

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.  
(In Advance):  
One Year ..... \$5.00  
Six Months ..... \$2.50  
Three Months ..... \$1.25  
One Month ..... \$0.40  
Saturday Edition, per year ..... \$2.00  
Semi-Weekly, per year ..... \$2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.  
Address all business communication and all remittances to  
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, - MAY 29, 1908.

## WHERE THERE IS A WILL.

Visitors from the East tell us that the cost of living there is disproportionately high as compared to the earning capacity of the laborers. House rent is high. Meat, eggs, butter, etc., are high. It is a puzzle to many how a man who earns only \$12 to \$20 a week can make both ends meet under the prevailing conditions.

The consequence is that many are looking westward for enlarged opportunities. This is not as yet very general. A great many young men do not yet know the opportunities of the West. They remain in the crowded cities and wear themselves out in an almost hopeless competition, because they do not know the possibilities of other sections of this vast country. But a change is coming. Tourists tell their friends about the wonders of the West. Lecturers entertain audiences with the marvelous story of the development of the inter-mountain and Pacific region. And many are looking westward.

Utah is entitled to a large share of the surplus population that necessarily will go west. We have room for a great number of home-makers, and nowhere will they be more heartily welcome, if they come to help build up the country and are willing to live in peace and harmony with their neighbors. We have inexhaustible treasures in the mountains, and a vast field for enterprise in the manufacturing line. We have every inducement to offer bona fide home seekers.

But, with all the natural advantages, Utah is not going to have the full benefit of the westward flow of population, until the strife-breeders here are silenced by the decent sentiment of the citizens who are here now. People are not going to come to a state that is represented as a blot upon the map, if they believe such representations. They are not going to settle among a people that are described as traitors to the government, if they believe the slanders. So this defamation of Utah must be put an end to, by the citizens who desire the business of the State to flourish, the desert places to be reclaimed, and the villages and towns and cities to expand and grow rapidly. Nor will people come to cities that are steeped in debt and the administration of which is in the hands of selfish, unscrupulous grafters. Let us prepare for a greater future by entrusting public affairs to officials who are both capable and honest; by purifying the moral atmosphere that has become polluted by the saloon and its concomitants, and by uniting as citizens of one common country.

"Where there is a will there is a way." This is true in general, and particularly when the question is of making peace. Nothing is easier, when there is a will. Nations may seem at the verge of war, but when there is a will to maintain peace, it is the easiest thing in the world to find a basis of agreement. Neighbors may be at the point of murdering one another, or deciding one another, but in the twinkling of an eye they may be made to see their folly and become friends, as soon as there is a will to change enmity into friendship. In the history of the City of Antwerp we read of a time when three hostile camps threatened it with destruction. Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists were prepared for slaughter. It was a time when human life was held cheap and the spirit of murder was rampant. It was expected that the clash would come any hour. It took the efforts of only one man, William of Orange, to bring calm to the troubled waters, and, in less time than it takes to tell the story, the armed hosts laid aside their arms, clasped hands and joined in the cry: "Vive le roi!" Nothing is easier than to make peace when both parties are willing. "Where there is a will there is a way."

## ALFALFA IN THE EAST.

Nothing else indicates more clearly the benefits of applying scientific theory to practical agriculture than the recent history of alfalfa growing in the states far to the east of us.

Probably few of our western farmers realize how fortunate they are in respect to the growing of alfalfa, one of the most valuable, to say the least, of all of our farming resources. With us, this wonderful plant, this phenomenal source of wealth, the western farm land grows naturally. It requires little care, rarely needs reseeding, and produces from two to four crops per year of the most nutritious food for dairy stock. It has the peculiar power, like most other leguminous plants, of developing upon its roots colonies of minute organisms called bacteria. These bacteria are really microscopic plants. Their importance consists in the fact that they supply nitrogen in the form of soluble nitrates to the soil in which they exist; and nitrogen is the most difficult to supply of all the fertilizers.

In the East, however, lucern, or alfalfa, does not naturally develop these germs. They must be supplied to the plant by a process of seed or soil inoculation.

