

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 9, 1910.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

The Salt Lake stake conference, advertised to be held March 6, has been postponed to March 20.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.

A RULE OF SIN.

The creators of so-called American party went before the people with highly colored pictures concerning the lawless state of affairs in the City, and pledged themselves to make this a law-abiding community. They howled about the tyranny of "priest-rule"—a phantom they conjured up from their own jar of smoldering iniquity—and promised American rule, which should mean rule by and for the people. How have they kept their pledges and fulfilled their promises?

In the first place, there never was a time in the history of this City, when lawlessness was more rampant than it is now. And this is not due to the fact that the police department is too weak to cope with it. It is due entirely to the unwillingness of the so-called American officials to do their sworn duty and maintain the laws and the ordinances as they are. We have laws prohibiting the maintenance of houses of ill repute, but the so-called American officials who have sworn to uphold those laws, with the greatest nonchalance say: "To Jericho with the laws! We know better. We will enforce only the law that suits us, now," and added by that sentiment an entire city of nests of ill-repute has been constructed as a dividend paying business, and God alone knows whether the officials themselves are stockholders and beneficiaries of it, or not.

Falseness is resorted to, in order to hush the consciences of the more sensitive to sleep. It is asserted that vice is "confined" to one place and therefore better "controlled." That is a statement best characterized by the shorter and uglier word. If the officials are unable to close dens of iniquity, they are as impotent to confine it to one enclosure. Dens flourish all over the City, in spite of the official representations. The stockade was not built for the purpose of restricting vice, but to make money out of it, and wherever money can be made the question is not of restriction, but expansion. We tell you, citizens of Salt Lake City, those interested in the sale of the hell broth of our infamous investment company, are not going to restrict it. They are going to send their agents out in every direction and rope your boys in, and girls, if they can. They are going to send their cards out all over the State, advertising their infamy, and trying to get the patronage of men coming to the Capital on business, or pleasure; and all this, in defiance of the hypocritical pledges to respect the law.

As for their promises to maintain American rule, we boldly make the assertion that neither the "stockade," nor low Sunday shows, nor horse racing, nor other institutions of iniquity are here with the will and consent of the majority of the bona fide citizens. We admit that a number of them voted for the party in past elections, but we believe they did so because they were deceived by all manner of falsehoods and misrepresentations. If the moral status of the City were considered by the people, a majority, we believe, would condemn an administration that permits the desecration of the Sabbath and the violation of every commandment, except, perhaps, that against murder, to go on unchecked, though it has every means at hand to check it. We believe that the administration knows that it is trampling upon the sentiments of the majority of the people here, and that it cares no more for that majority than it does for the Hottentots of Africa, except at election time. In short, we have a rule of tyranny, the worst imaginable—a rule of tyranny in favor of sin and iniquity.

This is the situation. And that is the kind of rule it is proposed to extend over the County and the State.

HAVE AN INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Fernstrom, on Monday night, during a debate in the City council, intimated that perhaps everything is not quite as straight in the "American" council as it might be. Councilman Moreton wanted to find out whether an officer of the City could legally receive money outside his salary. He referred to Mr. Raleigh, and he was very particular that the supervisor of streets should not have one cent illegally. Then Mr. Fernstrom suggested that an investigation of the affairs of Mr. Raleigh ought to be broad enough to take in some other matters. He thought that any member of the council who should use his official position to "force" insurance on certain people ought to be censured, and said: "That is a matter which should be looked into."

It is evident that Councilman Fernstrom, who, by the way, is pretty well posted on what is going on in the council, had something in his mind which might need investigation and perhaps, not look well in the daylight. And, if we are not mistaken, other members of the council needed no special enlightenment as to what Mr. Fernstrom alluded to. Could not the council consistently take the public into its confidence and let it be known just what there is to investigate, even if for no other purpose than whitewashing?

In the meantime it is interesting to notice that the "American" council-

men are not pulling together, though they are all perspiring in the same patriotic cause. It seems that there was some difference of opinion as to who were entitled to the "influence" that goes with the license committee, and that that question has not been settled satisfactorily. Too bad!

COAL PRICES.

A few days ago the opinion was expressed in these columns that we ought to have coal as cheap here as in Denver. The general report was that the people of Denver pay only \$3.75 a ton, while we, in this City, pay \$5.75.

