

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

Horse G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:  
(In Advance.)

|                            |        |
|----------------------------|--------|
| One Year                   | \$3.00 |
| Six Months                 | 1.50   |
| Three Months               | .75    |
| One Month                  | .25    |
| Saturday Edition, per copy | 5.00   |
| Single Copy                | 2.00   |

Correspondence and other reading mat-  
ter for publication should be addressed  
to the EDITOR.Address all business communications  
and all remittances  
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, - SEPT. 24, 1909.

## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The 80th Semi-annual general con-  
ference 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 eve-  
ning, October 4, commencing at 7  
o'clock.

The first Sunday of October being  
Conference, it is suggested that Sun-  
day, Sept. 28, 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. WINNER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The semi-annual conference of the  
Deseret Sunday School Union will con-  
vene at the Tabernacle, Sunday eve-  
ning, Oct. 3, at 7 o'clock. All are in-  
vited.

## THE PLANET MARS.

Today, Friday, Sept. 24, so astron-  
omers say, the planet Mars will be  
fifteen million miles nearer the earth  
than usual. Its distance today is but  
35,000,000 miles, as against the usual  
50,000,000. The planet will be closely  
studied during the few hours of its  
closest proximity, and in all probab-  
ility we will hear something, in the  
near future, for or against the canal  
theory.

As is well known, some astronomers  
of repute have advanced the theory  
that certain markings on the surface  
of that planet are lines of vegeta-  
tion along artificial water ditches. They  
claim that the inhabitants of Mars  
have been reduced to the necessity of  
utilizing the polar snows for irriga-  
tion purposes, there being a scarcity  
of water on the surface. They be-  
lieve they have discovered centers of  
population at the intersections of these  
canals. Others deny the data upon  
which these conclusions are based.  
They believe the markings are natural  
features in the planet's crust. Both be-  
lievers in the canal theory, and doubt-  
ers will train their instruments upon  
the planet at this time, hoping to learn  
something new, something of value to  
scientific research.

Professor Pickering suggested, some  
time ago, that by means of a system  
of mirrors signals might be flashed  
from the earth to Mars, telling the in-  
habitants of that orb of the existence  
of rational beings here. But we have  
not heard of the construction of any  
such medium of communication.

Some day, it has been suggested, we  
may even be able to travel from planet  
to planet. Who knows? At one time in  
human history the ocean was an im-  
penetrable barrier between one part of  
the world and the other. Today the  
Atlantic is traveled in five days with  
comfort. Who knows but that, some  
day, it will be as easy to cross space as  
it is now to cross oceans? If man ever  
learns to know the secrets of the ether  
that fills space and masters the forces  
that are manifested in the laws of  
gravitation and radiation, he will be  
able to perform miracles now not even  
dreamt of in philosophy.

## NOTABLE ADDRESSES.

President Taft, during his trip, has  
delivered some notable addresses.  
In Chicago he urged reform in the  
administration of civil and criminal  
laws. This is a need felt by all who  
have given the subject any attention.  
Criminal cases, especially, are subject  
to scandalous delays. In many in-  
stances the enforcement of law is such  
that "it is a disgrace to our civiliza-  
tion." The fact is not denied by any-  
one, but what is the remedy?

At Des Moines, Iowa, the President,  
in an address to a tremendous crowd,  
spoke of the interstate commerce and  
anti-trust laws, and suggested some  
changes that will be laid before Con-  
gress next session. Among these are  
the establishment of an interstate com-  
merce court to consider appeals from  
rates fixed by the interstate commerce  
commission; extension of the power of  
the interstate commerce commission, giv-  
ing it authority to regulate classifica-  
tion of merchandise for transportation,  
and an amendment empowering the  
commission to suspend, modify or an-  
null any changes in rules or regulations  
which are burdensome to shippers.

The President recommended legisla-  
tion to prohibit interstate railroad com-  
panies from owning stock in competing  
lines, and from "watering" stocks. He  
recommended the establishment of an  
accounting bureau in the Department  
of Justice to institute prosecutions for

violations of the interstate commerce  
and anti-trust laws.

Speaking of the railway rate bill, the  
President said:

"The rate bill has now been in opera-  
tion some three years, and it must be  
admitted that it has not furnished the  
relief against unduly discriminatory  
rates with the expedition and effective-  
ness that were expected. The Republi-  
can platform promised additional legisla-  
tion in aid of enforcing the interstate  
commerce law, and I have been en-  
gaged in the consideration of what I  
ought to recommend to Congress in  
order to comply with that promise."

