

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Sunday Excepted.)Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Morace G. Whitney, Business Manager.SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
(In Advance.)
One Year \$10.00
Six Months \$5.00
Three Months \$2.50
One Month \$1.00
Saturday Edition, per year, \$1.00
Semi-Weekly, per year, \$1.00Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed
to the Editor.Address all business communications
and all remittances
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according
to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 26, 1909.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-ninth annual general
Conference of the Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter-day Saints will as-
semble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake
City, on Sunday April 4, 1909, at 10
o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the
officers and members is hereby re-
quested.

A general Priesthood meeting will be
held in the Tabernacle on Monday,
April 5, beginning at 6 o'clock p. m.

The first Sunday of April being Con-
ference it is suggested that Sunday,
March 28, be observed as fastday in
Salt Lake, Ensign, Pioneer, Liberty,
Granite, and Jordan stakes.

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

DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The semi-annual conference of the
Deseret Sunday School union will con-
vene at the Tabernacle, Sunday even-
ing, April 4, 1909, at 7 o'clock. All in-
vited.

A special meeting of the stake super-
intendents will be held at room 301 L.
D. S. college building, Monday, April 5,
at 8:15 a. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
DAVID O'NEAL,
General Superintendency.

RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The April Conference of the Relief
society will be held in the Salt Lake
City Assembly Hall, Friday and
Saturday, April 2 and 3, 1909; meetings
commencing at 10 a. m. and at 2 p. m.

Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, an
officers' meeting will be held in the
fourteenth ward, at which all stake
officers of the society, who can, are ex-
pected to be present.

Saturday afternoon at 2 will be the
closing meeting of the conference. It is
desired that there should be a repre-
sentation from every stake organiza-
tion and a large attendance of mem-
bers.

The General Authorities of the
Church, and officers and members of
the Y. L. M. I. A. and Primary associa-
tions are cordially invited to be present
at the conference meetings in the As-
sembly Hall.

BATHSHERA W. SMITH,
General President.
IDA SMOOT DUSENBERRY,
Counselor.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

The collapse of the strike of the post
and telegraph employees of the French
government is another illustration of
the folly of trying to obtain by force
what should be sought by means of
arbitration. If the objection is raised
that arbitration laws have not yet been
enacted, affording an opportunity of a
peaceful settlement of labor troubles,
such as provided for the adjustment of
differences that may arise between man
and man, the obvious reply is that the
defect should be attended to in every
civilized country without delay, in the
interest of the general public as well
as the parties immediately concerned.

The French government employees
charged that favoritism and other se-
rious abuses have pervaded the French
postal and telegraph service because
politics has largely controlled appoint-
ments and administration. This can
easily be believed, since such conditions
are not peculiar to the French people.
On the other hand, the strike, under
the direction of agitators, became a
political demonstration intended to in-
timidate the government into surren-
dering on their terms. If they blockaded
the wires and the mails and brought
trade and communication to a stand-
still they expected that M. Clemenceau
would meet with such pressure from
other quarters that he would be forced
to yield. The question which con-
fronted the nation was whether the au-
thority of the government was to be
defied by its own servants with impunity.

For a short time the situation seemed
to be entirely in the hands of the strikers.
The strike threatened to become
general throughout France. Business
in Paris was paralyzed. A famine was
threatened, because the dealers were
cut off from their sources of supply.
The loss to business was estimated, on
the 26th of this month, at from \$600,000
to \$1,200,000. The anti-Republican or-
gans predicted the end of the Republic.
"War with the proletariat," they said,
"has begun and it is bound to end in
the bankruptcy of the present regime."
But, notwithstanding the tremendous
force exerted by the strikers, if took the
government but a short time to demon-
strate its power. Soldiers were called
out and placed in numbers at every
point where their presence seemed nec-
essary. The government, of course, was
compelled to take steps for the running
of its postal and telegraph service, in
order not to have to confess its weak-
ness and jeopardize its existence.

And so when the government became
bony the strike committee decided to
make the first move for a settlement.

