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SALT LAKE CITY, FEB. 7, 1908.

AS IN THE DAYS OF OLD.

Years ago, when this community fell into the clutches of a crowd of grafters, public morals fell so low that mass-meetings were called to protest against the conditions that prevailed under official sanction. The better element was aroused to the fact that it had been deceived by the anti-Mormon agitators into delivering the city over to advance agents of perdition.

We are reminded of that dark chapter in the history of the City, by the fact that an appeal is again being made, this time to the women of the City, to rally and organize for the purpose of making a fight for social purity. We have no doubt the women will respond to the call; nor that the men will aid them in their efforts in this direction.

Many reforms are needed in this City, but the most important, the foundation for all others, is a better observance of the laws relating to Sunday closing. The violation of these laws has become a menace to the home. Many Sunday amusements result in the separation of parents and children on the only day when the father can be with his family. A prominent church man recently said: "The apostles say that in the last days men will be without natural affection." It is appalling to see how much less family affection there is today when compared to the days when "Home, Sweet Home" was written. Here is a practical issue. We must protect Sunday observance for God and for home; that must be our inspiration—our battle cry. And if we have to bear the reproach of Christ in this standing out as witnesses for Christ, the reproach itself becomes our glory and the sure token that our religious life is a reality.

This is well said. If Sunday can be rescued from those who profane it, there is hope of victory in the battle against the saloon, the gambling hell, and other dens of vice, but a community without regard for the Lord's day will naturally become a modern Sodom.

THE VOICE OF ANARCHY.

The assassination of the King and Crownprince of Portugal was a tragedy that caused gloom everywhere, and especially among the friends of liberty and progress who know that evil can not be productive of good. But there seems to be a class of human beings who rejoice in crime and neglect no opportunity of endorsing even assassination.

According to reports four hundred of this class gathered in Chicago to gloat over the regicide at Lisbon. The speakers at that meeting urged more assassinations. The report of the language used sounds almost incredible. One of the speakers is said to have endorsed the murder of President McKinley and deplored that the Queen of Portugal did not meet the fate of her unfortunate husband. This monster in human form continued:

"I am with the mob. I would like to go out right now with the mob behind me and kill every policeman on the streets and throw their bodies into the lake, like so many dead fish. I could go out right now and rob every store and kill right and left."

In his ravings he turned against his own mother. He said: "My mother was a liar when she taught me to be honest and not to steal. The preacher was a liar when he told me to believe in God. They are all liars. The whole society is a mass of liars."

It is needless to say that the public proclamation of such doctrines is a menace to the country. It is probably true that those who preach them are foreigners who never learned how to make an honest living and who prey upon society in various ways. They are fellows who, in the battle for their own worthless existence, hesitate at no crime. But it is equally true that their agitation has its effects upon others, and that, unless they are curtailed in their work, the entire social structure may become endangered.

It is a lamentable fact that murderous tendencies are becoming more and more prevalent all over the civilized world. In Russia the revolutionists murder the representatives of the government, rob the banks and terrorize the ruling classes. Similar conditions may be observed in other countries, though the chaos has not become as apparent as there. The red rag is being unfolded boldly and declamations are heard on every side against law, order and property rights. What is to be done?

In this country we need to return to first principles. It cannot be denied that the people generally have been aroused to the fact that popular government is in danger; that there is a struggle for the possession of the scepter, between the people and the Napoleons of finance. It is this fact that emboldens anarchy. Let there be a return to first principles, and the country will be saved from anarchy.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

Financiers are a little apprehensive that gold exports may begin on such a scale as to retard the business recovery.

In 1894, immediately after the crisis of the panic of 1893, a heavy and persistent export of gold from this country to Europe occurred. This export served

to intensify the business depression here and to spread financial alarm.

At that time the country's circulating medium, amounting in all to \$1,739,000,000, contained \$604,000,000 gold and \$450,000,000 government notes redeemable in gold at the treasury. The government had stopped paying gold for its own expenditure, and a quiet hoarding movement had been the result. When, therefore, the export of gold became heavy, the banks were compelled to obtain the necessary gold from the treasury through redemption of these notes. But as the Treasury's \$300,000,000 gold reserve against the notes was already greatly impaired, this process caused great uneasiness.

