Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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THE DESERET NEWS.

in P. Alcom Flat Iron Building no-A. W Wolf, Security Building Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 15, 1909.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

For years it has been the custom in the wards throughout the Stakes of Zion to commemorate the birthday of the Prophet Joseph, by special services, on the Sunday nearest the date of that anniversary. In accordance with this practice we suggest that Sunday, Dec 26, this year, be devoted to the mer of the great Prophet of this dispensation, and that appropriate services be held in the Sunday schools, ward houses and other places where the religiou services of the Church are held, on

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

TESTS OF IRRIGATION

Irrigation investigations have been conducted for several years past by the Utah Experiment Station at Logan, and the results, which are of general interest, are embodied in a bulletin (No. 105) just issued. It is written by Dr. John A. Widtsoe

The writer states that the work has had for its direct object the study of the mutual relations of plants, soils and water, as these relations may indicate the most economic use of water for plant production. It becomes necvater in soils under irrigation condi-tions and to determine also the relative amounts of water evaporated dithe soil by plants. Considering needs of the practical farmer, three great questions continually presented themselves to the investigators: (1) To what extent is it possible to regulate the amount of water that evaporates directly from the soil? (2) Is it possib to regulate the amount of water taken from the soil by plants? and (3) Is it possible to prevent loss of water by

Four kinds of soils were employed in the experiments. In testing these it was found that the College loam and Sanpete clay average about one-fourth of one per cent. of water soluble material, which probably includes all the immediately available fertility; while the clay and sand contain some-what less than one-half of that

First the effect of cultivation, by which is meant the stirring of the top soil usually after the crops have been planted, was investigated. It was found that on all the soils, excepting the sand, cultivation increased the yields of dry matter from the cropped pots. The increase due to cultivation is surprisingly high; on the clay it was nearly 31 per cent.; on the College loam and Sanpete clay it was neary 5 and 14 per cent., respectively . Certainly, such increased crop yields fully compensate the farmer for the labor of cultiva-

The amount of evaporation from bare soils, with and without cultivation, during three years, showed one rather singular result. The beneficial effect of cultivation was strikinkly marked of the College loam, which was not at all benefited. Cultivation reduced evaporation from the clay 62.5 per cent.; from the sand 34.1 per cent., and from the Sanoete clay 13 per cent. These results confirm the results of former experiments and justify the systematic and careful cultivation that the was farmers of the and West file. the wise farmers of the arid West give to their soils. The conduct of the College loam is surprising, and shows that many western soils must be deep-ly stirred in order to conserve the soil moisture that lies beneath the sur-

Another series of tests furnished fairly conclusive evidence that the amount of water actually required for the production of a pound of dry matter becomes smaller as the available fertility of the soil increases. While this law is not new, it does not seem to have been applied to the cultural methods in this country, where the limiting factor is the water supply.

In England, during the dry season of 1870, it was observed that the hay plots that had been well fertilized produced nearly ten times as much dry matter as did the unfertilized plots, and that the increased yield could not, be explained without assuming that dry matter had been produced with less water than ordinarily required.

In Germany, about 1876, it was determined that the transpiration of plants in water cultures varied with the solutions employed. When a mixture of all the necessary plant foods was used, the transpiration was least.

More recently, in 1894, it was again observed that the amount of water transpired per gram of dry oats diminislied as a more plentiful supply of plant nutrients were offered; and in 893 an experiment was reported which showed that on an infertile soil 1,190 grams of water were transpired for ach gram of dry matter as against

650 grams on a very fertile soil

In the majority of cases, surface ir gation gave the largest yields of dry matter; subirrigation nearly as much and standing water the amallest yields. By increasing the amount of upplied to bare soils, the loss from evaporation was increased in a greater ratio, showing that heavy irrigations should be followed by immediate, care-ful, and thorough cultivation.

The investigators say that summe allowing should be practiced on dry farms, first, to store the precipitation of two or more years for the use of one crop, and secondly, to set free an abunlance of plant food which will enable rops to mature with less water.