They demanded the dismissal of M.
Munier, one of the government repre-
sentatives, which demand was prompt-
ly rejected on the ground that the gov-
ernment could not discuss the resigna-
tion of any government official, except
with parliament; they also demanded
that no employees should be dismissed
on account of the strike; and expressed
the desire that the delegates of the as-
sociation hereafter should be permitted
to lay their grievances directly before
the minister of public works. These
demands were met in a conciliatory
spirit.

All strikes are not as barren of re-
sults as this seems to be, but, like
war, all of them cost more than they
are worth. There is not a dispute that
cannot be settled with more speed and
less expense, and with more satisfaction
to all, by arbitration; in fact no set-
tlement can ever be effected except by
arbitration.

This is a lesson that cannot be too
often impressed upon the public. The
question of a gigantic struggle in the
hard coal regions of Pennsylvania is
again being raised. There is a possi-
bility that 150,000 miners may quit
work on April 1, it seems. The conten-
tion is over scale provisions rather than
wages and involves a renewal of the ex-
isting agreement, which is practically
an extension of the arrangement en-
tered into in the fall of 1902, when
President Roosevelt's intervention,
through a special commission, wrought
for peace. The operators object to
union recognition, a point upon which
the miners, of course, are more insis-
tent than on any other.

We hope that whatever the differ-
ences may be, they can be speedily ad-
justed, without the infliction of great
loss to the business interests affected by
such a strike.

FOREIGN-BORN CRIMINALS.

It is customary with certain news-
papers and demagogues to declaim
against the foreign-born portion of the
people of the United States, as the
"criminal" element, and restriction
laws are sometimes demanded on the
ground of the necessity of stopping
the influx of the class from which the
prisons are said to be replenished. This
is, of course, gratifying to the vanity
of a certain class of patriots. But, is
it true?

The New York World has recently
examined the records of the Court of
General Sessions, in which offenses
above the grade of misdemeanor are
tried. This examination shows that
of the 10,247 persons convicted in this
court during the four years 1904-07,
6,890 were native-born and 3,357 foreign-
born. The foreign-born offenders com-
prise but 42 per cent of the population
of New York city. The World says that
Italians furnished a larger per-
centage (8.4) than any other nation-
ality, Russians coming next with a
percentage of 7.4. The percentage of
Irish was only 3.8.

Another fact brought out is that
illiteracy does not figure to any large
extent in the criminal records. Ninety-
one out of every hundred foreign-born
male offenders sentenced to the State
prisons of New York in 1904 had learned
to understand and speak English.
They were not offenders because of
ignorance.

RESULTS IN SWEDEN.

A contributor to McClure's Maga-
zine points to Sweden as a glorious il-
lustration of the progress of temper-
ance.

In that country a vigorous agitation
has been carried on since 1855. At that
time there were 23,000 distilleries in the
country and drunkenness was general.
Legislation was enacted placing the sal-
oons under the control of local com-
munities pledged to run them without
regard to profit. The effect of this
law, it is claimed, was that in six years
the number of distilleries had dropped to
less than 600. In 1906 it was 132.
Meanwhile the saloons shrank away so
rapidly that in 1899 there was but one
for 8,028 of the population, and eleven
years later only one for 12,450 inhabi-
tants—figures that gain clear signifi-
cance if we reflect by way of contrast
that Jersey City, for example, has a
saloon for every thirty-five voters.

The per capita consumption of spirit-
uous liquors decreased in Sweden, we
are further told, from 22 liters in 1851
to 7.2 liters in 1896. Instead of eight
quarts (the equivalent of 7.5 liters) per
capita the consumption in this country
is over seventeen gallons for every man,
woman and child. This is the average
given by the census reports for the
year 1906.

These results are all credited to the
so-called Gothenburg system of regula-
tion. Too much can hardly be said in
commendation of that system, which
was a very fortunate thought at a time
when drunkenness threatened to im-
mortalize and destroy the nation; but all
credit is not due to that system. Other
factors have been at work during these
years, in addition to the influence of
wise legislation. Sweden has for years
had a number of earnest temperance
lecturers who have urged total absten-
cence. It has had able preachers of
various denominations who have shown
the virtue of total abstinence. The
Word of Wisdom has been preached and
practiced by our own Elders as an ex-
ample. Temperance and total absten-
cence societies have been formed and
their influence have been felt through-
out the country, from palace to cottage.
That is, perhaps, the chief reason why
the number of saloons have declined.
The Gothenburg system alone would not
have had the effect that has been noted.
It is, first of all, the popular sentiment
that has been created by earnest and
long continued agitation, that has born
fruit. That it has been aided by legisla-
tion is true. But if the anti-drink
sentiment had not been awakened to life,
a company controlled saloon might have
sold as much liquor as one under
private ownership.

