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### CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-ninth annual general Conference of the Church of Jesus p'clock a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby re-

The first Sunday of April being Conference it is suggested that Sunday, March 28, be observed as fastday in Salt Lake, Ensign, Pioneer, Liberty, Granite, and Jordan stakes.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND, First Presidency.

### THE EXTRA SESSION.

The Sixty-first Congress has met in of revising the tairff. It is supposed that it will take three or four weeks to consider the subject theroughly.

Congress has a difficult task on hand Lower dulies on many commodities are demanded by the people, while the necessity for raising sufficient revenue to meet the growing expenditures is ever present. How to meet the popular will and at the same time to provide sufficient revenue is the problem

Higher duty on coffee has been proposed. Another suggestion is to revive the old war-time act requiring a stamp on bank checks, deeds, mortgages and such instruments. Another proposed remedy is a tax on inheritances, and still another a tax on incomes.

fixture in Great Britain. There, earned incomes of \$800 or more pay 2% per cent, up to \$10,000 a year. Above that they are taxed 5 per cent, Unearned in come above \$3,500 a year pay the full 5-per-cent tax. The machinery for collecting the income tax in Great Britair has been perfected to a very high degree. The law recognizes the fact that a man, professional or otherwise, earning anywhere from \$2,600 to \$20,000 a year, should not be taxed so heavily as the idle person whose income comes to him through inheritance.

There are various suggestions and schemes for the increase of the revenue, but so far nothing definite has been heard in favor of retrenchment in the expenditures, and yet that is generally one of the first considerations' with a business concern, managed on business principles, when the problem is to make both ends meet.

The deliberations of this extr on Congress will be followed with intense interest all over the country,

## IT DOES PROHIBIT.

Governor Hoch, of Kansas, in his thanksgiving proclamation, last fall, said: "One-third of our counties are without prisoners in their falls or paupers in their poorhouses; one-half of our countles contributed no convicts to our prison population the last year, and one-half of our prison inmates never lived in Kansas long enough to gain a residence here. Our educational institutions were never so flourishing. Our churches were never so strong, nor the spiritual outlook more hopeful. The salson has been practically banished from our state and its buneful influence almost entirely eliminated."

The opponents of the closing of the saloons in Utah should accept the testimony of those who speak from experience, and not permit themselves to be influenced by the arguments of the salcon-keepers. They may not be fully aware of the consequences of their activity, but in opposing the closing of the saloons they throw their influence in favor of crime and pauper-They are laboring in the linterest of a traffic that is responsible for the filling up of our prisons, poorhouses, and tossess asylums

And not only does problittion prohibit: if page. David H. Shields, Mayor of Salina, Kano from April, 1905; to April 1907, maps that for years Sestimony-these were only \$3,416.00 in. the current expense fund, though later this fund had gone for yours, thousands of dollars collected from the Johns. When Mr turns the eathe fund \$5.485.74, and the tax rate for this fund was reduced a naif mill lower than for many years! This, too, in spite of the last flux the multi-ucourt paid less than a thousand deligra ; and fifteen showmed into it every year. penses of the first paving, and of large not be worth ten cynts on the dollar. desire peace for the benefit of all, | today and who its hero.

During these two years real estate sales and building of all sorts broke all records. The postoffice receipts in ereased \$5,502.26. In the two years bank deposits increased \$337,376.39, in spite of the ract that five new banks were organized in the county within from two to five years.

Mr. Shields personally interviewed bankers, gracerymen, sellers of dry goods, shoes, men's furnishings, lowelry, books, hardware, coal and lumher, and men who deat in real estate. loans, and insurance, and with one single exception, every man said that his sustness had stendily increased.

Those who oppose the closing of the misons are the enumbes of legitimate business. They may not know this, but that is in accordance with reliable tes-

### ON EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Professor K. P. Armoldson, of Stoci im, has written an interesting article for the Allegemeine Zeitung, Munich, n which he gives his ideas about the best way of checking the mad race of of Germany and England for naval supremacy. Mr. Arnoldson was the cipient, last year, of the Noble Prize for efficient peace work. Through the courtesy of his son, Professor Arnoldon of the Utah University, a copy of the article to the Allegemine Zeitung, n the original, has been handed to the

Professor Aynoldson says, in part:

"Germany reaches out over the seas; the must and will expand, for she has the power. England, too, is expanding over the seas, and will remain there, for she has the power.

"As the water is sufficient for both, so is the air. And the neutrality of the rir is not something to be secured in the future. It is a fact. All that is needed is to establish this fact upon a busis of international right, now. This auggestion is contained in the

a busis of international right, now. This suggestion is contained in the well known atterance of Zeppelin, that the construction of air ships ought to be a contest between nations in a noble and brotherly spirit.

