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GOOD FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

The people of Utah will give thanks also for another good thing, purely a gift of Providence, supplemented by the action of men in Congress and enforced by decision of the supreme court of Utah.

Agnes before the day when men appeared on the earth, the ocean was at work in this part of the earth laying down beds of salt as if on purpose for the use the people now make of them. At the shore of some vast arm of the sea, where the land must have partially inclosed, in some way, bodies of water separated from the main ocean but renewed periodically by overflows from the higher tides, these beds of salt were formed during untold centuries. The shore land probably subsided while the mainland slowly arose from the seas or ocean, the rate of shore subsidence being equal to the rise of the continental rising. At all events, only some such conditions would result in the accumulation of the vast beds of salt now found to exist in several parts of this State.

A clause in the Enabling act by which Utah was admitted into the Union of States provides "that lands to the extent of two townships in quantity, authorized by the third section of the act of Feb. 21, 1855, to be reserved to the establishment of the University of Utah, are hereby granted to the State of Utah for university purposes, to be held and used in accordance with the provisions of this section; and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by said territory may be selected by said state. That in addition to the above, 110,000 acres of land to be selected and located as provided in the foregoing section of this act, and including all saline lands in said state, are hereby granted to said state, for the use of said university, and 200,000 acres for the use of an agricultural college therein. That the proceeds of the sale of said lands, or any portion thereof, shall constitute permanent funds, to be safely invested and held by said state, and the income thereof to be used exclusively for the purpose of such university and agricultural college, respectively."

When recently the Western Pacific was building through Tooele county, the excavations revealed deposits of salt of perhaps six miles in area, the depth of the deposit varying from one to eight feet. The salt is said to be of superior quality, comparatively free from dirt and foreign matter. The Montello Salt company filed upon these lands, and the State brought suit to prevent the company from acquiring title to them.

Under the terms of the Enabling act, the State through its attorney-general maintained that, under the Enabling act, the commonwealth was entitled to the saline lands within the state in addition to the 110,000 acres of land, agricultural in character, which that act bestowed for university purposes. In answer the defendants maintained that the state had already selected 110,000 acres of land under the Enabling act, and that it was entitled to no more; that the Enabling act expressly stated that saline lands should be "included" in the 110,000 acres. They therefore argued that the title to the lands rested in the government, and that it, the defendant, had the right to take up the ground under the law governing placer locations.

The decision of the court is that the intention of Congress was "to grant 110,000 acres of lands and also all saline lands in the State."

This decision is founded on the construction of the words of the clause in the Enabling act and on the intent of Congress as evidenced in the record of the proceedings during the passage of the act.

The result is clearly one that is strongly in the public interest. The precise value of this endowment is of course not ascertainable at this time, but it is supposed that it may reach several millions of dollars. In the near future this property should be a powerful factor in placing the University of Utah upon such a basis of excellence as to make of this State an educational center.

DES MOINES.

The Des Moines Commercial club has sent out a little pamphlet setting forth the reasons why that city grows. There are a good many of them, and among others are these:

The assessed valuation of the property is \$74,000,000 and the tax rate is only 21 mills. The outstanding debt of the city is but \$741,000. Compare the financial status of Des Moines to that of Salt Lake. Here we have a debt of about \$4,500,000 and a tax rate of some 27 mills.

But what about public improvements? Des Moines has 233 miles of brick, block and asphalt paving. It has 153 miles in its sewerage system, 118 miles of water mains, and 134 miles of gas mains. How are extensive public improvements possible with a debt of only \$741,000?

Well, in the first place, Des Moines is governed on the Des Moines plan. Five commissioners are elected at large, are assigned to departments, and like the Directory Board of a bank, directs its affairs.

