

A FRENCH VIEW OF ROOSEVELT

Temps Thinks He Will Exercise Great Influence on Affairs After His Retirement.

HIS POLICY WAS NATIONAL.

Modern Wars But Incidents to the International Struggle for Economic Ascendancy

Paris, Dec. 12.—The French press is interested in President Roosevelt's declaration that he would not stand for a renomination. Some newspapers, like the *Figaro*, are disposed to believe that he was forced to this utterance by the change of public opinion created by the recent financial crisis, but papers like the *Temps* reject any motive which imputes bad faith to Mr. Roosevelt.

"The possibility of Mr. Roosevelt is great and general," the *Temps* says, "it surpasses party limits, and in spite of the campaign of the trusts against him, the American people remain devoted to the upright, strenuous and patriotic chief, who has rendered them great material services."

Continuing, the *Temps* says it believes that even after the retirement of President Roosevelt, his prestige will still enable him to exercise a decisive role. His voice will be heard, heeded and obeyed.

While the time has not arrived to pass judgment upon the career of President Roosevelt, the *Temps* thinks that history will recognize him as one of the chiefs of state, who looked far into the future.

As for the errors incident to human nature, the great merit of President Roosevelt's policy has been that it was national, and not limited to a party," the paper says.

"A characteristic trait of the last quarter of a century has been the growing intensity of international economic competition, which, even in times of peace, has made our old wars seem child's play. Wars now are only incidents to the economic, raceless struggle. The Spanish-American, the Russo-Japanese and the Russo-American wars were economic wars, as perhaps may be a war in the future between the United States and Japan. This President Roosevelt has discerned clearly, and he has sought to place America in the front rank of naval powers. No chief of state has fulfilled his duty with more vigilance and greater success than President Roosevelt."

"The *Temps*, like the *Journal des Debats*, believes that an attempt may be made to make Secy. Taft the heir of Mr. Roosevelt, but they say that retirement of the president leaves the field gradually open, and that the issue of the next presidential campaign is not clear.

FURS!!

A Special List—Manufacturers' Samples of

Children's Fur Sets.

Also Ladies' Mink, Ermine, Fox, Marmot, Jap Mink, etc., received today, to be closed out this week.

Naturally Manufacturers' Samples are the perfect of each grade.

Prices to close out these lots are much lower than would be asked regularly.

All will be included in the \$3 and \$5 hat sale this week. At

BANKS MILLINERY And FUR STORE

NO. 116 SOUTH MAIN ST.

BATTLE WITH POSSE.

One Man Killed, One Fatally and Another Seriously Wounded.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 15.—One man was killed, another fatally wounded, a third dangerously wounded and a woman and a little girl received less serious gunshot wounds in a battle between two shantymen and a posse from Kentucky, which occurred at Bethel, Ind., a village 20 miles from Louisville, today. The victims are: Killed—Arthur Kelling, shantymen.

Fatally wounded—Clarence Scott, Huston's Landing. Dangerously wounded—Iva Scott, Huston's Landing. Mrs. Arthur Kelling, shot in the arm; Agnes Kelling, little girl, shot in hand.

On Sunday night the home of the Scott brothers at Huston's Landing was robbed of a small amount of powder. Securing the assistance of three officers and two neighbors, they crossed to the Indiana side of the river and approached Arthur Kelling's shantymen. They demanded that Kelling return the property which they accused him of having stolen. He denied the charge and refused to allow his boat to be searched. Mrs. Kelling charges that an attempt was made to enter the boat by force and the battle followed. One man, Edward Burdell, who was aboard the boat, was arrested.

CHRISTMAS AT DAYNES.

Big sale of Holiday gifts, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Daynes & Sons, 26 Main street.

CHRISTMAS SALE.

Florence Shaffer, Art Studio, 301 Brook's Arcade. Water-color studies. Art novelties, etc. Prices 75c to \$50.00.

IMMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES

Heavier Last Year Than Any Other in History of the Country.

WERE 1,285,349 ARRIVALS.

Austria-Hungary Leads With Italy, Including Sicily, Next—Aliens Mostly Poor.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Immigration to America during the year ended June 30, 1907, was vastly greater than in any previous year of the history of the United States, according to the annual report of Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration and naturalization, which was made public today. Of this great flood of immigration Commissioner Sargent says:

"An army of 1,285,349 souls that have come, drawn hither by the free institutions and the marvelous prosperity of our country—the chance here afforded every honest toiler to gain a livelihood by the sweat of his brow or the exercise of his intelligence—surpassing in number the records of all preceding years."