"For a long time to come the only question is of a commercial contest on the seas. That Germany in this respect advances rapidly is of real

on the seas. That Germany in this respect advances rapidly is of real service even to other countries, and indirectly also to Great Britain. By such advance Germany, without doubt, becomes to a greater extent than ever a promoter of civilization. The ideas of the old German philosophers that such a mission were to be carried on with bayonets and cannon must be entirely foreign to modern German thinking. But the industrial and commercial Germany has now become an exporting power, and the expansion of the German mercantile navy has been followed by the creation of a powerful war navy which is thought to surpass the French, and will perhaps in time surpass even that of Great Brisurpass even that of Great Bri-

'England has at present 69 battle-

tain.

'England has at present 69 battleships and 28 armored cruisers of about
half a million tons. At the same time
the German navy consists of 28 battleships of a little over 300,000 tons, and
eight armored cruisers of 89,000 tons, and
land in naval strength.

'The tax-payers of Germany are already beginning to feel the weight of
the naval expenditures, and the parliaments of the United States and
Japan are hesitating at further racing
for maritime supremacy.

'But even if Germany as a naval
power reaches equality with England,
or surpasses that country, as a consequence of extradorinary efforts, and
if in consequence thereof war breaks
out, the difficulty of understanding the
necessity of it all remains. Besides,
it would be peculiar if these two great
powers were unable to enter into
agreements to prevent a catastrophe,
similar to those entered into by England and other, both eastern and western, powers, more widely separated
than the two Germanic states, particularly since the Morocco agreement
has united, in a way, Germany and
France. Great Britain's ally,

'What would be the use of a German-English war? Would it benefit the
commerce? Two months of war would
destroy more values than commerce
could produce in a couple of decen-

destroy more values than commerce could produce in a couple of decenniums. And the gain of the so-called conqueror would be at best a few oriental plantations and some scattered coal stations. A war between Germany and England belongs to the same class of possibilities as the collision between our planet and some dark body in space. But the question is whether there is sufficient reason for making life disagreeable for the sake of such possibilities.

"I know of no remedy against the estroy more values than commerce

making life disagreeable for the sake of such possibilities.

"I know of no remedy against the evil, that can be relied upon to take effect immediately. A proposition was made that Grest Britian should construct two new battleships of the Dreadnought type, if the powers represented at the Hague congress would agree to a limitation of armaments, but three, if no such agreement could be reached, and this was supposed to be the desired remedy. It shall not be denied that it is possible to effect a limitation of armaments by diploinatic and technical negotiations. But I am inclined to rely on the natural development of the existing status.

"I see in the frequent friendly Anglo-Garman visits a natural development. The result of these meetings between the promoters of humane civilization and experts of all kinds can not be anything but a better understanding all along the line. That will be the case also with the journalists in general. The pen is also a great power. And although there is an immense activity in the Krupp establishments, it is a consolution to know that more steel new-a-days is used for the manufacture of pens than for the production of arms for the armies and navies of the entire world.

"The approach of the two nations

the armies and navies of the entire world.

"The approach of the two nations to each other is manifested in the repeated meetings between the monnrchs. Nobody doubt, the sincerity of these words of King Edward to Emperor Withelm, at Kiel, June 25, 1941. May the flags of our two countries, as techny, wave side by side for generations to come for the maintenance of peace and happiness, not only for the benefit of our two mations, but for all other nations. We have also the right to take a firm hold upon the decharation given in the German Reichstag by Prince von Incient, and the resurrected German empire had existed in uninterrupted peace, so it would continue; the neace would not in the future be disturbed by Germany, nor would any nitack proceed from her. That King Edward recently met. Emperor Wilhelm in Berlin at the same time the German-French agreement was signed, that, maily, gives emphasis to the assurance of the two monarchs on this accusion, that they are fully agreed to co-operate for the maintenance of the peace of the world."

Professor Arnoldson is of the

were closed it had been puring ton. Professor Arnoldson is of the opinion that this is of the Further, all the mass and incidental ex- gleatest importance to the Scandinayian nations. Sweden, he says sower contracts but been paid out of desires pence with all the world, and this fund. During this time contracts are least with Russie. But it is nefor paving and savers amounting to hindred nations, stand together in cessary that Germany and England \$121,498.37 Were let. Braids amounting the world-politics. Unless they do. to \$8,006 were pull off. Sixteen thod-no phinks, it is quite possible that the gand deliars of bonds hearing 6 per cost interest were refunded for only the per esparate to different camps. "This," hope of inducing Colonel Roosevelt to cent. Men had said that if they closed the save, "would be our death." We take them along on his African trip, the foints the credit of the city would scandinavians, he adds in conclusion, shows what is Young America's ideal

## Question for Education and Legislation By A. T. Bond, Princips of Mount Pleasant High School.

make good schools and vast sums are being spent every year to make them better, but enough has not yet been done to make them perfect.

