-C.:

ger for four blocks, and it worked all right. Why did you discontinue to use O.: "Well, to tell the truth, I had to,

to give employment to voters." C.: "So that is it? You want me

and the others to pay for 'American' votes, under the pretext of paying for 'improvements?' '

No answer! That tells the entire tale of the busi-

ness methods of the dictators of the "American" city officials. No wonder it is difficult to get a financial report. They do not want anyone to touch their sore tooth. But they want more money The citizens of this City, as a rule, are not in a position to undertake any heavier financial burdens in the form of taxes. Most of them are already taxed to the limit of endurance. More taxes means that people with moderate means will be forced to sell their homes. The real estate market will be depress ed, and prices will fall still lower than they are now. What is needed is the emancipation of the City administration from the monster that has fastened itself upon its neck. When it has freed

itself from this incubus and become the servant of the people instead of the party dictators, it will know what to extricate the City from the

doctrine, too. But they dld to the extent that they agreed that force should not be used until arbitration haa and signed by the incumbent of the failed. And that means a great adauditor's office, has reached the pub- vance. There will be no imbroglio on He, per even the City council. Can account of our Monroe doctrine, There an administration that refuses to is one reason less for the maintainfurnish the report the law requires, ance by this country of a gigantic

# THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Next to taxation, the currency is the most intricate economic problem with which civilized governments have to deal. It is idle, in the present state of public education, to expect the people to solve the problems presented by plans to improve the national currency. Only a small minority among public men profess knowledge of this subject. A long continued study of political economy, finance, and banking usually precedes utterances on this topic among thoughtful We have been surprised to note men. how numerous have been the opinions on the financial measures recently introduced in Congress.

The San Francisco Chronicle is however, probably near to the exact truth in saying that our present national currency was not the result of an effort to reform our currency, although it did that. It was created to make a market for United States bonds when it was essential to the national It was therefore justifiable at the time. Now we do not need to sell bonds and we do need an elastic currency, which currency. Still, great vested interests have been created in that artificial value imparted to United States bonds by reason of their use as security for currency which cannot be ignored. Probably all that should be done now is to refuse to make any new issues of United States bonds available for that purpose and provide for a currency additional to the present based

on a rational law, which in the course of years will become the sole currency. On this view, which we share, it is probably just as well that the Aldrich bill was not permitted to complicate matters still further by imparting artificial values to other classes of bonds The currency problem is one that the people cannot settle. Expert commissions in which the people have confidence will need to be resorted to, and the sooner the better.

When Greeks meet Albanians then comes the tug of war.

Rear Admiral Evans takes mud baths but he never throws mud.

It takes a strong, loud voice to talk through a Merry Widow hat.

Diamond cuts diamond but the diamond trust does not cut prices.

Just like the candidate in Plckwick, Prince Helie de Sagan kissed all the children.

It is well to praise the man who does things provided that the things he does are the right kind.

In the California coast towns the battleship fleet finds that time is fleeting as never before.

All roads led to Rome because they were good roads. Make good roads in Utah and they will all lead to Salt Lake.

There is a boy in Texas who says hat he had rather mow the front lawn

# Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought,

Of Panks, concluded at once that four or five years must be set as the period for which the after-panic depression must continue. When we begin to look more closely into the circumstances of the recent panic as compared with those which existed in previous panic periods, there are both favorable and unfavorable inferences to be drawn in this regard. That we have at present a sound currency sys-tem, as we did not have in any of the great preceding panics of our history; that the treasury is in a strong and well-intrenched position, as it certain-ly was not in 1893; and that the west, which was almost bankrupt in 1893 and was a helpless debtor of the east in was a helpless debtor of the east in 1873 and 1857, is the strongest element of financial strength at the present time, are three facts in the situation which are not open to denial, and which are bound to exert a very great influence in resisting the influences of financial demoralization and thereby hastening the return of normal good times. On the other hand, when comparison is made with previous out-breaks of actual panic, it cannot be denied that the violence of the shock, the duration of the period of suspen-sion of bank payments, and the magnit-tude of the phenomena which marked it, were more formidable in 1907 than in any previous period of the sort. It would not be safe to discard altogeth-er the argument that this itself may be a sign of a situation economically weaker than that of the other periods under review. Similarly, it is not open to question that the financial excesses to question that the manchal excesses in the use of the credit, the abuses of an over-exploited prosperity, and rash-ness in the use of capital—which are the cause of all such financial crisis— were practiced on the eve of the panic of 100% or the process more before with the possible exception of 1807 as they never were before, with the possible exception of 1873. Here, then, are the elements by which the general problem already stated must be judged—Alexander D. Noyes in the April Forum.