Today, however, the country's money circulation is \$2,079,000,000, of which \$1,535,000,000 or 45 per cent, is gold. In 1904 only 25 per cent of a smaller total of the country's money was gold. In 1894, there were \$450,000,000 in government notes outstanding, and now there are but \$750,000,000.

The result is that there is less power to draw gold from the government reserves today than there was in 1894 and there is less necessity for doing so.

Moreover, the Treasury today has \$500,000,000 on hand with which to redeem its notes, as against from \$65,000,000 down to \$32,400,000 held for that purpose fourteen years ago.

It would seem that any possible or probable export of gold should make no perceptible difference in the monetary situation.

People not conversant with the process of exchange between countries are likely to suppose that because this country exported an excess of \$209,000,000 worth of merchandise to other countries over and above the amounts imported from them, that there should be a tremendous import of gold to this country to settle this apparently vast "balance of trade," as it is called. But this "balance" is often counterbalanced by many other conditions; and the visible trade balance does not decide the question of the gold movement. In the calendar year 1894, for instance, excess of merchandise exports was \$152,000,000, against \$109,000,000 the year before, yet gold exports were \$101,000,000, against \$79,000,000 in 1893. In the twelve months following the panic of 1873, the "trade balance" was \$18,000,000 in our favor, where it had been \$119,000,000 against us a year before; yet we exported \$34,000,000 gold.

In times of panic we bring in money from abroad, which must be returned afterwards. People also hoard money during a panic, and when this hoarded money is returned to circulation, there may be more of it than business demand, and it is sent to places that are offering a higher interest or better security than can be had at home.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The Editor of the Railroad Gazette, in a recent number of that publication, discusses railroad accidents, and arrives at conclusions similar to those stated in these columns. He says railroad managers are doing more than ever to prevent accidents, but they cannot succeed entirely until they have full control of the employment of men. He maintains that collisions are almost without exception due to disobedience of orders. He analyzes the situation as follows:

"Only 1,421 people were killed in train accidents. Of these, 778 lost their lives in collisions, and it is quite rarely true to say that every collision is due to disobedience of orders—a lack of discipline—so that at least this much is pure waste and can be stopped. Of the 643 lives lost in derailments this is nearly but not quite so true. A detailed examination shows that at least 22 of these lives could not have been saved by the railroad man's vigilance. Unusual disturbances by the forces of nature and malicious interference are beyond control. Also by no means all these derailments were due to a lack of discipline; a considerable proportion, fully one-fourth, were caused by defects in equipment, preventable, but not by the same methods."

But official reports give the number of fatal accidents the past year as 5,000. The editor of the Gazette offers the following explanation:

"The other killings which go to make up the total of 5,000 are 2,579 lives lost on the right-of-way, and a careful examination of these losses is most instructive. For example: 2,000 passengers were wounded—self-inflicted injuries, beyond the control of others. In coupling and uncoupling cars, 302 employees lost their lives last year. In the year 1890 a greater number, 296, were killed while doing that work, although the number of freight cars in service has considerably more than doubled during that period and the yard and terminal work has increased by a much larger proportion. This subject is worth a little further study: Railroad accident statistics show, unfortunately, that for every one killed by one killed; but in our coupling accidents the ratio is 23 to 1. In 1890, 7,342 were injured while coupling—less than half as many cars were coupled as last year, when only 3,943 were injured; that is to say, more than 75 per cent of these injuries have been eliminated. We may assume that this relative reduction in killing and wounding is entirely due to the use of the automatic car coupler. In tending switches and other similar work about trains, 316 were killed this year. This, too, is a proportionate reduction, due to the increasing use in busy yards of a power movement of switches in connection with the interlocking machines, in contacts with overhead bridges and structures 142 lives were lost last year."

The inference is that the number of collisions and derailments can be lessened by the vigilance of the men, but that accidents from other causes will continue, no matter what railroad managers may do.

LITERARY PROSPECTS.

