

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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 Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 16, 1909.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

For years it has been the custom in the wards throughout the Stakes of Zion to commemorate the birthday of the Prophet Joseph, by special services, on the Sunday nearest the date of that anniversary. In accordance with this practice we suggest that Sunday, Dec. 26, this year, be devoted to the memory of the great Prophet of this dispensation, and that appropriate services be held in the Sunday schools, ward houses and other places where the religious services of the Church are held, on that day.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
 JOHN R. WINDER,
 ANTHON H. LUND,
 First Presidency.

Salt Lake City, Dec. 11, 1909.

FAITH AND WORKS.

That was a splendid example of loyalty and self-sacrifice manifested Tuesday by the teachers and students of the Brigham Young university, Provo. The situation was this: Since this honor of maintaining the Church teachers' college has been awarded to the Provo school, its Alumni association has undertaken to provide a suitable home; at the same time carrying out a long cherished desire of erecting an appropriate monument to the memory of Dr. Karl G. Maeser. At its annual banquet last June and subsequently the association raised a fund of \$50,000, and on such a showing the work was begun. The building is to be of dressed stone from the famous quarries near Mantel, and the work has advanced so satisfactorily that, if payments can be made promptly when due, the walls bid fair to be roofed in by the first of the new year.

The building is planned to cost \$110,000. Not all of the first subscriptions have been paid in, and we understand, the association's bank account is already overdrawn. Something had to be done at once or the work must stop. It was then that the school as a whole proved its faith by its works. The teachers met and increased their first subscriptions to a sum aggregating \$9,425; and the students at devotional exercises, partaking of the same spirit, in one hour contributed nearly three and a half thousand dollars.

It should be said for these teachers that most of them are still in debt for their college education and are further encumbered financially by the necessity of providing homes for young and growing families. Yet their contributions to this cause represent the proceeds of from one to as high as four months' salary. The students are also, for the most part, likewise straightened for means, being the sons and daughters of hard working parents, and a large percentage of them renting rooms and boarding themselves in order to economize and so get through the school year. Their action Tuesday was, consequently, a surprise even to their teachers.

The immediate program, so we understand, is to inaugurate a campaign during the holiday vacation to make secure the rest of the funds needed to complete the building. We congratulate both teachers and students on this excellent beginning. There is the kind of faith that achieves results notwithstanding difficulties. It is the faith that moves mountains.

HOW IT IS DONE.

A somewhat remarkable correspondence between a Philadelphia policeman and the mayor of that city has been published. It deserves to be read everywhere, because of the light it throws upon the methods whereby corrupt politicians continue themselves in power. The Philadelphia patrolman, it seems, some day found that \$15 had been abstracted from his pay envelop by the manipulators of the party campaign. Being a man, as well as a patrolman, he registered the following protest, in a letter to the Mayor:

"I realize, Mr. Mayor, that being only a policeman, I am not expected to have very much influence, and I do not profess to have any; but being a policeman does not make me any less a man, and I seriously object to having my money, which I have earned and am entitled to receive in full, taken from me without my consent and in such an unwarranted and unfair manner. I am a Republican, and have tried as an humble voter to support the Republican party. I have always made contributions to the campaign funds whenever I have been notified, which, of course, has been every election since I have been on the force. I have always paid the full amount taxed against me, but always heretofore have at least had the privilege of opening my own pay envelope and counting out my money in my own hands, and then personally had the opportunity of walking over to the person designated by the organization to receive my contributions and voluntarily paying my assessment. I did this whether my wife and little children really needed the money or not, and while in most cases it was pretty hard to get along without the cash at my home, I made no complaint because, while I was really forced to make the contributions, I was at least permitted to feel to a slight degree that I was not forced to surrender every mark of manly feeling with the money."

How did the Mayor receive this appeal? Here is his brutal answer, in part:

"That is the kind of a man the police force should be free of. He should, however, not be permitted to resign. He should be fined and sent to jail. He would betray police secrets, when

ever it suited him to do so. He is an informer, and a scoundrel, and I have no time for men of his class."

Nothing could throw a clearer light upon the rottenness of a system that claims party-ownership of both public institutions and public men, as is the case in so many American cities, our own, unfortunately, not excepted. Can anyone wonder, in the light of these letters that cities are in the grasp of saloon-owners and "stockade" builders? It would be a good thing to take the police departments of every city out of politics. Under present conditions policemen do not dare to perform the duty for which they are paid. They have to close their eyes to many forms of vice, in the interests of party bosses. And thus law-breaking is perpetuated, and cities remain in the toils of those who live on the downfall of their fellowmen.

CARLISLE INDIANS.

We have before us the annual report of the Carlisle school for the education of Indians. It shows a total enrollment of 1,132 students, with an average attendance of 957. And the report says that "earnestness, conscientious study, and hard work have been made the requirements for good standing and promotion."

The Indians attending this excellent school are given all the advantages of modern instruction. And they are especially taught the various industries that may become useful to them after they have left the school. They are taught farming, blacksmithing, drawing, painting, building, etc. They are taught how to take care of orchards, domestic animals, dairy products, etc., and they are trained in various lines of business. In addition they are given instruction in music and the higher arts, and attention is paid to athletics.