It is claimed that Des Moines busi-

ness really has increased 200 per cent in value in 12 years. The city has 29 churches, 53 school buildings, 13 universities, colleges, technical schools, etc., and 32 hotels. It has five theaters and three vaudeville houses. Its factory products for 1907 were valued at \$20,000,000. Last year the following factories were located there: Shoes, silos, glass bottles, funeral supplies, boxes, glue, stock foods, commercial fertilizers, corn grits, cereals, gas engines, chemicals, pharmaceutical supplies, gloves, peanut roasters, patent medicines, threshing machines, traction engines, gun stocks, toilet articles.

That indicates healthy growth. But Des Moines has no anti-Mormon party to frighten settlers away with lurid tales of immorality and priestcraft. It has no agitators to retard its progress. When Salt Lake business men come to the conclusion that we have had enough of insane agitation, this city will also expand, as it ought to do. But not till then.

ANCIENT SHORTHAND.

Mr. William E. Curtis in a recent letter to the Chicago Record-Herald, says the British Museum has secured a parchment book containing the symbols of shorthand writing invented by Tullius Tiro, the private secretary of Cicero. The book has about 18,000 signs each representing a word, or a combination of words, and many of the signs, it is claimed, are identical with those used by stenographers today.

According to authority quoted by Mr. Curtis, the Egyptians were the inventors of shorthand. The ancient Hebrews also used systems of shorthand, no doubt in imitation of the Egyptian methods. Psalm xiv, 2: "My tongue is the pen of a ready writer." It is thought to be a reference to shorthand. Xenophon is also quoted as saying that Diogenes used what he called "tachygraphiam," a system of abbreviations to economize time and labor in writing, but his manuscript was illegible to other persons who were not familiar with the signs used. The Greeks had several systems of shorthand, but so far as known they were the invention and the property of those who used them, and were not taught in the schools.

The statement that both the Hebrews and the Egyptians know something of shorthand writing may be of special interest to students of the Book of Mormon. For Nephi expressly tells us that he wrote in the language of his father, "which consists of the learning of the Jews, and the language of the Egyptians." And Mormon says: "We have written this record, according to our knowledge, in the characters which are called among us reformed Egyptian, being handed down and altered by us, according to our manner of speech. And if our plates had been sufficiently large, we should have written in Hebrew."

The idea of using abbreviations, or shorthand, then, is traced to Egypt, and there is no doubt that Lehi was familiar with that mode of writing. For hundreds of years Egypt was a source of learning to all the surrounding countries.

THE COMPACT.

A correspondent writing from Brigham City asks:

"Did the Church, or Church leaders make a compact with the government to abandon polygamy for statehood? If so, what are the contents of that compact, and where can it be obtained?"

The government of the United States does not enter into compact with any church, or church authorities, nor could any church offer anything in exchange for statehood, since church and state are entirely separate. The indiscriminate use of terms has become so common in this region during the long war that has been waged upon the Church that it is exceedingly difficult to come to an understanding about what is the truth on the various questions raised. It should be clear, though, to all that the United States government cannot enter upon negotiations with a religious organization. Judge Taft had an interview with the Pope on certain questions relating to Catholic church property in the Philippines, but it was expressly stated that he went to Rome, not as a representative of the government of the United States, but that he interviewed the Roman church authorities rather as an individual seeking information on the questions at issue. The American government does not treat with churches, or church leaders.

What did take place was stated by Mr. Worthington before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. After a series of judicial decisions the Manifesto was promulgated in 1890. It says:

"Inasmuch as laws have been enacted by Congress forbidding plural marriages, which laws have been pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort, I hereby declare my intention to submit to these laws and to use my influence with the members of the Church over which I preside, to have them do likewise. I publicly declare that my advice to the Latter-day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land."

This Manifesto was accepted by the Church in conference assembled as the rule of the Church. It was an official declaration to the whole world, by the Church.

In 1894 Congress framed the Enabling act, containing the provision that the State convention should incorporate in the Constitution this clause:

"First, That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship. Provided, That polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited."

This was the action taken by Congress. No other condition was attached to the grant of statehood.

