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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 26, 1933.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-third annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, commencing on Saturday, April 4, 1933. A general attendance of the officers and members of the Church is requested.

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

CHANGE OF FAST DAY.

As the General Conference will be in session on the first Sunday in April, it is deemed advisable that the fast, usually observed on the first Sunday in each month, be held on the last Sunday in March, 1933, in those stakes and wards where the officers and members in large numbers will attend the Annual Conference. This will apply particularly to the Salt Lake Stake of Zion and adjoining places. The Presidents of Stakes and Bishops at distant points will use their own judgment as to making the change for this occasion.

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

RELIGION CLASS OFFICERS' MEETING.

The Presidency of Stakes, Bishops of wards, Stake and ward superintendents and members of the Stake Boards of Religion classes together with the officers and instructors are cordially invited to attend a meeting of Religion class workers to be held at Barratt Hall on Saturday, April 4, 1933, at 4:30 o'clock p. m.

ANTHON H. LUND,
RUDGER CLAWSON,
JOSEPH M. TANNER,
General Superintendency.
L. JOHN NUTTALL,
General Secretary.

DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will be held Sunday, April 5, 1933, at 7:30 p. m., in the Tabernacle. The attendance of stake and ward officers and teachers is urgently requested and all the Saints are invited. A preliminary meeting of stake superintendents and assistants will be held in the assembly room of the Salt Lake Business College, Templeton building, at 5 o'clock p. m., Sunday, April 5. A full attendance is desired.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
JOSEPH M. TANNER,
General Superintendency.

WATER PLANS AND PROSPECTS

A Washington dispatch to the Herald announces the appointment of Professor George L. Swenson of Utah, to take charge of the investigations of irrigation projects in this State. It is understood that these include inquiries as to the Utah lake and Bear lake reservoir projects. This news is very encouraging and will doubtless receive attention from the commission, recently appointed by the Governor to secure, if possible, some portion of the government appropriation under the National Irrigation act.

The necessity of making Utah lake a reservoir under the provisions of national law, seems to be recognized by all unbiased investigators. Of course it is perceived by the great majority of the people in Salt Lake county. The canals which draw their supply from that lake would each receive enormous increase, and agriculture would obtain a wonderful impetus in this valley. Salt Lake City would certainly be relieved of the danger of scarcity, if the plans projected in connection with the Utah lake proposition were perfected. By exchange of water, the Cottonwood streams could be secured for domestic purposes, and both the inhabitants of the city and the farmers who now gaze that water would be mutually benefited, as the Cottonwood water is adapted for culinary use and the lake water for irrigation.

But the Utah county people, or a portion of them, are alarmed, lest they should be injured by any measure for the raising of the lake level, whether by dyking or otherwise. It is quite natural that interest should be aroused among them on any question relating to Utah lake. And it is quite proper that they should be prepared to defend their own rights. A little more investigation, however, would, we think, quiet their fears and bury their alarms. Preparation to present their claims and desires when the matter comes up before the commission

or other authority, is prudent and commendable.

It should be understood that if the government proceeds to make Utah lake a reservoir under the terms of the Irrigation act, no prior and established rights will or can be ignored, and no person or company will be injured by anything that will be undertaken. That is one of the fundamental provisions of the law. If dyking is resorted to, dredging will also be done, and the lands immediately above the dyke will be filled up and leveled. If any acreage is needed along the shores it will be purchased. If any damage is made by sewage it will be paid for. Probably a considerable area will be vastly improved. But no person's property or rights will be invaded, and full compensation will be assured if anyone is damaged by the work of whatever nature it may be.

It is a mistake to assume that nobody cares how much Utah county people suffer so long as Salt Lake county people are profited. Such an assumption causes needless ill-feeling and groundless opposition. The people of both counties are mutually interested in the important proposition to be considered, and should proceed on that hypothesis. This friction that rages the feelings of folks is often, is unworthy of a community like ours. Why not inquire calmly, proceed intelligently, confer patiently and act as good friends instead of as natural enemies?

The general welfare ought to be kept in view, and the good of others as well as our own ought to be considered. In this case there is no real cause for alarm. The law for the reclamation of arid lands and the benefit of the semi-arid region, is not designed to injure one section to the advantage of another. If the plan now contemplated succeeds, Utah county will lose nothing by the gain to this county, for it is protected by the terms of the law under which the improvements will proceed, and it will be found in the end, that both counties will share in the profits of the enterprise, and that the whole state will receive benefits of a permanent character.

THE STRIKE AWARD.

