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SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 14, 1908.

THE MESSAGE.

The subject of most interest to the taxpayers—the financial status of the City—was omitted from the Mayor's message. He stated that he was not in a position to submit a financial statement and gave as his reason for this that "all departmental reports have not been submitted to me." He added that he would "probably" submit a statement at a later date. It is to be regretted that the financial accounts are in such a shape that, after a year's work of expert accountants at an exorbitant price, the Mayor does not know, on the 13th of January, what the financial condition of the City was at the close of the preceding month.

The Mayor recommends higher water rates and an addition to the police force. He promises that the Sunday closing policy of Mayor Thompson will be continued, whatever that may mean. He congratulates the City on being "free from the more serious crimes," and on its healthful conditions. There is some food for thought in the paragraphs relating to these subjects, and anyone acquainted with the actual conditions in the City will naturally wonder what the Mayor really means.

There is one recommendation, however, which all patriotic citizens will heartily endorse, and that is that bad feelings be forgotten and that all unite in the effort to make the City "a very desirable place to live in." All patriotic citizens, of all parties and creeds, will hope that this suggestion be carried out. But it takes more than good wishes to do that.

JAPANESE WAR RUMORS.

Strange to say, the discussion as to the probability of war between this country and Japan continues in the press, both here and abroad, notwithstanding the pacific assurances of the official representatives of the two countries.

Maxim, the inventor of deadly war implements, is one of those who are alarmed. He is quoted as having said that the Japanese are preparing to fight, and that they "may strike us at any moment."

The reply to this prediction is that there is no casus belli, and that Japan has not the money with which to prosecute a war with the United States. The traditional friendship of the two countries is also held in remembrance. There is, it is said, an increasing interchange of business between the two countries. Japan has just sent the name of her new Ambassador and the State Department has in reply announced that it is pleased with the selection. For fifty years and more Japan and the United States have been close friends. This country opened Japanese doors to the world. Why, then, this war talk?

But this reply does not satisfy the alarmists. They say that, a few years ago, when German officers first announced that Japan was preparing for war with Russia, the idea seemed preposterous. Russia was then considered one of the strongest powers both on land and sea. But Japan quietly prepared for the attack, all the time protesting her pacific intentions.

As for a casus belli, Japan may find one in the Portsmouth peace. By that agreement Japan was deprived of her indemnity on which she had counted to pay her war debt, and she may possibly blame our government for that loss. Russia stepped in between China and Japan after the Chinese war and deprived the victor of some of the essential fruits of victory. That was the underlying motive for the attack upon Russia. Japan may have a similar grievance against us, since the Portsmouth treaty.

As for the question of finances, no one seems to know what the actual status is. But a nation with the patriotic instinct of the Japanese will never lack funds for a patriotic cause, nor men.

Some of the facts that have appeared from time to time in the press, are recalled at this time. They prove that Japan is arming. It is asserted on reliable authority that the arsenal of Japan are now, and have been, working day and night for more than a year. Vast quantities of powder, clothing, guns and other war materials are being manufactured. Gun works, armor plants, shipyards, gunnards and projectile factories are growing up everywhere and going to work with feverish haste. Some time ago the American naval department was negotiating with the Whitehead Torpedo company of England, for the purchase of fifty of the newest and most perfect English torpedoes. While the negotiations were in progress Japan stepped in, it is said, and bought one thousand of these weapons, at an

house located in New York has been engaged to its full capacity for the coming year in the manufacture of torpedoes which are to be sent, according to instructions, to various ports in Europe and the East, at each of which place they are to be received and paid for by agents of the Japanese government.

It is further claimed that the army is stronger now than it was during the recent conflict with Russia. And not only that, but that many of her soldiers are now on American soil. According to Hobson she has sent them in the garb of different callings to our colonies and to our mainland, and she now has available by this means 10,000 men of military experience in the Philippines, 50,000 men in the Hawaiian Islands, and on the Pacific coast 100,000 men, or actually more trained soldiers than the entire standing army of the United States.

Such are the representations of the alarmists. And they naturally ask: "Against whom is Japan arming?" But in spite of all these stories, we cannot believe that Japan is contemplating hostilities against this country. It is not improbable that the rumors are sent out for the purpose of frightening the country into large, not to say excessive, appropriations for military purposes.

