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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 18, 1908

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-ninth annual, general Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Saturday, April 4, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

The general Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle on Saturday, April 4, at 7 o'clock p. m.

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

The annual conference of the Sunday School Union will be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, April 5, at 7 o'clock p. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF FASTDAY.

The first Sunday of April being Conference Sunday, it is suggested that Sunday, March 29, be observed as a fast day in Salt Lake, Ensign, Liberty, Pioneer, Jordan, Granite and Davis Stakes, and any other Stake in which the Stake authorities find that the regular fastday services are interfered with by the General Conference.

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

CHARGE OF INEFFICIENCY.

Councilman Fernstrom made the charge in the meeting of the Council on Monday evening, that through the incompetency of the fire department, the business men of this City are paying 25 per cent. more than they would have to do, were that service in efficient hands. He stated, in effect, that "American" party politics costs the citizens \$100,000 annually, on this account alone.

If this is not true, it should be easy to refute. In fact, Mr. Fernstrom not only charged that the City pays the large sum mentioned for the inefficiency of the department, but that his opponents know the facts, themselves. And nobody seemed disposed to deny the knowledge imputed to them by the Councilman from the Third.

Rumor has for a long time had it that the Mayor was offered, by insurance companies, a reduction in rate on the condition that the fire department were made efficient, and that he at one time considered it his duty to give the people the benefit of this offer, in spite of party considerations, but this is, we believe, the first time the charge of inefficiency, and consequent neglect of duty, has been made in such a place and under such circumstances that the citizens would seem to have a right to expect that it be not ignored.

FRUITS OF TEMPERANCE.

Saloonkeepers have posters in their shops, telling their customers that the Prohibitionists will ruin the industries of the country, add enormous sums to the taxes, and deprive people of their rights and liberties.

This is the limit of impudent presumption upon ignorance. The fact is that the drunkard is a slave; that vice multiplies by intoxication, and that but for the saloon and kindred dens, the taxes upon the people would be much lower than they are. The saloon contributes but a very small fraction to the cost of taking care of criminals and paupers that owe their condition to drink.

The progress of the temperance cause in this country, during the last few years, is marvelous. It is claimed that the liquor traffic has been almost wiped out in Kentucky, as a result of the operation of the County Unit law, giving to the people the right of local option. After twenty months of local option, ninety-three counties are said to be wholly "dry," and only four—Meade, Jefferson, Kenton, and Campbell—still remain "wet" as before the passage of the law. That must be regarded as excellent results.

The Los Angeles Express has obtained the views of business men and others in the City of Atlanta, Ga., as to the effect of the temperance movement upon business. And they are unanimous in declaring that it has benefited business greatly, and reduced crime. The retail business especially has reaped a harvest. According to one report workmen who formerly spent time and money in the saloons that lined the business streets, now can be seen at the retail stores, buying the necessities of life for family use. The storekeepers realize the difference. Another report says the change is wonderful.

"Not only in the diminution of drunkenness, but in the improvement of the condition of a large number of men who were more or less addicted to the saloon habit. Instead of wasting money at the open barroom as heretofore, they spent more time at home and more of their earnings for such things as contribute largely to the comfort of themselves and their families. The increased peace and contentment in their labor and the improved quality of their

work are appreciable. I think this sentiment would be endorsed by almost any or every manufacturer in our community."

Real estate owners in Atlanta also have been benefited. The stores they used to rent out to saloonkeepers have been rented at higher figures to other business men. One wealthy business man, a Prohibitionist, said:

"Personally I cannot see how it (prohibition) can do otherwise than help legitimate business. In the long run, and I am in favor of it from a business standpoint. The effects of prohibition are fully as noticeable in Birmingham, where I have business interests, as in Atlanta."

One of the notable results of the temperance movement is the lessening of crime, and the consequent reduction in the expenses of the city. The clerk of the recorder furnishes these figures:

"Prohibition has affected Atlanta a great deal—but for good. The record of this court for January, 1907, (when prohibition was operative), and January, 1907, (when saloons were running), speaks for itself:

Number of cases tried in January, 1907 1,568
Number of cases tried in January, 1908 637
Number of drunks in January, 1907 553
Number of drunks in January, 1908 65

"We are doing about 50 per cent less business this year so far (Feb. 21). This will apply to money collected for fines and the number of cases. Prohibition has helped the poor whites and negroes very much and has been a benefit to all legitimate business. Let the good work go on. Truly yours,"

W. H. FERGUSON.

The Atlanta Georgian shows that since prohibition went into effect drunkenness throughout the state has fallen off from two-thirds to seven-eighths.

Among the crimes which drunkenness often occasions is that of murder. Chief Jennings of the Atlanta police states that while in January, 1907, ten murder cases came before the Fulton county superior court, not one was reported for January, 1908.

