

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance).
One Year\$2.00
Six Months1.50
Three Months1.00
One Month50
Saturday Edition, Per Year2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications and all remittances to:
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, - JAN. 28, 1908.

ALDRICH CURRENCY BILL.

We have explained the main principle embodied in the Aldrich currency measure now pending in the Senate.

It appears from the Eastern press that public opinion there has set strongly against the measure. As we have not yet had the full text of the bill, we prefer to reserve our judgment. It is certain, however, that more newspapers are now advocating the doctrine of an asset currency all over the country than ever before. A popular opinion is rapidly forming that the country requires a system of currency that will be automatically responsive to the needs of business. Secretary Cortelyou described the need of the country in his annual report as a measure which would give "greater elasticity to the currency—something which shall be automatic in its operation and which shall tend to equalize rates of interest not only in different sections of the country but at different times of the year."

According to the New York Tribune plenty of evidence now exists that the public conceives of the problem exactly as it is indicated in Mr. Cortelyou's words. The demand is not for something that will act as a palliative in great emergencies, but something that will serve the needs of business all through the year. That paper says that the west has been heard from in unmistakable terms through the criticisms of its newspapers, through the protests of its bankers and through the objections of its business men who have communicated with their representatives in Washington. The west is doubtful that the Aldrich bill would serve it even in an "emergency," and knows that it would not be helpful in its annual problem of crop moving. The west desires a currency reform that will serve its everyday needs.

But the question of a really serviceable currency is not easy of solution and has proved one of the most difficult of the economic problems of civilized nations.

To take only one recent example most of the political leaders of all parties have been accounting for the recent years of prosperity in this country by referring to the increased per capita of money in circulation. In 1896 the per capita was but \$23; in 1907 it was \$33. Therefore, so ran the common argument, there simply could not be any financial trouble after such an increase in the amount of money issued by the government. But it seems that trouble came nevertheless, and we conclude that many financial authorities must reasonably think more and talk less about the monetary basis of prosperity. All of which leads a contemporary to remark that this "amount of adversity's sweet milk we can draw from the panic: It has made certain pet delusions so absurd that they can no longer be maintained with a straight face. And historians will be able to say of the panic of 1907 that it wrecked banks, it also destroyed superstitions."

POLICE REPORT.

A copy of the annual report of the Police Commissioner, City of New York, for the year ending December 31, 1907, has been received in this City, and makes interesting reading. The total number of arrests for the year were 204,098. There are 9,465 members of the force, including 19 inspectors, 90 captains, 625 lieutenants, 584 sergeants, and 7,793 patrolmen. The five platoon system is in operation, giving 20 per cent of the force on duty by day, and 40 per cent by night. The report says that as a result of the high standard of efficiency insisted upon by the present commissioner, General Bingham, the City is better patrolled and arrests and convictions have increased. One precinct, the Forty-second, includes all of the waters of Greater New York, which is patrolled with launches. The telegraph bureau requires 100 operators, and there are 290 sets of telephones, with 2,226 miles of wire. A special squad, of 580 officers and men, directs the movements of traffic through the public streets, noticeably at street intersections, and at the river piers. The great congestion of traffic is due chiefly to the increase in the height of buildings as they accommodate many more people who will have to use the same streets which are no wider than they were fifty years ago.

The department has an efficient school of instruction, but the commissioner holds that the period of probation for new policemen should be extended to three months, instead of one. A moot court is one of the means observed in imparting practical instruction. Lectures on first aid to the injured are also given by volunteer physicians. For violating the motor vehicle law, there were 7,060 arrests, with fines amounting to \$31,428. There is a detective bureau with 458 officers and men. All of the pictures in the Rogues gallery have been re-classified and arranged so that it is now comparatively easy to find any one of about 15,000 records. While the arrests for felonies and misdemeanors have doubled and quadrupled, the arrests for suspicious persons have decreased by 50 per cent. The report says: "Our defective work is greatly hampered by the fact that all our men soon become known to the criminal classes, and by crudity of work." The use of dogs has proven

satisfactory, an officer having been sent to Ghent, Belgium, for information regarding their use. The department owns 696 horses, the average purchase price being \$290 each. There is a pension bureau and a property clerk. The commissioner expresses his belief that the legislation giving him power of removal at will, has been productive of good results.