If the purpose of life is joy through efficient service, then should not aschool be a co-operative community practising "the way of Bre?" If "the ideal school is the Ideal community," or if "school is life," then why should its chief products to paper and black-How much longer is the school to canthrue principally a talking and writing machine? Why should an immortal child, the center of a universe, be forced to spend so many precious years. forced to spend so many precious years writing words and talking text books? If the main business of life consists in sliting in desks and standing up to recite then the schools are answering the purpose for which they were created. How much of the work is abstract preparations for artificial life instead of practice in the everyday deless of real life—invention and construction? Will 25 per cent in grammar and algebra or 160 per cent in Latin and German be of greater service to the state than ability to turn deserts and sagebrush plains into fruitful fields and happy homes? Will proficiency in the use of words and paper bring greater presperity and happiful fields and happy homes? Will proficiency in the use of words and paper
bring greater prosperity and happiness to the state than knowledge and
skill in the use of industrial materials, physical forces, and modern inventions? To save the child must we
force abstract technicalities upon him
and pay him with fulse rewards in the
way of per cents and punishments?
Is the ideal boy or girl to be measured
by a few per cents on the summary
side of the present school register?
Have we not stuck too closely to the
information rut in education and trained most of the children of grammar
and high school grades away from the
love and habit of manual work? Is
there not some close relation between
our schools and idle boys in devil's
workshops? Have discipline helped
greatly in producing a large percentage of disobedient snap hunters and
professional work shirkers? If we
forcibly sow abstractions shall we not
finally reap whirlwinds of destruction?
Should not a school be a happy, selfgoverning, co-operative community of
voluntary, progressive workers and not
principally a paper-consuming, ornamental percent mill that runs so long
for the future with so much force and
friction and gets so sadly out of gear
the moment the stern boss leaves the
free American drive-whoels to themselves? Why not give children more
practical work adapted to their daily
needs and nastes and thus rob disciplinantars, peace officers, juvenile courts,
and the devil of many important jobe?
If nature has given every child structure, ability and desires to work—to

If nature has given every child struct-ure, ability and desires to work-to invent and construct things-why not et him put forth every effort to help

but we have our special reasons for |

hoping that the relations between

Germany and England will remain

means of checking the mad race be-

All men have faults, some have

A good mess cook never makes

Few people can distinguish between

The last of the Mohicans is to be re

If you shouldn't judge by appear

Can Luther Burbank give Los Angeles pure politics without grafting?

The control of municipal affairs

should be left to the people of the

It should be as easy to tell the pelt of

timber welf from that of a coyote as

Speaker Cannon says that the organ-

ization will win. It is organization

that does most of the winning in this

The "News" has no crawfish of any

kind on any matter, but a certain con-

temporary has an inexhaustible supply

"Whom the gods would destroy they

first made mad." The nations seem

to have gone mad in their rivalry to

The new tariff bill is bound to have

its ups and downs, seeing that Presi-

dent Taft will insist that some sched-

If the United States and Mexico joint-

ly intervene in Central America, the

various republies there will get a much-

needed and very salutary lesson in the

It is said that if President Taft car-

rice out his present desires his cabinet

will do a great deal of traveling. And

why not? If traveling libraries are

proper why should not traveling cabi-

The real horror of the "unwritten law"

is brought home to the whole American

scople by the sessislantion, presumably

by the Black Hand, of Lieutenant Pe-

trustno in Palermo, The strength of ele-

likation is the law and obedience to it,

art of good government,

ules shall be put up and some down.

to tell a hawk from a handsaw.

ances you may by disappearances.

Love also laughs at jokesmiths.

supremacy.

themselves.

loose in Nicaragua,

municipality.

of devilfish.

create big navies.

cowardice and caution,

moved from the copper cent.

Much has been said and done to make good schools and vast sums are being spent every year to make them better, but enough has not yet been done to make them perfect.

The community in which he lives and thereby work out his own salvation? Can he not do this best by doing well the things that need to be done every day? Small communities have spent large sums on still larger school buildings and the resource, such extentions. Are they not too Greeko-Alexandean for modern American requirements? Which is of greater social value: the school that turns out "nusiness men" trained to go out of work by scheming and talking in an office, or one that produces engineers who plan and construct rathroads, cambs, reservoirs, power plants, ocean liners, telephones, of the control of t

fault in the system, the course of study, or the methods?