Such are some of the results noted. Citizens of our City and State should study this question seriously and fall in line with the general advance to a higher plane of municipal purity through the proper curtailment of the traffic that means degradation and ruin.

DOCTORS DIFFER.

Andrew Carnegie claims that Americans have the worst banking system in the world. A Senator from Oklahoma, quoted by Senator Smoot, takes the opposite view. He says we have the most perfect banking system in the world, in the national banks. He argues:

"The losses to their creditors during the last nine years have averaged only about 1 in seventy thousand a year. There were losses of eighty-five thousand per annum only, out of nearly six hundred million of deposits."

But the Oklahoma Senator agrees with Carnegie in the opinion that there is room for improvement. "Shall we," he says, "go back and point to 1830, the days of our great-grandfathers, and have it said that we shall not avail ourselves of modern knowledge and modern appliances? We have improved since that day, and we can improve still more."

Mr. Carnegie holds that "bank circulation based upon gold reserves and a complete extinction of all government currency are at this moment counsels of perfection." Legislators must necessarily progress slowly over a road about the direction of which even experts differ.

ALKALI LANDS.

According to the United States bureau of soils no insurmountable difficulty should be encountered by farmers in freeing soils of black alkali, provided that drainage is possible.

The results have recently been made public concerning the reclamation of a tract of twenty acres about four and a half miles southwest of Fresno, Cal., by drainage and flooding. The work began in 1900 with a survey of the Fresno district including the white-ash lands affected by the rise of alkali. The actual operation of flooding and drainage began in November, 1902, when a drainage system consisting of a main drain 2,010 feet in length, was installed. The main drain emptied into a sump from which the drainage water was lifted by a pump.

"On account of the extreme height to which the ground water rises at certain seasons and of the difficulties previously experienced with harp and quicksand it was decided to place the tiles at an average depth of three feet. The water table each year rose much higher than this depth, and it was feared that the drainage system placed at a greater depth would be swamped by the rush of water from surrounding farms and would prove ineffectual. Six-inch tiles were secured for the mains, but a large number of three-inch tiles had to be used in the laterals."

The results of the experiments extending over three seasons are summarized as follows:

"It has been found that alkali can be washed out of these white-ash soils, where no hardpan occurs close to the surface, during one irrigation season. It should then be fit to produce paying crops."

The alkali at Fresno in the white-ash soils consist mainly of black alkali. To remove this alkali rapidly and effectually it has been found necessary to hold water continually for several months over the soil at a depth of about one foot. When this is done black alkali need not be feared.

"The amount of thing necessary to drain these alkali lands for reclamation has been determined to be far less than formerly thought necessary. Natural stream channels and the great porosity of the soils made it possible to place drains several hundred feet apart, thus materially reducing the cost of reclamation."

The report says that efficient drainage systems, together with pumps of small capacity have been found to remove easily and permanently a sufficient quantity of ground water to keep the water table below the danger limit throughout the irrigation season. These pumps may be readily driven by power furnished by water wheels in the canals. Cheap electricity also soon promises to be available for this purpose where water power is not to be had.

When installing drainage systems a competent engineer should be employed in order that the drains may be correctly laid on a proper and uniform grade.

In the case of Utah alkaline lands,

the trouble is that they lie low in the valleys. They are the result of the continued washing down of the soil from the higher lands, often as a result of the over-irrigation of the former. If the system of pumping can be applied to our lands, here is a chance for enterprising capitalists to make money.

These lands are now to be had at a very low price. In fact, they are considered almost worthless. But if they can, as the report indicates, be cheaply freed of their alkali, they may be worth as much as gold mines.

It is said that the time necessary to drive alkali out of the freer soils by continuous deep flooding may be as short as six weeks. Heavier soils require more time, but usually not more water.

The practical trench test, to determine when the alkali has been sufficiently removed and when flooding should cease, should be used. A grain crop should follow during the next winter season. Any spots showing alkali can be readily detected and treated in the following spring and summer.

There are some kinds of bushes which burglars do not like. An example is Joe Bush, who nabbed three thieves in a fur store last night.

Katherine Elkins, daughter of Senator Elkins, has been captured by an Italian naval commander, the Duke of Abruzzi. A marriage is to follow. It is surmised that Miss Elkins has a little money.

The Rio congress which is meeting in Washington is composed of thirteen members. Its work will be to further cement the bonds of friendship between Uncle Sam and his nephews down in South America.

Students at Ann Arbor and Stanford have interpreted the meaning of "college spirit" to be rowdiness. The result is that the fall at the Michigan city is overflowing and twelve Stanford youths have been suspended from school. This is probably very gratifying to the parents of those boys.

From all over the country come dispatches announcing reductions in pay, reductions of working hours and numbers of men to be employed. The news wires also carry too frequently stories of suicide following despondency because of failure to secure employment. Still, men having trivial disagreements with their employers go on strike and place their families in destitute circumstances.