Finally, one result of scientific rather than popular interest is that the num the production of a pound of dry matter varies greatly with the crop, the soil he season, the method of irrigation and cultivation. In general, however, the amount of water required for the production of dry matter is very much higher in an arid region than in regions of abundant rainfall. The con servation of moisture is, therefore, greater importance in the West that

INCOMPETENCE REVEALED

The incompetency of the so-called American" councilmen was displayed in more than commonly strong light on Monday during the discussion of the City's interests in certain lakes in South Cottonwood canyon. The reservoir sites were purchased, it seems, in January, 1908, from persons who had no legal title to them

Councilman Black declared he spent whole day on horseback in a driving snowstorm to investigate the magnificent sites, though what he could se in a driving snowstorm is not clear And then, he declared, he voted for the purchase of the lakes because no thought the City acquired some rights by that purchase. Councilman Wood, ho is said to be related to one of the men who "sold" the sites, or the City said he did not know anything about the title to the sites in question

Was there ever a more miserable display of ignorance, or incompetency, or indifference in a City council? The sum involved was only \$2,000 this time but we have the testimony of the "American" organ to the fact that the blunders of an "American" engines cost the City \$100,000, and we have the word of one of the best informed counof the engineer cost the people \$100,000 the blunders of the board of public works have cost no less than \$400,000 A council that will squander \$2,000 of the people's money, is not worthy of handling millions. The larger sums cannot be intrusted to the care of thos: who are not faithful in the handling of

Black's confession that he voted for the purchase of something to which the sellers had no title, under the impression that the City was offered a bargain, is an index to the kind of a business administration this City is

We notice that a resolution was pass ed directing counsel to take the matter up at once, in order to find out where vestigation instituted for the purpose of ascertaining whether \$2,000 was ac tually paid for the sites, would, perhaps, throw some light upon the trans-

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

In his annual report, just received, the Secretary of the Treasury, MacVeagh points out that the absence in this country of anything like a budget has led to a great deal of extravagant appropriations. Alexander Hamilton, he says, began in that way, but "the complete plan of a budget was never fully realized, could not have lasted, and cannot now be instituted."

This would at first make it appear that, in the judgment of the Secre tary, the haphazard way of calculating the nation's expenses and income is all of the soils with the exception beyond remedy, but he points out that h was not at in March last Congress adopted, in the sundry civil appropriation bill, a provision whereby the appropriations of Congress are brought under a system. The effect of this provision is that the estimates of the cabinet are thoroughly revised as a whole, before they go to Congress, and that they are further considered by the chairmen of the several appropriation committees, acting in concert. The plan is as yet experimental; but the result to date, even before the estimates have been formally taken in hand by Congress, has been the asking of \$94,000,000 less than was asked for the current fiscal year, and \$55,663,000 less than was actually appropriated for it.

The Secretary recommends that the tax on bank circulation, secured by United States bonds hereafter deposited, be continued at the rate of one half of one per cent, per annum for circulation based on two per cent. secured by United States bonds here after deposited bearing rates of interest higher than two per cent. shall be increased in exact proportion to the increase of the rate of interest above two per cent. In recommending civil service pensions, the Secretary says that the United States is the only nation that has no general legal retiring pension for the employes of its civil The service, he claims, blocked in many instances by the unwillingness of the officials in charge to throw out of place worthy men and women who have given the best of their lives to the work of the govern-He expressed the hope that Congress will take this matter up for

consideration The report declares that it is neither appropriate nor necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to discuss at this time the general problem of currency reform. That problem has been

by plants diminishes as the fertility of opinion," in future consideration of

The policy of retrenchment evident in this report will appeal forcibly to the They realize, as the Secretary says, that "it is a favorable oppor tunity-partly created by the influence of the deficit-to consider the government's outgo, not alone in its totals, but in its details, and to institute proper economies." They believe that if this should be successfully accomplished there is a prospect that the example would influence the overhauling of state and municipal expenditures, to the great advantage of the

Just now money talks Christma

A man who buys on tick rarely pays

Should a booster ever be called a

A lame excuse is one that shows its

Building still goes on but it is not quite so teaming as it was.

expect, but most get all they deserve Dolly Dimples has proven so irresist-

ible that she will even resist extradi "Why are lies wrong?" asks he

Hartford Times. Because they are Nicaragua is the kind of a country

that thinks it can whip its weight in The man who says he loves work is quite apt to be trying to work some

A man is as young as he looks and not as he feels. People are judged by appearances.