The immigration for 1907 exceeded that for 1906 by 184,914, and that for 1905 by 258,859, or an increase over 1905 of more than 17 per cent, and over 1906 of more than 25 per cent. During the fiscal year 1906, 12,452 aliens were rejected at our ports; during the past year, 12,164, an increase of 652; hence, the total number of those who have sought admission in 1907, viz., 1,285,349, exceeds the number who applied in 1906, viz., 1,113,167, by 172,182.

MANY GO SOUTH.

Commissioner Sargent says it is of particular significance that many immigrants landed at ports in the south during the past year, and he refers especially to a party of 473 Belgians—excellent types of immigrants—received at Charleston, S. C., having been induced to go there by the state authorities. The increase of immigration to the south, the commissioner says, is directly connected with the growing desire of the southern states to draw within their boundaries a number of the better class of immigrants, it being considered by practically all of the leading men of the section that the future development and welfare of the south depends upon its ability to receive and absorb a reliable laboring and farming element. Striking increases are also shown at New Orleans, Galveston and Honolulu.

Twenty-seven countries showed increases and 11 decreases. The tide of immigration from some of the countries is indicated by the following figures:

INCREASES AND DECREASES.

Austria-Hungary, 358,452, increase, 73,814; Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro, 11,549, increase, 6,693; France, 9,731, increase, 345; German empire 37,000, increase, 2,000.

COFFEE

You are both judge and jury for Schilling's Best.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like it; we pay him.

807 increase, 243; Greece 36,559 increase, 12,081; Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, 285,721, increase, 12,511; Russian empire and Finland 258,444 increase, 43,278; Turkey, 20,767, increase, 11,267; England, 56,657, increase, 5,148; Ireland 43,230, decrease 465; Scotland, 19,740, increase, 5,574; China, 961, increase, 583; Japan, 59,226, increase, 16,391; British North America, 159,819, increase, 14,455; West Indies, 16,493, increase, 2,093.

MOST VERY POOR.

Of the aliens admitted 879,923 had less than \$50 each in their possession, while 107,402 were able to show amounts in excess of that sum. The total amount of money brought into the country by arriving aliens was \$49,599,893, or an average of almost \$20 per person.

In a discussion of the new immigration act, Commissioner Sargent strongly urges that advantage be taken of a provision contained in the act, which authorizes the commissioner to call an international conference on immigration and emigration. In his opinion, now is the time to act, he says.

"There has never been a period when all the principal countries of the world were so deeply interested in the subject. Several of the leading European countries have recently either passed or introduced in their legislatures immigration laws, some of which are modeled practically after our own. Some of the governments are taking notice with the idea of adopting measures to discourage the migration of their citizens or to induce their return; others are soliciting lest their subjects should forget their allegiance; and altogether there should be no difficulty in applying to this awakened general interest with the object of accomplishing some international arrangement and understanding that will work for the general good."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Among the recommendations made by Commissioner Sargent are the following: That legislation be enacted to check violations of the laws by professional seamen.

That marine hospital surgeons be stationed at the principal ports of embarkation abroad to examine alien seamen before they start for America.

That surgeons and inspectors, male and female, be placed on vessels of the principal steamship lines to examine incoming aliens.

That arrangements be perfected for the detection of members of criminal classes who seek to come to the United States.

That a treaty be negotiated with Mexico respecting immigration through that country; or, if that cannot be done, that the Mexican border be closed to all aliens except our own citizens and bona fide residents of Mexico.

That a harmonious arrangement be made with the Canadian government respecting the enforcement of the immigration laws of that country and the United States.

That immigrant stations be erected at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. That appropriations be made for improvements at Ellis Island, New York; Angel Island, San Francisco and Honolulu.

"My child was burned terribly about the face, neck and chest. I applied Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The pain ceased and the child sank into a restful sleep."—Mrs. Nancy M. Hanson, Hamburg, N. Y.

EUROPE WATCHES ATLANTIC FLEET

Views Expressed Vary. Some Regarding it as a Practise Move Others Warlike Menace.

IS FULL OF POSSIBILITIES.

London Telegraph Says 'No One Can Foresee Date or Circumstances of Battleships' Return.

London, Dec. 15.—There is no change noticeable in the view taken by the morning newspapers of the Pacific cruise, which they declare cannot be regarded as a menace to Japan, while they insist upon its historic importance as marking the rise of the Pacific question. The *Daily Mail* editorially describes the cruise as a movement whose full significance will only be understood by posterity.