JUSTICE TO PORTO RICO.

Washington Herald.

A long-deferred measure of justice to the people of Porto Rico is the bill favorably reported to the House by Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, conferring citizenship on all inhabitants of that island who were there on April 11, 1899, and who have continued their residence there. In his report on the bill Mr. Cooper points out that Congress has always treated the island as a part of the United States, and Congress has its strategic importance and removes "all doubt concerning its permanent retention by this government." In this respect Porto Rico differs from the Philippines, as to which our future policy is still somewhat in question. Porto Rico has given us little or no trouble as a colony, and no controversy has ever been raised over the wisdom of annexation in that quarter. American citizenship will more closely bind the Porto Ricans to the home country, and there is every reason why it should be granted. We are glad to note that the Cooper bill has every prospect of passage.

CREMATION'S HISTORY.

Manchester Guardian.

The cremation of the body of one of Manchester's foremost citizens recalls the fact that this method of disposing of the dead—which so far for one reason or other, has made but little headway with the great mass of the people—was historically the ordinary means of disposing of the dead among European peoples before the introduction of Christianity. In the northern part of the continent graves of the Bronze Age only contained urns with the charred ashes. At a later and historical period cremation prevailed both among the barbarous Slaves, Celts and Teutons, and among their highly civilized neighbors, the Greeks and Romans, though the Greeks also practiced earth burial, and even with the Romans cremation of the dead did not become quite universal till the end of the republic. With the spread of Christianity inhumation began to become common again. There is no reason to doubt that this arose from the fact that Christ was buried in a tomb according to the Hebrew fashion, and Christians wished to be buried in a similar manner.

USELESS EXPERIMENT.

Boston Transcript.

Crossing the ocean in a small boat is like the dash for the pole, a standing challenge. Periodically someone announces a voyage to be made in a craft smaller than any known expedition hitherto. So far, the party of Scandinavians who brought the Viking ship over to the Columbian exposition reduced the experiment to its lowest terms until the adventures of the Spray. But now comes the announcement that the trip is to be tried in a twenty-foot motor boat. Under favorable circumstances this crossing might conceivably be made; the present plans include a boat of a non-capable model, gasoline for motive power, with sail and oars as auxiliaries. A tank of fuel towed behind is expected to give stability to the craft. This, with provisions for three weeks, and continuous favorable weather, might prosper the passage. But, like the quest of perpetual motion, and disputes as to how many angels can stand on the point of a needle, is it worth while?

UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Tit-Bits.

Sir Frank Lascelles, our ambassador in Berlin, who is just retiring, has had some exciting experiences in the course of his diplomatic career. He was with Sir Edward Malet in Paris in 1870 during the siege and the Commune, and tells the story of an extraordinary dinner which they had at the embassy shortly after a cannon ball had driven in the front wall and reduced the kitchen to ruins. A general retreat was made to the cellar. And here the two Englishmen solemnly arrayed themselves in dress clothes and sat down to dine in as much "state" as possible, amid a hopeless jumble of treasured bric-a-brac, valuables, clocks, china, etc., for a second day of the usual ceremony and etiquette was waived, despite the incongruous surroundings. "It looked like the haunt of brigands," Sir Edward wrote to a friend, "who had just razed a stately castle and brought the booty hither; while in the center, a vivid contrast of neatness with the disorder, was the table laid out for dinner, with its white tablecloth and silver candlesticks, and to crown incongruities, Frank Lascelles and myself in evening dress and white ties, waited on by the stately butler and embassy servants."

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

(For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood.)

A point upon which employers differ is as to whether men from the country are better than men from the city. The feeling that country bred men are likely to work harder is widespread, and it has much evidence in its support. There is, however, hardly enough to justify turning down applicants simply because they happen to be city born and bred. And for some lines of work—selling, for example—the city man is often the better.

Where knowledge of the city is not essential at the outset, I believe as a rule the country bred man makes the better employee. He may be a trifle slower and more awkward than his city brother at first, but he has the advantage of good habits, of not being afraid of long hours, and of being willing to start at a very low salary. The city man is rarely entirely dependent upon his own resources and therefore lacks a strong incentive to faithful effort, while the man from the country knows that he must make good or walk back to the farm.

"Men from the country go at their work with an 'I will' spirit that is simply irresistible," said a well known manufacturer to me the other day. "For example, I brought a young fellow from my old home in New England a year or so ago, and for want of anything better to put him at, turned him loose in the shipping department and told him to see if he could make himself useful there for two or three weeks. Later when I went to transfer him to the factory, the head of the shipping department would not listen to it. He said the young fellow had been putting in fourteen and fifteen hours a day and had learned nearly as much about the work as he himself knew, and was his most valuable man. We had tried a dozen city bred men in the same department before and not one of them had made good."

JUST FOR FUN.