For those who have thought the "Muck-raker" in literature has had his day, the 1908 magazine announcements are not reassuring. "All About the Great Corporation Lawyers—Their Master Strokes Laid Bare" shouts the advertisement of one magazine. In the series it seems that such eminent men as Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, James B. Dill, Samuel Untermyer, and James M. Beck are to be "exposed" to the limelight from which it is promised that they will emerge with the same sort of a reputation as did Matthew Quay and Chauncey M. Depew. In this number," advertises another

magazine, "read all about 'The Metropolis,'" a novel by Upton Sinclair, telling the horrible inside story of the idle rich who eat nine meals a day and live in the barbarous splendor of rooms at \$600 a week. "All about Roosevelt vs. Rockefeller" is promised in the same magazine from the pen of Ida Tarbell. Lincoln Steffens, as assured, will give us plenty of his usual delectable details of municipal corruption, while Charles Edward Russell will make use of the title, "At the Trenches of the Republic," to expose all the dark and devious sides of life of New York elections.

One bit of comfort should come to us of all this. It is that it is over. We may look at our national municipal furniture with an assurance that it is all unarmored. The so-called "muck-rakers" go their work for what is in it. They are not prophets in sackcloth and ashes. In the wilderness, in the interest of truth. They are money-makers, taking advantage of popular sentiment and craving for sensations, appealing to the passions of men, for revenue. When they are through, thoughtful readers will be reminded of the fact that there is not a human being that is so perfect that his enemies can find no weak side in his character. As a rule, to attack, at the same time they will be thankful that this government is so well constructed that even the weaknesses and imperfections of its friends and defenders cannot harm it to any great extent.

Franco appears to have taken French leave.

Thaw certainly is mad whether or no he is insane.

Like the old guard, Senator Foraker never surrenders.

Secretary Taft's smile is a fixture. It is also an asset.

The presidential bee flourishes in all kinds of weather.

Has the refrigerator been searched to see if Ice King Morse is there?

News from Lisbon is still censored. In spite of this the truth will yet all out.

Every time there is a severe storm in the east, California brags about its climate.

No one wants the "open door" when it is snowing and a strong wind is blowing.

Thus far Admiral Evans has had neither a frolic nor a fight; nothing but rheumatism.

Henry Clevs says that "money grows easy." But unfortunately it doesn't grow on every bush.

Public Printer Stullings will produce his "proofs" while the President will insist on a "revise."

The mayor of Boston continues to do the "one fell swoop" act to the terror of the city's employes.

Senator Jeff Davis says some very good things. For instance, he says that he will not make another speech.

The New York World says that Governor Hughes has Roosevelt teeth. But he is said to lack Roosevelt support.

The work of saving the boys and girls of any community should begin with an earnest effort to save the parents.

The chances are that after two or three more years' work the Panama canal will still cost five hundred million dollars.

Along with Ralsull's immunity bath for surrendering Caid Sir Harry McDonald goes a hundred thousand dollar douceur.

"If at first you don't succeed in knocking the Sugar company, try, try again"—Motto of the organ of the "American" party.

The cashier of an eastern bank has just been convicted of making fraudulent entries in his books. Simply a case of ledger de main.

Representative Nelson of Wisconsin might just as well have butted his head against a stone wall as to have attacked the power of the speaker.

"Why is it that a saloonkeeper who knows his business prefers a bartender who doesn't drink? What's the moral?" asks the Los Angeles Express. The moral is very plain: Don't drink.

It seems that Gladys Vanderbilt's count costs the Vanderbilts five million dollars. That was, really, not much of a bargain. Generally counts who get money that way spend it on gambling and mistresses. Generally they feel contempt for the wife that bought them. We hope Miss Vanderbilt may not have a similar experience.

JUST FOR FUN.

Miss De Playne—"Papa declares I am his greatest treasure." Mr. Blunt—"Indeed! Then he isn't as wealthy as I supposed."—Chicago Daily News.

"It is easier to be good than great," remarked the temperance. "Yes," rejoined the demagogue, "one has less opposition."—Chicago Daily News.

Briggs—"I hear you've been speculating in Wall street." Briggs—"There was no speculation about it. It was a dead sure thing from the start."—Life.

Bacon—"That cow over there has been chewing something for three hours." Egbert—"Probably got hold of a piece of wife's rubber plant."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mr. Jones—"Would you support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?" Cholly—"Yes sir." Mr. Jones—"Then you're an idiot, and you can't have her!"—Judge.

