

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 25, 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.

## RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The April conference of the General Relief Society will be held in the Salt Lake Assembly hall in this city, meetings commencing on Thursday, April 2, 1908, at 10 a. m., and at 2 p. m., and on Friday, April 3, at the same place and the same hours, two sessions each day. All officers and members of the Society are earnestly requested to be present. The Young Ladies and Primary associations are also included in this invitation. Presiding authorities of the Church, bishops and brethren interested in Relief Society work will be most welcome.

BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,  
President.  
ANNIE TAYLOR HYDE,  
IDA SMOOT DUSENBERRY,  
Counselors.

## STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Few people in this State have any distinct idea of the institution known as the Industrial School, which is located at Ogden. Some have a recollection of the conditions that were found to prevail there a few years ago, and know very little of the improvements that have taken place lately. The school was, therefore, quite a revelation to most of the members of the party that accompanied Governor Cutler and Hon. Harry Joseph on their tour of inspection on Monday. Even prominent Ogden citizens expressed themselves as agreeably surprised. The change that has been effected is evidence of the intelligent management of the Board and the Superintendent, and the strong moral support of the Governor whose interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the State, and especially the young generation, is well known.

Only a few years ago the buildings were pronounced unfit for the purpose for which they were occupied. Now a great deal of re-modeling has been done. Large windows have been substituted for the small apertures that gave the place a jail-appearance. Now there is plenty of light and fresh air. And the work has been done by the boys themselves. The boys have been carpenters, plasterers, painters, blacksmiths, and they have done excellent work. The transformation must necessarily have a good moral effect.

The boys, besides learning trades and studying, are given a military drill that cannot but be of moral benefit to them. In many cases lack of respect for authority is responsible for the mischief into which boys fall. They have never learned to obey. They will power is too weak, for lack of exercise, to resist temptation. Military drill, in the early years of life, is a remedy for this weakness. It is both physical and moral exercise. The boys seemed to take to the drill very kindly. They handled their guns with precision and marched in excellent time.

The principle upon which the School is conducted is in harmony with the humane thought of our advanced age. It is not regarded, primarily, as a penal institution, such as was a place in which the State takes revenge upon its inmates for whatever sins they may have committed. It is rather managed as a hospital for the cure of children morally diseased. It is evident that in the proportion that this idea is carried out, the chances of a cure are multiplied. Senator Williams made the remark that to his personal knowledge, some of the boys went out from the Industrial School excellently equipped for the struggle for existence. They were good, reliable workmen. It is in accordance with the desire to make

the School effective in its "cures," that it has been found necessary to look for a new site for a building in which to accommodate girls. The building which the girls now occupy is wanted for the smaller boys, who ought to be separated. It is thought, from the older and perhaps more experienced transgressors.

It is a sad reflection on the condition of some of our homes, that such an institution is needed at all. If there were better home discipline, few children would be thrown upon the care of the State, at a young age. The home ought to be the only "reform school" needed. But it has come to pass that there is a widespread revolution against all authority, and this includes, frequently, parental authority. The result is seen in an abandonment of the paths of rectitude of which curfew laws and other ordinances are but partial correctives. And so industrial schools have become a necessity. For that reason they should be made as effective as possible. Money spent on the cure of souls is well spent.

## NO MURDER LEAGUE.

No one will deny that patriotic Koreans have a grievance against the Japanese. It is of the same nature as that of the Poles against the Russians and Prussians. The Koreans, thinking themselves safe in their peninsula, neglected to read the signs of the times, or the significance of the awakening of Japan under Western influences. They neglected to provide for defense. They had no army and no navy, and so were unprepared to fight for independence when the Japanese hosts took possession. As the world views matters, they forfeited all claim to sympathy when they neglected to provide some means of natural defense. A nation fighting for independence, though in a hopeless struggle against superior numbers, can generally command sympathy and moral support, while national helplessness generally means the loss of national independence.

The Koreans, viewing the case from a moral standpoint, have been wronged by the Japanese taking advantage of their helplessness, but a campaign of assassination is not the remedy. Koreans all over the world are said to have formed a league the object of which is the murder of all prominent Japanese. It is just as well to make them understand, if possible, that no association with such an object in view can be tolerated on American soil. God will not help them, as the manifesto to "the righteous army" says, in the work of assassination. That is ignorance, or blasphemy. Their only safe and sane method of laboring for the independence of their country is diplomacy. Assassination can only bring further disaster, for Japan will have the support of the world in any effort to exterminate the organization that is pledged to commit murder.