With convenient and Influence Life on Art. railway facilities, and the event of the

telephone and the automobile, has come the demand for country and suburban houses. Thousands of people, who under the primitive conditions of years cone by, would have shunned the coun-ry as a lonely and desolate place, are now glad to own broad acres or a plot of ground beyond the confines of the metropolis, says Cement Age. And with the establishment of these coun-try places has come the desire for art-istic environment, which has found expression in the embellishment of

Probable On the basis of simple Duration precedent, it would be Of Panics, concluded at once that four or five years must be set as the period for which the after-panic depression must continue. When we begin to look more closely into the circumstances of the recent panic as compared with those which existed in previous panic periods, there are both ravorable and unfavorable inferences to be drawn in this regard. That we have at present a sound currency sys-tem, as we did not have in any of the great preceding panics of our history; that the treasury is in a strong and well-intrenched position, as it certain-ly was hot in 1893; and that the west, which was almost bankrupt in 1893 and less objects employed as decorative features of the lawn, garden, pergola or terrace. In this field, as in the construction of buildings, the tendency-is toward substantial and durable work and genuine artistic merit, and in rec-ognition of its admirable qualities in this respect, concrete is rapidly sup-lanting all other materials even terra ognition of its admirable qualities in this respect, concrete is rapidly sup-planting all other materials, even terra cotta and marble, that have been used in the arts for centuries but never seemed destined to be supplanted by the more plastic medium,—Cement Age,

The Yellows Appealing to The Passions, One of the severest and keenest indict-ments of yellow jour-

The Passions, ments of yellow jour-nalism ever written has lately appeared from the pen of Prof. W. I. Thomas, of the Uni-versity of Chicago. His fundamental objection to vellow journalism is based on its appeal to what he calls the "hate attitude" in men. This atti-fude exists in all of us. It dates back to the days when human beings spent most of their time killing animals or tude exists in all of us. If dates back to the days when human belongs spent most of their time killing animals or fighting with their fellow creatures. It partakes of the nature of impulse or appetite, and is almost as blindly ele-mental as hunger itself. During centuries of civilization this hate in-stinct has been modified and controll-ed, but under the surface it slumbers yet. A murder trial, a prize fight, a slanderous bit of gossip, an exciting game, have still the power to call it into play. In the light of these facts, says Prefessor Thomas, it be-comes plain that the yellow journal owes its existence to the persistence in men of a primitive feeling of es-sentially anti-social character, and to the fact that a revival of this feeling brings a sense of pleasure.—Current Literature (April). Literature (April).

Are the great majority Preparation To Receive of men and women The Children, ready for their children

interested, and to which they had g interested, and to which they had giv-en no more study than they have to parenthood, secure that right feeling and good will would insure an ultimate happy result? In spite of the apparent light-heartedness with which the Fe-sponsibility is usually assumed, it is not an easy thing to be a parent, to fill this profession into which meu and women rush without a tithe of the thought and preparation they would women rush without a tithe of thought and preparation they we bestow upon a calling of infinitely importance. To take charge of bodily welfare of a little child is such trifling matter that a hecelless with no knowledge of life forces hygiene, of dietetics or of ordinary s littles should assume it as lies. she would the care of a new doll, she would the care of a new doll, perilous even than this are the l involved in the drill of a child in its of obedience by a woman wi self-discipline, in self-control by ; man whe does not know hered man who does not know herse knowledge by one who is hersel infant in her perception of all underlies life and death, mortality mmortality.-Christine rick in the May Woman's Home Com.