Lack of Co-operation.
"I wish," said the revivalist, "Brother Grimshaw wasn't quite so strong on doctrinal points. As fast as I bring people into the church he tries to put them out of it for heresy."—Chicago Tribune.

Added Sulphur.
Doctor—Did your husband follow my directions? Did he take the medicine I left for him religiously?
Patient's Wife—I'm afraid not, doctor; he swears every time I gave him a dose.—Boston Transcript.

The Cooling Bill.
"When does the honeymoon end?"
"On the first of the next month."
"Why?"
"Because the bills come in then."—Cleveland Leader.

Entirely Uncalled For.
"It's hard," said the sentimental landlady at the dinner table, "to think that this poor little lamb should be destroyed in its youth just to cater to our appetites."
"Yes," replied the smart boarder, struggling with his portion, "it is tough."—Des Moines Capital.

Hothouse Privacy.
First Violet—Coming out yet?
Second Violet—No, I'll wait till the rubber plant gets away from the radiator.—New York Sun.

She had come into the store to buy table cloths and she stated in the beginning that she wanted something "new."

The salesman was patient and showed her everything in stock, but nothing suited.
"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed finally, "haven't you anything different?"
The clerk brought out one of the discarded table cloths that he had put back on the shelf and said, with an air of interest:
"Here is one of the very newest designs, madam. You see the center is in the middle and the border runs right around the edge."

"Why, yes. Let me have that one," she said, eagerly.—Des Moines Capital.

When She Votes.
Mrs. Bell—Have you been to the polls yet to vote for school commissioner?
Mrs. Lotte—Oh, yes; I voted this morning for Mr. Hustler.

Mrs. Bell—For Mr. Hustler? Why, didn't you know he was opposed to the advancement of women?
Mrs. Lotte—No, indeed, I didn't; and I'm going right back now to the polls to change my vote.—Brooklyn Life.

SALT THEATRE. GEO. D. PYPHER, MANAGER. CURTAIN 6:15.

TONIGHT LAST TIME.

NIXON & ZIMMERMAN.

Offer their own company in the Merry Musical Fantasy.

THE GINGERBREAD MAN

By A. Baldwin Sloane and Frederick Ranken.

Grand Beauty Chorus of Vocal Soprano, Tenor and Execution.

Prices: Eve., 5c to \$1.50; Mat., 25c to \$1.00.

Thursday Matinee and Night, Charles H. Yales' Musical Spectacle.

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Picchiani Troupe.

Jules & Ella Garrison, Jordan & Harvey Anna Woodward, Calkins Fanna, Ferrell Bros.

Kindred, Orpheum Orchestra.

Every Evening (except Sunday), 8:15, 75c, 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c.

Matinee daily (except Sunday and Monday), 2:15, 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c.

PROMPT PLUMBERS

GEO. G. DOYLE & CO.

PHONES 162.

OUR Opening Display of Millinery



Has been the attraction of the week. Throngs of women anxious to take advantage of the delightful showing of 1908 millinery styles have visited us. Unlimited praise has been showered upon our display. If you have not yet availed yourself of the opportunity, we cordially invite you to visit us tomorrow.

Lawn Waists Half Price.

50 dozen Lawn Waists, lace and embroidery trimmed, open back, open front, short sleeve, long sleeve. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$4. Your Half Price choice at - - -

Special in Long Gloves.

16-button SUEDE KID GLOVES, all sizes, in black, white, pink and light blue. They sell regularly at \$3.25 a pair. Sale price - - \$2.75



GRAND THEATRE

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25 CENTS—MATINEE TO DAY, 2:30 p. m.

See THEODORE LORCH AS WAH SING IN

"KING OF THE OPIUM RING"

(Children any seat 15 cents.)
TONIGHT—25c, 50c, and 50c.

LYRIC THEATRE

TONIGHT.

Zinn's Musical Comedy Co.

Including the Famous Zinn's 16-DANCING GIRLS—35

In the Two-Act Comic Operetta

A JAPANESE COURTESY

Evening prices, 15c, 25c, 50c and 50c. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. All seats reserved 25c.

Commencing tomorrow night, for four nights and Saturday matinee: TEEZY WEEZY

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We make a special feature of HIGH SCHOOL CADET UNIFORMS TO ORDER.

We make several grades at lowest prices.

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Mr. Chas. W. Huhl is in charge of our shop and gives personal attention to every order. We combine GOOD WORKMANSHIP and GOOD MATERIAL with REASONABLE PRICES.

Even you aren't at home to help clean house, you can keep your wife in good humor by taking her a box of EITE'S WHIPPED CREAM CHOCOLATES 25 and 50c boxes.

Get it today

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

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The New Way to Repair Shoes

Men's Sewed Soles, 75c

Men's Heels, - - - 25c

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Ladies' Heels, - - - 25c

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