But, is it not possible that the alleged proclamation in which Koreans are urged to kill "all Japanese, their spies, allies, and barbarous soldiers," has originated in Japanese sources, for the purpose of depriving the Koreans of the sympathy of the civilized world? Until more is known about it, it is difficult to form a correct opinion. One thing is certain. No murder league can be tolerated in this country. And local natives of Korea had better remember this fact.

## UNITED STATES ARMY.

The Journal of the United States Infantry Association of recent date, publishes a strong argument for an increase of the United States army by the addition of 24 more regiments of infantry and 42 batteries of field artillery. This would make the army strength of the United States 54 regiments of infantry, 15 regiments of cavalry, and 78 batteries of field artillery, the heavy or coast artillery being left out of the calculation. This would make the field forces of the army two full corps, or about 75,000 men. The Journal combats the popular idea that all that is needed for an army is a mere handful of men to be used as a nucleus of a rapid increase should a war break out. The fallacy of this belief was demonstrated at the outbreak of the Spanish war, where the hasty enlistment of raw troops resulted in endless confusion in the assembling of clothing, equipment and supplies, and a vast deal of sickness and death from unsanitary conduct of camps. The only men who could be relied upon for anything like efficient service were the tried and trained regular troops. Very fortunately for this country was the fact that we were engaged in war with an inferior power. Had Spain possessed the armament and general strength of some other governments there would have been a much sadder tale to tell. It has been remarked that Japanese success was largely due to the careful peace training of their infantry, and to the fact that they were able to put over 300,000 officers and men in the field, all of whom had had three years' careful and systematic training.

We have no sympathy with the arguments advanced by the friends of antiquated militarism, but we have no objection to stating their side of the case.

In a speech before both houses of Congress, Jan. 8, 1899, George Washington said: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving the peace." But, then, this was not a new idea. Horace in his *Satires* remarks: "In peace, as a wise man, should make suitable preparation for war." And Publius Syrus, another and contemporaneous Roman writer, wrote in his *Maxims*: "We should provide in peace what we need in war." In a most unique and original setting of the original saying, President Roosevelt said, "Go softly and carry a big stick." The concrete truth of, "In time of peace prepare for war," has become axiomatic. It must be remembered, however, that neither Rome, nor any other ancient world power, preserved itself from destruction by means of "the big stick."

Another reason given for a good sized army is the addition of foreign service to the duties of the American soldier. Unthinking persons imagine about all a soldier has to do is to lie around the barracks, forgetting—if they ever knew—that there are such things as hours of drill, guard duty, fatigue duty, guard practice, drill, marching, cooking, polishing,

gymnastics, etc., to say nothing of transfers from one part of the country to another, and spending two years in this country, and two years in a tropical climate. The effects of this tropical service is showing itself upon the men in an unsatisfactory way, particularly in that demoralization due to homesickness, and in the enervating influences of climates that contain no invigorating elements. The infantryman, and to a less extent the cavalry, is forced to spend about half of his term of enlistment in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Sandwich Islands, and the Philippines. To these may be added Panama, and in case the Central American republics cannot live in peace with one another, Central America is also likely to be included.

A systematic effort will be made to have Congress increase the size of the army to the figures mentioned.

Judge Narcissus of Nevada has won Senator Bourne's prize for the best essay on "Why Roosevelt Should Have a Second Elective term."

The American car is at the Pacific coast, any number of miles behind the foreign cars, which are strung from the Pacific valley to the Nevada water-holes.

Leaders of the National Prohibition movement suggest that Sunday, March 29, be observed as the first temperance Sunday of the year, and that the Sunday schools have a suitable program.

"He who dances must pay the fiddler." Therefore the voting public, misguided by the promises of the false prophets and sponsors of the "American" party, must either vote for a bond issue or pay a higher tax rates, or fight the administration in the courts, eh?

As soon as Minnie, Anna Gould has figured out how much she is willing to pay Prince Helde de Sagan, it is announced that she will announce her engagement. Judging from the amount her title as countess cost her, she will pay dearly to be a princess.