PROFIT SHARING.

An interesting plan to give laborers
the benefit of profit sharing has been
put into operation by Mr. W. H. Lever,
a member of the British parliament,
who employs about 2,000 persons in
soap-making. These live in a model

village called Port Sunlight and situat-
ed on the Mersey.

Mr. Lever proposes to distribute
trustee certificates among his employ-
ees, to the amount of \$1,500,000. Every
employee who has reached the age of 35
years and has been in his employ for
five years is entitled to certificates, in
proportion to the wages he earns. The
employee who earns less than \$100 a
year will not be permitted to hold more
an \$1,000 in partnership certificates,
whereas an employee who receives from
\$2,500 to \$3,750 a year may hold certifi-
cates to the amount of \$10,000. It is
explained that this apparent unfairness
has been planned to induce employees to
make themselves worth more to the
corporation and so secure increased wages.

These certificates are given to the
employees in addition to the wages they
earn. They are non-transferable; they
are cancelled when an employee leaves
the service, though, if age or illness
causes his retirement, he will receive
another form of certificate, equivalent
in amount, and bearing a fixed interest
of 5 per cent. Widows of employees
will, so long as they remain unmarried,
receive the dividends on certificates held
by their husbands. Moreover, the
operation of the plan will date back to
1903. For employees who at the end of
that year were twenty-five years of
age and had then completed five years
of service, there will be, at the first dis-
tribution, an allotment of certificates for
a period of eight years; and it is
estimated that, in the case of an em-
ployee who earns \$1,000 a year, his first
certificate will call for dividends on \$80.

The great point in this, and similar
plans, is the recognition of the principle
that laborers are not slaves; that they
are more than the tools and machines
they operate; that they have a right to
some profit beyond their meagre wages,
and that, above all, they have a right
to know that, through their efforts they
have secured themselves and those de-
pendent upon them against old age, ac-
cident, and disability. The general rec-
ognition of this principle would be to
the advantage of all.

Once a politician always a trader.

Boyle and bubble, toll and trouble.

What the housewife kneads is dough.

The man who saws wood uses a wise
saw.

Owners of lawns are getting a rake
off these days.

The "insurgents" are still surging
back and forth.

The man who makes histories very
seldom makes history.

For a public official a good mem-
ory is better than great riches.

"Uncle Joe" can still talk like a
Dutch uncle when occasion requires.

What the "stand pat" want in the
new tariff measure is full measure.

Count Zeppelin will go down in his-
tory as the first real flying Dutchman.

The Payne bill cannot be hurried
very much, for large bodies move
slowly.

Will Willie Whittle be put on the
vaudeville stage? There is money in
that boy.

How much more pleasant is the
breath of spring than the breath of
scandal.

Is it sheet—or forked—lightning that
is coming from the Balkan war cloud
this time?

"Like Francis I, all is lost save hon-
or," says Castro. And what has be-
come of that?

Mr. Carnegie denounces big navies
but so far as known he has never de-
nounced big fortunes.

So great is his love for being in hot
water that Mr. Harriman is now at
Paso Robles to take the baths.

Naming boys Theodore Roosevelt
Chung and William Taft Chung beats
naming elgars after great men.

"Rag-time has had its funeral," says
John Philip Sousa. Would that the
same could be said of dull times.

All schemes, except absolute probi-
tion, for checking and controlling the
whisky traffic, are a delusion and a snare.

Pope Pius has expressed a desire to
see Wilbur Wright fly over the Vati-
can. And so in aerial navigation all
roads lead to Rome.

Austria-Hungary proposes to send
an ultimatum to Belgrade. An ultima-
tum is the biggest and most harmless
bugaboo known to diplomacy.