Further investigation into the subject discloses the fact that Denver has quite a number of sources of supply near by, or from 16 to 20 miles away, which insures cheaper freight rates. From Leydon, Louisville Junction, Louisville, La Fayette, Superior, Marshall, Erie, Dacona, Frederic, lignite lump is carried for 80 cents a ton; and slack at 60 cents while the freight rates to Salt Lake from the coal producing districts are much higher, owing to the longer distances.

Rock Springs coal, however, costs in Denver, according to our information, \$6.25 a ton, which is 50 cents more than the cost in this City; Trinidad lump coal is sold in Denver at \$5.50 a ton. The lignite that is sold in Denver at a lower cost, is said to be an inferior quality of coal.

We give these facts and figures, as we have obtained them, as a contribution to the discussion of our coal prices. The fact remains that our City must have cheaper fuel before it can become a manufacturing center. They tell us that Utah has a coal area of 13,130 square miles with an estimated supply of 200 billion tons,—enough to supply the world for ages. With such an abundance in the State, there should be no necessity for high prices.

STATE TEACHERS' CONVENTIONS.

In the last issue of the Utah Educational Review, Prof. Stewart, principal of the State Normal school, candidly points out some serious defects in the teachers' annual conventions, and as clearly indicates a remedy. The matter is of vital concern to the people of the entire State. The efficiency of the schools is a consideration of the highest moment. If the schools in any degree fall in the work assigned to them, we shall not know it until, too late to remove the cause, we find a generation of children more or less handicapped in the race. The best we can then do is to see that the failure is not repeated on the next installment of future citizens who pass through the schools.

We believe that the teachers' annual conventions have been regarded with great attention and curiosity on the part of most of the people. School boards have quite generally sought to induce their teachers to attend and support these meetings. The press has published the proceedings. The public has read, with sympathetic interest, the various educational theories set forth. The final question, Are these meetings worth while? is therefore to the people of the entire commonwealth of profound significance, as well as of lively present interest. Basing his argument upon the very reasonable assumption that teachers' conventions hold the same relation to the work of education that the wool growers' conventions hold to the sheep industry, Prof. Stewart maintains that in these meetings definite problems should be carefully presented and freely discussed. To secure this result he thinks that investigations of such subjects as relate, in the best known and most vital ways, to the school interests of the state should be made in advance by committees selected for that purpose. Among the topics to which the time and attention of the convention as a whole should be devoted are the following: Teachers' salaries; the scholastic and professional requirements of teachers; needed changes in the school law; modifications of the present school curriculum; effective school supervision; vocational or industrial training; co-education in high schools; school hygiene and sanitation; and modern educational progress in general.

Prof. Stewart shows, moreover, how these desirable results may be accomplished. He says:

"What is most needed at once is the appointment of committees made up of strong educators to collect data on these topics, to present at the meetings the best thought thereon, and to give some idea of the investigations that are being made along these and similar lines. This plan should be pursued in the departmental meetings, where the special studies of vital importance to the various subjects and departments of education, as far as these are discussed therein, should be concretely illustrated. These committees should have a full year for making this careful study and investigation, and should present their findings in printed form to the convention. All teachers and other members should receive copies of these findings of the committees. These copies they could take with them after the convention adjourns, as guides in their various lines of work."

The Professor's plan is admirable. It means business. It is full of life, and would result in actual progress. It would make the work of the conventions specific, profitable, vital.

As he observes in another place, while the mere listening to lectures and discussions is interesting, and even to a certain degree profitable, it must be conceded that the real value of such gatherings is that they give to teachers definite knowledge of the best thought and practice in education, and in such a form that they can carry it with them and apply it to their every-day work.

We are of the same opinion, and we endorse the Professor's conclusions the more freely because they not only coincide in this instance with our own convictions, but because Prof. Stewart, of all men in local educational circles, is in the best position to form a just estimate of the needs of Utah teachers.

He has been at the head of the State Normal school for twenty years or more, and is practically familiar with almost every phase of educational work in the public schools. To profit by his sensible and fully matured

conclusions on this important phase of the preparation and inspiration of teachers is now the opportunity of the officers and members of the State Teachers' Association.

We congratulate the Professor upon his diagnosis of this problem as well as upon the candor and clearness with which he makes his conclusions known.

