

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 23, 1910.

CHANGE OF FASTDAY.

On account of the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A. and Primary conferences on the first Sunday of June, it is suggested that Sunday, May 29, be observed as fastday in the Salt Lake, Ensign, Liberty and Pioneer stakes.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, ANTHON H. LUND, JOHN HENRY SMITH, First Presidency.

ANNUAL Y. M. AND Y. L. M. I. A. AND PRIMARY CONFERENCES.

The fifteenth general annual conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement associations, and the conference of the Primary associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, on Saturday and Sunday, June 4 and 5, 1910.

All officers and members of these associations are requested to be present at all of the meetings of the conference, and a cordial invitation is extended to the Saints generally to attend the meetings to be held in the tabernacle at 2 and 7 p. m. on Sunday, June 5.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, HEBER J. GRANT, B. H. ROBERTS, General Suptcy. Y. M. M. I. A. MARTHA H. TINGEY, RUTH M. FOX, MAE T. NYSTROM, Presidency Y. L. M. I. A. LOUIE B. FELT, MAY ANDERSON, CLARA W. BEEBE, Presidency Primary associations.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The earth tremors experienced here Sunday morning, though not severe enough to cause any really serious damage, was a gentle reminder of the instability of all earthly things. A great many people were frightened.

The most acceptable explanation of the cause of the tremor is that given by local scientists who tell us that the earth strata are slipping along the very steep western slope of the Wasatch range. A similar explanation was offered for the San Francisco earthquake in 1906. This started from a crack which extends from the mouth of Alder Creek, near Point Arena, running parallel with the coast line northward, then entering the sea near San Francisco and turning again inland between Santa Cruz and San Jose, finally proceeding via Chittenden up to Mount Pinos, a distance of about 400 miles. Along this crack the two masses of the earth were displaced so that the ground situated to the southwest of the fissure was moved about 10 feet toward the northwest. The tremor here was nothing compared to that of California. But it was a reminder of the possibilities of the region.

Worlds like individuals are subject to changes. They may come suddenly, or they may take place gradually.

The earth has reached a period of its development when the fused matter in the interior has ceased to expand and to explode the shell, as was the case in earlier stages of its existence. The interior of the earth is contracting and the shell is consequently falling. This causes a wave-like action in the surface, sometimes for many miles in extent. The loose strata of the earth naturally adjust themselves to the movement of the shell. The great earthquakes of 1854 and 1884, at Long Island and Charleston, are instances of such contractive earthquakes. Sometimes the earth, at the center of seismic disturbances has fallen as much as 18 inches. The earth crust has broken and the fused matter of the interior has forced itself up through the fissure, as the contents of an egg oozed out from a crack in the shell. Since 1872 there have been considerably over 1,700 severe earthquakes and tremors in the various parts of the world, and the number seems to be increasing yearly. The interior is rapidly parting with its heat, and the globe is gradually shrinking.

No country is absolutely free from earthquakes. Where, however, the crust of the Earth has been lying undisturbed for long geological epochs and has not been fractured, they generally prove harmless. There are certain earthquake centers, the most important comprising India, the Sunda Isles, Northern Guinea and Northern Australia. Another center comprises the most important fold in the crust of Old World, including the mountains from the Alps to the Himalaya. Other centers are situated near the lines of fracture in the crust along the American west coast and the Caribbean sea. Earth tremors are a great deal more frequent than people generally are aware of. Many are never reported. In March 1882 there were more than 2,000 tremors in Hawaii. In Greece, in 1897, about half a million shocks occurred, of which only 35 were deemed important enough to report to the public. The San Francisco earthquake lasted for days. Twelve smaller shocks followed the first, during the first hour and during the next hour there were nineteen more, and for days afterwards smaller disturbances were felt. Everything is in commotion and it is well to be reminded of this fact occasionally lest we should fall into the error of skeptics and assume that everything remains as it was from the beginning.

A PLEASANT VISIT.