He added:  
"It is proposed now by a number of  
gentlemen of my cabinet, who have  
conferred with some members of the  
interstate commerce commission, to fa-  
cilitate these appeals from the com-  
mission by the creation of a separate  
interstate commerce court of five mem-  
bers, which shall sit in Washington,  
and which shall be the only court to  
which petitions to set aside or nullify  
the orders of the interstate commerce  
commission can be made, and it is pro-  
posed to allow a single judge to make  
an order staying proceedings of the in-  
terstate commerce commission sixty  
days, and thereafter no injunction shall  
be allowed against the order of the  
commission unless granted by the  
whole court of five members."

President Taft, evidently, is in favor  
of carrying out the policy of his illu-  
strious predecessor with regard to trusts  
and corporations, and in this the people  
will support him.

## THE SITUATION.

Wherever ten Republicans are found  
congregated on the streets and the  
discussion turns on the approaching  
City election, eight of the ten vigor-  
ously agree that their party should  
"get together" on some common sense  
basis with the Citizens; the other two  
hang out for "going it straight" in the  
interests of "the organization."

Wherever ten Democrats congregated,  
the discussion and the decision are  
identically the same; eight favor join-  
ing the Citizens, two will hold out for  
"regularity" and the "party."

Wherever Citizens, irrespective of  
party, congregated, the feeling is unan-  
imous that there should be joint ac-  
tion and harmony in the face of a  
common enemy. All agree that there  
should be a give-and-take spirit, mu-  
tual concessions, and friendly co-opera-  
tion to secure the end so earnestly  
desired by all lovers of the City and  
State.

If the Republicans are asked who is  
standing in the way of a successful  
combination to defeat the "Americans,"  
all agree that some "leaders" would  
prefer defeat to a union ticket.

Ask the Democrats the question as  
to who the obstructionists are, and the  
answer returned is—half a dozen  
"leaders" who insist on making a  
straight party fight, even though they  
know there will be no heart in any  
party unless union is effected, nothing  
to face but the certainty of defeat.

On every side it is conceded that the  
"Americans" were never more widely  
split than now, and that such an op-  
portunity as the present for putting  
the party of hatred, rancor and bank-  
ruptcy "out of business" may not oc-  
cur again in a decade. This feeling  
permeates the rank and file of both the  
Republican and Democratic parties.  
That being the case, will not the rank  
and file, the men and women whose  
votes the "leaders" must have, they  
who must achieve whatever is done,  
take matters into their own hands,  
lay down the law to the professional  
politicians, and pursue the path that  
common sense points out? IS THIS  
NOT A TIME FOR LEVEL HEADS,  
CAREFUL THOUGHT AND IMME-  
DIATE ACTION?

## FOR SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

We are pleased that the Ministerial  
association of this City has come out  
for a stricter observance of the Sab-  
bath. The gentlemen have protested  
against a review of the children by Pres-  
ident Taft, on that day, and his appear-  
ance at the Tabernacle at an hour  
"which interferes with the work and  
worship of our Sunday schools and  
churches."

Stricter observance of Sunday is one  
of the great needs of this City. We  
have theaters and amusement halls  
open on Sunday afternoons and even-  
ings, interfering with the church ser-  
vices. And this in spite of the laws  
and ordinances prohibiting the open-  
ing of business places on that day.  
Undoubtedly some saloons are also  
kept more or less open on Sundays.  
They used to be. The Sabbath is by no  
means kept inviolate here.

The "News" has for years urged  
the authorities that be to enforce the  
laws relating to the Sabbath. We have  
urged the Legislature to frame more  
stringent laws. But in vain. Now that  
the Ministerial association has come  
out for a stricter observance of the  
Sabbath, we hope the gentlemen will  
continue the good work until every  
place of amusement is closed on that  
day, and only the Sunday schools and  
churches are open. They cannot afford  
to "strain at a gnat and swallow a  
camel."