The constitutional convention adopted as part of the organic act of the State the condition of the Enabling act exactly in the words of the act, and then President Cleveland by proclamation on the 4th of January, 1896, declared that the provisions of the act had been complied with. The proclamation says:

"Now, therefore, I—do hereby declare and proclaim that the terms

and conditions prescribed by the Congress of the United States to enable the State of Utah to admission into the Union have been duly complied with, and that the creation of said State and its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States is now accomplished."

"That," Mr. Worthington said, "was the final act by which the government of the United States decided that the State of Utah had done everything that was required of her to admit her into the Union, and she came in, so far as this matter is concerned, simply upon condition that plural marriages should be prohibited, and for ever prohibited."

The question of statehood was one between Congress and the Territory, not between Congress and the Church. Utah could not have been admitted except after its lawmakers had incorporated into the statutes the prohibition demanded by Congress in the Enabling act. After the Manifesto, the sentiment in favor of such legislation was unanimous.

Our correspondent also asks:

"Did Francis M. Lyman testify before the investigating committee that the clerk of the Salt Lake Temple had changed the Manifesto?"

No, not to our knowledge.

VALUABLE LAND.

Eastern farmers both appreciate more fully and know better how to utilize the sage-brush lands than do many of our older residents.

We recently noted that the editor of The Fruit Grower had lately completed a tour of the great irrigated fruit growing districts. He spoke of the wonderful land values in the West when well developed orchards were established. He quoted land near Grand Junction, Colorado, as worth from \$1,000 to \$1,500 an acre when in bearing orchards. He also told of a man there who sold his 1907 pear crop from ten acres for \$20,000—an average of \$2,000 an acre. Commenting on these prices he said:

"When it is considered that the orchards pay 20 to 50 percent on a valuation of \$2,000 an acre, it will be seen that the price of bearing orchards is not so high after all."

Successful farming, a paper published in Des Moines, thinks that these facts ought to encourage those who are a little shaky about going out into southern Idaho, where new irrigated tracts are being developed, and paying \$25.00 for nothing but sage-brush land. It declares that in a few years under the magic touch of irrigation and fruit planting, this country ought to be almost as valuable as those areas just mentioned. The location is so favorable that the finest of fruit—apples, peaches, pears, prunes, cherries and small fruits—can be raised without danger of frosts. The high-priced lands of Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and Idaho are due more to the length of time during which orchards have been established than to any superior climatic advantages over the newer sections.

"It takes nerve," says the Des Moines paper, "to cut loose and go into a desert country and participate in the scramble for sage-brush lands but when you realize that great advancement in values is sure to come in a very few years it really looks chicken-hearted not to do it. One acre there is as good as three in the corn belt for general purpose farming."

VOODOO TRIAL.

That superstition is not all dead in this glorious country is proved by a story from Little Rock, Ark., telling about a "voodoo" trial that ended in suicide.

According to the dispatches, Hursh was accused of the murder of Haywood who lived a few miles from Baxter, Drew County, Arkansas. Before the justice Hursh's family swore to a perfect alibi for him. There was not a particle of evidence of Hursh's guilt; the jury was about to bring in a verdict of "death at the hands of an unknown party." Then a negro juror said:

"Judge, your Honor, suh, a man can swear to tell the truth and lie. But the voodoo never tells a lie. I know when it told the truth twice and my gran'mamma and her gran'mamma knew when it often made man liars—the men are dead—when they was in Louisiana. Judge, Your Honor, suh, this man here's suspected of putting a load of shot in Mister Haywood. Nobody saw it. If you want to know if this man put a load of shot in Mister Haywood, suh, bring the man's shotgun here, load it and fire it. If he killed Mister Haywood, suh, the gun will sweat blood, just as sure as the devil is after us all—I've seen it—suh—I've seen it—sweat blood—it's voodoo."