FIGHT FOR COPYRIGHT.

There is a controversy again before Congress as to the right of the vendors of what has been called "canned music" to appropriate the compositions of other people and sell them in the form of perforated rolls for mechanical players, or phonograph records.

When the copyright bill was framed the phonograph, gramophone and automatic piano, were unheard of or unthought of, and no specific provision for the protection of the composer against them was made in the law. Since then they have grown with startling rapidity, and have helped themselves at will to the successful productions of the composer's brains. It is no more than right that the manufacturing of such instruments should pay a reasonable royalty for the compositions they appropriate. Senator Kittredge's bill provides for a royalty of a few cents to be paid on each record or perforated roll manufactured. Not an extortionate rate when you consider that these run in price from 60 cents to \$5 each. To further this end the composers and authors have formed themselves into a league officially called "The Authors and Composers' Copyright League of America," and are prepared to fight to a finish.

FRIENDS OF LABOR.

We are in receipt of a rather violent letter in which the writer takes exception to something he says appeared in a local item of the "News" relating to the strike in Goldfield. The real ground of objection is not very clear from the letter but the writer does not conceal that he, like thousands of others, is thoroughly disgusted with the existing social conditions under which so many are ground to pieces between the upper and the lower millstone. No thoughtful person wonders at the prevailing dissatisfaction. Society is out of joint. The social problem is looming up before us with ever-increasing distinctness. Before long the ship of state will have to be steered in another direction, or it may ground on the rocks ahead.

This is nothing new to those familiar with the history of the Church. It was one of the grand ideas of Joseph, the Prophet, that the world could be saved, socially, only by the establishment of the United Order. "It is not given," he said, "that one man should possess that which is above another." But he understood, what experience has taught the world, that such an order could not remain without a religious foundation. To him the future ideal was, "Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low." He foretold the leveling of classes, the effacement of class distinctions, the abolishment of fake pretenses and crookedness, as a result of the unveiling of God's Zion upon earth among the children of men. He fought the battles of the laborer and laid down his life for the principles of justice, equality, and brotherhood. And those principles will yet triumph, though the gates of hell are wide open and pouring forth their contents.

But he did not preach social redemption through industrial co-operation alone, or through the socialization of the state. He taught that unity and equality could be attained only through love of God and humanity. Had not cruel persecution—the common lot of reformers—been his portion and that of the Saints after him, necessitating a struggle for existence instead of development, his ideal would have been very much nearer its realization than it is. But it will come.

In the meantime, we believe we can say that agitators who know of no other method than violence, are not the true friends of labor. A class war will not help their cause. Those who protest against war between nations cannot consistently move for class war, with all attendant evils. What is needed just now is legislation providing for the peaceful adjustment of all troubles between employers and employees. The laborers are numerous enough to see to it that legislatures provide boards of arbitration friendly to labor, before which all their grievances can be heard. Civilization should have advanced far enough by this time to make the demand for such tribunals heard everywhere. True friends of labor will use their influence for some such solution of the labor questions. They will appeal to reason and not to violence, except as a last resort.

SHOPPING IN MID-OCEAN.

One of the latest suggestions relating to the comforts of ocean voyagers, is to have tailor, millinery and jewelry shops on board the vessels, for the benefit of passengers who may want to do some shopping in mid-ocean. Suggestions have already been made looking to the establishment of restaurants, fishing pools, swimming baths, greenhouses, gymnasiums and theaters. If the idea is carried out, there is no telling where the voyager's next trip will stop. One of the

large steamers, during the busy season, contains a population as large as that of a small town, and in time it will, perhaps, carry all the conveniences and amusements of a modern city.

The number of people going to or from this country every year is very large. First class passengers, says the New York World, to the number of 24,861 crossed to this port last year, the White Star line alone carrying nearly 17,000. Second-class passengers numbered 156,471. Of first and second class passengers combined the Hamburg-American line carried 33,323. The fact that aliens returning to Europe took \$10,000,000 with them gives a hint of the ocean shipkeeper's possibility of profit.

There has never been any overcapitalization of charity.

To boost coal and food prices is not the way to boost your town.

When Governor Sparks and the Nevada legislature clash, watch the fire fly.

