

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 21, 1909.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The 9th Semi-annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday, October 3, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

When the Conference adjourns on Monday afternoon, it will be until Wednesday, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A general Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle on Monday evening, October 4, commencing at 7 o'clock.

The first Sunday of October being Conference, it is suggested that Sunday, Sept. 26, be observed as fast day in Salt Lake, Ensign, Pioneer, Liberty, Granite, and Jordan Stakes.

A special Priesthood meeting will be held in the Assembly Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 5, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

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 convene at the Tabernacle, Sunday evening, Oct. 3, at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

GOV. JOHNSON.

The sad message telling of the death of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, will be received with genuine sorrow throughout the country. He was one of the great men of this generation, and it seems that his life of usefulness had just commenced. He was a young man. He had, apparently, a brilliant career before him. As a leader of men and an orator he had just begun to attract attention.

John Albert Johnson was born on a farm in Minnesota, in 1861, of Swedish parents. In 1904 he was elected governor, and re-elected in 1906. He was a Democrat and his election in a Republican state proves sufficiently the popularity of the man. Another proof is the fact that the legislature, though strongly Republican, have nearly always adopted the measures proposed by him.

A writer in the Outlook of Jan. 25, said the secret of Johnson's success was his personal charm which obtained for him the regard of everybody. "It is significant," that writer said, "that men never turn upon him and blame him for their political wrongs. They have a grievance against some of his lieutenants, but they want it understood that Johnson is all right. They want to like him, and it is because he likes people. He is interested in all that people do. Nothing human is alien to him. He enjoys so many things: as music, baseball, football, the theater, travel, hunting, fishing, and above all friends. He has a cordiality for all that never seems affected. To shake hands with him is to like him. It is the same with an audience. Their first greeting is answered by a broad, friendly smile that radiates good fellowship, and throws out any lingering chill. He wins them before he opens his mouth. His speech is rapid, fluent, and often headlong like a cataract, not always eloquent, but always convincing. He gives the impression of a man much in earnest without being a zealot. The mass of the people feel a confidence in him that is almost unshakable."

As already remarked, Governor Johnson seemed to have a brilliant future before him. But he is gone to another sphere of activity. It may be said, though, that the world is better for the mission he filled in it. He has stood for righteousness in government, and his work was not in vain, though his career was but brief.

NON-PARTISAN POLITICS.

The Minneapolis Star advocates a non-partisan election of mayors, and gives the following reasons for its view on this point:

"As it is now, the welfare of the city of the taxpayers, of the poor rent payers, of property owners and of laboring men, is put at the mercy of a lot of these politicians who make their living out of politics and who maintain themselves in petty power through the exercise of a certain sort of terrorism (including the name of the party) to which all who will not do their bidding are subjected. It is monstrous that the immense property interests of a great city, its education, its commerce, its health, its safety, its peace, its order, its progress, its future, should be so absolutely at the dictation of those who are so utterly uninterested in public affairs as to buy their way to power and to keep it by the use of the grossest and most unscrupulous means."

We believe the taxpayers of this city will generally admit the truth of the indictment of a system that is at becoming obnoxious throughout the land. Are they willing to try reform? The Kansas City Star, commenting on the evils of partisan politics in municipal government, says:

"A city being nothing more than a mere corporation, its interests are common interest of all its people."

There could be no more reason, therefore, for the election of a mayor and councilmen because they happen to be Democrats or Republicans than that bank presidents and directors should be selected for that reason. The very fact that a political interest is injected into the municipal business is the best evidence in the world that the city's interests are to have competition, and the welfare of the citizen is to become a secondary consideration in the municipal life. To administer government for the citizen does not require a political mayor and council. It merely requires competent citizens in those offices. To administer government for the politicians, the office holders, the place seekers, the ward heelers and the grafters requires, of course, a candidate that will take care of them. American cities have been slow to realize that when the citizen and the political hangers-on are both to be served by the same government it is the citizen who suffers in almost every instance.

These obvious truths were recognized by the citizens of Des Moines when they framed the government plan known by the name of that city. Although a majority were Republicans, they demanded unanimously that party lines be erased in municipal affairs, and partisan nominations were barred. That is one reason why the Des Moines plan has proved a success.

