

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Morace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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## HONORED ELSEWHERE.

There is no other state in the Union where a newspaper could exist for any length of time, if it made it a practice to belittle the work of the pioneers and first settlers, and insult their descendants. In any other state such a sheet would die an ignominious death on account of lack of patronage.

New York, with a magnificent celebration, has just honored the memory of Hudson, and the entire country has joined in the sentiment thus expressed. The recent Champlain celebration is another evidence of the appreciation by the present generation of the importance of the work of explorers and pioneers.

Each section of the country has had its own heroic advance guard of civilization. Utah, under the Divine Providence, had hers, and they were in no wise inferior, either morally or intellectually, to Champlain, La Salle, Jacques Cartier, Peter Minuit, John Smith, the Calverts, William Penn, James Edward Oglethorpe, or the other early explorers and colonizers of America. Fancy a newspaper of Savannah, Ga., covering with ignominy the memory of General Oglethorpe and the thirty-five families that came with him from England in 1732, and founded that city? Fancy a Philadelphia newspaper systematically belittling the work of William Penn and ridiculing his "holy experiment" in government? Fancy the Maryland press referring to Calvert and the 300 pioneers who came over in the Ark and the Dove, as "fellow cranks and tools of a moss-grown hierarchy?" Fancy a New York paper ridiculing the early settlers of Manhattan and their "patron system?" There is not a paper in the entire Union, outside of Utah, that is so contemptibly small and mean as to make abuse of the pioneers and their descendants part of their daily routine. And if there were, such a monstrosity in journalism would not live.

It has remained for Utah to produce and see maintained a sheet that seems to have no other mission than to belittle the magnificent work done by President Brigham Young and his successors in office, for the development of the State. It has remained for the scene of the country to become the scene of daily journalistic attacks upon the Latter-day Saints who built this region up, under the most trying circumstances. No other state would warm a viper. Whether the maintenance of such a sheet is any credit to its readers and patrons is a question they, themselves, must answer. It is certain that a sheet that does not humiliate slot machines to open up, tory, in order to make a point against the pioneers of any state, merits the contempt of all citizens.

## NOT FOR REFORM.

So it seems that Mr. Mulvey is interested in a "reform" movement having for its object the removal of Chief of Police Barlow.

Barlow was placed in charge of the police department when his predecessor in office refused to carry out the order to help colonize the "stockade," in violation of law and in defiance of public sentiment. In what can Barlow, then, have offended Mulvey?

The rumor that certain officers worked for Lippman, in the recent election, may, if true, account for the "reform," for the "American" party leaders are ever on the warpath against anyone who dares to have an opinion of his own, and act on it. They are continually preaching freedom of action at the same time forging the chains of partisanship around the necks of their followers. They are demanding blind obedience to party mandates. The most efficient man on the force was fired, at the dictum of party bosses, because he refused to work for the party while paid by the City for his time and services.

We fear there will be no real reform in any department under the present regime. The party bosses who permitted slot machines to open up, before the election, and who saw our streets filling up with denizens of the underworld, before the election, without an attempt at law enforcement, are not for "reform."

## IN CUBA.

Is Cuba to have another revolution? President Gomez has proved himself an able and just executive, but it seems that Zayas, the vice president, has a large following who want him to occupy the first place. And they mean trouble.

Zayas was the rival of Gomez for the presidency. But by turning his strength over to Gomez the latter was elected, and Zayas became the vice president. Now he thinks that his friends have not been treated with due consideration. Velez, a Zayas man, who was secretary of state, has resigned and it is feared that Gomez will appoint one of his own partisans to fill the vacancy. This prospect has enraged the friends of Zayas, and there is open talk of a revolution.

It is all a question of offices. Every Cuban who takes any part in public life, considers himself entitled to part of the "spoils," and as long as there are not positions enough to satisfy all, there will be agitation and unrest.

The Cubans, however, are injuring themselves and seriously jeopardizing

their independence by such agitation. Should disturbances again break out, too serious for the Cuban government to control, it would be the duty of the United States, under existing treaties, to interfere for the maintenance of order. But such interference may be called for once too often. There is a strong annexation sentiment in this country, and that is still further strengthened by insurrections in Cuba. The only way for the Cubans to secure their independence is to keep their agitators in check and fight their political battles by constitutional weapons.