The presence of the germs is shown to the naked eye by small swellings, or tubercles, on the smaller and newer roots of the plant. They can readily be found on the roots of western alfalfa. The nodules occur singly and in clusters of various kinds. They are usually

found upon the fine roots or attached to the larger roots by a short branch. The single nodules are commonly about the size and shape of an alfalfa seed, but in exceptional cases they may be larger than a kernel of wheat. Often two or more nodules are attached at a common point and radiate like a fan. At times an irregular shaped mass is formed from which the nodules radiate, resembling the palm and fingers of the hand. In some fields there is an abundant formation of giant clusters, often a half-inch across, in which large numbers of the individual nodules are set together in a mass radiating from a common center, at which they are attached to a fine root.

The prevailing color of the young growing nodule is white, often with a tinge of green at one end. The older nodules are darker in color, possibly through staining by the soil solution.

The nodules are most easily found during the first two seasons since the root systems are then comparatively near the surface. With each succeeding season the fine roots are at greater depths and the difficulty in finding nodules is proportionately increased.

It is best to dig up a block of earth containing the plant to be examined; then if the soil is in the proper condition, the dirt may be carefully removed from the roots. If the soil is hard and dry, it is best to use water in separating the dirt from the roots. Where plants are pulled up bodily the nodules uniformly remain in the ground. The number of nodules will often vary greatly on adjoining plants, and a considerable number of plants should be examined before concluding as to the amount of inoculation present in a field.

In the West, as we have said, these nodules, which are filled with myriads of the microscopic bacteria peculiar to leguminous plants, grow naturally, and are always found upon the roots of this class of fodder. But in the East, the nodules do not appear; and there the alfalfa refuses to grow, or at least does not thrive until the soil has been inoculated with germs. This is accomplished by a simple operation which commonly consists of spreading soil from good alfalfa fields over the land upon which it is desired to grow lucern. Through the application of inoculated soil to peat lands, many such waste places, abundant in Europe, have been reclaimed.

The extent to which inoculation has become a part of the farm practice in this country can be judged from the fact that over 1,200 farmers have obtained soil for inoculating alfalfa from a single commercial source in New York within the past five years.

From the very first it was appreciated that the use of soil for carrying the desired bacteria from one field to another was a crude and inconvenient method; and investigators set about isolating the bacteria called *Ps. radiicola*, and propagating them in pure cultures. These living cultures are applied to the seed to be sown. They are furnished by some of the experimental stations, or are sold as commercial fertilizers. But the main reliance is still placed upon the practice of scattering inoculated soil over the ground to be treated. And wherever inoculating soil has been applied to carefully selected ground, the successful growing of alfalfa in the East becomes almost as certain as that of any other common crop. But before attention had been given to inoculation, alfalfa growing was quite generally looked upon as a hopeless undertaking.

## AN ASSAY OFFICE.

Salt Lake gets deserved recognition, in spite of opposition from quarters within its walls and beyond. An illustration is that of the passage of the Sutherland bill in the House yesterday. While numerous members were struggling to get their own bills before the House, Speaker Cannon accorded Representative Howell the opportunity of calling up the Sutherland bill. This provides for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a government assay office in this city. Chairman Tammey, of the appropriations committee, opposed the passage of the measure, and he was seconded by Representative Mann. They declared there are too many assay offices about the country now; further, that Utah's mining industries do not justify the establishment of an office here. Other representatives opposed the bill because, they explained, Speaker Cannon showed partisan partiality in recognizing Representative Howell of Utah and refusing to recognize a representative of Georgia who had an assay office bill. But the bill passed. Salt Lake is, therefore, likely to have a government assay office in the near future. Utah mining men and mining men of neighboring states will watch the matter with keen interest. With the establishment of an assay office here, gold will not have to be shipped to Denver as now. This means much for the state, not only in saving to its mining industries but increased importance as an assaying center.

## AN IMMIGRATION FEATURE.

The Immigration Restriction League has just caused to be issued some tables showing how immigration from Germany has fallen off during the last 20 years. In 1887, 22 per cent of the total number of immigrants were German, who for the greater part moved into undeveloped country and helped in building it up. The number was but 6 per cent at that time was but 6 per cent of the whole, 10 per cent came from Italy and 9 per cent from Austria-Hungary. In 1907, but 3 per cent of the immigrants were of the sturdy German stock; 24 per cent were from Italy; 28 per cent were from Russia. The German immigration fell steadily during this period, while that of Italy, Hungary, and Austria increased.