Isn't it rather strange that murder seems to be the only sure cure for temporary insanity?

It will take more than a letter of a Colorado congressman to Cook the administration's goose.

A Chicago paper claims to have located the ideal foot in that city. Is it something like Trilby's?

Admiral Evans and his great battleship fleet have crossed the equator. But then Santarem and Escobar crossed first.

In their hearts the school children wish that there was enough dangerous disease abroad to keep the schools closed.

There are no booms for candidates for Vice President. That is the consolation prize for the candidate that comes in second.

There is a new superintendent of waterworks. The old one who served under so many flags will now be engaged in the water of oblivion.

Schmitz, with a decision quashing the indictments against him, finds it as hard to get out of jail as Sterne's starling found it to get out of the cage.

"Greene and Gaynor begin their prison term at a time when they would be ending it had they not run away from justice," says the New York World.

Secretary Taft has pledged the government so far as he can, that the American occupation of Cuba will cease in the spring of 1909. The Cubans may regard this simply as an ante election pledge.

The Japanese government is trying not to embarrass the American government and at the same time save the amour propre of the Japanese. In reality the Amour propre of the Japanese is in Manchuria.

"In England it's a question whether the Thunderer will still thunder. Is the sale of the Times a sign of the decay of the British empire?" asks the Springfield Republican. Only a modified illustration of Jugurtha's remark "A city (a Times) for sale if it can find a purchaser."

The Socialists of this city are seeking to have the City Council provide employment for persons out of work in an effort to prevent crime. Lack of employment is not the great incentive to crime, and it is very doubtful if any honest workmen out of employment ever resort to crime. The criminal simply uses the plea of lack of work to cover his crime. When work is superabundant and there is a dearth of laborers, the criminal still professes and prides his old practices. If relief work can legitimately and equally be furnished those needing assistance, it would be well to give it, but those who would expect any considerable diminution of crime as a consequence would almost certainly be doomed to disappointment.

PHONOGRAPH STORAGE.

New York World.

The phonographic preservation of languages will be valuable to philologists. Humboldt found a record in Brazil which was the solitary speaker of an otherwise extinct Indian dialect. A phonograph may do as much for Welsh a century hence. Posterity should feel grateful for this foresight on the part of the present age. But it is to be questioned whether we are not preparing for the generations unborn a heritage of printed and written matter which will overwhelm them with an onerous mass of riches. The millions of books, the vast accumulations of the libraries, the wealth of new discoveries in science, will make a staggering mass of knowledge for transmission. What mind can master a hundredth part of it?

JUST LIKE OKLAHOMA.

Los Angeles Times.

The baby state, Oklahoma, is precarious. These infant prodigies are usually not long-lived nor successful while they live. Some of them "get over it" like the measles and then do well. This baby commonwealth sets out to do things, "oh, so differently" from the old states. The latest "new-light" idea is a law to insure deposits in banks. It applies, of course, only to state banks, the national institutions being exempt from such an onerous device by populism. The plan is to assess 1 per cent against the capital stock of each bank on the average daily deposits of each last preceding year to meet the deficit against deposits in all cases of bank failure. Now let each who follows the ignis fatui or "new-light" of the day hasten to proclaim the beauty of this plan. It may be just, wise and in all respects admirable. That may be confessed without prejudice to the subject. But let it not be worked, and cannot be made work! The result will be to drive the commercial banks of Oklahoma to seek a national character. It must be so. National banks can now be organized on a capital of \$25,000. If the state banks are taxed 1 per cent on their deposits they will be just that much disadvantaged in the struggle against national banks. They are suffering already from an inability to issue notes. As to the security offered, it is not a large matter. In national banks failures all told in all their years of existence amount to only the small matter of about \$500,000 a year on deposits of \$1,000,000 to \$3,500,000,000 or \$4,000,000,000. A very small percentage of loss to risk.

A SERMON FOR WORKERS

[By J. H. Hagood.]

The more a man has to do, the better he does it. The limit of pure capacity is really a matter of habit and will. If we are assigned an easy task requiring only half of our attention, the chances are that it will be only half done. Hard work and great responsibility, however, constantly keep us on the qui vive.