## A CITIZEN'S STATEMENT.

"The Republican understands the  
Citizens' movement entirely," said one  
of the leaders, yesterday afternoon.  
"When it criticizes the Citizens for not  
waiting until after the Republican con-  
vention, and then starting their agita-  
tion for good government if the Republi-  
cans had nominated had men for of-  
fice. 'That,' the gentleman added,  
"shows beyond question that the pa-  
per has entirely overlooked the situa-  
tion that made the Citizens' movement  
a necessity at this time." And then he  
went on to explain the motives by  
which he himself and others, were ac-  
tuated.

"The City," he said in substance, "has  
for years been ruled by a party domi-  
nated by men whose public stated  
purpose is, if they obtain sufficient  
power, to use the office of county and  
state for acts of persecution. It is  
ruled by a party that has used the city  
offices for the furtherance of personal  
and party interests. Its organ has ex-  
ercised itself in the utmost to create  
surfe and bad feelings between neigh-  
bors, and the result is the retardation  
of the growth of the City. For this is  
true, notwithstanding the progress  
made. We ought to have a city the  
size of Denver, but for the constant

turmoil kept up by the anti-Mormons  
in the dominant party.

"The question at the next municipal  
election—and that is a vital question  
to the City—is how to oust the strife  
breeders from the positions of power  
they have usurped, and to place citi-  
zens who have the welfare of the City  
at heart at the head of affairs. That  
is the great question.

"But experience has already taught  
the people here that neither the Republi-  
can, nor the Democratic, nor the So-  
cialist party single-handed can ac-  
complish the change which thousands  
of voters of all parties earnestly de-  
sire. For that reason it was thought  
that a Citizens' ticket on which all  
might unite, would be the very thing  
needed and demanded by the situation.

"It has been very generally admitted  
by politicians of all shades that the Re-  
publican party is not in a position to  
carry the election this fall. If this is  
true, what help is there in nominat-  
ing good men at the convention? If  
they cannot be elected on a party  
ticket, of what benefit is their nomi-  
nation to the City? Nobody has any  
doubt as to the willingness of either  
the Republican or Democratic party to  
name good, capable, and honest men  
for office, but, if it is true that  
neither party can elect its candidates  
except by unity of effort, why not come  
together, as citizens of other cities have  
done when they have become tired of  
the rule of bad men?

"I am aware that it has been said  
that the Citizens' movement was not  
started right; that prominent business  
men ought to have been seen first, and  
so on.

"The truth is that prominent busi-  
ness men and prominent officials were  
seen first—names can be mentioned  
when necessary—and they all encour-  
aged the Citizens to go ahead and  
form their temporary organization.

Then professional politicians went to  
work and by means best known to  
themselves persuaded some of these  
prominent men not to identify them-  
selves with the Citizens. This is one  
of the peculiarities of the situation.  
Professional politicians have pleaded  
with men of prominence not to join the  
Citizens' movement, and then they  
blame the Citizens for not having these  
prominent men in their ranks.

"But the Citizens' committee under-  
stood the situation. They believe they  
have the rank and file with them. And  
they are determined to go ahead, and  
let the people decide."

A globe trotter—a "ringer."

Pretty is as pretty paints herself.

Police Inspector McCann will get the  
can.

A girl who is always finding fault is  
never finding a beau.

Those on the down grade require  
neither push nor pull.

The Payne tariff bill needs no de-  
fending, only some amending.

Couldn't the local coal trust show  
President Taft a "good trust?"

A hyphen is as much one thing as  
another, and no more.

When a locomotive runs into an of-  
fice it certainly is off the track.

A citizens administration for Salt  
Lake City and not a partisan one.

Stubbornness is not strength of char-  
acter but it is often mistaken for such.

Whom the gods would destroy they  
first make mad. Commander Peary is  
very mad.

Some men learn by rote, some by ex-  
perience, and some not at all. Each  
class is always full.

Barkis was willing to be a compro-  
mise candidate, but nobody wanted  
him. Poor Barkis!

The power to tax is the power to de-  
stroy. And that is the theory on which  
the pseudo-American party proceeds.

When a man is called "uncle" and  
those whom he called "uncle" are no  
more, it is a sure sign that he is well  
advanced in years if not genuinely old.

That El Paso bomb was only a pep-  
per box after all. How fortunate that  
it was not an Allen pepper box, for  
that would have been truly dangerous.

Of course President Taft would not  
say so, but in all his travels, past,  
present and to come, he has not seen,  
and will not see, a finer state than  
Utah.