NEW YORK'S CELEBRATION.

This week New York will begin the greatest patriotic celebration of its history. The Hudson-Fulton anniversary will be a historic pageant such as only a great city can afford to indulge in.

The celebration begins on Saturday, Sept. 25, and lasts till Saturday, Oct. 9. It is held under the auspices of a commission appointed by the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the City, and it will commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson river by Henry Hudson, and the one hundredth anniversary of the successful use of steam for navigation, by Robert Fulton, in 1807. The Fulton centenary was postponed two years, in order to have it at the time of the Hudson anniversary. And now, it seems, it will be an occasion of celebrating the discovery of the North Pole, as well. So it will be one in every respect memorable occasion.

For months a force of artists, sculptors, papier-mache workers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and painters have been busy making preparations. There will be historic floats, representing four periods—the Indian, the Dutch, the English, and the modern. At night the city will be the most brilliantly illuminated spot in the world.

The people of Holland have reproduced the "Half Moon," to be presented to the commission manned with a crew in the costumes of the period of Henry Hudson. She was brought over on board the Holland-American liner "Soedeyk," and unloaded at the Brooklyn navy yard recently. The "Clermont" has been built after the plan of the original at the expense of the commission, and will be as suitably equipped as the "Half Moon."

An important feature of the celebration will be the erection of the Henry Hudson monument at Spuyten Duyvil, where he anchored on his journey up the Hudson. The monument will be located on an elevation of two hundred feet and will be in the shape of a Roman Doric column one hundred feet in height, making a total of three hundred feet. Another part of the celebration will be the dedication of a memorial arch on the famous battlefield of Stony Point. Also the dedication of a large bronze tablet at Fort Tryon commemorating the battle and victory there November 16, 1779, and the dedication of a statue of Rip Van Winkle at Catskill.

The names of the world will be liberally represented. The Navy Department at Washington has decided to send the entire fleet of battleships and other war vessels that have been recently maneuvering off the North Atlantic coast. Great Britain will send a squadron of cruisers; Germany will send another squadron of war ships. Italy and France will also be represented. This will constitute the largest assemblage of war ships in the United States in modern times, being about eighty war ships in all. Across will fly to Albany in honor of this anniversary, and that will be another memorable feature.

It is unnecessary to say that people will flock to New York from all parts of the country, to witness the pageants and take part in the various exercises. The discovery of the Hudson, the building of a steamboat, the reaching of the North Pole, and the advent of the aeroplane are events of extraordinary importance in the history of man, and when they all are associated in one grand celebration, an attraction is presented that is entirely unique.

SUCCESSFUL LABOR EXCHANGE.

The Survey, a magazine published by the Charities Publication Committee, New York, publishes a report of the work done by the National Employment exchange during the last three months. It contains several points of special interest. One is that wages have advanced fifteen cents a day during this period, and another is that labor is actually scarce throughout the country. The report says in part:

"The National Employment exchange, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York under the leadership of Jacob H. Schiff and the Russell Sage Foundation with Robert W. De Forest's guidance, opened its first office for manual labor at 14 State Street on Battery Park New York City, about the middle of March, 1909, with \$100,000 subscriptions paid in."

For the first three active months, June, July and August, the manager, Edward W. Carpenter, reports that to August 31 he had obtained work for 18 men who accepted employment, a result which compares favorably with the first six months of the United States Government Employment agency in New York City. At the outset, labor was so abundant that fees could not be exacted from the employers, but as the situation has changed, a fee of one dollar is now exacted for each man accepted. No registration fee has been exacted anyone at this office. Wages have advanced about 15 cents a day during the period in question, and it is an interesting fact that men prefer the longer hours with private employers at the larger daily compensation than the government for eight hours on State contracts at the wages per hour which yields a trifle less per day.

For example, there are instances where men prefer to work ten hours at \$1.50 per day, rather than eight hours at \$1.25 per day. The business of this exchange is now extending to skilled laborers for which many orders are being received.