One of the important points in the decision of the coal strike commission, is the recommendation that any difficulty or disagreement arising under the award, that cannot be otherwise settled, shall be referred to a permanent joint committee, to consist of six persons appointed as provided in the report. This is a tribute to the principle of arbitration. If the recommendation is acted upon, there will be little cause for strikes in the future. The membership of that board is to be at all times kept complete, either the operators or miners organizations having the right at any time when a controversy is not pending to change their representation. At all hearings before the board the parties may be represented by such person or persons as they may respectively select. No suspension of work shall take place, by lockout or strike, pending the adjudication of any matter so taken up for adjustment.

In the matter of wages, the award is a compromise. It gives a 10 per cent increase to the skilled miners as a minimum and provides for an advance as the price of coal rises. For the day laborer in the mine the advance of 10 per cent is given in the nine-hour instead of a ten-hour day. Shorter hours are provided for engineers and firemen. This is virtually a victory for the miners. They wanted an advance of 20 per cent, but declared when this was refused, that they would accept ten per cent. This seems to have been considered fair.

One of the principal questions at issue between the operators and the miners was the question as to the recognition of the miners' union. The commission did not feel called upon to give any opinion on that point, but it did offer some suggestions. It thought that a working agreement between employers and employees would be good, but it was added, "the present constitution of the United Mine Workers of America does not present the most inviting inducements to the operators to enter into contractual relations with it."

The commissioners further say that "trade unionism" is rapidly becoming a matter of business. "If the energy of the employer is directed to discouragement and repression of the union he need not be surprised if the more radical ones are the ones most frequently heard." They express the opinion that difficulties can best be settled by consultations by the employer with a committee chosen by his employees. But they add that "in order to be entitled to such recognition the labor organization must give the same recognition to the rights of the employer and of others which it demands for itself and for its members. They add: "The union must not undertake to assume, or to interfere with the management of the business of the employer." They also pronounce as untenable the contention that "a majority of the employees of an industry, by voluntarily associating themselves in a union, acquire authority over those who do not so associate themselves."

There is much good logic and common sense embodied in these remarks. They are not given by authority but by the employees will consider them, and follow them, they will do well for the cause they represent.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.

The report that Mrs. Maybrick will be released from prison after another year's confinement, seems to be well authenticated, and the news will be welcome to her friends on both sides of the ocean, and especially to those who may still believe that the evidence did not warrant her conviction. At the time of her liberation she will have been imprisoned for thirteen years.

The heroine of the tragic story is of a prominent southern family. Her father was a nephew of the late John A. Campbell, formerly of the United States supreme court, and a member of Jefferson Davis' cabinet. At his death, her mother married a German baron, an officer on the European staff. Mr. Maybrick was a wealthy Liverpool cotton merchant. When they were mar-

ried in 1881, she was about 18 years old, and he nearly 24. In the spring of 1889, Mr. Maybrick became ill and died. She was arrested, charged with having murdered him. After a long trial she was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

A letter found in a muddy street was the beginning of the prosecution. In this letter "Florence" revealed a love intrigue with one Mr. Drerly, and several expressions in the letter could easily be taken for allusions to a plot to kill Maybrick. During the trial, the prosecution alleged that the victim had been given arsenic in his food, but experts for the defense strongly declared against the murder theory. It was even proved that for years Maybrick had been a confirmed arsenic eater, and that he daily took doses that would have killed ordinary men.

Justice Stephens, who presided at the trial, has often been accused of unfairness. It is said that he hated Americans and had been for years a contributor of rancorous articles on things American to the Saturday Review. He had been in the habit of arraying himself more or less openly on one side or another of most cases which came before him. He was as it may, soon after the trial his mind gave way. He was declared to be insane and died in a sanitarium for the insane.

The British attorney for Mrs. Maybrick has labored unceasingly for her release, believing her innocent.

This is, in brief, the notorious Maybrick case. Whether the woman is guilty or not, she has suffered a great deal. There seems to be reasonable doubt as to her guilt, and in this country at least she is certain to be given the benefit of that doubt.

SEMI-TEETOTALISM.

One of the latest movements in the interests of temperance in Great Britain is "semi-teetotalism." An organization has been formed which pledges its members to moderation in the use of intoxicants, instead of total abstinence. And it is reported that this association is spreading with a great deal of rapidity. Its aim is to induce people who are not willing to give up the use of liquors entirely to consent to use them only at meal times. People who live up to such a pledge will, it is thought, be little apt to go to excess and may, after a probation in moderation, be induced to give up alcohol entirely. A button, with a temperance motto and the address of the association in Belgrave Square, is provided, and it has come to be frequently seen on London streets.

Already two associations of semi-teetotalists have been formed. One confines its members to drinking at meals, and the other demands abstinence at meals, where children are present, and permits drinking at other times. Thus semi-teetotalism ought to suit all classes.