When we have lots of work piled up ahead, and know that there is more to do when we have finished with the present assignment, we have to keep our wits about us, and consequently the whole task is more satisfactorily performed.

Everybody knows that the quickest way to do a thing right, is to do it right the first time.

A young man once had an easy job. He came down in the morning at ten and never had to work after half-past-four. He had hardly enough to keep him busy and he persisted in making mistakes and never seemed to do things right the first time. His work was done carelessly and showed every evidence of indolence and indifference.

One day his employer asked him what I thought should be done with him. "Shall I discharge him?" he asked. "Do not fire the man," I advised. "Give him more to do."

Today that young man is holding down one of the best paying jobs in the house. He is at his desk from eight-thirty till six and is the busiest man in the office. The quality of his work, moreover, is beyond criticism. He was given more to do, and did it better.

As an idle nobleman, Prince Hal was worthless, but sobered down by the weight of the crown Henry IV became a wise monarch.

Give the man more to do and he will do it better. Load him to his fullest capacity, and the quality of his work will improve beyond your highest anticipation.

JUST FOR FUN.

Changed His Mind.

"Well, what are you doing there?" asked the lady, addressing a tramp who had just climbed a tree in time to escape a savage bulldog.

"Madam," replied the hobo, "it was my intention to ask for a hand-out, but in the interest of humanity I now request that you give any surplus food you may have on hand to my canine friend down there."—Chicago News.

From a University Town Paper.

There is one consolation in the theory of Prof. Dodd, of Amherst College, that the wise men of Mars will soon be teaching us by wireless messages—they can't try to teach us more fool things than our college professors now do.—Eugene Guard.

Garnets and Graft.

One of the latest stories is that New York City stands on a vast bed of garnets. Investigators doubtless would have to dig through several layers of graft to get at them.—Chicago Tribune.

What Becomes of It?

What becomes of the money people save by:
1. Not smoking?
2. Shaving themselves?
3. Teetotaling?—New York Evening Mail.

To the Bat, Not on It.

"Prohibition goes to bat in the south in two weeks more," says the Detroit News. Yes, and the pitcher will be doing business, we suppose.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Small boy (in tank of swimming school, anxiously): "Oh, pa; I've swallowed some water! Will they mind?"—Punch.

A western judge has decided that a sausage consists of "chopped meat, seasoned." "Ah, yes, but what kind of meat?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Mamma, have I got to take a bath tonight?" "I'm afraid so, my dear." "But I haven't done anything all the week to deserve it."—Life.

"Did you see the Alps?" "Oh, yes. Our car broke down right opposite them, and do you know, I'm almost glad it did. I found them so charming and interesting."—Puck.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the People's Magazine for February—which contains 32 pages of pictures besides its 192 pages of complete stories—there is a clever, if short, little tale of New York, entitled "Seeing New York With Mickey." The story relates how a keen-witted little street urchin falls before the temptation to bunco a gullible stranger, and how his conscience later forces him to confess that he has not made a square deal. From any one who has ever visited the metropolis the story will have exceptional interest. There is, as usual, a full-sized complete novel included in the February's People's. It is entitled "A Quarter to Four," and is the best tale of romantic adventure that William Wallace Cook ever turned out.—79-89, Seventh Ave., New York.

Three hundred and forty-two lives blotted out by the "black" fury that swept up the entry of No. 3 mine in Monongah, that was the direct result of last month's disaster in West Virginia. Of the indirect results of the losses to the community in broken families and broken lives, of the causes of such disasters and of the means of prevention, Paul U. Kellogg writes after spending two days at Monongah—a name that will hereafter be associated with the greatest disaster in American mining. Antonio Mangano, a native of Italy, contributes the first of a series of articles on "The Effect of Emigration upon Italy."—The results of a summer's tour through that country. Rabbi Leo M. Franklin tells about the hidden dangers of the housing problem in western cities, citing Detroit as a particular instance. Judge Ben B. Lindsey, judge of the Denver juvenile court, tells of the advances that are being made and of the notable part that southern women are playing in the crusade for children. New York's Children's theater is criticized by Belle L. Isaacs. The rent war in New York, its causes and what it means to the tenement dweller, is outlined by Emily W. Dinwiddie. There are some other notable features.—105 East Twenty-second St., New York.