The visit to Salt Lake on Saturday last of a large section of the students and professors of the Brigham Young University at Provo and the presentation of the opera, "Maritana," at the Salt Lake Theater, by their opera company, was a delightful event on more accounts than one. The efficiency of the singers and players is mentioned in the review of the performance elsewhere in this issue, and it is pleasant to note that only words of commendation for Professor Lund and his hard working students were heard on every hand. Such exhibitions give a strong object lesson of how the musical department of the school has been working, and of the progress it has attained. But the visit of the company was especially pleasant for the hearty feeling of good comradeship it brought out from the educational institutions in Salt Lake. The audience that attended the performance was largely made up of students from the University of Utah, the Latter-day Saints University and others interested in the cause of music and education. It is rarely seen in Salt Lake and one that we hope to see repeated many times through the state.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

This evening those who watch the sky will be treated to the spectacle of a total eclipse of the moon. Halley's comet which is now visible in the west in the evening should present a brilliant spectacle when the light of the moon is, for the time being, extinguished. Mr. Roreman gives the following data concerning the eclipse:

The correct time for the total eclipse of the moon tonight, for Salt Lake City, is as follows: Partial eclipse begins at 8:46 p.m. Total begins at 10:09 p.m. Middle of eclipse at 10:34 p.m. Total ends at 10:59 p.m. Partial ends at 12:22 a.m. Halley's comet will appear at its best tonight during totality; sets at 10:50 p.m. Watch for it in the western sky; will appear nearly due west at 9 o'clock.

A GOLDEN RULE CHIEF.

The city of Cleveland has a chief of police who believes in the efficacy of the golden rule in the treatment of criminals. And as he has tried his theory long enough to demonstrate its correctness, it is worthy of general attention. Chief of Police Fred Kohler, in 1908, made the following statement to an assembly of police chiefs, at Detroit: "It has been said, as you gentlemen, with your long experience in police business, know, that the police, unwillingly and unwittingly perhaps, have been instrumental in making criminals as any other agency—poverty, heritage and association excepted. This we have done by making these numerous arrests of first offenders, by exposing and branding them with police court and prison records. We have driven young men and weak men to the haunts and association of habitual and expert criminals, who have taught them the ideas and the practices of crime. We have nourished, we have not prevented crime. The time has come to change all this, and I believe that we in Cleveland have found a way to do it."

What is this way? At Christmas time, 1907, Chief Kohler after mature consideration called his men together and instructed them never to arrest first offenders, for misdemeanors, but to warn them, in a friendly spirit, and inform them as to what the law is. If there was a disturbance on the streets, or a neighborhood row, they were to learn the cause and, if the trouble was trivial, send the men about their business. When they found a man drunk, they were to send him home, and to take him home if he was too drunk to get there himself. It took some time before the men realized what was wanted of them but gradually they caught on, and now the people have a kindly feeling for the policemen and these feel the importance of their responsibility.

Frederic C. Howe has made the "golden rule" police regime in Cleveland the subject of a very interesting article in Everybody's Magazine for June. He pays special attention to the manner in which child offenders are handled. They are never taken to the police court; they are watched at home. If found absolutely necessary, they are sent out to "Boysville," an attractive farm colony with thirteen cottages and schools and workshops where there are opportunities for both work and play. There is no suggestion of a prison here. There are no policemen and no obvious reform school methods. By these means crime is checked in its early stages.

Mr. Howe says that for years there have been no gambling houses in Cleveland and no gambling paraphernalia. Gambling was stamped out with an axe. There are no slot machines in the saloons, and no pool rooms. Gamblers, saloon keepers, and the vicious classes generally are controlled by police administration rather than by crusades, raids, and wholesale arrests. There is little or no street soliciting, and when arrests are made for this offense, men are taken, as well as women. When Mayor Johnson was elected, he found the city in partnership with vice. He stopped this, as every police chief would do, if he were doing his duty.

Mr. Howe claims that, notwithstanding the authority given each individual officer there is no police graft and no blackmail in Cleveland. And the result, as stated by the Chief himself is: "There is less crime in Cleveland, less property stolen, in spite of the hard times than there ever was before. The non-arrest of minor offenders leaves the police free to arrest serious criminals. We made more arrests for crimes in 1908, under the new policy, than we did in 1907 under the old, although the total number of arrests for all offenses was but 10,085 in 1908 as against 30,418 in 1907. The Common Sense Policy cut down the number of arrests the first year by 66.8 per cent. Even with this reduction, nearly one half of those arrested were discharged by the courts, and only one thousand of the arrests were for crimes. Today but one arrest out of ten is for crime. Under the old policy there was only one in thirty. And I hope to cut down the number of arrests still further."

