## DESERET EVENING NEWS FRIDAY NOVEMBER 20 1908

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#### SALT LAKE CITY, + NOV. 20, 1908.

#### FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Every year immigrants arrive it Salt Lake City, as in other cities of the United States, who can neither speak the English language nor are acquainted with the customs of the country. To give these people the means of obtaining work an employment bureau has been opened up by the pesiding bishoppic of the Church, and scores of people otherwise helpless have been given the means and recommendations to the end of obtaining employment. The office has been the means of putting as many as fifteen unemployed to work in a single week. Among those who arrive in this country and in this City are skilled mechanics from some of the larger factories in Europe, electricians and the like who know not in what direction to look for employment and who, if they did, would be unable to make themselves understood. It has been suggested that the state should open an employment office for the purpose of communicating the wants of such people to the concerns who might be in need of laborers and be the means of giving them employment Opinions are perhaps divided on the question of burdening the State with the duty of looking for work for those who need it, but it is certain that the employment office fliere, referred to is meeting a longfelt need, "If acts as a go-between between employers of labor and laborers of all nationalities and faiths. The success with which it has met demonstrates the necessity of such an or ganization.

Among non-Church members who are in need of assistance is a large number of foreigners who are respectable, good, workmen, but who are at sea amid the set of new conditions which meet them here and who ofttimes are forced into employment far beneath their capabili ties. At the employment office are men who can converse with such in their fown language, learn the line of work in which they are skilled and make it known to business firms which require such labor. Arriving almost every week in Salt Lake are electricians who have worked in some of the largest electrical manufacturing plants in Europe: musicians who have had excellent training in their native countries; cooks who can show the Amerlean cook many points in the culinary art, laborers who wish to live the respectable life of a good citizen, and girls who are prepared to do general housework. Upon their arrival in this country, many of these people know not which way to look for the means of a livelihood. They have no friends. They know not whom to approach for employment and more than this, if they did apply at the average city employment office they could not make themselves understood and, as is the custom with helpless foreigners, they run the risk of being imposed upon. In the case of foreigners many are said to pay the foreman under whom they work a regular monthly amount out of their wages for keeping them toiling. The railroad companies do their hiring of foreign labor through foremen, some of whom have the reputation of bleeding their labor for every cent possible The employment office referred to does not wish to compete with any other similar institutions. it merely wants to render aid where needed. It makes no charges for obtaining employment for foreigners, or others, who may apply for work. All is free, and those who apply know that they are making their wants known with a reliable, trustworthy institution. On the other hand those who go there for employment know that no wilful imposition will be practiced upon them. The bureau acts in conjunction with Bishops in Utah and surrounding states. The Bishops quarterly send in their labor report telling of what employment they know or have heard of. They act as agents for the employment office. In the country districts where Illshops are often engaged in the mercantile business and are well acquainted with the wants of their community more demand for labor is made known than in the City where Bishops are net connected with bustness outside their own ward.

provided for in the next naval estimates Is it not peculiar to find that a proposition to build battleships is cheered, when propositions looking to temperance reforms or educational advancement are received in silence, or even hooted at and fiercely attacked? Nations do not yet realize the conditions engendered by the tremendous military burdens. Two years ago England proposed a limitation of battleship construction but this rational idea was opposed specially by Germany, And therefore the mad race goes on. The announcement of the Premier and the cheers of the House are the replies to

a statement made by the German Emperor, that the German people are unfriendly to Great Britain.

## THE DAVID LEWIS STORY.

Readers of the "News" may recall an article published some time ago in the Saturday department of this paper, set. ting forth the life story of David Lewis. The story was printed as the veteran Ploneer told it to a member of the staff, and an explanation was made that portions of it interlacing with events of Church history were being investigated, and that the results would be the subject of future treatment. Mr. Lewis said he had been to Utah for two separate visits precoding the coming of the Pioneers in 1847, when he made his third trip here as a member of Capt. Wallace's fifty, which arrived here in September, 1847. These previous trips, he stated, were made at the instance of the Prophet Joseph, who

had requested him to reconnoitre the Great basin country. The other features of Mr Lewis's story were connected with the trapper era here, in which be was an ac tive participants before the coming of the Ploneers, as he put it, and after,

as there is well authenticated data to prove. Those particulars of the story of Mr. Lewis have been carefully investigated, but no corroborative evidence has been discovered. It is the opinion of those well versed in Church history that the aged veteran, in his advanced years, has confused some of his early experiences with those of a later pe riod of his life. It is only fair to state this, lest his statements should pass as authentle history.