Commander Peary may indict Dr.  
Cook, but the American people, sitting  
as a jury, will bring in a verdict not  
only of "not proven" but of "not guilty"  
as well.

Two English suffragettes at Birming-  
ham were sent to jail for two and  
three months, at hard labor, for dis-  
turbance a meeting addressed by Pre-  
mier Asquith. The way of the reform-  
er is hard.

"There is living in Chicago a profes-  
sor who has written four epic poems on  
the lives of Moses and Paul," says the  
Record-Herald. Some naive inglorious  
Milton, no doubt. They abound in Chi-  
cago.

Secretary Wilson may be right when  
he says that the average laborer to-  
day lives better than Queen Elizabeth  
did, but then Elizabeth was given to  
high thinking, which was a great com-  
pensation.

Lord Charles Balfour is of the opin-  
ion that the English-speaking peoples  
of the world ought to unite in a de-  
termination to prevent war. Otherwise  
his lordship is in favor of peace if he  
has to fight for it.

"The Tribune recently printed a long  
list of them [lost polygamist mar-  
riages], which the News tacitly accept-  
ed as correct."—Tribune, Sept. 24.

We quote the above merely as a sam-  
ple of direct, wilful, and impudent Tri-  
bune falsehood. The "News" never ac-  
cused any statement of the Tribune  
concerning "Mormon" affairs as cor-  
rect. Compared to the Tribune Mun-

chausen was a mere tyro in the gentle  
art of lying.

The Tribune on Thursday alleged it  
had heard a rumor that Mr. Rodney  
C. Badger had performed a plural mar-  
riage ceremony. Mr. Badger, through the  
"News," denied the truth of that  
rumor, probably invented in the Tri-  
bune office. Now that paper claims  
that it is the duty of the "News" to  
say who performed the ceremony re-  
ferred to. "Wouldn't that jar you?"  
When the "News" makes an assertion,  
and particularly one that concerns the  
honor of any man, or woman, it will  
be prepared to give the proofs, and not,  
like the Tribune, crawl behind the com-  
temptible pretense that what it says  
is true but cannot be proved. If the  
Tribune has the proof, why not give it?  
If not, why continue its character as-  
saults?

## FARMERS ARE KINGS.

Topeka State Journal.  
After rusticiating for a few weeks  
among them Mr. Wilson, secretary of  
the federal department of agriculture,  
declares that the western farmers are  
living like kings. Sure they are. And  
who have a better right? For years  
and years the most of them have been  
fighting strenuous battles for their lit-  
tle kingdoms. The vicissitudes which  
they have experienced have been many.  
Their rewards are now great, but not  
any greater than they should be. As  
Mr. Wilson observes most of the farm-  
ers have their farms paid for. Most  
of them are not farmers, but are buyers  
of the land. Their houses are in excel-  
lent repair. Their fields are working  
with regularity in the production of  
valuable crops, and in place of debts  
starting them in their faces they have  
bank rolls of money, many of them of  
a size and purchasing power that would  
make a few of the kings of ancient  
days turn green with envy if they could  
return to the sphere of the living and  
take a trip through the lands of the  
agrarians.

## HIGH COST OF MEAT.

Omaha Bee.  
A Texas ranchman visiting in New  
England has given out interviews  
which have set the writers at work.  
His view is that the underproduction  
of beef cattle caused by cutting up  
the ranches into farms, is one main  
cause, and that the other is the abnor-  
mal consumption of meat due to the  
country's prosperity. These are not  
bad guesses, but are not the whole  
of the subject. They do not explain  
the high prices of hogs and pork, which  
are in part produced by the difficulty  
of raising hogs when diseases ravage  
the herds so often. After all, however,  
the dominating cause is the increasing  
increase of mouths to be fed. The  
west needs beef and pork as much as  
the east. The south is buying more  
every year. The packing industry  
while it has utilized meat products  
beyond the imagination of fifty years  
ago has brought not only this country  
but the world to provision itself lib-  
erally with meat. Fresh meat is a  
small part of the total. Canned and  
prepared meat is used by the ton in  
the armies of Europe, which once were  
glad to feed on vegetable articles.  
Even Japanese commissaries are using  
meat rations. The new navies and  
heavily manned ships are passing by  
sea lanes and enlarging the meat  
allowance.

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