It will be observed that this is really no new project. When the temperance question was first sprung, "temperance" was the real object in view. Teetotalism was a second thought, inspired by the fact that few persons could keep "temperate" without total abstinence. All drunkards, it was argued, commenced by being temperate drinkers. The real danger was in touching the cup at all, and if it was left alone entirely, there would be no drunkenness. Semi-teetotalism will not be much of a success from the standpoint of the advocate of sobriety.

He jests at scars who never drew a pension.

The modern deadly parallel is the wheels of the automobile.

Miss Roosevelt in Porto Rico is a sort of Alice in Wonderland.

People who file divorce suits usually have rasing tempers.

Castro's withdrawal of his resignation proved to be his drawing card.

May the new Irish land bill bring peace and prosperity to the Emerald Isle!

Castro has assured the Venezuelans that he didn't mean it, or words to that effect.

It would be interesting to have the opinion of the "Barber of Seville" on the barber's bill.

A true harmony dinner is one that can be eaten with pleasure and digested without pain.

The Macedonian war cloud seems to have faded its tents and stole away. And may it keep away.

Young Stratton has wavy hair, but he refuses to waive his claims to his sire's many millions.

New Yorkers demand that the deadly third rail be covered. Even then it will be a covert threat.

The Panama canal treaty having been ratified, Uncle Sam is now at liberty to pick his way across the isthmus.

Some men are so perverse that when they get on the right road they insist on going in the wrong direction.

There are almost as many claimants for the authorship of the Elkins anti-trust bill as there were for Cinderella's glass slipper.

Buffalo Bill is said to have become a multi-millionaire. It is the result of his multifarious occupations and investments.

The President will not be permitted to hunt in Yellowstone Park but he will probably take a snap shot now and again at bear and other big game.

A copy of Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse," first edition, fetched a hundred and two dollars the other day. The "Mosses" were of the velvet variety.

Had General Sir Hector Macdonald's sense of decency been as keen as his sense of shame, no disgrace would have come to him and he would not now fill a suicide's grave.

The war department by direction of

the President, has formally thanked General Leonard Wood for his administration of Cuba. How this will raise Rathbone's wrath!

If Ithaca, N. Y., won't accept Mr. Carnegie's offer to build that town a filtering plant, the distinguished philanthropist might build a system of reservoirs for Salt Lake City and so solve one of the pressing problems of the day.

After a long search, Col. W. H. Michael, chief clerk of the state department at Washington, has discovered that the original emancipation proclamation by Abraham Lincoln, setting free the slaves, was destroyed in the Chicago fire in 1871. It was sent to that city to be exhibited by a society of women. The department has been a long time in making the discovery of so important a fact. That document should have been as sacredly preserved as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

The hypothesis that because a city councilman is elected on the same ticket with the Mayor, he must endorse every private scheme, personal project or official appointment favored by that functionary, or he is a "traitor" to his party and must be regarded as a political "outcast," is so preposterous as to excite as much wonder as ridicule. Yet that is the theory set forth by the morning paper that poses as the press authority of the Republican party in this city, while it denies that it is a party organ!

NOW FOR THE CANAL.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Vast economic and social changes in the relative importance of ocean routes and of sections of the country will be caused by the canal.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

It may be taken for granted that with the United States owning the canal nothing will be allowed to interfere with our control of it in every sense of the word.

Pittsburg Post.

Modern methods will be employed on the canal work, and the United States will have another chance of astounding foreign countries with the manner of handling a great undertaking.

New York Tribune.

As for treaties, concessions, and international complications concerning it, their name has been legion. Now, after nearly four centuries, the end is at last in sight. Truly it is a memorable thing.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The canal strip is as well protected as it can be by treaty stipulations. The whole military and naval power of the United States can be used for its protection, and, if the emergency demands it, without obtaining the consent of Colombia beforehand.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

We have been a long time arranging this matter, so many complications have arisen and so many obstacles have been placed in the way of progress; and at times it has looked as though we would never get a canal across the isthmus. But popular sentiment has swept away obstacles and all the preliminaries have at last been completed.

Atlanta Constitution.

It may be regretted that some of the contentions made by the Democrats in Congress for outright ownership of the canal zone, absolute sovereignty and the right to fortify and defend as we see fit, were not incorporated in the treaty at the outset; but it may be believed that the spirit of the agreement will be sufficient to amply protect us in these matters.

CLEANSING TIME.

No better time in the year than now to make a thorough cleansing of your whole body, and there's no medicine quite so good to do the cleansing with as

OUR COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

It gives the proper tone to your system, and is a true blood purifier. We recommend it because it is good and it is pure.

WILLES-HORNE DRUG CO.

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The Tyfold Collar

A patented invisible tie-hold opening keeps the tie in place; it cannot slip up or down or from side to side; you don't see the opening when tie is adjusted. Different heights to fit all necks.

Cluett Brand, 25c each
Arrow Brand, 15c straight

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Imperial Hair Regenerator.