Cuba has advanced wonderfully since its separation from Spain. One of the latest steps forward is the introduction of a bill providing for a system of currency on the basis of that of the United States, with coins similar to ours. In every way the Cubans have proved themselves worthy of self-government, except for the disturbances caused by agitators. They should be squelched without hesitation for they are the enemies of the country. Revolutions should be nipped in the bud, for revolts and autonomy do not go together in Cuba. Some president of Cuba will have to do for that country what Diaz has done for Mexico, even at the risk, perhaps, of being known in history as a dictator.

## THE CHERRY HORROR.

The reports of the mine disaster at Cherry say that it was caused by a torch igniting a bale of hay. The fire spread so rapidly that in two hours it was beyond control, and then the mine had to be hermetically closed.

The fact should suggest to mine owners all over the country the necessity of providing against such horrors. It is all very well to talk about the carelessness of employees, but why should it be possible in any mine to set fire to a bale of hay, with a torch? Why should anyone be permitted to use a torch instead of a safety lamp? And why should not modern apparatus be at hand for the quick extinction of fire? A number of precautions are suggested by this disaster, and they should not be neglected. The lives of men should be held in higher value by employers than very often is the case.

Another circumstance connected with this disaster also deserves attention. Saloon keepers, forgetting every rule of decency, as is usual with them, demanded that their shops be kept open, because it was "payday." The souls perishing in the depths below were nothing to them; the possibility of a riot was nothing to them. And when the local dens were closed, liquor was brought from other towns. The last for profit was so great that the dealers in poison were indifferent to the death and the grave.

But there is a brighter side. Face to face with death, many of the miners remembered the songs and prayers their mothers taught them in the long ago. And these became their "light in the darkness," their anchor of hope; their guide through the valley of the shadow. When somebody asked for a song, no "popular" ditty was remembered; no "funny" verses; no saloon poetry. Instead some of the doomed miners sang: "Abide with me, fast falls the eventide," and that brought calm and peace to them. What a wonderful power in religion, when strength is most needed? If faith in God were of no other service to humanity than to light up the pathway to the tomb it would be of inestimable value.

## FATAL SPORT.

The American people are awakening to the dangers of the football, and there is quite a general demand for "reform" of the rules. The total of fatalities was reported as 25 before the last day of the season, and seven more casualties on that day. In one game five of the accidents occurred. Yet these were trained college players competing. They have at least rendered a service in giving a final demonstration of the danger of the present game.

It should not be necessary to argue that no game is worth the sacrifice of so many young lives. To permit them, is a crime. Lives lost in the service of industry, or patriotism, are deplorable enough, but the wanton sacrifice of life in the field of sport is not very far removed from murder. Never before have so many crimes been raised in protest. In a remarkable interview in the news columns of the New York Herald, Colonel John S. Mosby speaks out vigorously against the game, which in his estimation is comparable to actual warfare and helps only to develop brutal instincts. His words are strong, but his protest is only one of many, and the crimson record of the football season demands such.

We are pleased to be able to say that no such games form part of the amusements of the students of our Church schools. Other schools of the country will follow this example. Mankind must develop away from the brute instincts toward the realm of spirituality. The age when greatness was measured by the circumference of the muscle is past long ago. The age of the brain has succeeded it. But even this must be succeeded by the age of the heart, and every recurrence to the brutal instincts delays that stage in evolution.

The friends of football claim that all roughness cannot be eliminated from it. Perhaps not. But can not rules be framed whereby maiming and slaughter may be prevented? If not, the game should go. Fathers and mothers who send their boys to college, do not expect to receive them back in coffins, or have them maimed for life.

Knowledge of deals to be in power.

The early bird gets the hookworm.

War with Nicaragua would be safe if not sane.

Now is the winter of the switchmen's discontent.

Zelaya is determined to out-Castro Castro.

Westward the stars of pugilism take their way.

The sugar frauds investigation goes

against the grain with those involved in it.

Did those sugar weighers ever weigh their words?

Shake-up in the police department coming? Shake!

Often local option is nothing more than local opiate.

The pure food show has drawn as well as a free lunch.

The worth of a dog cannot be judged by the cost of the collar.

Secretary Knox talks Turkey to Nicaragua in good, plain English.

The lords do not seem to be the peers of the commons in argument.

Thought language was given man to conceal his thoughts, still silence is the best way.

Uncle Sam has told his Nicaraguan troubles to the marines and they are all ready to sail.

Congested schools rarely cause congestion of the brain. That is the uncommon result of overstudy.

## NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE PRESIDENT THAT FILLMORE FASCINATED.

By E. J. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards' notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, gathered from the men who made the new-history of the country from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

"I presume that there are few persons now living who know that William H. Seward, shortly after he took his seat in the senate in 1849, was sorely tempted to resign," said the venerable Judge Noah Davis of Whig party and Tweed trial fame to me a year or two before his death. "And," he added, "I believe I am one of the very few persons who ever knew the real reason why Mr. Seward thought of leaving the senate, where his brilliant intellect shone for so many years and helped to make ante-bellum history."

"As the Whig senator from New York state, which had decided the presidential election of the year before in favor of Gen. Zachary Taylor, Mr. Seward very naturally expected to be consulted by the president with respect to important federal appointments made in and from New York. But after he had been in the senate a few weeks he discovered that he and Thurlow Weed, New York's other great Whig leader, were to be absolutely ignored by the new administration. Try as he could he was not able to learn the reason."

"In his dilemma the senator sent for Mr. Weed, whose political strategy had brought about the nomination of Gen. Taylor for president on the Whig ticket. To him Mr. Seward explained the situation. "Why," he said, "do you know that I was not even consulted about the appointment of the new collector of the port of New York? I did not know, until the name was sent to the senate, that the president was ready to consider the appointment of an entire new people is yes. It is becoming embarrassing and annoying."

"Have you any good friend among the president's cabinet?" asked Mr. Weed.

"Mr. Seward gave him the name of the postmaster general, Jacob Collamer, who was one of our most distinguished Civil War senators, hailing from Vermont. To him Mr. Weed went to get some explanation of the situation confronting him and Senator Seward.

"But no sooner had Mr. Weed stated the object of his visit than Mr. Collamer became visibly embarrassed. He hemmed and hawed, but finally said:

"I am very sorry to have to tell you, Mr. Weed, that neither your recommendation nor Senator Seward's in any matter whatever is going to be of any influence with the administration. I will tell you further what the reason is. Vice President Fillmore has completely captivated the president. Why, the president at one time thought of taking Fillmore into his cabinet as ex-officio cabinet officer, and would surely have done so only that certain senators were said to him that this would not be tolerated by the senate for an instant."

"I think," continued the postmaster-general, "that Fillmore has great ambitions, and he looks upon Senator Seward and you as standing in the way of them. He expects through the patronage to command his party in New York state. You know he is a most fascinating man personally, and President Taylor has, I think, been more fascinated by him than by any other man in the party. Now that is the explanation, and, of course, it is confidential."

"It was a gloomy message that Mr. Weed took back to Senator Seward, who spoke sensibly of resigning from the senate and returning to his law practice. It seemed to him that there was nothing else that, in dignity, he could do. Yet a few hours later Mr. Weed, through one of those quick returns that have always made the game of politics a most fascinating one to its players, was able jubilantly to report to the senator that he had secured the appointment to West Point of the man who was now the president's private secretary and son-in-law; in deep gratitude Col. Bliss at once put Mr. Weed in close touch with his father-in-law, and Mr. Seward kept his seat in the senate."

## WHY HE IS FAMOUS.

Boston Transcript.

Ambitious youth who would like to be always in the public eye are advised that the only requisite is to become the richest man in the world. Mr. Rockefeller continues to figure in the news, even in spite of himself, speculators being busy in Cleveland at this moment with tickets to the annual banquet of the Men's club of the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, these tickets, which would ordinarily command a reluctant forty cents, being now at a prodigious premium because Mr. Rockefeller is to speak. Simultaneously we are told that the richest man is pursued by a Countess de Arver from Amsterdam, who, instead of coming over to marry an American heiress, is seeking to enlist the Rockefeller millions in the task of draining the Zuyder Zee, which, though a suspicious person may be now promoting it, is no crank project, the Dutch Government itself having recognized its necessity and an expediency. Touching the court, Mr. Rockefeller's sentiments are not reported in detail. As for the other matter, perhaps it thrills him, with something like sinful pride to know that the acute and loud-lunged individuals who ordinarily do business in front of high-priced theaters have recognized him as an equal or greater "attraction." And yet—this again for the benefit of ambitious youth—the millions that the Rothschilds, the Rockefellers, many a man or woman who had none has figured as a star performer.

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP PROBLEM.

Springfield Republican.

It is quite true, as the Boston Herald intimates, that the telephone-telegraph network no more suggests public ownership than any railroad consolidation, it does suggest closer public control. If public regulation can be made effective in the case of railroads, so it can be in the case of a telephone and telegraph monopoly. It still remains to be determined whether the policy of public regulation can be made effective with reasonable satisfaction to all parties interested. This is for those most interested against public ownership to keep well in mind.