His fellow negroes on the jury chorused:

"Try him by voodoo, Judge, Your Honor, suh. Voodoo never lies." Incredulous, of course, only to gratify his jurors Justice Lewis said to the deputy sheriff:

"Go ahead, Tom."

Biggs found that Hursh's shotgun was loaded. He fired it in the air; then, with it at his shoulder still, turned its muzzle toward Hursh.

Its barrel glistened, but on the very top of the muzzle flecks of rust shone in the sunlight.

"It leaks blood!" he yelled in unearthly tone. He dashed into a lox chicken house, whipped out his knife and cut his throat.

It is evident that in regions where such tragedies are possible the immediate need is of the civilizing influences of schools and churches.

Talk of Utah!

APPRECIATED.

Friend John Thorgeirson writes from Thistle, Utah, concerning the M. I. A. Manual for the present season:

"I have read many books that I value very highly; but the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association Manual for the winter 1908-9 which has for subject 'Science and the Gospel of Joseph Smith as Scientist,' is a booklet that I never become tired of reading. It ought to be in every Latter-day Saint's home and should be studied by all. Without fear of contradiction I pronounce it to be one of the most instructive publications that ever came under my observation."

Since I became interested in the teachings promulgated by the Prophet Joseph, the Doctrine and Covenants has been my favorite book and next to the Old and New Testaments I have received more useful knowledge from that volume than from any other. Yet I am

frank to state, that before reading Dr. John A. Widtsoe's treatise on Joseph Smith as a Scientist, the Doctrine and Covenants was, in many respects, a sealed book to me. Ever since I became acquainted with the character of the great work done by the Prophet Joseph I have acknowledged him to be a Prophet of God; yet, since I read Dr. Widtsoe's Joseph Smith as Scientist, the true grade of that unlearned founder of the Church has been impressed upon me.

"This work should be read by every person who is a lover of truth and wisdom, no matter what his opinion is in regard to the various branches of science. I consider that it ought to be included in a regular book form with a necessary vocabulary for the use of those who are wholly unacquainted with works of science."

OUR INLAND SEA.

About ten years ago Mr. Alfred Lambourne, the artist-author, published a work upon Our Inland Sea, which was received with general appreciation. The work was an enlargement of a pamphlet by the same writer and was published by the Union Pacific railroad. In its enlarged form it passed through many editions and spread the fame of our wonderful saline sheet of water in every direction. The pamphlet was considered one of the most popular ever issued by a railroad, and edition after edition was published and exhausted, and was printed and printed until the illustrative cuts were worn out.

Mr. Lambourne now has another work on our inland sea under way and this will be more complete in every detail than the former book. A review of its contents is given on another page of the "News." This book is to be published by The Deseret News Publishing company, and the intention is to make it one of the most carefully produced and executed pieces of printing and binding ever produced in this establishment, or this State, for that matter.

The Great Salt Lake or the Inland Sea, as the author calls it, is coming to its own. Its beauties, the wonderful coloring and effects of atmosphere seen from its broad surface, are all to be told in the book. One is made to feel the majestic grip of the region and its mystery. These are beyond explaining, perhaps, but their definite effects are almost felt by reading Mr. Lambourne's book.

This work should have a wide circulation among book lovers. Nothing that has been done for the State more convincingly presents the beauties and wonders of the Inland Sea and the interests that are attached to it, than does this book. Those familiar with Mr. Lambourne's literary and art productions need not be told that the book here referred to will be another gem.

A word to the guys is sufficient.

A girl enters society by coming out. How odd.

Has Mr. Bryan ever read the story of Sisyphus?

The day after Thanksgiving is as bad as blue Monday.

A poor complexion makes a woman feel poor indeed.

People deceive themselves much more than they deceive others.

As an optimist, Mayor Tom Johnson has got Mark Tapley beaten to a frazzle.

When people buy things that they cannot afford they encourage covetousness.

If men will do these things in the green hat what will they do in the dry?

"Why have an inaugural ball?" asks the Boston Herald. Why have baseball? Why have football?