The Standard Hair Coloring for Gray or Bleached Hair, is a clean, durable and perfectly harmless hair coloring. A very natural shade. Leaving hair beautiful, clean and glossy.

ONE APPLICATION LASTS MONTHS. Sample of hair colored free. Privately assured. Send for sample.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL MFG. CO.
135 W. 23rd St., New York.

Ladies' Shoes and Oxfords

\$1.65

All sizes and widths, \$2.50 values. Light, medium and heavy soles. swell new spring styles. Price on entire stock reduced.

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ROSE COGLAN

"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

Written by ARTHUR WING PINERO, Author of "Iris."

Prices, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c.

FRIDAY - DANCING MATINEE, 2 TO 6.

L. D. S. Basketball, 7:45.

Saturday - Miss Ellen M. Stone.

GRAND THEATRE

JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.

PRICES: Night—50c, 30c, 75c. Matinee—25c.

THREE NIGHTS BEGINNING TONIGHT

Matinee, Saturday, at 2:15 p. m., The Complicated Comedy.

"The Wrong Mrs. Appleton."

By Frank Matinee. Presented by a carefully selected company of Comedians.

NEXT ATTRACTION—One week, starting Monday, March 26th, Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, Gallagher & Barrett in "FINNIGAN'S BALL."

Seats on sale tomorrow.

SATURDAY SPECIALS

From 2 to 6 P.M.

Klondyke Nuggets, 35 cents per pound.

Butterscotch Wafers, 15 cents per pound.

Kolitz,

60 and 272 Main St.

Tel. 420.

Things to Please the Baby

You'll find in this store more things which are intended for the baby's use than anywhere else in town. Teething rings and rattles. Then there's the Clawson "baby charmer." This is an invention of a Salt Lake and about as successful an invention as you could find for the purpose that its name indicates. Don't forget to weigh the baby in the scales.

SCHRAMM'S,

Where the cars stop.

This is The Season

of the year when you are replacing your wooden flumes which have rotted away. Why not replace them with something which will last longer than your day. Our vitrified sewer pipe will do this and our prices are reasonable.

BAMBERGER COAL CO.,

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NECKWEAR

A handsome line of new, stylish and decidedly pretty Neck Wear just received.

Z. C. M. I.

KID GLOVES. The Monitor is the best made. All the new shades to match the new gowns.

New Spring Suits.

You'll look far and wide to find a finer and larger selection of stylish tailor-made suits than you'll see here, and nowhere will you get so much quality, workmanship, fit, finish and style for the price.

All the new modes, the new fabrics and the new colors are represented in our splendid showing.

Choose now, while stocks are most complete. They're going very fast.

New Spring Wraps.

Silk, it seems, will be the vogue for both ladies and children's spring wraps. A most extensive line is ours—Taffeta, Peau de Soie, and Pongees in a large variety of rich, dainty, dashing and jaunty effects. And all moderately priced.

The children's wraps are very pretty and stylish. They start at \$5.00 and go to \$15.00.

\$15.00

SPECIAL SALE

Ladies' Spring Jackets. One-third Off.

Our entire stock of Ladies' cloth Spring Jackets in chevrons, broadcloths, venetians and covers—tight fitting, half-fitting and even effects in black, brown, tans and castors.

\$7.50 to \$25.00

with one third taken off.

SPECIAL SALE

Misses Box Coats. One-third Off.

This is a line of Misses' cloth coats in ages 12 to 18, tans, castors and other light shades, prices range—

\$6.50 to \$25.00.

Going at one-third less.

Silk Etongs and Lace Capes

\$15.00, \$17.50, \$20.00 and \$25.00 goods, going at the uniform price of—

\$7.50.

SPECIAL SALE

CHILDREN'S REEFERS. Way Below Half Price.

We are closing out a line of children's light weight Reefers in flannels and cloth-tans, reds, blues and greens. The regular prices are:

\$4.50, 6.00, 7.50, 10.00

and we're going to sell them at—

\$1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00

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Come and Find Fault If You Can.

That's what we want you to do if you ever buy anything at our establishment that does not give you perfect satisfaction—that you do not find just as we represented. Come in and tell us—we'll thank you for the chance to make it right.

If you buy a diamond, buy it of us.

143 Main Street. Tel. 1070-2.

DIAMONDS.

THE NEWEST SPRING GOODS

Ladies' cloth walking skirts, navy blue, worth \$4.50 for \$3.50.

Ladies' cloth walking skirts, black, worth \$5.50, for \$4.50.

Ladies' cloth walking skirts, gray mixed, worth \$6.50, for \$5.00.

Boys' Vestee and Manly Suits, worth \$3.00, for \$2.25.

Youth's Coat, Vest and Long Pants, ages 11-18, worth \$5.50, for \$4.50.