Mr. Carnegie There is Andrew Car-Knows He Is negic. He has courage. Not Popular. No one could confer his name so freely on the world without a large equipment for courage. But, although as well known as Lydia Pinkham, Andrew is not fas popular. He wonders at the fact, though it dismays him not. In the face of gibes and insults he continues no of gibes and insuits he continues decorate his enormous benefaction with his splendid name. His fathou less emporium of philanthropy co less emportum of philanthropy con tinues to pour out its contents of il braries, hospitals, and schools, all dis tinctly marked. Andrew wonders be cause in the popular demonstration for him the cheers are intersperse with cat-calls and brickbats. He hu read classical history (Bohn) an knows that Aristides was run out o knows that Aristides was run out of town because people were thed of hearing him called "the just." But if Aristides had gone around calling him "the just" would the Anthenians have hanished him? Indeed they wouldn't. They would have held him down on the ground and pumped the hemlock dis-tillery into him. "It pays to advertise," is a motto which, as an unselfish friend of literature, I would like to see im-printed on the brain of every man. But the motto is incomplete. It should be "It pays to advertise something you have to sell." It doesn't pay to ad-vertise what you give away. There is too much fun in giving. Human na-ture won't permit it to be twice en-joyed.—"The Interpreter," in the May American Magazine,



thought in another form or in the petition of a similar clause; so that "the foundation of Hebrew verse is a recurrence, not of sounds, but of parallel clauses." Thus in Proverbs 4:23-27 we have:

Keep thy heart with all diligence For out of it are the issues of life. Put from thee a forward mouth. And perverse tips put far from thee. Let thine eyes look straight on, And let this eyclids look straight be-fore thee. Ponder the path of thy feet,

And let all thy ways be established. Turn not to the right hand nor to the left!

Remove thy foot from evil.

This simple parallelism is a favorite but not the only form of poetic dress in the Psalms. Thus we have in 109: 35-

He turneth the wilderness into a standing water. And dry ground into water springs. And there he maketh the hungry to dwell.

That they may prepare a city for hab-That they hay proposed itation. And sow the fields and plant vineyards, Which may yield fruits of increase. He blesseth them also, so that they are multiplied greatly, And suffereth not their cattle to de-crease.

But in other verses of the same paalm there are recurring refrains in addition to the simple parallels in twos, so that the structure of the verse is quite com plex

By reading only the first line of the poetic verses given above, it will be seen that the poetry has been changed into prose, 'Thus

Keep thy heart with all diligence. Put from thee a forward mouth, Let thine eyes look straight on.

Ponder the path of thy feet.

Turn not to the right hand not to the left.

So in Numbers 23; 5-10 we read in poetical form the declaration of Balaam beginning:

How shall I curse whom God hath not cursed? And how shall I defy whom the Lord hath not defied?

The language is majesty itself, and

still remains noble prose if we omit each of the second lines; yet that omission changes the poetic into the prose form

So in Psalms 107 the recurrence of verses 6, 13 and 19, also in verses 8, 15 City treasury with borrowed money and 21, constitutes refrains that serve to | for the benefit of the party manipulatthe English poets.

So the Lamentations of Jeremiah (see | very suspicious circumstance. 2: 6-7) often take similar poetle forms; [ the "Song of Songs," which is Solomon's," is all poetry; while many of the publish on or before the first Monday toward the reasonable and peaceful prophecies of Isalah exhibit that parallism of structure, that recurrence of the financial status of the City at the unless it be the advance made at The passages similar in thought or con- end of the previous year. This the Hague conference of 1899.' struction, that bi-lateral or multi-lat- present incumbent of the city audit- When the South American republics beauty of form or sound.

tera of the alphabet, or every alternate

### THAT BOND ISSUE.

The Tribune is horrined at the idea of a "partisan" opposition to the proposed bond issue. It is, in fact, disgusted with any kind of objection on the part of the citizens to the exploitation of the City in the interest of grafters. It expects them to applaud be when the administration proposes to tle another millstone around the neck of the community.