It looks as though the revised tariff, like everything else in this world would have its ups and downs.

A distinguished lady is to lecture on "The Servant in the House." The problem is first to catch your servant.

Shake, Connecticut, shake. You and Utah are the only states in the Union that show a decreased divorce rate.

It would be better to be between Satan and the deep sea than between Boni de Castellane and Heile de Sagan.

As Dr. Johnson liked a good hater so President Roosevelt likes a good kicker, as witness his praise of Kennard.

Wouldn't it create a sensation and hubbub if Senator Tom Platt should take it into his head to be his own successor?

President-elect Taft is determined that there shall be a thorough revision of the tariff. That's right. "Thorough" is the word.

In the next administration when army officers are ordered by the President to take test rides and walks they will not be personally conducted.

Ida M. Tarbell must have found John D. Rockefeller's testimony very dull reading compared with her own account of him and his business ways.

The poet of Little Neck, L. I., who died recently, left a fortune of over half a million. Leaving such a fortune shows that he was not much of a poet.

The growth and development of the Standard Oil trust was, according to the testimony of the two John D's, nothing but a process of benevolent assimilation.

For right down genuine interest the Standard Oil investigation can't hold a candle to the life insurance companies investigation. That was as thrilling as a penny dreadful.

It makes no difference what the political and religious affiliations of the members of the Board of Education are so long as they themselves are non-partisan and competent.

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Tsaritsa. When a certain Count Tolstoy was minister of Education, public instruction on the great studies, when offered to aid him in extending the educational advantages of the empire to the girls and young women of the country. (I have Count Tolstoy's own permission to relate this incident.) The Tsaritsa listened to the minister attentively as he set forth the needs of Russia in this direction, and when he had concluded, he replied that she thought all young girls should be taught to sew, to care for their homes, in short, to become helpful wives and good mothers, but as for granting them the privileges of so-called "higher education," knowledge of history, philosophy and the sciences—these studies, when offered to women only resulted in such terrible times as Russia is now passing through. "This, surely, is a remarkable tribute to the women of Russia—the Tsaritsa holding them responsible for the great trouble toward liberty as a result of their education and culture!"—Kolligs Durland, in Woman's Home Companion.

No More. They are at it again—the Heroes of Idol smashers! This time it is Cleopatra and Antony.

We are told, gravely and with every semblance of learned and austere dignity, that their historic love was not a real, genuine, moving passion, mutual emotion of the heart at all; that it was a mere diplomatic stage play—an affair of amour, for reasons of state. We dislike to dispute with persons who make assertions of this character. They are always and invariably loaded with such wads of pestiferous and annoying data and evidence, piled up like a mountain range, and apparently conclusive, that an argument is perilous no matter how just and praiseworthy. They have abolished William Tell, have banished some dark, foreboding George Washington's cherry tree to everlasting and unfathomable oblivion. We still have our private opinion concerning these cherished old legends, and the mere fact that we decline to publicly express it is no sign that we have surrendered. Being possessed of no worm-eaten and dust-covered testimony, however, we content ourselves with adhering to that which we feel to be the eternal fitness of things which admonishes us that these good stories should have been, and probably were, true, even though they may not be provable by the records of state. For aught we know, however, we could not find anything better to do in this world than to set noble old traditions and overturn time-honored ideals, and pull down some dark, foreboding dungeons and cut the hole in after us. We would not take candy from a baby, neither would we have snatched that cherry tree prop from underneath George Washington's reputation for veracity. It has served to point many a moral and adorn many a tale. We should have let it be forever in all of its ancient and honorable renown. So Mr. William Tell, and that apple, and Pocahontas and Powhatan's big stick.—Washington Herald.