If Uncle Sam goes to the aid of Estrada, Zelaya is liable soon to be a man without a country.

Senator Rayner would make an example of Zelaya. Of course, it would be a terrible example.

The Irish Nationalists will support of the Irish is to be agin' the govern-

In some parts of the country Santa automobile, while in still others he will

The report on steerage conditions by pecial agents of the immigration com mission shows that steerage passengers

The Duke of the Abruzzi has named the highest Himalayan mountain he climbed "The Financee." Isnt that just too lovely for anything?

The striking switchmen are returning to work. They have been striking for the country but now they are going to strike for their homes. There's no

The law requires that those who offer oleomargarine for sale shall disshall be posted in a conspicuous place weight butter be made to advertise the fact and hang the sign in a conspicuous

The paper that refused to publish the particulars of the scandalous treatment to which Mrs, Whatcott and her boy were subjected by "American" police officials, sneers at other papers for not publishing "the news." There is not a newspaper in the country more one-sided than that sheet. What it conceals concerning the maladministration of public business, not to say anything of private affairs, would fill

Emma Goldman says, and says truly, that the ballot cannot make women It is a means to removing political trammels, a safeguard against oppression, a weapon with which to defend and to strike for rights, but true freedom is a state of mind and not a course of action. It consists in putting oneself in harmony with the Infinite, a thing requiring constant and uninterrupted effort. Miss Goldman's theories know nothing of it. Her remedles are far worse than the disease she would cure.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE EMPEROR WHO REMEMBE RED.

By J. E. Edwards

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on fam ous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards's notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, garnered from the men who made the news-the history-or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

Nobody familiar with American history is astonished to hear that a mill boy or a rail splitter or a canal mule driver became in later years of their lives presidents of the United States, But to have been in poverty in New York at one time and the emperor of France at another, at the head of the most dazzlingly brilliant court of Europe, involves a story which seems to belong to the realm of imagination rather than fact. And yet imagination rather than fact, And yet imagination story I am about to relate, and which was told to me recently by General Alexander S, Webb, hero of Civil war days, for many years president of the college of the City of New York, and son of General James Watson Webb, in his day one of the great Whigs, the most intimate friend of William H. Seward, and a famous newspaper editor,

"It was in 1836, I think, that my

Seward, and a famous newspaper editor,

"It was in 1836, I think, that my father was the host at a dinner given by him in the Astor House, which at that time, was the largest and most fashlonable of the hotels of New York," said General Webb.

"The dinner had not long been in progress when a servant brought to my father a card. He looked at the name it bore, was clearly puzzled for a moment, then excused himself and went to the hotel's reception room.

"There he was confronted by a young man of handsome and foreign appearance. My father looked quizzically at him and then at the card in his hand.

"'Yes,' said the stranger, nothing

There he was confronted by a ung man of handsome and foreign pearance. My father looked quizzilya thim and then at the card in hand.

"Yes,' said the stranger, nothing suspicion of doubt that was in father's mind, "it is I who have it you that card, General Webb. I he whose name is upon it."

the suspicion of doubt that was in my father's mind, 'it is I who have sent you that card, General Webb. I am he whose name is upon it.'

"You are Louis Napoleon?' asked my father.

"Yes, I am Louis Napoleon, the nephew of Bonaparte.'