The report is illustrated by a number of excellent pictures of Carlisle students, in various departments, and these pictures tell their own tale. They certainly show these descendants of the Lamanites as a delightful people.

The question has often been raised whether it pays to educate the Indians. It has been contended that they spend a few years at school and then go back to the blanket and the former life of indolence. While this may be the case in some instances, it is not universal. The report shows that of 564 Carlisle graduates, 64 now occupy positions in the government service. Others are engaged in useful occupations, as musicians, machinists, soldiers, sailors, physicians, nurses, engineers, dressmakers, teachers, etc., etc., and they are leading a civilized life in every respect. Many white boys go to the gutter, after they have been to colleges and universities, and some Indians, of course, are equally unfortunate, but that, it seems, is the exception and not the rule.

That the Indians are the descendants of a highly civilized race that fell into barbarism through internal dissensions and fierce wars, is the testimony of history corroborated by the monuments of antiquity still extant on the American continents. That they, through education, can be brought back to the high level from which they fell, is probable. The Indians still have a role in history.

UNREST IN ASIA.

Reports from eastern Asia, prove that there is not perfect peace or tranquility. Russia fears that Japan will formally annex Korea, thereby violating the Portsmouth treaty, and thus, it is feared, might provoke another war. That is the trouble with all wars. They never settle a dispute. Russia, no doubt, will seek the first opportunity to re-open the hostilities that were ended by the Portsmouth peace, as soon as she feels strong enough to enter upon the venture. All over the Old World there are nations, temporarily crushed by neighbors, only waiting for an opportunity to strike again. Even Poland, after centuries, would gladly take up the struggle, were there a possibility of success. Wars do not settle disputes.

In Manchuria, too, there is unrest. Japan, it is said, is preparing for further aggressive action. The Chinese fear another war because the Japanese press has taken up the question of alleged raids of bandits upon the railroad zone. The reports of raids are denied by the Chinese officials. They also claim that the Japanese by failing to pay the Chinese employed on railway construction are endeavoring to provoke them to desperation and create a situation furnishing an excuse for the claim that the Chinese police are inadequate and should be replaced by Japanese soldiers.

The situation is not entirely peaceful. With the Japanese press trying to create a popular sentiment against the government because it gave up Port Arthur, and with Russia and China suspicious of Japan's movements both in Korea and Manchuria, developments must be watched with interest.

ON IMMIGRATION.

The reports made to Congress by the Immigration commission are of vital interest to the country. The full reports will not be ready for some months yet, but from what has been made public, the importance of the investigations carried on by the commissioners may be judged.

One of the subjects investigated is the condition under which steerage passengers are carried to this country by some of the lines of transportation. According to the reports, not only are the accommodations inadequate, but filth and immorality are the rule. Another subject relates to the so-called "white slave" traffic. Appalling conditions have been unearthed by the investigations. Congress should lose no time in enacting the legislation necessary to make an end of that infamous business, both in its international and interstate aspect. It should not be possible in a civilized country to sell girls for immoral purposes, or transport them from place to place for such purposes, without incurring the heaviest possible penalty of the law. We believe the relentless pursuit of that traffic would help some to purify politics, for corrupt politicians, as has been proved

in this City in recent elections, do not seem to rely on the underworld and its various characters for the furtherance of their plans and plots for control of the people's money.

Another report will deal with the congestion of immigrant population in the large cities. This trouble will deal with New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia chiefly. The commission, in the two years of its existence, has studied, we are told, 3,000,000 individuals and has compiled data enough for fifteen volumes. It has spent less than \$500,000, which is considered a remarkable record.

In the study of congestion in cities, investigation was carried on for several months, and 12,000 families were canvassed. These were selected on the basis of race and locality within the city, and the results show the economic and social status of the city-dwelling immigrant. Schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions are made the basis of study, and a supplementary report on these subjects will be made.

It is a fact, interesting in this connection, that we can say truthfully that every reliable report on "Mormon" immigration has noted the high character of this class of immigrants. They are from the ranks of thinking, intelligent people, and they travel over the ocean second, or first class, as the case may be, and are not carried under the conditions reported to the commission. And once here, as a rule they become good, desirable citizens. Utah shows evidence everywhere of the industry, economy, enterprise and intelligence of its "Mormon" immigrants.

The true revenue cutter is a great navy program carried out.

A so-called heater can be turned into a refrigerator in the twinkling of an eye.

Even at Christmas time the gift and the giver is apt to be most thought of.

A moving picture—the children going along looking in the shop windows at toys.

Shouldn't Mr. Park be made a member of the park board as well as of the school board?

The people of Managua may shout, "Long live liberty!" but it will be short lived whoever wins.

It is said there are to be stirring times in the health department. May no stretch be stirred up.

The University of Chicago is trying to induce Mr. J. D. Rockefeller to be its Santa Claus once again.

A Harvard professor says that the Ten Commandments need revision. Not near so much as observing.