Prescott F. Hall, an authority on such questions, when asked for an opinion on the reasons for this change, said, in part:

"The reasons for this falling off are various, such as the development of industrial life in Germany, and the diverting of German immigration to South America, where larger returns for investments and greater political power are open to them. Without doubt, one of the most important reasons, however, is the dislike of Germans to competing with the lower

grades of Slavic and south-Italian labor, which has come to America in such large numbers in the last twenty years, displacing German workmen in the Pennsylvania coal mines and in many of the industries in which factory labor is employed. This reason is indeed given by many of the Germans themselves; and the story of this supplanting of German labor is immediately written home by those already here, and this prevents the immigration of many who would otherwise come."

This is, no doubt, true. Besides, Germany, as well as the Scandinavian countries, have paid more attention, lately, to the needs of the working classes. They have obtained more freedom, and they have better opportunities for making a living and providing for old age. Those are the things that count. People do not willingly leave their country if they can make a living there, and live happy. With the lightening of the burdens of life, emigration necessarily decreases.

"In delegates we trust," Taft and Bryan.

In equalizing the taxes let it be down and not up.

"Betsey and I are out," says Thaw, "but I ain't."

Senator Flint of California does not belong to the stone age.

It has been a pretty cold, wet month for the queen of the May.

Will Commander Peary be able to poll the north pole vote this fall?

Those Kansas tempests come very near leaving no cruck behind.

Mr. Harriman while he has turned optimist still remains capitalist.

The vice presidency is the only case where the office seeks the man.

Cow's milk is to be taken to Panama in bulk. Why not take it in cows?

Bombs bursting in air are not half so fatal as airplanes bursting in air.

Dr. David Starr Jordan's son is named Knight. Why not Starry Knight?

If those gunners had aimed at the moon they never would have hit the Florida.

As a seven days' wonder Colonel Stewart, like the maid who dwelt beneath a mossy stone, has ceased to be.

The tentative program of the C. T. U. shows that if any hunting is done it will be with a brass band, there being so many of them.

A German professor says that Andrew Carnegie does not use good English. He uses good Scotch, so those who have been at Skibo Castle say.

Those who cannot bring themselves to condemn those who murdered the Prophet Joseph Smith cannot bring themselves to condemn those who crucified the Savior.

The two reports of the House special committee that has been investigating the wood pulp question and the effect of the tariff thereon, leave that important question in statu quo ante.

The attack of the great 12-inch guns on the monitor Florida demonstrated for the first time the superiority of armor over ordnance. This will put the ordinance officers on their metal.

At Pocatello, Idaho, the jury promptly acquitted three Austrians, tramps, of the charge of breaking into a freight car and stealing a dozen bars of soap. Who ever heard of tramps stealing soap except the prosecuting attorney of Banock county? And with him it was only a fancy.

We take pleasure in acknowledging a cordial invitation by Dr. John A. Wilson, president of the Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, to attend the Alumni banquet and ball to be given on Tuesday, June 2, and the other exercises of the Commencement days. The Baccalaureate sermon will be preached on Sunday, May 31, at 11 a. m. There will be "Reminiscences of early College days," on Monday at 8 p. m., and Commencement exercises Tuesday, at 10 a. m. The Banquet is set for 6:30 p. m. and the ball will commence at 9 p. m.

## HYDROPHOBIA.

San Francisco Chronicle.  
The death of a man in Brooklyn from hydrophobia, calls attention to the fact that Americans are far behind the people of Europe in the matter of taking precautions against the disease. On the Continent and in England the regulations concerning the muzzling of dogs are very strict and other means are adopted to reduce the danger to a minimum. In this country the people are very difficult persuaded to impose a license tax for the purpose of thinning out the curs. There are many things that we may learn from Europe.