Turkistan. Over two thousand Chinese years ago China, the To Arizona, dean of nations, spread her conquests far westward to the Sea of Aral, the so-called Lake of Cathay. Herds of barbarians soon drove her back a thousand miles, but she was able to maintain her authority to the east and south of the Tima-Shan or Celestial Mountains. With them as a vanguard she organized the New Province commonly known as Chinese Turkistan—which comprises the great Lob or Tarim basin, together with the more northern regions of Turfan 300 feet sea-level, the fertile vale of all, and the waste plains and mountains of Dzungaria. Time and again the Chinese rule in Hsin Kiang has been overthrown, sometimes for centuries and sometimes for merely a score of years; and time and again China has reconquered the province. With each conquest Chinese officials and merchants have poured in. They have taken to themselves wives of the Aral, and have built up a civilization largely of mud; and they have entirely dominated the mild Chanto natives. Then, when foreign invasion has driven them out, they disappear, and Hsin Kiang, lapsing into its ancient apathy, has become as though the Chinese were not, nor even had been. Hence, today, in spite of two thousand years of intermittent Chinese rule, Turkistan is still the "New Province." It is related to China much as Utah and Arizona were to the rest of the United States before the days of railroad. It resembles those States in other ways also, especially in climate and topography, although in every respect its extremes are far greater than theirs. Cut off from China by three or four hundred miles of the most rigorous desert, and from the rest of mankind by the greatest of mountains, this old New Province has pursued the same life of almost uninterfered by the world at large. During the

two millenniums since the coming of the Chinese the people of Hsin Kiang have been converted from paganism to Buddhism, and then to Mohammedanism; they have been conquered by Uighurs, Tartars, and Tibetans; a new language, Turki, has been imposed upon them; and they have suffered from famine, war, and pestilence and their attendant ravages. Yet the character of the people appears to have changed but little. The accounts of ancient Chinese pilgrims to India, and the evidences found in ruins, indicate that the life of the past was not unlike that of today. The original Arayan stock still remains dominant, though more or less mixed with half a dozen other races.—Ellsworth Huntington in Harper's Magazine for December.

Leo Tolstoy. I am ugly, awkward, speaking, uncleanly, and lack society education. I am irritable, a bore to others, not modest, intemperate, and as shamefaced as a child. I am almost an ignoramus. What I do know, I have learned anyhow, by myself, in snatches without sequence, without a plan, and it amounts to very little. I am inconsistent, undecided, inconstant and stupidly vain and vehement, like all characterless people. I am not brave. I am not methodical in life, and am so lazy that idleness has become an almost unquerable habit of mine. I am clever, but my cleverness has not been thoroughly tested on anything; I have neither practical nor social nor business ability. I am honest, that is to say, I love goodness, and have formed a habit of loving it, and when I swear from it I am dissatisfied with myself and return to it gladly; but there is a thing I love more than goodness, and that is fame. I am so ambitious, and so little has this feeling been gratified that, should I have to choose between fame and goodness, I fear I may often choose the former. Yes I am not modest, and I am proud at heart though shamed and shy in society.

Our Naval Methods. On November 10, less than eleven months after her keel was laid, about sixty per cent of the battleship North Dakota took the water. Never in an American shipyard has a war vessel of the battleship class been advanced so far in so short a time. In England, where war-ship construction is most rapid, a battleship is on the ways from eight to nine months. Americans, then, may well congratulate each other upon the early launching of the Dakota. But this should remark that they have no cause for congratulation over certain incorrigible and, we cannot but think, inexcusable mistakes which the bureau of construction has made in her design. It is the regarded opinion of a majority of the naval officers (of the line) who participated at Newport in last summer's conference on the Key criticisms, that (1) the twelve-inch guns of the North Dakota and Delaware will be inferior to those of their British contemporaries; (2) their torpedo-defense batteries are placed too low to admit of use "in ordinary trade-wind weather;" and (3) that the arrangement of their structures is undesirable "from a military point of view." These are the incorrigible mistakes. Others, which the conference also discovered and which allow of at least partial correction are, (1) the location of the main and steam pipes, (2) insufficient protection of the ventilators and up-

takes (smoke-stacks) between decks and (3) excessive height of the mainmast above the superstructure. None of these question arises, why, if the line officers of our navy were able to suggest improvements in the design of these two battleships, were they not heartened to before rather than after the construction of the vessels was begun? Why was such an obvious precaution not taken? "Obvious" because these total blindness could hide the fact that those men whose lives depend upon whose knowledge of the ships is gained by living on them must be peculiarly qualified to suggest structural improvements.—Harper's Weekly.