"Of the total of 718 actually supplied and accepted, 327 were day laborers, 46 carpenters, helpers, and 93 skilled and unskilled mechanics, watchmen, and miscellaneous workmen. As to nationalities, 320 of the 718 were Poles, 62 were Russians, and 60 Swedes."

The labor exchange has been established as a semi-philanthropic institution, and its success in the short time it has had an existence seems to be encouraging. It undertakes to bring employers and laborers together, and to prevent the congestion of labor at some points while others cannot fill the demand.

COOK-A-DIDDLE-DO!

A census taker should be a person of good sense.

It is to be hoped that walking in Omaha today is good.

The suffragettes are to give a farce. It will be a roaring one.

It is the northern light that is being shed upon the North Pole.

The North Pole is an imaginary point surrounded by controversy.

A big army and a big navy are a combination in restraint of 'fraud.'

In correspondence schools do the gains correspond with the expense?

When you are asked to "suspend judgment," it means, "agree with me."

At a boarding house to ask for two pieces of pie constitutes one a glut-ton.

A good citizens municipal ticket should be good enough for good citizens.

A good healthy boy would rather taste the preserves in the pantry than to taste fame.

If Judge Gaynor should become mayor of New York, would Gotham be the loser or the Gaiety?

If England and Germany have no war, some of the English prophets of evil will be sorely chagrined.

The appeal of the organ of the "American" party to the members of the party is a call of the "wild."

A man may be rich in experience and not have a penny in his pocket. Such condition is generally the result of experience.

At Des Moines President Taft said that he knew of no way in which a distinction could be made between good and bad trusts.

Thirteen thousand miles in a special train, and all for twenty-five thousand dollars. Who says that railroad traveling in America is dear?

"It is a mystery to me why it is called the 'Ballinger-Pinchot' fight," says Mr. Pinchot. Because there was so much talking just like prize fighters.

President Taft discussed the interstate commerce law and the anti-trust law as one having authority, as a learned lawyer who had sat upon the bench.

"After Oyster Bay and Beverly hills no Denver or Salt Lake City or Seattle," asks the New York Sun. Every reason in the world why Salt Lake City.

And now comes an Italian astronomer, Signor Francesco Piccola di Bergamo, and says that the moon absolutely disproves Commander Peary's claim to having discovered the North Pole. Moonshine!

At Minneapolis where he met and welcomed the members of the Japanese commercial mission to the United States, President Taft asked Mr. Iwano, a broker of Osaka, if they had bulls and bears in Japan. But they have no Russian bears in Japan.

THE DELUGE OF LAWS.

Brooklyn Standard-Union.

One of the hopeful signs of the times is the country-wide purge over the anti-deluge of laws by State Legislatures. Protests are being heard in all sections concerning the disposition of the lawmakers to regulate everything in sight. It appears the pendulum has swung too far, and that from general and studied neglect there has developed in recent years a disposition to unduly restrict the activities of both persons and corporations. Present attention to this subject is due in a large measure to the recent activity of the Missouri Legislature, whose output is some four hundred laws. Many of them are open to criticism from several standpoints. Efforts to be law-makers have also produced much freak standpoints. Efforts of the lawmakers body has its odd members. In the majority of states the absurd consequences of the committee chairman nullifies the product of the freshmen legislature. The chairman are usually well informed as to the sentiment of the various communities and head it. Where sound public sentiment fails to make itself evident, bad and foolish legislation is enacted.

GREAT EDUCATORS

Worcester Telegram.

D. Cook notes that rank as the greatest obstacle of the present day, if not for all time. He has named all the practical and theoretical explorers to use up on the world with all they know, in the effort to prove that the knowledge of the past is not the knowledge of the future. In their literature there is more information about the Arctic regions than the mass of people have ever read about before, and it is told to the world in language that is not technical that all may understand. The taken in connection with the positive statements of Dr. Cook as to how he found the pole in the simplest way, makes the education complete. All hands are now well acquainted with the information that he has the pole named to the State and stripes, and is therefore prepared to give as the second chapter of the lesson that Dr. Cook has taught well in a few days. The north pole is already better known to the newspaper readers than parts of Massachusetts, and there is less mystery about it than some regions of old China, where what is called civilization has been present for 2,000 years or more.