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What gamblers, saloon keepers, and the others think of the "golden rule" police chief is quite interesting. Mr. Howe talked to one of the owners of an underworld drink shop, and he said:

"Golden Rule—Hell! Do you see that place over yonder? It's all boarded up, ain't it? Got a 'For rent' sign on it? That's Kohler's Golden Rule doings. He's an anarchist, He don't care for no laws. Ain't we a right to the laws just the same as any one else? Ain't we a right to be arrested and have our say in court? We can pay our fines all right. And that's all the law allows 'em to give us. But that ain't Kohler's way. He knows we don't care for fines and can hire lawyers and delay the cases. That don't hurt much. So Kohler calls a patrolman and says: 'You put an officer in uniform in front of Billy's saloon and have him question everybody going in.' Now who wants to go into a saloon when he has to give his name and address to a policeman? Talk about picketing and boycotts. They ain't in it with this game."

This fellow was particularly indignant at the manner in which gambling was discouraged. He continued his song of lamentation:

"Gambling? Ain't none. Broke that up in the same way. Kohler did it with an ax. He broke into the rooms and smashed the tables. It costs \$1,500 to fix out a place. Kohler told the boys that if they didn't like it, they could sue him, as he'd given 'em warning to get out. He didn't arrest the players. He smashed up the outfit. After he had done that a few times, the boys saw he meant business and left town. Jimmy D— had an idea he could queer that game, so he put iron bars on his doors and windows. But the chief put an officer in front of the door, same as I was telling you of, and nobody would go in. And it put the saloon down stairs out of business, too."

Here is an instance of an honest officer holder doing his duty to the people, and honoring his call of office. If we had more officers of that kind, all over the country, vice and crime would not flourish as they do. It may not be possible to annihilate all crime, but it can be held in check and kept down. That this is not done is due to the willful neglect of so many officials to do their duty, and still more to the lamentable fact that many public officials are the pals of criminals, and their protectors because they profit by their wrong-doing.

Strawberries are in season and small boxes.

It is the salesman who leads the sample life.

Will Falkenstein prove to be Helle's Frankensteiner?

Can a confirmed bachelor be a confirmed optimist?

Home never seems quite so homelike as after an excursion.

No one is free from faults, not even the Wasatch range.

The comet no longer offers any excuse for staying out late.

Forest fires are much worse than ordinary heart burnings.

The big hat isn't so objectionable as the big bill that follows it.

After all it proved to be a comet-yp of errors and not a tragedy.

The Commercial club rests from its labors and its works do follow.

"Shake!" said Dame Nature to

Nothing is Wasted in France.

Household refuse, known in France as "ordure," is set out in front of houses during the night in tin, zinc or galvanized iron cans or boxes, whence it is collected in the early morning hours by large wagons belonging to the municipal service which carry it on to barges, which are towed to points where the material is to be loaded. Both while in the boxes along the streets and on the quay the ordure is exposed to the view of "corvonniers" or rag pickers, who sort out and take away rags, paper and other articles, from the sale of which a large number of men, women and children gain their living. There are several private establishments in the neighborhood of Paris where the household rubbish is treated for the salvage of bottles, glass, crockery, tin cans, bones, etc. by which the most important of them is at Bondy, about eight miles east of Paris, on the Canal de l'Oise, which connects with the Seine. The establishment is owned and operated by a private company which was organized and took up the business after the government of Paris had failed in its attempt to destroy the city garbage by burning. The ordure, being landed at the wharves in Bondy, is carefully picked over and all rags, bones, old paper sardine and other cans, metal, glass, oyster shells, etc. which are escaped the hook of the "chiffonnier," taken

out and assorted for separate treatment. The saltings, fruit, meat and vegetable cans are cut up for tin, which is used in making toys, for which large quantities of this scrap tin are sent to Germany.

The rough bones are used as material for glue, the finer ones for making knife handles, buttons, dominoes, dice and other articles. Oyster shells, which are rich in lime and phosphates, are ground into fertilizer, which is mixed with grain and other materials to make food for poultry.