At Guthrie yesterday the house in consideration passed the bill making it a crime, punishable by a fine of from \$5 to \$25, to smoke cigarettes. This is a step which, at first blush, appears to be in the right direction. The only doubt in the matter is its standing under the constitution.

If a battleship be named after Utah we hope some day in the near future to see her commanded by one of our native sons, a graduate of the naval academy, of which we have many and of all of whom we are proud. We are just selfish enough to want another Utah boy to make a record like "Fighting Bob" Evans. While we are satisfied with him, we are not satisfied to let matters drop there.

A great deal of attention is paid in our day to healing by mental processes. The same process is designated by different names. L. Pierce Clark of New York, according to Medical Record, says that Freud's method of psychotherapy is an analytical one for subjective reasons. It is inconvenient for the average physician. It should be employed only by an expert in the most desperate and rebellious cases. Patients must seek this treatment in good faith and not be urged to it. It is not applicable to those over 50 years of age, since in older persons the emotions are not plastic. It is grounded on the unconscious mental processes of the patient. The exposure and translation of the unconscious takes place amid resistance by the patient. The method is very useful, especially in hysteria.

## DISHONESTY MADE EASY.

Boston Herald.  
Comptroller Metz of New York city confirms the report of the bureau of municipal research which criticizes the existing system of municipal book-keeping. He agrees with the statement that millions of dollars might be stolen in padded payrolls, and other millions taken in various ways without discovery, because of the looseness of the present system. Corruption and dishonesty have made no bold attack upon public administration. The doors have been opened to dishonest men who have been invited to come in and help themselves. No business house doing a fraction of the business done by any large city would tolerate the loose methods characteristic of public business and assume the honesty of its employees. The most effective means of driving dishonest men from the public service is to remove the opportunity for dishonesty. That this can be largely done in any city by the inauguration of a proper system of administration and accounting has been demonstrated by the bureau of municipal research in New York and by the finance commission in this city.

## LA FOLLETTE CRITICISED.

New York Evening Sun.  
If some other senator than La Follette had delivered the tirade to which the astonished public was treated yesterday he would have written himself down as a knave if he did not believe the stuff which he poured out in the senate chamber or as a fool if he did. Senator La Follette, however, gave evidence long ago that his conception of the duties of a senator is different from the Tribune of the people who was to save his fellow countrymen from the diabolical machinations of capital, and the strong impression produced by yesterday's performance is that in it La Follette cast himself in the part of the fiction hero already described. Indeed there is such a remarkable resemblance between the La Follette melodramatics and the culminating episodes in one of the most crack-brained novels of the sort referred to as to suggest the possibility that its opportunistic author had La Follette in mind when he contrived its amazing climax.

## NICKNAMES AND EPITHETS.

Washington, D. C., Star.  
Attorney-General Bonaparte is quite right in smiling away epithets and nicknames. They never injure a man of his caliber. On the contrary, they often help him by exposing the caliber of those who fling them. Years ago Charles Foster was the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, and a strong man in the race. Besides being a politician of prominence, he was a successful dry goods merchant, and his opponents, hard up for material, conceived the idea of defeating him with easily. Politicians often observe the rule laid upon lawyers. When evidence is weak and the law lacking abuse the other side.

## A SERMONET FOR WORKERS.

(By H. J. Haggood.)

In picking the winners for your force of employees, you must be able to size up a man at first sight and jump at the correct conclusion as to reliability and efficiency.

"When an applicant for a position sits on a chair in the front office waiting his turn for the interview, that is the time to make studies from life," said an expert in business brains. "I often peep through a little window in my private office, and very often my man is picked long before he even knows I have seen him. There's the fellow with an air of indifference to everything and everybody except to himself and his immaculate clothes. I always cut him out, as it is evident he won't get along with the boys, being a crank on the subject of himself. Then there's the boy with the busy-body's pointed nose and searching eye, who is sizing up the office fixtures and furniture and making mental notes of everything. If he happens to be an expert accountant or an information clerk, and I need men for these positions, that sort of chap, if he is honest and capable, stands a good chance with me, although I would never consider him for an executive job or for handling men."