## JUST FOR FUN.

How to Find Out.

Once more Germany denounces the Monroe doctrine as useless. If it will only start something, it may find out differently.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Busy Pension Agents.

The pension rolls total 3,581 names during the last fiscal year, but the next Congress will see that these vacancies are filled.—Houston Post.

The Right Time, Anyway.

"When was Louisiana ceded?" asked the teacher.

"Just after the spring ploughing," replied the bright farmer boy.—St. Louis Star.

Nothing Unusual.

An Arkansas Democrat predicts the

To standardize milk is to add water until the least allowable amount of fat is obtained. It might be just as well to raise the standard.

Secretary of War Dickinson recommends a modification of the Roosevelt riding test for army officers. This is rather remarkable temerity.

Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University announces that the corporations are defying the law. Has the professor just discovered that? Where has he been all these years?

Decapitation of employees. In the New York custom house has become so common that people have lost all interest in them. In fact from a matter of interest they have become a matter of course.

This year the papers of the country will not receive advance printed copies of President Taft's message. Such copies are a great help to the papers and in all the years they got them there was not one betrayal of the confidence reposed in them, so far as we recall. It can hardly have been lack of confidence in them that they will not get them this year but most likely press of business and lack of time on the President's part.

NO EXCHANGES—NO APPROVALS—ALTERATIONS EXTRA.

## A Great Sale of Ladies' Coats

Hundreds of sample coats thrown out on tables will be disposed of at exceptional price reductions—no marking up—no fictitious values—every price reduction genuine.

The tag containing the regular price, marked in plain figures, will remain pinned to each coat; under this will be plainly marked the reduced price in blue pencil.

The coats are in plain colors—browns, blues, greens and blacks, in tweeds, homespuns and mixtures. The regular prices range from \$9.00 to \$35.00. While they last these coats will sell at EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN PRICES.

## Children's and Misses' Coats One-fourth Off

In plain cloths, rough weave cloths, velvets, tweeds and homespuns. The colors are reds, blues, greens, browns, grays and mixtures. Make your purchases now and save 25 per cent of the regular price.

## MILLINERY

## REDUCTIONS

This is our great clearance sale of Millinery—there is a nice variety to select from, and the prices are cut from one-third to one-half.

## All Street Hats Half Price

## All Hats Trimmed With Colored

## Plumes Half Price

## All Fur Hats One-third Off

## All Hats Trimmed With Black and

## White Plumes One-third Off

Everything else (excepting Gold Trimmings and Black and White Plumes) in the department—Colored Plumes, Wings, Aigrettes, Feathers, Flowers, Untrimmed Shapes, etc.—

## HALF-PRICE

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 113-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

## COLONIAL

TONIGHT, The Successful Western Play.

## In Wyoming

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, Matinee Saturday, All seats reserved, 25c and 50c.

Next Week—"Commencement Days."

## The Grand

Salt Lake's Most Popular Playhouse.

## TONIGHT

WILLARD MACK, BLANCHE DOUGLAS AND THE GRAND STOCK COMPANY.

In a Superb Production of Edwin M. Royle's Famous Western Drama,

## The Squaw Man

We Keep Up the Standard.

Regular Grand Prices—Evenings, 75c, 50c, 25c. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 50c and 25c.

Next Week—THE TWO ORPHANS.

## BUNGALOW

Fantastes Unequaled Vaudeville.

Matinee Daily, 2:30.

TONIGHT,

Great Buckner, Seymour's Dogs, Jacques Greno, The Clarks, Dixie Trio.

Pantagoscope, Miss Ballinger.

Evening Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.

Matinee—10c, 20c, 30c.

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Next Week—THE TWO ORPHANS.

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# Men's Extra Size Suits

## Third Off at Z.C.M.I.

### Gent's Clothing Dept. Second Floor

On the second floor you will find tables of Extra Size Suits for men, sizes 44 to 50 breast measurement, in all colors and fabrics; good medium weights; that can be worn any season of the year. Regular prices range from \$15 to \$24. Blacks included in this sale. Friday and Saturday **One-third Off**

#### Youth's Overcoats

Chesterfield Overcoats, velvet collars, lined with farmer's Italian, 30 to 36 breast measurement—**Half Price**

#### Children's Suits

Children's Russian Suits and double breasted Oxford, ages 4 to 16, Friday and Saturday—**Half Price**

#### Knee Pants

Regular 35c to \$1.25 values, ages 3 to 14, special Friday and Saturday—**25c, 35c, 75c**

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