The remainder of the rubbish, which consists mainly of ashes and vegetable refuse, is pulverized and sold to farmers as a fertilizer. Owing to its high percentage of potash it is too strong to be used alone; it is therefore mixed with barnyard manure. A carload of these pulverized ashes (six to ten tons) is sold at \$4 to \$5—too low to justify its transportation to any great distance, so it is used mainly within a radius of thirty or forty miles. The extent of the supply may be inferred from the fact that the establishment at Bondy sends out from 100 to 150 carloads per day.

This industry illustrates forcibly the marvelous talents of the French people for economy in every detail of daily life. Nothing that can fertilize land or serve as material for any form of manufacture is wasted. Even the dust derived by vacuum cleaners in sweeping stores, offices and dwellings is considered a high-class fertilizer and sells for about 4 francs, or 80 cents, per kilogram, or \$8 per metric ton.—Consular Report.

is like the bow a gentleman makes when he enters the drawingroom. The real right will now begin in the form of a motion for a new trial, an appeal, probably three or four reversals in the supreme court, and finally the escape of the criminal. This thus that we make the law a jest.

ONE SOURCE OF WASTE.

Louisville Post.

Mr. Aldrich says he can save \$300,000,000 of the government expenditures. It cannot be done as long as senators clamor continuously for more spoils; for offices to be used as bribes; for offices to pay for votes for these same senators. The source of much of the political corruption today is in "senatorial courtesy," under which misleading phrase some senator holds up the president and compels him to pay men who have voted for him.

THE GREAT DANGER.

New York Evening Post.

The great danger that threatens this republic, we are all agreed, comes from the concentration of interest upon the accumulation of wealth, from the love of luxury, ostentation, and plutocratic power. That has been the prolific source of corruption in politics and business; that has been the prolific breeder of discontent, of class antagonism, of socialistic, and anarchistic agitation. The dangers thus arising must be fought by a sturdy citizenship arrayed against it under the inspiration of strong and aggressive leaders.

JUST FOR FUN

"Ever had 'em strew flowers in your path as if you returned home, Senator?" "Now, I'm satisfied not to have 'em strew banana peelings."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sublime Self-Confidence. "Do you think that you can make my daughter happy?" asked Mr. Cummings. "She has been happy with you, hasn't she?" rejoined the confident youth. "I think so, sir." "Well, if she's that easy to please, there ought to be no difficulty."—Washington Star.

In Washington. "That fellow seems to be extravagant." "Hopefully, spends his own money just as if it were the government's."—Kansas City Journal.

Give Him Time. "My boy's back from college." "How does he take hold on the farm?" "I hadn't seen him make no canerush for the woodpile yet."—Kansas City Journal.

Too Deep for Tears. The milkman's horse had run away, and the contents of the wagon had been distributed impartially over a territory two blocks long and one street wide. "No," said the driver, as he surveyed the wreck, "I'm not going to do any crying over spilt milk, but"— "Thereupon he sat down on the edge of the sidewalk, and his subsequent profanity, according to the testimony of everybody within hearing, established a new record."—Chicago Tribune.

An 'energetic man' makes more noise but does not accomplish any more than a plodder.

Lumber for building is getting so dear that cut rock may have to be substituted as cheaper.

When people thoroughly learn how to say "no" they are quite apt to forget how to say "yes."

It may be that Dr. Cook is standing on the Rockefeller foundation. Nothing has been heard of either for a long time.

The attack of Representative Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts on the Payne-Aldrich tariff was a very brilliant and Foss-phorescent effort.

It is pleasant to have Mr. Rockefeller's assurance that "the world is growing better," almost as pleasant as to have his name on a note.

Pittsburg wants to substitute the commission form of government for her present one. Anything is better than the graft form of government.

Next Friday oral argument begins in the Hallinger-Pinchot investigation. This will be a change and relief from the weeks and weeks of oral wrangling.

Dr. F. C. Blessing, president of the Pittsburg common council, has been found "guilty as charged in the indictment." Another of Pittsburg's Blessings in disguise.

Another French aviator has crossed the English channel in an aeroplane from France to England. Is it not about time for some English aviator to return the compliment?

It is rather a come down from governor of the state of New Hampshire to the role of smuggler. The smuggler is no better than the grafter, and the grafter is no better than the thief.

"The local fish trust hasn't even the merit of being an American trust. It is as foreign in its personnel as it is alien to the spirit of American law," says the San Francisco Chronicle. It is much to be feared that so far as trusts are concerned there is a wide difference between the spirit of the American law and American practice.

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