In the matter of legislation recommended, General Bingham pertinently says:

"Law breaking is the easiest business and the most lucrative for the work involved, of any business now conducted in New York. Its profits for slight effort are enormous, and law breaking has been able to entrench itself behind such a rampart of legislation and highly paid lawyers that the forces of law and order are placed in the astonishing position of being actually on the defensive as against the law-breakers. These law-breakers and their highly paid lawyers are so ingenious and resourceful that they manage to fool even the courts into giving them protection against the police on the ground of illegal interference or oppression. Of course, crooks and their political friends will fight a strenuous law against vagrancy. Of course, they will fight a law to put the pawnbroker shops under rigid surveillance. Of course, they hate to have their photographs taken as a means of future identification. The howl of innocence is never so loud and piercing as when raised by crooks, and this includes not only the actual criminals, but their friends and protectors, the crooked politicians."

The report says further: "It is highly desirable that legislation should be had requiring persons who sell pistols of any character, daggers, knives with blades over four inches long, slung shots, blackjacks, brass knuckles, etc., to record the time of sale and name and address of the buyer, the date and the hour, description of the weapon sold, price paid, etc., and make a complete return of all these details to the police department." In closing, General Bingham observes, "If the police are to be removed from political influence the whole election law will have to be radically changed."

General Bingham is a retired engineer officer of the United States army, whose honesty is above suspicion, and reputation above reproach. He has the reputation of having accomplished greater reforms in police administration than were ever accomplished by any predecessor. Consequently, the crooked politicians all hate and fear him, and are trying hard to have him forced out of office.

OUT OF WORK.

With five hundred men of families registered with the Salt Lake Charity association, "asking for work at any trade for any wages," the registration was discontinued Monday afternoon.

Salt Lake, struck as lightly by the recent panic as any city in the country, has thus been given her share of the general burden to bear. What use will be made of the opportunity for co-operative bearing of the burden of adverse industrial conditions, only the future can decide, but it will be the critical future of the next few weeks in which action will be most effective.

As a destroying force, the San Francisco earthquake roused the nation to a united answer, and a decisive one. Forces much more powerful work for destruction of property and of citizenship right along, doing it in a manner to attract less general notice. To raise the future citizens of Salt Lake through a winter on little food, and without necessary clothing is to hardly play fair by the years when these children will most be needed to carry the duties of citizenship.

In the growing conception of the ownership of property as a "trust" for God, there lies a significance that the surplus of times of prosperity, accumulated with the capital of the wage earner, and the skill of the machine builder, shall be used to tide over the period of adversity for any one of these classes. One view of life is that through competition, to keep alive the weaker must give way to the stronger, and that death, famine, and disease have their place in nature's economy to remove those not equipped to resist. Another view is that as children of one God, and members of one human brotherhood, we should all divide up the work of the world; that the stronger should help to carry the burden of the weaker.

The latter view, which is that of the followers of the Nazarene in all ages, offers much more of hope for an increasing fraternal spirit, and a recognition of fair play for all by all. In this City an application of this doctrine would be for charitable society to see that the 500 list is cut down at once to a minimum.

RIGHTS IN WATER.

What rights has the dweller on the bank of a stream to have the water therein come past his place pure and unpolluted, or at least in its natural condition?

The opinion of the Vice Chancellor of New Jersey in a case just decided appears to establish a salutary principle that will be applicable in perhaps hundreds of similar cases.

Suit was brought against the city of Paterson as the chief polluter of the Passaic river by a number of riparian residents along that stream below that city for an injunction abating the nuisance which Paterson was alleged to be committing by pouring its crude sewage into the river, to the material detriment of the plaintiffs.

The decision is that in using as a conduit for its sewage a river which flows through other communities and past the land of individual owners, a city takes private property for public uses, which under the Constitution must not be done without compensation.

The damages are reckoned at 5 per cent of the rental value in the first year of injurious pollution and one per cent additional for each subsequent year.

It follows that to deprive riparian dwellers of the natural or ordinary use of the water of a stream is a trespass upon their property rights for which the courts, if appealed to, are ready and willing to advance a remedy.

Pollution of streams is a serious thing, and disposal of sewage in such

ways as to contaminate natural waters is a dangerous practice. Cities must find other methods of sewage disposal.

Did any bank ever fail that did not "expect to pay in full?"