A PLAN FOR PEACE.

Washington Herald.

A new advocate of international peace, Cyrus H. Street, is coming to Washington next winter. He publishes a monthly periodical at Council Bluffs. He wants an international government, to be called the United Nations, and an international army and navy to enforce peace. He will ask Congress to pass a resolution providing for an international conference. He puts the present cost of armies and navies at \$3,000,000,000 a year. He would use \$300,000,000 of this toward paying national debts and would spend the rest for harbor improvements, reclamation of land, preserving natural resources, relieving results of natural catastrophes and pensioning the aged. He would also build a boulevard 200 feet wide from Washington to San Francisco. This peace-maker evidently has visions of spending money in the rate of peace. Yet he recognizes the necessity of armed force for their protection.

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER

By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.

Don't fret over adversity; it is not the so-called blessings of life, its sunshine and calm and pleasant experiences, that make men, but its rugged experiences, its storms, tempests, and trials. All sunshine, makes the desert, and it will make a desert of your life. The school of adversity graduates the ablest pupils, and the hill of difficulty is the best of all "constitutional" for the strengthening of mental backbone. Want, confinement, opposition, roughness alternating with smoothness, difficulty with ease, storm with sunshine, sorrow with joy—these constitute the discipline of life, the education which makes a man of a being who would otherwise be little better than a hobnob.

If you risk nothing, you can, of course, lose nothing; sewing no hopes you cannot suffer from the blight of disappointment. If you enlist for the war expect to meet the foe; be prepared not only for the contest, but for its consequences. Then look adversity boldly in the face, and with life's troubles as with the risks of the battlefield, there is always less of aggregate danger to the victor than to the stand firm than to that which gives way, the cowardly being always cut down ingloriously in the fight.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Perfect System.

"I can't save anything. What I want is a patent bank that will take my pay envelope away from me every Saturday night and hand me lunch money every day."

"What you want is a wife."—Kansas City Journal.

Just Shopping.

"At least you doctors are not bothered by shoppers."

"Are not we? Many a woman has gotten my prices on a fashionable operation that she never intends to buy."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Modern Life.

"That's a well-bred child."

"You bet she is. Never corrects her parents publicly, no matter what the exigencies of the case may be."—Kansas City Journal.

Definition Up to Date.

Pat—Ah, phew! the devil is a chain!"

Mike—Whist! It's a frey'n' pan that's got into society.—Judge.

Good Average.

"If you must fight, Bobbie, take some one of your size."

"Well, papa, it amounted to the same thing this morning. I licked two boys, each of them half as big as I was."—Life.

The Dreamer.

The dreamer, happy though not rich. Cares not what fate overtakes him. But hunger's the alarm clock which relentlessly awakes him.—Washington Star.

Strict Obedience.

Salesman—Shirley, sir. Will you have a negligee or a stiff bosom?"

Customer—Negligee, I guess. The doctor said I must avoid starched things.—Boston Transcript.

Salt Lake Theatre

GEO. D. FRYER, Manager.

Three Nights and Saturday Matinee.

THURSDAY SEPT. 22

Charles Frohman Presents

BILLIE BURKE

In the Exquisite Comedy,

LOVE WATCHES

By R. De Fries and G. De Callavet. Adapted by Gladys Singer.

Prices—50c to \$2.00. Seats now on sale.

Orpheum

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ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.

TO-NIGHT 8:15

Matinee Daily (Except Sunday) 2:15

Margaret Fealy & Co.

Mathews & Ashby.

Frank J. Conroy, Geo. Le Maitre & Co.

Patricia M. Dwyer.

"The Girl Behind the Veil."

Charles H. Weber.

Battled and Stafford.

The Kinetograph Orpheum Orchestra.

Matinee prices—10c, 20c, 50c; evening prices—20c, 50c, 75c.

Next Attraction—"LENA RIVERS."

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THEATRE MAGAZINE

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TONIGHT!

George Ade's Greatest Success.

"The College Widow"

30-PEOPLE-30

Prices—10c, 20c, 50c, 75c. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. All seats reserved, 20c and 50c.

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