Farmer Bentover—"I've just heard that the widdler Diggs has married her hired man." Farmer Hornbeak—"Then, by jolly, he'll have to climb down from the fence and go to work!"—Puck.

"I want to get some salad," said Mrs. Younkrife. "Yes'm," said the dealer. "How many heads?" "O gracious! I thought you took the heads off. I just want plain chicken salad."—Philadelphia Press.

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

[For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood.]
Employers want men who combine with ambition and natural talents, honesty and the capacity for hard work. "But why lay such stress on honesty?" The honesty of employees is guaranteed by bonding companies. In fact, they often make employees financially honest by holding over them the constant threat of detection and punishment. But they have to do only with financial integrity. The employees whose dishonesty is the most costly are often those who would never take a cent from the till, but who defraud the employer through thefts of time, through half-hearted effort, or through placing their own interests above those of the firm.

Honesty means something more than financial reliability. It is the quality which makes a man work without watching the clock, or being afraid that he will give his employer more value than he is being paid for. The honest employee brings to his work the best effort that he is capable of, and begrudges nothing where the interests of his employer are at stake.

A young man was recently applying to a well known employer for a position. He was in the midst of a rather glowing description of his peculiar qualities for the place, when the employer interrupted him with: "Never mind about all this. There is just one thing I want to know. Will you work?"

Every man who intends to make himself of value to his employer and win advancement (and the two go hand in hand, despite all that pessimists may say) must have this capacity for work. No matter how great his ability, how thorough his education or how attractive his personality, these qualities are as worthless as a locomotive without fuel, unless braced up by persistence and energy. He may be retained for a time because of his ability, but in the long race he will be found wanting. Some day his employer will be forced to give the position which he has hoped for, and which, by his natural talents, he is pre-eminently fitted to fill, to a man who, although less capable, has shown himself to be a worker.

THE GROWING FLEET.

St. Louis Times.
While the main body of the American navy is rounding the southern continent a new fleet comes into being. Out on the west coast the California has taken her trials with great success. On the Atlantic side, the Mississippi, New Hampshire and Idaho are being prepared for commission. Then there is to be a fleet of the Oregon and the South Carolina, among the battleships in course of construction, and the North Carolina and Montana as monster armored cruisers of a type not much represented in our navy. Admiral Evans is making a fine sailing record. The shipyards are filling the places left vacant on the east side of the nation. The past is rich in story of prowess in battle. Time was when there were not a great deal of world respect for the American navy—the shopkeeper sailors—but the situation has changed since 1898 and continues to change.

JAPAN'S DILEMMA.

Chicago Tribune.
Unreasonable as the attack on the Japanese ministry is in many respects, it came near overlooking it this week. The furor raised by the patriots and the advocates of low taxes was so great that a vote of censure in the lower house of the diet was defeated by a bare majority. It is uncertain whether the government will be able to command a majority for its budget, which contemplates a total expenditure for the next fiscal year of \$308,000,000. This would be nothing for the United States; it is a great burden for Japan. The industrial depression which is visiting Europe and America has reached Japan. It will intensify the distress which is being caused by taxation levied to the extreme. Japan has not now, and will not have for some time to come, money or leisure for war. The manufacturers, merchants and farmers will have all they can do to provide the money to take care of the national debt, pay the ordinary expenses of the government and the extraordinary expenses incident to the pacification of Korea and Formosa, those troublesome Japanese possessions.

THE WIRZ MONUMENT.

Philadelphia Record.
It may be admitted at this late date that when the confederacy was grinding cobs with the corn for the food of its own soldiers, and when they were wrapping themselves up in pieces of carpet because they did not have blankets, it could not have been expected to take good care of prisoners of war. But the erection of a monument to the honor of Wirz by the Georgia Daughters of the Confederacy, on which it is recorded that he was "judicially murdered," and that the United States government was responsible for the terrible suffering of Union soldiers at Andersonville, is a triple ill-advised, to put the thing as gently as possible out of respect to the Daughters.

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65c GIRLS, sale price 45c	\$2.00 CORSETS, sale price \$1.50
\$1.00 CORSETS (not sale price) 90c	\$2.75 CORSETS, sale price \$2.10
\$1.25 CORSETS, sale price 95c	\$3.00 CORSETS, sale price \$2.25
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