Joshua Terry, who came to Utah with this same pioneer company, and who afterwards enlisted as a Bridger trapper, declares that Lewis was a youngster on the trip across the plains, and was not listed among the members of the 10 to which he was attached, because only those who had reached their majority were listed, and young boys frequently came under the care of those listed in the tens. Terry further states that as a Bridger trapper he helped to break Lewis into the mountain life and activities in the fiftles, and that he showed not the least familiarity with mountain ways when he first came out to Bridger after leaving his friends in Salt Lake valley. Terry, whose mind is still active, is convinced that his mountaineer friend, in his old age has confused events, and that the data of what went on before 1847 he secured by listening to Bridger's narratives of it From 1854 on there is a well established record of Lewis' activities in the moun tains, but apparently they do not antedate the Pioneer era.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Already the hopeful are carefully scanning the pie counter.

The way of the transgressor isn't half so hard as that of the paragrapher. Never resist an officer. It is much better to resist the temptation to resist him.

If Hon. Elihu Root does not see what he wants, all he has to do, seemingly, is to ask for it.

No man sees his plane duty better or does it more thoroughly than the carpenter. The removal of the great big "ugly poles from the center of upper Main

street makes it look almost deserted. With his vast wealth John D. Rocke-

feller necessarily makes a valuable witness He also makes a very pleas. ant one.

Mr. Bryan is paying a visit to Mexico. On his return people will almost surely ask him, "What went ye out to see?'

"It's the empty heart that achesnot the empty head, "Says a Boston philosopher. And sometimes the empty stomach aches. If Katherine Clemmons Gould is

real careful she can live on twenty five thousand dollars a year. Presidents of the United States used to de

The first syllable of prosperity and prostration are the same. As in all things else the selection of the right road at the point of divergence is the great thing.

The Boston Herald has abolished its Sunday colored comic supplement and is being congratulated on its action, as it deserves to be. The "News" has never adopted them and does not believe in them.

"Americans are convinced that their dollars can buy even relationship with one of the older reigning houses of Europe," says a leading Italian writer Well, do not their ventures into the foreign matrimonial market justify the conviction?

The Swedish Riksdag has appropirated \$2,800 to the Central Temperance Education League to be used in promoting anti-alcohol instruction in the schools in 1909. The appropiration for 1908 was used in different centres of population, and especially a course for teachers, given in Stockholm at the Royal school of Engineering.

"The 'News' says that it 'noticed a very large falling off in the vote' of the 'American' party. As usual the News' notices what is not so. There vas no such falling off. The 'American' yote held up remarkably, being but about 200 on the average, lower than its vote of 11,114 last year," says the organ of the Pseudo-American pary. The "American" vote "being but bout 300 on the average" lower than last year can hardly be called a gain or an increase. The organ's own admission is verification of the "News'' statement.

pricks as quick as against anything Enigma," Charlotte Perkins Gilman: "A Carol of Sacrifice," a poem Louise Morgan Sill; "The Housemother's Prob-lems," by our readers; "Mid-Winter Fashionable Evening Gowns," "Sim-be Reatters," "Worldies From Faris," ple Fashions," "Dressing at Small Ex-pense," Marie Olivier; "The Girl Who Comes to the City," a symposium; "Crochet Applique Lace," illustrated, Helen Patison; "How to Obtain Social Education," Florence Howe Hall; "Hol-iday Cakes;" "Visits and Visiting," Maud Howe; "How One Working-wo-man Dresses Well," Raymond McBride; "The Sun-Dial," a poem, Florence Earle Coates; "Dainty Embroidered Towels," illustrated, G. A. Luther; "Persons of Interest; "Artistic Leather Work," Galile Alan Lowe; "Simple Curtains;" "Home Made Christmas Gifts," A. L. Gorman; "Table Equipment," Martha Cutler; "The Christmas Dinner," Jose-phine Grenier; "With the Editor," and ple Fashions," "Dressing at Small Ex-

phine Grenier; "With the Editor," and "In Jocund Vein."-Harper & Bro., New York.

Salt Lake Theater Geo. D. Pyper, Mar. TONIGHT and TOMORROW NIGHT LOUIS JAMES Supported by Aphie James and g cast, presenting Henrik Ibsen's d great PEER CYNT Richard Mansfield's original man joth production. Chorus, ballet-o people. Prices, 50c to \$1.50; Matinee, 25c to NEXT ATTRACTION-Monday and Tuesday next, H. H. Frazec's gloom-dispelling musical mixture, "Isle of Subar" Seats go on sale Friday, Prices, 256 \$1.50.









# Thanksgiving Linen Sale | Towels and White Goods

Huck

Irish line	ns-Bleach	ed Table
eam Tal	ole Damas	k, Linen
ole pkins	.25%	Off
2	31%	Off
e	10370	Off
	eam Tal le pkins Tray	Irish linens—Bleach eam Table Damas de pkins $25\%$ Tray Cloths, $33\frac{1}{3}\%$

33½%	Off	kerchief linens and White Waistings	20%	Off
등장 전 영화 활동을 했다.		t Proof Corset	s	2

Linen Damask Towels and Lineu

Huck Towels ...... 20% Off

India Linons, Persian Lawns, French

Lawns, Nainsook, Waist Linens, Hand-

Thirty-five New Models to

The officials of the bureau request that the manufacturing and general business interests, realizing the charitable nature of the work, will make known to the office, located in the presiding bishop's office, the kind and quantity of employment they require at whenever they may be in need of workmen.