Up-to-date President Taft's automobile
has not exceeded the speed limit,
which makes it look as though it
would be a very conservative adminis-
tration.

A Philadelphia paper says there are
higher things in store for Secretary
Knox when he leaves the cabinet. It
may be. For instance, higher prices
in the store.

FRESH AIR CURE FOR BAD
POLITICS.

New York American.

State Senator John Kissel, of Brook-
lyn, is on the trail of a great idea. He
is preparing a primary election bill for
the Legislature which will provide that
all political parties shall maintain their
local organizations within the walls of
schoolhouses. This Senator declares
that our politics will be healthier when
they begin to have their inception in
pure, cool, academic air, instead of
being nurtured, as now is so largely
the case, in the close and foul atmos-
phere of the back rooms of saloons.
And the fact is that government by
the consent of the governed would be
farther in the mind of the people were
left in a state of mental poise—dis-
passionate upon a cultivated upper class
for their light and leadership. Our sys-
tem of universal education, in there-
fore, in fact, the basis of our demo-
cratic political order. And there is

nothing unreasonable on the contrary,
there is much good sense in Mr. Kis-
sel's proposal that all political pri-
maries should be held in schoolhouses.

LOOSENING PARTY TIES.

Philadelphia Ledger.

It is much the fashion to attribute to
Speaker Cannon the blame for the offi-
garchic rules. There is a medium of
cant in that. Mr. Cannon is following
in the wake of Speaker Reed, and, more-
over, he is doing exactly that which his
party has instructed him to do. Even
when the great revolution took place it
will be noted that the old rules were fa-
vored by 188 Republicans in a Republi-
can membership of 218 in the House.
The "new" rules came in quite handy
when the McKinley and Dingley tariff
bills were to be jammed through Con-
gress. It now appears that they are not
needed, and it is also evident, when
Republicans join with the whole Demo-
cratic party to overthrow the Republi-
can organization programs, that the
party ties are not binding so harshly
as of yore.

GENUINE RADICALISM.

New York World.

Genuine radicalism is needed every-
where. The radical goes to the root of
things. The radical exposes error and
indicates the remedy. The demagogue
is usually ill-informed; he is always
reckless and his selfishness is apparent.
Demagogues frequently are so vocifer-
ous in their demands that they gain
the name of radicals, thus bringing a
worthy designation into disrepute, but
no true radical can be a demagogue.
The demagogue is altogether destruc-
tive. Upgrading wrong, the radical re-
stores and protects the right.

JUST FOR FUN

Did It Even Fly?

A bottle of champagne may have
been broken over the bow of the new
aeroplane, but did it move majestically
down the ways and plunge into its
native element?—St. Louis Republi-
can.

Trite, but True.

A St. Louis woman saved enough
pennies to purchase a \$300 lot. It is
evident that the young lady had lots
of cents.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Culture.

If much reading maketh a full man,
by the same token too much reading
maketh a fool woman.—Dallas News.

Pride of Old Age.

When an elderly man enjoys perfect
health he is as proud of it as a hand-
some young woman of her beauty.—
Athenian Globe.

Won't Even Hurt.

Still, making a cut in hides won't be
skinning the tariff alive.—Atlanta Con-
stitution.

Another Item of Leadership.

Undoubtedly America leads the
world. What do they know about
burning men at the stake in any other
country?—Cleveland Leader.

BOTH PHONES 3569

Opheum
THEATRE
MATINEE DAILY EXCEPT
SUNDAY.

Russell Brothers in "Our Servant
Girls."
Johnnie McVeigh and His College
Byron & Langdon. Dolmore Sisters.
Seldon's Venus. Edward Barnes.
Countess Rosal. The Kindrone
and Paulo. Orpheum Orchestra.
Matinee, 10c, 25c, 50c; box seat, 75c.
Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c; box seat, \$1.00.

COLONIAL
Bell 44 Ind. 139

TONIGHT

Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday.

Return Engagement of

BABES IN TOYLAND

All the old favorites and a number
of new comedies.
Prices, Night, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Mat-
inees, 25c and 50c.

Next Week—A great scenic pro-
duction of Paul M. Potter's great drama,
"TRILBY," by the Willard Mack Co.