Then, the nervous fellows, fat or lean as you please, give you a lot to think about. A fat fellow who grips his chair and makes a quick scramble with his feet every time the door opens, is no sluggard; at any rate, the fat is not on his brains. Whenever I have hired a man of his kind he has proved to be a good talker and a pugnacious fighter.

The lean and melancholy looking chaps are the hardest nuts to crack. You think the boy is going to drop from consumption any moment, and he will do more traveling and sell more goods than the robust looking men. Another one of the sallow, cadaverous brand, who only needs cowhide boots and a slouch hat to rival any of the colonels who sprout so willingly from the Blue Grass region, has a savage look until he smiles—that sort of a man can win over the plain men in overalls, and get more work out of them pleasantly, than any other type I know, provided, of course, he is experienced and knows his job.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Prospective Suitor—Sir, I love your daughter.  
Her Father—Well, don't come to me with your troubles.—San Francisco Star.

## Good Wanted Bad.

Pat—O'll tell ye, Moike, phwat we want in politics is good min.  
Mike—Yis, an' begorra we want 'em bad.—Boston Transcript.

## Only His Train.

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Goodie. "Just listen to that clergyman! I'm positive he's swearing. Evidently he's missed his vocation."  
"No," replied her husband, "I think it was his train."—Philadelphia Press.

## A Beautiful View.

"Are you satisfied with your new apartment?"  
"Yes, indeed; our back windows command a view of some of the most expensive lingerie I ever saw."—Brooklyn Life.

## An Appeal to Power.

The Bunny—Now that Easter's coming on again, I wish the president would get after the nature fakers who say I lay eggs.—Puck.

## Double Work.

Teacher—You wouldn't like to be two-faced, would you, Tommy?  
Tommy—Indeed, I wouldn't, ma'am. It is bad enough to have one face to wash on cold mornings.—Chicago News.

## Declined in Rebuttal.

Authors (of the budding variety)—I got level with the editor last night. He always rejects my manuscripts. But I have had my revenge.  
Friend—How did you do it?  
Authors—I declined his son, with thanks.—Tit-Bits.

## Ancient Myths.

"What do you know about the myths of the ancients?"  
"Why, they were pretty much like our own. I guess. Sitting up with a sick friend, detained at the office and the like."—Kansas City Journal.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The average citizen, it is safe to say, has a very hazy idea concerning the size and constitution of the United States army. In the current Harper's Weekly the reader will find some interesting facts bearing upon this matter. The government dreams of an army numbering 70,000 men. The present strength is 57,000. Of the theoretical 70,000 soldiers the fifteen regiments of cavalry, which never lack their full complement, comprise nearly 14,000 of fliers and men; the six regiments of field artillery, 5,500; the coast artillery come close upon 20,000; the thirty regiments of infantry, 27,000; the engineers, 2,000; and the remainder consist of the staff corps, Indian scouts, and a small number of native soldiers in Porto Rico and the Philippines. The total number of commissioned officers amounts to about 3,900.—Harper & Bros., New York.

The April number of the Woman's Home Companion contains several notable articles, and is, in addition, a thoroughly artistic, beautiful issue. Kellogg Durand contributes his second article on "Women of the Russian Revolution." Jane Adams writes a thoughtful and appealing article on "The Working Woman and the Ballot." Dr. Edward Everett Hale gives a helpful talk on "The Making of Home," and "Elizabeth Stuart Phelps continues her serial story, "Though Life Us Do Part." There are also some excellent short stories. This April issue is beautiful in its Easter cover and in many fine pictorial features by Herman C. Wall, Florence Seovel Shinn, Ellen McCauley and others.—Madison Square, New York.

In the Outing Magazine for April Miss Agnes C. Laut writes upon "The New Spirit of the Farm." The author vividly shows how Science, by its discoveries, has made farming a profession and has rung the knell of the old-line farmers who refused to tolerate "book learning." Mr. Vance Thompson, globe trotter and student of men, contributes an article entitled "The Vagabonds of France." Mr. Robert Dunn, in an article entitled "Saying College Graduates," describes the work of the University Clubs in New York City, such as those of Columbia, Yale, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Brown and Pennsylvania.—Deposit, N. Y.

## Pictorial Review Patterns

Hereafter Z. C. M. I. will have the exclusive sale in Salt Lake City of the world-famed "Pictorial Patterns" that sell at 10c and 15c each.