MORE BATTLESHIPS.

In the House of Commons, the other day, Premier Asquith explained what is meant by the "two-power standard of naval strength of Great Britain." Hitherto it has been supposed to mean naval strength equal to that of any two other powers, but the term was given a new meaning by the Premier. He explained that the government accepted the two-power standard as meaning a preponderance of 10 per cent over the combined strength in capital ships of the two next strongest naval powers. The announcement was loudly cheered. It is taken to confirm the belief held in naval circles that at least six and perhaps seven additional warships of the Dreadnought type will be

The beet sugar industry of this country is one of the important and growing enterprises. Experiments are made, says the National Magazine, with contrivances the aim of which is to re duce hand labor. Some are trying to eliminate the hand labor of thinning out the beets, others are studying improved methods of weeding, and various experiments are being made whereby beets are lifted, topped and loaded into wagens entirely by machinery. Inquiries directed by the magazine mentioned, to bankers, county assessors, and postmasters, have brought very encouraging reports as to the immense benefit of that industry, to the country. We quote as follows:

"One question asked was, 'What gross proceeds per acre are your farm-ers able to secure in beet culture?' The vest report was \$25 and the high est \$180; the average of all was \$69.40

"Another question asked: "As the "Another question asked: 'As the farmers become familiar with beet raising, are they more or are they less anxious to raise beets?" All answered that they were more anxious; that the interest was increasing, and in all but one case that the acreage was extend-ing.

"To the question, 'Have farm mort-gages increased or decreased since the erection of the factory, and to what extent?' all but two stated that they extent?' all but two stated that had decreased, some materially, some had decreased, non- 20 ner cent; one, that 25 per cent, some 30 per cent; one, that very few farms were now mortgaged. Two stated that farm mortgages had increased owing to the fact that reers were becoming able to buy on part-

ers were becoming able to buy on part-lal payments. "Another question asked was. "The average price for agricultural lands prior to the location of the factory and at the present time?" Two gave ne price before the factory was creeted, the land being a desert and of little value: land in one of these sections now being worth \$100 per acre, in the other \$150 per acre; of the others the smallest increase was 20 per cent, the greatest 250 per cent. The average price of all was \$34.28 per acre prior to the location of the factory, and \$75.55 brice of an was 333.28 per acre prior to the location of the factory, and \$75.55 at the time of the report. The average morease in value was 124 per cent. But this was not the whole of it--merchants this was how the whole of it-merchants and real estate men were benefited; in fact, the whole community. The fol-lowing statistics have been gathered from the reports: Assessed valuation, increase 139 per cent

Population, increase. factory must be scattered."

Our Gibson girls should tender Artist Gibson a reception.

A good balloon has plain sailing over high mountains.

After the Kaiser gives out an interview he gives in.



a compliment to President Roosevelt when he compared him to Augustus and said: "When I was in London I as reading a review of your president's swritings on the questions of divorce and race suicide. I threw the book down and exclaimed. 'Just like Augustus!' Augustus, whose splendid reign covered the period from 27 B. C. to 47 A. D., expressed precisely the same views as your president and in precisely the same language." But is not to say that the President expressed precisely the same views, and in precisely the same language that Augustus used, tantamount, though unintended. to charging him with plagiarism?

### THE CHRYSANTHEMUM FLY.

New York Evening Post. At the exhibition of chrysanthemums in the conservatories of Central Park there were a number of insectswere to all appearances bees, but with-out the essential attribute of a sting. The attendants handled them without gloves. They were in reality the chrys-anthemum fly. The ihoffensive insect caused a lot of fright among the ladies who would not believe the attendants.



Now nature is not at variance with art, nor art with nature; they being both the servants of His providence. Art is the perfection of nature. Were the world now as it was the sixth day there were yet a chaos. Nature hath made one world and art another. Its brief, all things are artificial; for na-ture is the art of God.\*

MR. ROOT AND SENATORSHIP.

New York Evening Post. The confident mention of Mr. Root's name has, in fact, already been taken, not only in the state, but throughout the country, as promising to end the the country, as promising to end the intellectual and moral barrenness of New York's representative in the sen-ate. For sheer ability, no man stands higher in Washington than Mr. Root, The keenest foreign ministers are more impressed by his mental power than by that of any other member of the gov-ernment. In two high offices—the war department and the department of department and the department of state—he has displayed his qualities of broad comprehension and penetrating analysis, combined with an extraordi-nary business faculty. In point of nary business faculty. In point of equipment for duties in the upper house --provided his health be firm--Mr. Root would overtop any senator New York has had since Evarts. The only questions to be raised are those ing his political eligibility and his ac-tivities and affiliations as a corporation lawyer.



The following is the list of contents of Harper's Bazar for December: "The Climbers," part I, Alice Duer Miller; "Her Christmas," a story, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; "Men as Husbands," The second secon