The *Daily Telegraph* admits that nobody can foresee the date or the circumstances of the fleet's return. It says that some weak points naturally will be disclosed, but that it will be a great surprise if the American navy falls short of the highest standard of efficiency.

"The policy that has directed the cruise," says the paper, "may be wise or unwise, but it emphasizes to an extraordinary degree the president's firm conviction of the good relations between the United States and Europe, otherwise he would never venture to send the whole available naval strength of the United States to the uttermost parts of the earth."

The *Daily newspapers* are publishing long accounts from their American correspondents on the preparations for the cruise of Rear Admiral Evans' fleet, but refrain from commenting upon its significance, except in the next column, in which experts discuss the advisability of testing the existing power of ships to the wear and tear of a long voyage. Naval officials agree that this, although expensive, is desirable and also that the cruise of the American battleships will afford good training for the officers and men.

The *Outlook*, a weekly publication, on the other hand, returns to the discussion of the political significance of the movement. In a long article it says:

"The building up of the states on the Pacific slope, the annexation of Hawaii, the growth of American commerce in the far east by the purchase of the Philippine islands and the rise of Japan, have reacted upon the destinies of America with ever-increasing intensity. As a possible battleground in the future, it is no longer the Atlantic, but the Pacific, that claims American thought."

On these grounds and the fact that it would demonstrate the strategic necessity of the Panama canal, and that it would serve as a warning to Congress that the present forces are not sufficient to protect the two coast lines, the cruise is held to be defensible.

but still "it is impossible to separate it from the tension that exists between the United States and Japan."

The *Sunday Observer* says it is difficult to believe that the Pacific cruise of the American fleet is dictated by purely professional reasons.

"The plain fact is," says the *Observer*, "that the cruise is a political reconnaissance of forces in view of the rise of Japan. The fleet bears the American flag to the Pacific as a symbol of power and an expression of the national conviction that it will defend and develop American interests. Its dispatch looks singularly like a bluff and an indiscretion. We fear the Americans have made a profound mistake if they presume too much on Japanese patience. It is undeniable that there is an element of potential peril in the voyage."

The *Sunday Times* dwells upon the personality of Count Hara, the Japanese foreign minister, to whom the full recognition of Japanese immigrants is a matter of life or death. He is not the man to be frightened at the dispatch of the Pacific fleet, says the *Times*, and it adds: "If he ignores the move for the time being, he will find on until he succeeds with peaceful remonstrances or can see no issue but to fight."

Paris, Dec. 15.—The departure tomorrow of the American armada is occasion for a few fresh comments here on the American-Japanese relations. French opinion from the first has been divided into two camps. The majority in France share the Pacific official's view that Japan cannot take umbrage at the cruise, and that, while the situation contains elements of danger, the differences between the two countries are sure to be amicably adjusted. The other camp, supported by a section of the real peace, between the United States and Japan arises, not from the troubles in San Francisco, but because of Japan's inordinate ambition to encroach upon the Pacific, which, if persisted in, will make a clash sooner or later inevitable. The recall of Ambassador Akagi they regard as a confirmation of their suspicion, and they point to the fact that negotiations on the immigration question are now practically at a standstill.

A well known foreign publicist said to the *Associated Press* today:

"It is an almost certain fact in diplomatic circles that the American fleet is going to the Pacific to enable the United States to answer Japan upon an equal footing. It is an elementary measure of practice that Japan knows her hand. If she entertains no ulterior motive, the immigration question will soon be settled."

The *Press* remarks the coincidence between the departure of the fleet and the rumor that Japan is seeking a new loan in London and Paris.

GERMANY WATCHING.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—The German admiralty has been observing for some time with the greatest interest the preparations for the departure of the American fleet, which is regarded here as the most unusual naval experience of modern times. The only event which is considered comparable to this cruise of the American battleships to the Pacific is the passage of the Russian fleet from the Baltic to the sea of Japan.

Although the Russian fleet started on this voyage under circumstances involving much greater danger, owing to a state of actual war existing, yet the American fleet comprises a greater number of fighting ships, and they are of vastly more importance. Expert opinion among naval men is that it will be a splendid practise for the fleet.

While most navies have worked out such a problem theoretically, it is thought likely that the practical carrying out of such a lengthy voyage will reveal many things that ought to be known and bring to light weaknesses if they exist.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 15.—The departure of the American fleet evokes intense interest here. It has occasioned a volume of newspaper comment, the strength and preparedness of the American being described as showing a strong contrast to that of the Russian navy's squadron on its ill-starred cruise.