BUNGALOW
Bell Phone 355 Ind. 251

TONIGHT.

Willard Mack—Mary Hall

And Associate Players Present
CHARLES A. KLEIN'S ROMANTIC
DRAMA.

"HEARTSEASE"

This is considered Mr. Mack's best
role.
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinees, Wed.
and Sat., 1.00 seats at 25c.

Next Week—At the Colonial Thea-
tre, a great scenic production of Paul
M. Potter's great drama, "TRILBY."

LYRIC MATINEE AT 2
EVENING AT 7

THE THEATRE DIFFERENT.

ALL WEEK

SHERLOCK HOLMES

Series 2 and 3
Showing the attempt on Holmes' life,
the fight in the gas cellar, the cap-
ture of Raffles. SHERLOCK HOLMES
a beautiful story. COPENHAGEN,
the most picturesque city of all Eu-
rope. Four other features. Two beau-
tiful songs. Interesting travelogue.
NOTE—This is an independent
house—our pictures cannot be seen
elsewhere—not in the trust.

All this week you may see a model
of the greatest diamond ever
found on earth in the window of
the greatest diamond house in
Utah.

The stone is called the Cutlman
and is now owned by Great Brit-
ain.

ESTABLISHED
1862

Pack's

170 MAIN ST.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

P. O. Box
Bell Phone
Ind. Phone

1862.

Many Exclusive Effects At
Z. C. M. I.

Styles that embody grace and
beauty

New arrivals keep our showing of women's
wearing apparel strictly stylish and up-to-date

Graceful, flowing lines characterize the Suits we are show-
ing. At the same time other very desirable features have
not been overlooked—the skillful tailoring, the excellence
of the materials used, the fit, all have received careful con-
sideration. The new Suits are shown in all the fashionable
colors. Prices range from—

\$15.00 to \$75.00

The New Millinery for spring and summer wear is attract-
ing Salt Lake's fashion leaders

Many creations that are decid-
edly stylish and exclusive are
being shown.

The magnificent variety of pop-
ular priced hats has won the
admiration of every woman
visiting us.



You'll Enjoy Yourself at Saltair, April 2. Trains Leave 8 p. m. Rain or Shine

Specials for Saturday

Attractive money-saving opportunities for Saturday Shoppers in our
Notion Department tomorrow

Stock Collars 25c Each

A splendid variety of washable stock collars,
white, great assortment of fancy designs to
choose from. Saturday special
only 25c

Ruchings 25c yd. or 10c a Ruch

Tomorrow we will place on sale an immense
line of becoming Ruchings in white and col-
ors. There will be a great demand for this
Saturday special at—
25c A YD. OR 10c A RUCH

35c Ribbon for 25c

Beautiful Taffeta Ribbons, in all colors and
black, 4 1-2 and 5 1-2 in. wide. These are
exceptional values at 35c a yard.
Saturday special a yard 25c

Women's Glove Specials

Women's Pique Street Gloves, in black and all
colors. All sizes. Saturday special, \$1.25
a pair
Women's Pique Seam Street Gloves, in
tans only. Saturday special \$1.25

25c Handkerchiefs for 15c

Scalloped, embroidered and hemstitched embroidered Swiss Handker-
chiefs, each one a splendid value at 25c, Saturday special, 15 cts

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SO. MAIN ST.



Saturday SALE ON KNITTED GARMENTS

Beginning Saturday, March 20th, and each Saturday thereafter during the season,
we will sell from our entire stock of knit L. D. S. GARMENTS, Union Suits, Knit Coats,
Jackets and Sweaters. HOSIERY for men, women and children.

Everything that we manufactured will be on sale every Saturday at 20 per cent off
the retail price.

Every Piece Fully Guaranteed.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

ENSIGN KNITTING COMPANY,
30-32 RICHARDS ST.

Half block south of Temple Block.

AUDITORIUM

ROLLER SKATING RINK.
Open afternoons and evenings cat-
ers to only the best people. Lad-
ies are admitted free at after-
noon sessions. Held's Band fur-
nishes the noise.

READ THE
THEATRE MAGAZINE