The number of Smith's magazine now on the news-stands contains a novelization of George Broadhurst's successful play, "The Man of the Hour," illustrated with photographs taken from the New York production of the drama. This is the third of a series of novelizations of successful plays of the day, which are appearing in Smith's. Narrative versions of "The Chorus Lady" and "The Road to Yesterday" have already appeared.—79-89, Seventh Ave., New York.

Z. C. M. I. Great Undermuslin Sale Ends Tomorrow!

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UNDERMUSLINS—Counters literally heaped with the grandest assortment for women, children and infants. Entirely new styles—spotlessly white and made of fine material. **25% to 50% Off** Tomorrow from.....

EMBROIDERIES—Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, in lengths from 3 to 6 1/2 yards. These have been selling at half price; all this week **One-Half the Reduced Price** they will sell at.....

Entire line of Embroidery Edgings and Insertions, **Half Price** all this week at.....

Corset Cover Embroideries, up to 50c values, **29c a yard** all this week.....

Ladies' Stock Collars and Chemisettes, all this **Half Price** week.....

First Showing of Spring Shirt Waists, lawn, linen and damask, \$1.50 to \$4.00 grade, Tomorrow, **20% Off**.

An early arrival of Long Silk Gloves, 16-button, black and white, \$2 value for \$1.50; \$2.25 for \$1.75; \$2.50 for \$2.00.

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TONIGHT LAST TIME.
Charles Dillingham Presents
FRANK DANIELS
In his latest comic opera success,
"The Tattooed Man"
Music by Victor Herbert. Book by Smith & Fowler.
Prices 50c to \$2.00.

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Wednesday Matinee and Night
Return of
PRIMROSE AND HIS GREAT MINSTRELS.

Special matinee prices: Adults, 50c; Children, 25c—no higher. Sale now on.

Orpheum THEATRE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.
ALL WEEK.
Viola Pratt Gillette & George MacFarlane, Flo Adler, Ray L. Royce, Kathleen De Voie, Two Lorettes, Kinodrome, Orpheum Orchestra.
Every Evening (except Sunday), 8:15, 75c box seats, \$1.00.
Matinee daily (except Sunday and Monday), 2:15, 50c, 25c, 10c. Box seats, 75c.

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Direction Patton & Smutzer, C. W. Anderson, Res. Mgr.
TONIGHT
A Success for fourteen years.
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(The play that won't wear out).
Matinee Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.
Commencing Thursday evening, "UNCLE JOSH PERKINS."

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OUR BIG CLOTHING SALE BEGINS FEB. 1
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ANOTHER WEEK OF UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
SOME EXTRA SPECIALS.
Ladies' \$2.50 and \$3 Sweaters in Red, White and mixed colors\$1.75
75c and \$1 values in Boys' Sweaters go this week at40c
50c and 75c values in knit wool Gloves now go at40c
Boys' 60c corduroy knee pants offered again at30c
Men's Cardigan Jackets in Oxford Gray and Navy blue and white while they last at60c
Men's Heavy Underwear—regular 75c values—shirts or drawers, at37c
Men's all-wool cashmere hose, regular 55c values this week at25c
Boys' heavy fleece-lined Underwear, regular 40c a garment, now25c
Ladies' Knit Wool Shawls, regular \$1.00, now50c
All-wool Toggles, regular 75c, now50c

Your Thoughts Turn

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CARDER DAILY STORE NEWS

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A rare offering—Men's Fancy Stiff Front Shirts that sold regularly at \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50; a fine assortment at\$1.00
Another lot, including scores of \$1 values, and many \$1.50 values, go at75c

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BUY THEM NOW FOR SPRING.
\$10.00 Top Coats for\$7.00
\$12.00 Top Coats for\$9.00
\$15.00 Top Coats for\$11.00
\$18.00 Top Coats for\$13.50
\$20.00 Top Coats for\$15.00
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\$30.00 Top Coats for\$22.50

Great Bargains in Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

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No home should be without this new and scientifically prepared remedy, which is the result of long and practical experience, unexcelled for the treatment of sore throat of every description. First dose gives relief and small bottle cures. Suits both the old and young. Both phones 467; remember the number.

44 MAIN STREET: Geo. T. Brice Drug Co.