Can a really successful teacher of an up-to-date school be a mers memorizer of facts, laws, and educational theories, and automatic repeater of borrowed pedagogical rules and methods, a rambling talking theorizer, a fearful disciplinarian of children and critic of subordinates, or must be not be an original student and researcher, an expert industrial trainer, a real useful producer, an exact intelligent manual worker, and a skilful exemplifier of an ideal life? When teachers' certificates are based more on a high standard of social usefulness and quatity of the training they give than on their number of degrees, pages and per cents earned from contradictory books and doubtful authorities then will not the school come nearer filling the requirements of a happy and progressive Christian community?

## CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THE SA-LOON.

Archbishop Ireland,
"The Catholic church is absolutely and irrevocably opposed to drunkenness and to drunkerd making. In vain we profess to work for souls if we do not labor to drive out an evil which is daily begetting by ten thousand and peopling hell. In vain we boast of civilization and liberty if we do not labor to exterminate intemperance. Education, the elevation of the masses, liberty— all that the age admires—is set at naught by this dreadful evil. The individual conscience is the first arm in opposing it, but the individual conscience has to be strengthened and supplemented by law. The claim of salconkeepers to freedom in their traffic is the claim to spread disease, sin, pauperism." Archbishop Ireland, friendly. Friendship is promoted by frequent international visits. Consequently, these are the most practical tween the two countries for naval Most people are feeled by feeling

Father McGuire.

The modern American saloon, with its gambling den, wine room, and back parlors, is nothing more or less than a living part of hell. It is the hang out for all loafers, toughs, sapheads and would-be sports in town. The police in every town will tell you that murders, suicides, robberies, thefts, and all crimes, originate at the saloon bar, and any lawyer can tell you that Old Nick seems to have been turned bar, and any lawyer can tell you that the bought perfurers who crowd courts and make justice impossible, can be secured from any nearby saloon. The up-to-date bar room, whether we like to admit it or not, saps the vitality of our manbood, steals the blood money from the laboring man, starves the innocent, drives women to despair, makes beasts out of men, and sends countless souls to eternal perdition." and any lawyer can tell you tha

Rev. C. P. Baron. "What about good saloons? I never heard of one. My honest opinion on that subject, and I don't think I miss the truth very much, is that the good saloon is the bad saloon, and the best saloon the worst saloon. The good saloon sows the seed, the bad saloon cultivates the crop, and the devil reaps the harvest."

## JUST FOR FUN

A Slight Misunderstanding

A Slight Misunderstanding.

A lady from South America, possessed of a decidedly guick temper, came to New York with a very incomplete knowledge of the English language. At her hotel she rang for the chambermaid. But a waiter came instead. Having agertained that the name of the chambermaid was Susan, the lady marshaled her meager knowledge of English in a desperate effort to make the waiter understand that he should call the chambermaid. What she said to him, however, was:

"Call me Susan!"

The waiter leaned against the wall much alarmed.

"Call me Susan!" shouled the South

Call me Susan!" shouled the South

The waiter became appalled.
"Call me Susan!" reared the lady,
her eyes flashing furiously.
"Susan, then—if you will have it!" exclaimed the poor waiter. Then he fled precipitately,—New Orleans Pica-

Home, Sweet Home.

Senator McLaurin of Mississippi tella a story to illustrate his conception of the difference between the treatment of the celored brother up North and down South. A Mississippi darkey went up to Kanass and shortly got stranded. He begged for food and shelter from door to door and got neither. Finally he wendered back to Mississippi and knocked.

"What are you doing at my front door, you black rusen!?"
"I want cornelling to eat."
"Well, go around to the back door and get it then, you ruseal," said the white man. white man,
Then the old negro, remembering the
polite way in which his requests had
been refused in Kansas, threw up his
hands and exclaimed:
"Heas Gawd, I'se among my own
people at last."

Three Chiengo boys, armed and culpped as the law directs and with forty rounds of ammunition, turning their backs upon the wild and AUDITORIUM woolly west and setting their faces to-ROLLER SKATING RINK.
Open afternoons and evenings caters to only the best people Ladias are admitted free at afternoon sessions. Held's Band furnlahes the noise. wards the cast and Oyster Bay in the

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Beautiful display of newest spring lasts at dissolution prices. CASH MUST BE RAISED.

Sheffield Plate-Our window this week tells the

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The above illustration represents one of the Hats and Suits shown in Z. C. M. I. Spring Opening today. If you did not

have the privilege of visiting [ the formal showing of the new styles for spring and summer wear today we invite you to come tomorrow.



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It is the only wall covering that is germ, steamed and water-proof.

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