"Then, as the general continued to look inputringly at the young man the

look inquiringly at the young man, the latter went on:

'I have come to the United States "'I have come to the United States because I was exiled from France. I have heard much of this country from my uncle who, you know, lived here for a time. I have come here to see what I can do to support myself. I have often heard your name, and of your kindness to strangers, and I thought I could commit myself to your friendly interests.

"Napoleon III, emperor of France, had not forgotten the debt of gratitude that Louis Napoleon, the moneyless and friendless exile, owed to his benefac-tor."

Watson Webb!'
"Several times the cry was repeated. At last the guard arrived at the carriage occupied by my father. 'I am Gen. Webb,' he said, and the message was handed to him.
"He tore it open. Sure enough, it was a message from the emperor of France. It read:

"'Will you take breakfast with me very informally tomorrow at 12 o'clock at St. Cloud? I have just learned of your arrival at Calais. NAPOLEON.'

"Impressed by the young man's manner, my father, after a little further
conversation, not only promised to help
Louis Napoleon, but also took him to
the banquet room and there introduced
the exile to the guests. Several times
thereafter he advanced Napoleon funds
and furthermore undertook to find him
congenial employment. Indeed, all
through Napoleon's short stay in the
country, the general was his benefactor,
and a day or so before he returned to
France he thanked my father for his
great kindness and reminded him of
his promise to repay the loans when
the sun should shine again for him.
"Thirty years later, the general, who
had been sent to the empire of Brazil
as our minister there by President
Lincoin, decided to return home for a
vacation. He had to reach this country
by way of Europe, there being no direct
line of steamers between any of our
ports and Brazil. So, in due time, he
landed at Calais with his family, and
there took a train to Paris, in order to
make a short stay in the city, before

UNIFORMITY OF GOVERNMENT,

New York Tribune.

Some of the states lag behind the public opinion of the country on economic questions, some are in advance of it and some few arouse impatience by what seems freakishness and faddism. But opinion upon these questions is in a condition of flux, and the experience of some of the states has contributed notably to the intelligent solution of many of the questions before the country. The handling of these problems has been stimulating to American citizenship. Something would surely have been lost if the public had had to wait for the slower and less direct action of federal authority. And that something, with all the occasional absurdities and extravagances in its manifestation, is more precious to good citizenship than "the facilitation of the transaction of business," especially when there is no evidence that business has seriously suffered.

IMPORTANCE OF A GETAWAY.

Baltimore News.

CONFUCIANISM.

In 1908, investigations in the Bureau of Soils hit upon the same law. Scattered throughout agricultural literature are numerous observations to the effect that during seasons of drouth the crops on fertile soils suffer least. All these statements are in support of the findings of the experiments reported in this bulletin, that the amount of water used

as I am enlightened on the subject."
He claimed to know nothing of any revelation, but maintained that we all have the rule of right action in our own mind, if we choose to look for it.

STRANGE AS IT MAY SEEM.

Buffalo News.

"Opera-goers and music lovers" was food for paragraphers. And "Literature and Novels" created no end of a stir among them. But as far as we know we are the very first to recognize the United States navy statictician who reports that "cigarette smoking is increasing in the navy, while the tobacco habit is falling off."

KNOCKOUT FOR THEORISTS.

Boston Herald. The fact that eight college players were among the 30 football fatalities rather staggers those who contended that only untrained athletes are suscepitible to the dangers of the game.

JUST FOR FUN.

One of the Assimilators. Stranger—What do you do with the vast swarms of immigrants that land on your shores every year?

Prominent Gothamite—We don't have any trouble, sor, in assimylatin' thim—Chicago Tribune.

Serious Subjects.

Britisher—You Americans joke about subjects in which there is very little humor. Hubbite-The subjects of King Ed-ward, eh, old boy?-Boston Transcript.

The Meanest Janitor. A south side man claims that the janitor of the flat building in which he lives is the meanest janitor on earth.

"He never gives us enough steam
during the day," said the complainant,
"and at night the conditions are simply
awful. Why, I frequently wake up
and hear my wife's teeth chattering on
the bureau."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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