Wooden legs have come down a peg because of a war among the manufacturers of them.

The Goldfield mine operators really played trumps when they discarded the card system.

Not for gold or precious stones did Mrs. Eddy leave her Concord home, but for a Boston suburb.

Sir Thomas Lipton wants another yacht race. That man never knows when he has had enough.

As we understand it, the Utah County Medical association has given Dr. Beatty a clean bill of health.

Gladya Moore Vanderbilt has married Count Szechenyi. May her luck prove better than Consuelo Vanderbilt's.

"A pinch of salt taken before meals stimulates digestion," says an exchange. So does a pinch of hunger.

Chinese pirates near Shanghai are reported to be very active. In fact, they may be said to be "perniciously active."

To set the trial of a man charged with murder a month and a half off can hardly be twisted into an attempt to railroad him to the state prison.

Because a man offered him a drink the other day, John L. Sullivan kicked him out of the room. What a change since the days when John L. was champion.

King Menelik is going to send the pope some lions. As the gift is not a horse nor from the Greeks, it will not be necessary for his holiness to look into them.

The chief occupation of officers of the forestry division these days seems to be predicting a wood famine. They are much more scared than the public, who are quite as much interested.

Italians who went to the old home in the early winter are preparing to come back by the thousands. The reason is plain. In the new country they find the opportunity that the old one, great and glorious as is its history, cannot give them. The man who loves his old home and goes back to visit it, is pretty sure to make a good citizen in his new one.

John Mitchell, retiring president of the United Mine Workers of America, told the Indianapolis convention that he had never seen any good come from sympathetic strikes, and that he had studied labor troubles and conditions as much as any man in America. On this subject he speaks truly and as one having authority. Perhaps he spoke too truly and too boldly for his words to have the weight they should with those to whom they were addressed, but they will hear no truer or better words from any source.

WHY MEN DODGE JURY SERVICE?

Chicago Examiner.
We are hearing a good deal these days about dodging jury service and the subject is an important one. It is to be borne in mind, however, that if citizens are not fond of jury duty they have some ground for their aversion. Leaving aside the mere pecuniary phase of the matter, men do not like to be locked up for days or weeks at a time, shut off from communication with their families and business associates and segregated from the rest of mankind in general. Most men, we think, would not object to jury duty if it were not for the fact that it is not a certain injury to their self-respect. They do not like to be treated like criminals while performing a public duty. In order to overcome this feeling it will be necessary for courts and counsel to treat juries with the utmost courtesy and consideration giving them to understand that the service made by jurors is appreciated. When this is done we shall have less prevaricating and tergiversation in this effort to evade jury service.

FOR COLDS.

Boston Transcript.
Speaking of the grip, or cold, or influenza, that are more or less prevalent just now, it is sensibly urged that a sufferer from either of the maladies should be extremely careful what drug or drugs he takes for his relief. It is not always wise to take a potion simply because it has cured, or seemed to cure, one's neighbor of a similar ailment. The needs of one differ from those of another, and much harm may result if one "cures" a cold unwisely. It is better to give a physician an opportunity to prescribe or to resort to only homely remedies.

WHERE CHINESE ARE WANTED.

Portland Oregonian.
Hawaii will memorialize Congress for admission of Chinese laborers, which are needed on the sugar plantations. It is hardly probable that much favorable attention will be given the memorial, for the reported amalgamation of Chinese and Japanese interests in the Far East hardly warrants his country in taking any unnecessary risks at this time. The problem of the yellow man is causing enough hard thinking just now without drawing in any new complications or establishing any new precedents.

THE SUICIDE CLUB.

Denver News.
There were 10,782 suicides in the United States last year. This is an increase of 657 over 1906, which in turn showed a grisly gain of 143 over 1905. In nine years our self-order record has almost exactly doubled. It was 5,340 in 1899; it is 10,782 in 1907. What is the explanation of this amazing increase in self destruction? The News is not prepared to say, with anything like certainty. Some of the factors are fairly plain. The increased pressure of modern life, the extra pace demanded of everyone, must have some influence. So, too, the lessening of the power of religious restraint has permitted other factors to work out. But these are commonplace of the discussion. The real explanation we do not pretend to give. Nor are we better prepared with a remedy. General Booth claims that the anti-suicide bureau of the Salvation Army has stopped many thousands in their intent to commit self-slaughter. We doubt it greatly. Persons who have determined on suicide do not go to bureaus to advertise their intentions, and besides, the bureau already has a long list of suicides does not look as though any radical help had been found. It is just another problem which civilization has thus far failed to solve. Let us hope that the present year will see some progress toward that solution.