But that sheet, partison to the extreme limit of fanaticism, does not hesitate to hound and harass persons City employe who does not wear the "mark of the beast" in his forehands in horror at the mere thought of "partisanship." The Tribune plays

the role of hypocrite and knave with force that doctrineequal nonchalance. The Tribune also suggests that the

failure to publish a financial report for last year should not be a serious certain lines at regular intervals objection to replenishing the empty divide the poetry in complex stanzas ors. But we believe the citizens gensimilar to certain forms employed by erally will consider the failure to com-

> The fact is this, one of the in ies a party, represent "the greatest adof the city auditor is to prepare and vance ever made at any single time of February a full report, showing regulation of international conduct,

Sometimes Hebrew pootry consists of partial report was furnished the Hague gave that doctrine their unan alphabetical arrangement; each Council and found its way into print, qualified support, it was hardly supcommencing with one of the let- but it was so incomplete and so unre- posed that the representatives of the

situation into which selfishness and hatred have plunged it. There are business men in the administration, in whom the people have confidence, if they will act as independent officials. But as long as they consent to act the part of insignificant marionettes in the hands of unscrupulous politicians, there is no way out of it. Of course the dictators can order an enormous increase in the tax levy, and although the citizens may be helpless against that form of robbery, popular opinion, when aroused, is a force which even party dictators, conscienceless though they may be, must take into account.

## THE HAGUE CONGRESS.

The United States Senate has now ratified The Hague conventions submitted through Secretary Root from the Hague congress last summer There were thirteen conventions in all relating principally to the regulation of international conflicts. One of the most important to this country restricts the use of force in the collection of

debts. It provides, in part: "In order to avoid between nations origin arising from contractual debts claimed from the government of one country by the government of another country to be due to its nationals, the contracting powers agree not to have recourse to armed force for the col-lection of such contractual debts. "However, this stipulation shall not However, this stipulation shall not be applicable when the debtor state refuses or leaves unanswered an offer to arbitrate, or, in case of acceptance, makes it impossible to formulate the terms of submission, or after arbitra-

tion, fails to comply with the award rendered."

in the employ of the City, who refuse step forward. It will, practically, preto worship at its shrine. It has vent foreign fleets from again entering clan ored for the discharge of every American waters to collect debts. By their terms, it has been said, "the Monroe doctrine has made its first head. And then it helds up its and formal entry into the public law of Europe as well as America." It will be somewhat easier, therefore, to en-

A great deal of criticism, and still more wittleism, was bestowed upon the second Hague congress, at its adjournment. It was called a war congress, and it was predicted that it would be the last international peace congress, owing to its being a complete failure. But Secretary Root does not consider that gathering a failure. His opinion is that the ply with the law in this respect as a provisions of the conventions adopted, to which the United States is now

ral symmetry which is the basis of all er's office neglected to do. Several advanced the Drago doctrine and the weeks after the time fixed by law a United States representatives at The Dable that it was not accepted by the European powers would, accept that

than go fishing. Let no such boy trusted.

Senator Gore says that he regards the steel trust as "the tapeworm of the treasury." A steel-tapeworm, of course.

The House committee is considering the Lilley, and doubtless will find that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like him.

The New York market is glutted with strawberries. And now it may be expected that the Gothamites will make gluttons of themselves.

The Panama canal commission expects soon to open an ice cream factory. Life and labor on the isthmus will soon be a continuous picnic.

"Cultivate common sense; it is a good asset," says a contemporary. Get a cultivator, Old Con, and start right in to increase your assets. You have a virgin field.

It is said that Dr. Koch frowned heavily upon New York's skyscrapers as he neared the city. How did he reach a point high enough to frown down upon them?

Though he married her for money, the leath of the Duc de Chaulnes will cause the sympathy of the whole country go out to the Duchess de Chaulnes, the daughter of Mr. Theodore Shonts.

If the United States buys armor plates for its batileships cheaper than any other country buys, why cannot the United States build its battleships cheaper than any other country?

For the people of this city to vote for an issue of \$600,000 worth of bonds "for improvements" on the information vouchsaved them as to the condition of the city finances, would be to take a leap in the dark.

# JUST FOR FUN.

#### Pie

"Why do they refer to government ffice as pie?" "Because," answered Senator Sor-ghum, "it's something that nearly everybody likes himself, although he thinks it's bad for nearly everybody else."-Washington Star,

Old Habits.

"My man, you were not always a walter?" "No, sir; I used to be press agent for a circus."-Kansas City Journal.

Just Like It.

Redd-I understand that new auto-mobile of yours goes like the wind. Greene-That's right. Nobody can tell just when the wind is going to start or when it is going to stop.--Yonkers Statesman.

This agreement is regarded as a long