## NEW FORCES FOR PEACE.

Boston Herald.  
The Lake Mohonk international arbitration conference, in its annual platform just put forth, naturally makes much of the gains of the cause during the past five years, and it rightly emphasizes the important strength that has come by educating educators, and business men as active allies and by setting them at work shaping opinion in circles that are large and influential. Another important addition to the forces making for peace is the organized labor of the world, adherents of which, to an ever-increasing extent, are the important addition to the national point of view, and as Prof. J. B. Clark of Columbia university pointed out the other day, cannot be counted upon hereafter as unquestioning de-

fenders of national policies when they run counter either to class ideals or to policies larger than those which nationalists champion.

## SHIELDS FOR THE SOLDIER.

Harpers Weekly.  
Recent experiments at Sheffield, England, suggest the possibility that in this century shields may once more form an important part of the equipment of an army. Steel shields, three millimeters in thickness and about 150 square inches in area, have been devised, which afford complete protection against bullets fired from the services rifle at a range of 400 yards. The small size of the shield, which weighs only seven pounds, requires that the soldier shall lie prone on the ground in order to be sheltered. Each shield has a loophole for the rifle and studs at the sides, so that a series of them can be linked into a continuous screen. The idea is that by the use of such shields the necessity of digging trenches may be avoided.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Too Loud.

"Surely you don't despise him simply because he's a self-made man?"  
"No, I merely regret that when he made his voice he didn't pitch it in a lower key."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Slightly Mixed.

Mrs. Dashaway—And has your husband learned to drive his own auto?  
Mrs. Nixter—Each auto has a loophole for the rifle and studs at the sides, so that a series of them can be linked into a continuous screen. The idea is that by the use of such shields the necessity of digging trenches may be avoided.

The World We Live In.

The Maid—Do you believe it's unlucky to get married on a Friday?  
The Abominable Bachelor—Certainly. Why should Friday be an exception?—Black and White.

Lessons in Forbearance.

"Why do you insist on having your husband experiment with the chafing dish?"  
"It makes him more cautious about criticizing the cooking at regular meals."—Exchange.

The Economical Lover.

Jeweler—Shall I engrave the bride's initials on the inside?  
Pianist—Better say, "For my best beloved."—Filigende Blaetter.

Easily Remedied.

Said a maid who was quite homely:  
"Oh, I really do not care;  
If I board a passing street car  
Soon I would be passing fair."—Chicago News.

Two of a Kind.

"Fur hiven's sake, don't shoot, Cassy! Ye forgot to load yer gun!"  
"Begorry, Oi must. Pat! Th' burd won't wait!"—Answer.

SALT LAKE THEATRE  
GEORGE D. FLYER, MANAGER.  
TONIGHT & SATURDAY.  
SATURDAY MATINEE.  
Charles Frohman Presents

William Collier

In the Farce Comedy in Three Acts,  
CAUGHT IN THE RAIN!!  
By William Collier and Grant Stewart.

Prices—25c to \$2.00. Matinee, 25c to \$1.50.  
Next Attraction: WALTER DAM-ROSCHE AND NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, JUNE 10.

Prices—\$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

Opheum THEATRE  
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.  
ALL THIS WEEK!!

ZENO, JORDAN & ZENO.  
Bert Levy,  
Cunningham, Raymond & Co.  
Devlin & Ellwood.  
John & Mae Burke.  
Cogan & Baneroff.  
Kinsman.

Every Evening (except Sunday), 8:15.  
2c, 50c, 2c, 50c, 1c, 50c.  
Matinee daily except Sunday and Monday, 2:15, 50c, 2c, 50c, 1c, 50c.

GRAND THEATRE!!

TONIGHT—SATURDAY MATINEE  
THE EARL BURGESS CO.  
Presenting the Melodramatic Sensation,  
CHINATOWN CHARLIE!

Popular prices.  
Next Week: "NELLIE, THE BEAUTIFUL CLOAK MODEL."

THE NEW LYRIC

JOHN E. CLARK, Manager.

BEGINNING

Satur'd'y Afternoon

at 2:30

THE CAPTIVATING

CAMERA-

PHONE!

SIX-Big Vaudeville Acts--SIX

Presenting real life in song and picture as portrayed by world-famous artists.

Every afternoon at 2:30 and 3:30; every evening at 7:30, 8:30, 9:30.