Mr. Pinchot is making a few suggestions.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE SECRET HISTORY MADE BY AN AMERICAN OVER AN EMPEROR'S BREAKFAST TABLE.

By J. E. 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's notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, earned from the men who made the news—the history or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

Yesterday I told the story of how Louis Napoleon, when an exile in this country, was befriended by the late General James Watson Webb, and how Napoleon III, on learning thirty years later that General Webb had just landed in France, sent him an urgent telegram to dine with him informally the next day.

At the hour named in the emperor's telegram, the latter, with all ordinary court etiquette dispensed with, greeted his old benefactor in the palace at St. Cloud. They met as old friends who stood upon an equality. They were friends, for after Louis Napoleon had become emperor of the French, he had remembered and redeemed the promise which General Webb had made to him when he was an exile, and since then an intimate correspondence had been maintained between the two.

In the course of the breakfast the matter of state that was then uppermost in the emperor's mind was brought up. "I am much distressed," said the emperor to his old friend, "that the presence of the French troops in Mexico since General Webb's departure, not because I was anxious to conquer Mexico and make of it a colony, but on account of important diplomatic reasons in Europe. I will say to you that I am ready and anxious to withdraw my troops, but I cannot do so under threat or compulsion. I have thought that you might suggest a way by which there could be an agreement between your president and myself, so that I can withdraw my troops without the appearance of coercion on the part of your country withdraw the troops."

General Webb thought a moment, then suggested, not exactly a treaty, but an agreement to be entered into directly between the emperor and the president of the United States, involving the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico without the appearance of coercion or threat on the part of our government.

The emperor gratefully expressed his approbation of the idea, called for a writing tablet, and thereupon, as they

EATING IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore Sun.

Here in Baltimore, O' barbarous Pittsburghers, we do not fry the salmon—at any rate, not for our own consumption. Among the refined and civilized Baltimoreans the fish is boiled or broiled, and then only when there are no shad, fresh mackerel, smelts, trout, or haddock in market, is this never, the greasiness of the fried salmon is offensive to the cultivated palate; the fish itself stinks in the frying pan. But in Pittsburgh, also, they love it! As for rice pudding, it needs no characterization. In the Blue Ridge Mountains it is used as a poultice for lame horses, and on the eastern shore they feed it to the humped cattle. In Baltimore it is entirely unknown. When we eat here we demand victuals, and are not satisfied with tasteless concrete. A waiter who set a rasher of rice pudding before a Baltimorean would pay for the insult with his life. So, too, with pot-roast. It is encountered, if at all, only in obscure boarding-houses for immigrants. And so, too, the boiled spare rib. We eat sauerkraut down here

with pigs' tails and Rhine wine, as befits a noble viand. Pork and beans we know not of. The dish is a name and no more.

BAD MANNERS.

Philadelphia Press.

William Watson was guilty of an offense never forgiven by Americans. He has retained the utterance of women, mother and daughter together, made to him as their guest. For this there can be neither excuse nor apology. The act closes all paths to him. No American wants him here. No American can give him the welcome the visitor of genius always has had here and always receives. His own explanation deepens his offense. His act is deliberate. He sought this country to break the fast pledge of bread and salt, to violate the obligations of hospitality.

FORECARE FOR MINERS.

St. Louis Star.

It would be a comparatively easy matter to establish a telephone system that would not be destroyed by a fire or explosion, through which any miners caught in the lower workings by fire or blockades could notify those above ground of their location and condition. It would be also easy in these days of canned goods to establish a number of caches of food and water in the most available portions of the mine, upon which imprisoned miners could exist indefinitely while awaiting relief. Condensed oxygen might also be stored for use in keeping the air in breathable condition through its gradual release.

JUST FOR FUN

Dodge—I see that the Hollanders want to drain the Zuyder Zee.

Pinkey—That would seem to indicate that the lovers of schnapps think there is a little too much water on the side.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Why have you ceased to admire that man?"

"Because," replied the political boss, "he no longer votes with the party to which his father belonged."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Explorer—Yes, the cold was so intense at the pole we had to be very careful not to get our dogs.

Miss Youngthing—Indeed! Why was that?

Explorer—You see, their tails were frozen stiff, and if they wagged them they would break off.—Boston Transcript.

"That boy of yours is a promising youth."

"Yes," answered Farmer Cornstossel, "he's pretty likely, but a good deal depends on what he does with his talents. Sometimes the prize punkin makes the poorest kind of pies."—Washington Star.

Euclid was deep in mathematics. "My dear," announced his wife, "I want to give Mary Smith a present that will look like it cost more than the one she sent me, but really be less, and I don't know what she paid for it. How much should I spend?"

Herewith he sought safety in flight.—New York Sun.

Pa's Harvest.

"Now, Tommy," said the teacher in her most persuasive tones, "tell us when is the harvest season?"

"From November to March," said Tommy with great promptness.

"Why, Tommy, I am surprised that you should name such barren months who told you they were the harvest season?"

"Pa. He's a plumber."—Chicago News.

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And a Hint as to where to buy. Buy here from this list:

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