The newspapers are unanimous in their conviction of the far-reaching effects of shifting the naval strength of the United States from Atlantic to Pacific waters. The *Novoye Vremya* does homage to what it terms "a bold Russian action," and says the fleet's presence in the Pacific, which had been disturbed by the recent war,

"The squadron," says the *Novoye Vremya*, "will actually serve as the best guarantee against the checking the claims of oriental nations."

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MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

L. B. Sternberg, a Grocer, and His Wife in Their Store.

Kansas City, Dec. 15.—Louis B. Sternberg, a grocer at Fourth street and Walker avenue in Kansas City, Kan., was killed and his wife, Mrs. Hattie Sternberg, was fatally injured by unknown robbers, who attacked them and robbed them in their store last night. The victims of the outrage were not found until 12 hours later. An open car of sardines on a counter, a long iron bolt and a bloody meat cleaver near the bodies of the slain, were the only evidence of how the crime was committed. It is believed that the robbers asked for the sardines, and as the grocer placed the open box before them, they struck him down with the iron bolt and then beat his head into a pulp. The robbers then entered the living apartments back of the store and attacked Mrs. Sternberg with the meat cleaver. They split open her head and knocked out one of her eyes, besides inflicting several brutal wounds on her body. She cannot live through the night.

Sternberg, who was 47 years old, recently took \$50 from a bank, and it is believed the robbers thought the money was hoarded in the store. They secured about \$75.

Kansas City, Dec. 16.—Mrs. Fannie Sternberg, wife of Louis B. Sternberg, the grocer who was killed Sunday night by robbers in their small store on the outside of Kansas City, Kan., died today in the hospital of the wounds inflicted upon her by the murderers.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUINA Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. V. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

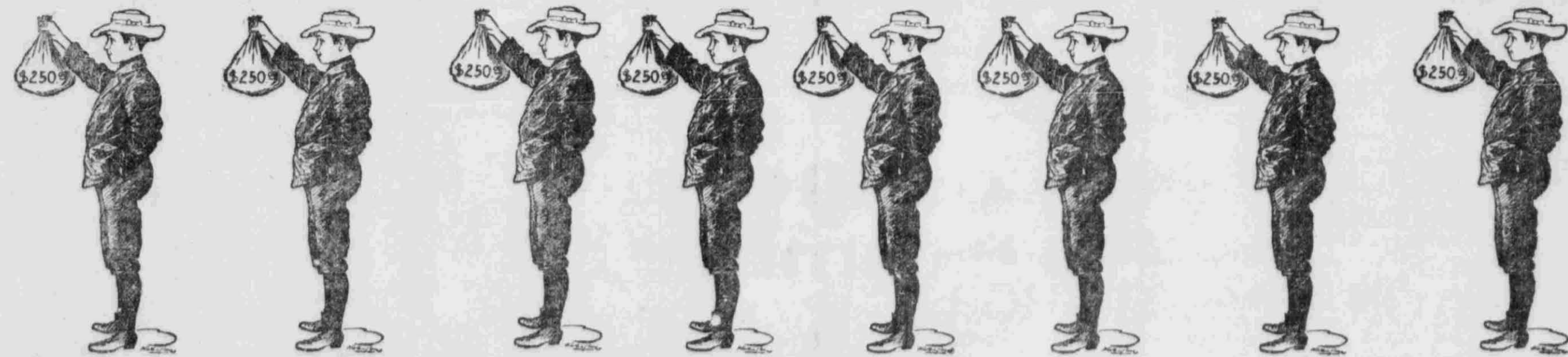
Don't use harsh physics. The reaction weakens the bowels, leads to chronic constipation. Get Doan's Regulites. They operate easily, tone the stomach, cure constipation.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

We have a complete stock of the beautiful stories of Dr. Van Dyke. His "LITTLE BLUE FLOWER" is being read wherever the English tongue is spoken. It has a beautiful moral. Your children should read it.

DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE, 6 Main Street.

KEITH-CO-BRIEN Co.



A TICKET WITH EVERY DOLLAR PURCHASE of TOYS--\$250 GIVEN AWAY

On Christmas Morning we will announce the name of the holder of the lucky ticket. \$250.00 to some one.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FORENOON SHOPPING.

Never in its history has this store had such a tremendous business. Even our customers grow enthusiastic over the crowds and the beautiful Christmas goods. And now we earnestly ask you to assist us in the great rush by shopping in the forenoon; by carrying home as many small packages as possible; by being patient when others are ahead of you at a counter. We are doing our utmost to wait upon the trade satisfactorily, but need your thoughtful co-operation.