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

(For the "News," by H. J. Hapgood.)
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An employe often possesses a valuable quality which lies dormant within him and is never discovered till it is too late.

Some time ago a Syrah, who was in the employ of a large St. Louis concern, was called into the president's office and told that his services were no longer required. The young man was making good at his job but the firm found it necessary to curtail expenses and accordingly was compelled to let him go.

"Before I leave," said the discharged employe, "I want to show your company how you can save \$300 a week."
He then went on to explain how the company was figuring incorrectly the price it was paying for hemp, not allowing a proper amount for shrinkage. It took him two hours to convince the president that he was right, but he did it. Naturally, the president desired to retain him. But he could not get him to remain.

Letting ability like that lie around unused is like standing by and watching someone take real money out of the cash drawer. Just who is to blame, it's hard to say. Perhaps the young man lacked initiative in not speaking up sooner. One cannot help but hold the employer responsible for not pushing the man to his greatest capacity.

If the office boy can sell goods, put him on the road. See that your men are exercising their ability to the fullest degree.

JUST FOR FUN.

Rebuking the Kaiser.

The German emperor is, as every one knows, an advocate of the simple life and has determined to put down the tendency to luxurious living so prevalent in the aristocratic circles of Berlin.

A great court lady happened to be more forceful now than ever. My father the object of a sharp lecture on the extravagance from the kaiser, and she resolved to retaliate. She appeared at a recent court ball with her husband, whose linen was shamefully "got up," so badly as to attract the emperor's disapproving gaze. "My friend," said the kaiser, "I cannot congratulate you on your laundress." The seemingly well-merited rebuke did not disconcert the delinquent's wife. "Sire," replied the aristocratic dame, "since hearing your majesty's remarks I have taken to washing my husband's shirts myself."

Gossip does not relate what the imperial advocate of economy thought or said, but the story is to put down the going the rounds at Berlin to the secret amusement of those who hear it.—London Tribune.

A Sage Contribution.

One day recently there entered the office of a Philadelphia real estate man a tattered and forlorn girl of 14 or thereabout, who sidled up to his desk with a memorandum book in her hand. Ordinarily the Philadelphia is the politest of persons, but this day he was so busy that he knew not which way to turn. So, with a swift glance from the corner of his eye, he said, rather sharply, "Well, what do you want?" "Mister, please buy a chance on our go-cart," pleaded the girl hesitatingly. "Your go-cart!" repeated the real estate man, who is a bachelor. "What on earth could I do with a go-cart, even if I should get it?" "Oh, you won't get it, mister," breathlessly came from the girl. "Please buy a chance?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

How She Caught Him.
"She caught her husband flirting."
"What did she do?"
"Married him."—Houston Post.

Two Kinds of Cold.
"Hot and cold water, eh?" enthused the new arrival in the dressing room.
"Nope," was the answer, "two kinds of cold."—Harper's Weekly.

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Blacks included—No reserves.

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Children's Suits \$4.00 to \$8.00 values \$3.50

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\$4,000 We have listed with us for a few days, an exceptionally fine modern pressed brick dwelling with 8 rooms. It is arranged so as to accommodate two tenants if desired. Renting now for \$38.00 per month. Close in and on Center Street.

\$2,200 Modern brick cottage of 5 rooms. A large unfinished attic, suitable for 3 extra bed rooms. On Third Avenue. Will make terms.

\$1,150 Modern brick cottage, 5 rooms, on N street. Liberal terms.

\$1,000 Good frame house with 4 rooms, 81st Avenue. Terms.

\$550 New brick house 5 rooms, on Second West. Large flowing well, good land for cultivation. \$500 cash, balance \$25.00 per month.

\$2,000 Two story brick store building, in good location on Second West. A good dwelling on Pearl street to exchange in part payment for a small farm.

\$6,250 Will buy a good dwelling of 13 rooms and 6x3 rods of fine land, orchard, lawn, hedges, cement walks and out buildings all in fine condition. Good terms on this fine place. Is situated in Waterloo.

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