Alcohol. The famous investigation of a Cause of the Massachusetts Board of Crime, read of Labor Statistic percent of all the criminals under conviction in the correctional institutions of that State owed "the condition which induced the crime" to intemperance habits. The investigation included the statistics of such minor correctional institutions as jails and workhouses, a very large proportion of whom were arrested for being "drunk and disorderly;" but these were excluded, the attention was confined to charges other than drunkenness, alcohol could see only, or more than half, of all crimes. An identical result was reached quite independently by the investigators of the committee of fifty, who very carefully scrutinized the records of 15,402 convicts in seventeen prisons and reformatories scattered throughout twelve states. The investigation did not include ordinary jails, and therefore took no account of "persons convicted for minor misdemeanors, drunkenness, or violation of the liquor laws." The average, however, was 49.35 per cent, a percentage which the committee puts forward with much confidence as representing "an approximate expression of the truth."—Dr. Henry Smith Williams, in the Christmas McClure.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Christmas number of Woman's Home Companion is a most beautiful holiday magazine. Its cover is in blue and gold—depicting the Madonna and Child. There is a painting in color by Mrs. Montgomery Flagg, occupying a full page. Another delightful and unique feature consists of two pages of old-fashioned Christmas carols, with decorations by Ernest Haskell, or the Christmas Woman's Home Companion. Edwin Markham has written a most beautiful poem, "Before the Gospels Were." It tells the story of the gathering of the materials for the gospels by the disciples after Christ's ascension. "Before the Gospels Were" is greater than "The Man With the Hoe." It is, perhaps, the greatest poem of the generation. It is seldom that a magazine—even a Christmas magazine—offers stories by such an array of great writers as will be found in the December Companion—Josephine Daskam Bacon, Anna Katharine Green, Mary Wilkins Freeman, Florence Morse Kingsley, Juliet Wilbur Tompkins. Above all else, the woman reader will find here a magazine of Christmas helps—hundreds of suggestions for the making of attractive and unique gifts; ideas for the table; for making delicious candles; new neckwear; embroidery; fashion—can almost bewildering array of practical Christmas suggestions.—Madison Square, New York.

You'll save a big share of your Christmas money if you attend

CUTLER'S
BIG ALTERATION SALE!
IT STARTS TUESDAY MORNING

In every department you will find bargains that will interest and surprise you.

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Many articles for Xmas gift. Underwear, clothing, etc.—everything goes. Better come in Tuesday.

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36 MAIN STREET.

Z. C. M. I. Toy Opening and Display of Christmas Gifts Monday
SEE ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 12.Reductions in Flannelette Gowns and Skirts.
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

You'll appreciate a Flannelette Night Gown during the winter months. Especially necessary are they for little ones who in their restless moments throw the covers off. They are very appropriate for Christmas Gifts. Buy now at these prices and save money.

LADIES' FLANNELETTE GOWNS.

65c values for.....	55c	\$1.75 values for.....	\$1.40
\$1.00 values for.....	80c	\$2.00 values for.....	\$1.60
\$1.25 values for.....	\$1.00	\$2.25 values for.....	\$1.80
\$1.50 values for.....	\$1.20	\$2.50 values for.....	\$2.00
		\$2.75 values for.....	\$2.20

Ladies' Flannelette Skirts.

50c values for.....	40c
65c values for.....	50c
75c values for.....	60c

Children's Flannelette Gowns.

65c values for.....	55c
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