ADMISSION—Matinee, 10c, Evening, 10c and 25c.

READ THE

Theatre Magazine

For Theatrical News and Stage Pictures.

## Wedding Presents

Z. C. M. I. Crocery Dept. is showing an extensive variety of useful and ornamental articles suitable for appropriate wedding gifts. The selection is so extensive and the price range so great that you can obtain a suitable present at just the amount you wish to pay.



## EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LINE OF CUT GLASSWARE.

HAND-PAINTED CHINA.  
TABLE ORNAMENTS.  
MANTLE ORNAMENTS.  
PLATED KNIVES AND FORKS.  
FIVE O'CLOCK TEA SERVICE.

DRESDEN WARE.  
VASES.  
SILVERWARE.  
BERRY SETS.  
CHOCOLATE SETS.

DINNER SERVICE.  
BISQUE.  
CRACKER BOWLS.  
CUPS AND SAUCERS.  
TABLE LINEN.

If undecided what to buy, let us assist you. Our qualities are always the best and our prices as reasonable as we can possibly make them.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN STREET.



CHAMBERLAIN THE HOUSE OF QUALITY  
MUSIC CO. :  
51 and 53 Main St.  
Pianos, Organs, sheet music and musical merchandise.

MODERATE PRICES  
Keep down the expense of sickness. What cost most are drugs and medicines. Sometimes the prices are fair. Sometimes they are most unfair. It depends in what store you buy the drugs.  
Buy them at this store and the prices will be fair—always. We carry a complete line of everything usually sold in a drug store. Everything is the best grade. And our prices are fair—always.

WILLES-HORNE DRUG CO.  
Pabst Extract  
The Best Tonic  
For Strength and Vigor

SPEND 10 CENTS  
For package  
A. D. S. HAT CLEANER,  
and no matter how soiled your old hat is, don't throw it away. 10 CENTS and 10 MINUTES time and you have a NEW HAT and THREE DOLARS saved, which is easier than earning the same amount.

Godbe-Pitts Drug Co.  
Where you get just what you ask for, not something just as good.

BABCOCK ELECTRICS  
Directly represented by the Factory,  
Babcock Electric Carriage Co.,  
In connection with  
Tom Botterill Auto Co., 62-64 W. 3rd St.

Free Cooking Demonstration  
FRIDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock.  
By Miss Ora Blanchard of Milwaukee, Wis., in Unity Hall, Friday evening, May 29th, at 8 o'clock. A fine gas range will be given away by the Utah Gas & Coke Co. In all her cooking Miss Blanchard uses and recommends

Hewlett's Three Crown  
Teas, Coffees, Extracts and Spices.

CUTLER'S  
36 MAIN ST.  
THE ORIGINAL KNIT GOODS HOUSE OF UTAH.  
\$16.35 Suit Special  
The dressiest combination for summer wear is a Blue Serge Coat and Vest with Light Trousers.

A suit of this kind is appropriate for most any occasion and is always "correct." This week we sell

A BLUE SERGE SUIT, with your choice of any extra pair of Trousers, for \$16.35

These suits are made from the finest serge and the extra trousers are the newest patterns and styles. Two pairs of trousers and a coat and vest for

\$16.35

SALE IS NOW ON.

36 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

HEBER J. GRANT AND COMPANY

GENERAL AGENTS.

Phones 500. 20-26 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

JUST IN TIME!

You may save loss on your property if you have it insured against fire right now. "You know not what a day may bring forth," and if it brings forth destruction of your property it will bring forth with it full indemnity for the loss when your policy is written in the

HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF UTAH.

HEBER J. GRANT AND COMPANY

GENERAL AGENTS.

Phones 500. 20-26 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

We've Always Said

That this storm couldn't last. We knew that there would soon be a big demand for gent's Spring and Summer underwear. So we have just received an elegant line of medium and light underwear in cotton, lisle and cashmere.

You'll want to buy if you see our window display.

Any how, warm weather will remind you that you had better adopt a lighter grade of underwear.

Our prices are always reasonable. 50c to \$1.25 the garment.

Store Closed all Day Saturday

SALT LAKE KNITTING STORE,

58 So. Main St.