We have just received the first shipment. With the patterns came a number of copies of the Pictorial Review Catalogue of Patterns for fall and winter, and the Pictorial Review for January and February. These will be

## GIVEN AWAY FREE OF CHARGE

As long as they last, in order that the ladies of Salt Lake may get acquainted with the excellence of these patterns and also become familiar with the splendid periodicals published by the Pictorial Review Company.

Hereafter the Pictorial Review Catalogue of Patterns will be sold at 20c a copy, and the Pictorial Review at 15c a copy.

CALL AT ART DEPT. FOR PATTERN SHEETS



## SALT LAKE THEATRE

Thurs., Fri. and Sat. and Sat. Mat., March 26, 27, 28  
Direct from the greatest success ever achieved by an American actress in England  
**GRACE GEORGE!**  
Assisted by H. Reeves-Smith and her London and New York Company presenting Sardou's diverting comedy,  
**DIVORCONS!**  
("Let us be Divorced.")  
Three months in London; over 100 nights in New York.  
Prices, 25c to \$2.00; Mat. 15c to \$1.50.  
Seats now on sale.

## Opheum THEATRE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.  
**ALL THIS WEEK!!**  
Cliff Gordon, Meland Trio,  
Violet Dale, Harry Allister,  
Hoey & Lea, Kindromer,  
Opheum Orchestra.  
Every Evening (except Sunday), 8:15.  
75c, 50c, 25c. Box seats, \$1.00.  
MATINEES: SUNDAY (except Sunday and Monday), 2:15. 50c, 25c, 15c. Box seats, 75c.

## GRAND THEATRE

Direction: Pelton & Smuts.  
A. M. Rev. Res. Mgt.  
**TONIGHT! All Week!**  
MR. THEODORE LORCH as  
"MELMOTH, the Man Monkey," in  
**His Terrible Secret**  
Next Week—Miss Cecil Fay in "Only a Shop Girl."

## LYRIC THEATRE

TONIGHT ALL THIS WEEK.  
**Zinn's Musical Comedy Co.**  
Including the famous  
16-DANCING GIRLS-16  
in the two-act musical comedy,  
**"OH! VVETTE!"**  
Evening prices—15c, 25c, 50c and 75c.  
MATINEES: WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.  
All seats reserved 25 cents.  
Entire change of program Monday, March 30.

## READ THE Theatre Magazine

For Theatrical News  
And Stage Pictures.

## WILLES-HORNE DRUG CO.

The best is what we all want. The  
**Genuine**  
**Benedetto**  
**Allegretti**  
Confectionary is the BEST.  
We have a fresh assortment.  
**60c lb.**  
Both Phones 374.

## CUTLER'S

THE ORIGINAL KNIT GOODS HOUSE OF UTAH  
**An Unusual Opportunity In Men's Spring Suits**  
We are now showing an excellent line of new spring suits in the popular shades of gray, brown, blue and mixed goods, in all the new styles. The special prices for the opening of the season are  
**\$10, \$11, \$12, \$14, \$15**  
The Greatest Values Ever. We'll Save You Money.  
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.  
**\$1.75—SPECIAL ON BOYS' SUITS—\$1.75**  
A fine assortment of brown and gray suits with double-breasted coats and knee pants. Three days only, \$1.75.  
OUR NEW SPRING LINE OF BUSTER BROWN AND LTON SUITS is now here. There's nothing nicer shown anywhere.

The best dealers find it necessary to have in stock a fresh supply of Salt Lake's delicious confections,  
**EITE'S Whipped Cream Chocolates**  
25c and 50c boxes

## 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.



**\$3 SAMPLE GOLD CROWN, 22k \$3**  
275 SOUTH MAIN  
Set of Teeth ..... \$5  
Pink Pearl (finest made) ..... \$10  
Best red rubber ..... \$7  
Bridge work (best), \$4 to ..... \$5  
Silver filling ..... 75c  
15 YEARS' GUARANTEE, LADY ATTENDANT.

## The Quiet Elegance

Exemplified in the Brandwin hats has proven unusually attractive to those who delight in the exclusive Parisian and American models as shown in the creations at this shop.  
In correct styles for morning, afternoon and evening, there are no two alike.

**BRANDWIN'S**  
160 MAIN ST.