How a boy loves to round out the day with a good square meal!

How like a green cucumber in effect is the smell of green paint.

It isn't the "more the merrier" when it comes to paying meat bills.

In waving the grey shirt, Senator Heyburn stood all alone in his glory.

It is an insignificant business that hasn't been investigated or is not to be.

The beef trust inquiry, like most inquiries, has to be made, at the next door.

Public servants never go on strike. This is because they love their country more than they love their jobs.

King Gustave has been operated on for appendicitis. This gives the popular operation a social standing that it has not heretofore enjoyed.

The hunting in East Africa must be growing poorer for now the distinction always refers to it as the "Smithsonian Scientific expedition."

Chief Chemist Wiley says that he

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE TRUE STORY OF A FAMOUS WAR TUNE.

By J. E. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and persons 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 taken from Mr. Edwards' 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.

"What do you think, on the whole, is the most successful thing you have ever done in your career as a great military bandmaster and an organizer of stupendous musical festivals?" I once asked the late Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, whose fame, as a band leader, a generation ago, filled the world. Gilmore twirled thoughtfully the well waxed ends of his mustache, looked dreamily through his spectacles, then pitched his military cap a little to one side on his head.

"I suppose you expect me to say that my biggest success was one of the other of the two great peacetime jobs that I organized and conducted in Boston several years after the close of the Civil war," he said. "Personally, I have a deep fondness for that composition of mine which, I once hoped, would become a national ode. 'But as I look back on my career, I am almost certain that the best thing I ever did was to compose a piece of music for my military band at the time of the Civil war. It is curious how I came to compose it, too. I wanted something for my band which would set not only every soldier's step into movement with electrical rhythm and precision, but would also stir the feet and soul of every civilian who heard the music. I wanted, too, something that the soldiers could sing in accompaniment with the band, which the drum corps could play even upon the field of battle with such stirring effect as to rally disheartened or fleeing soldiers. So I ransacked musical compositions, seeking just the melody and rhythm and precision necessary. But I couldn't find anything. 'Finally, I said to myself, 'Gilmore, you've got to compose that music yourself. You just put your thinking cap on and see if you can't hit upon just the strains that you want.'"

"Well, I thought and thought. I set down one melody after another. None of them was what I wanted. I wanted many precious hours, with no result. But I was bound I was going to have music that every band could play,

NO DANGER OF A PANIC.

Springfield Republican.

There is much less danger of a panic as early as 1912 or 1913 now than there was a month or two ago. If the speculative boom of the last three-fourths of last year were continuing on into this year with increasing enthusiasm, it would be reasonable to anticipate a severe panic much before 1913. And that might have happened but for the nearness and severity of the lessons of 1907. As it was, people refused to follow the speculative market to the lengths marked out by the boomers, and for the time being the movement of the market of relapse has followed. The danger of panic has thus been put much further away in the future than it was.

A BIG POLITICAL ISSUE.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A member of the Congressional committee in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy hazards the opinion that the investigation will take about 13 years. This estimate was based on the quality of the witness, Glavis. It is an error. Like the postal savings bank agitation, the investigation of the Chicago packers, the movement to examine all corporations and the effort to incorporate nationally all large business concerns, the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy cannot last beyond two years. For in two years all these and a score more of political agitations and tendencies will be merged in the one overwhelming political question: "Shall Roosevelt be named for a third term?"

FARMERS GOING ABROAD.

San Francisco Chronicle.

That no fewer than 700 Kansans will go to the Mediterranean during the next five months is estimated by a Kansas City representative of transatlantic steamship lines. All these will be first class passengers and many of them women. "Ten years ago," says this authority, "the idea of a Kansas farmer going abroad was looked upon as a joke; now nearly every letter we get from Kansas asking for a steamer reservation contains a check guaranteeing the order. Those farmers surely have money nowadays." Which indicates that if the cost of living is high the farmers get their full share of the "cost."

OUR BEST DEFENSE.

Pueblo Chieftain.

Our best defense against invasion is not to be found in the maintenance of an overwhelming army, nor even in a navy strong enough to resist any attack that may be made against us. It lies rather in the certainty that no nation, however strong, would be able to attack us without losing far more than that nation could gain, coupled with the conviction that the American nation will never force war by aggression upon any nation. The wonderful fact of what Japanese armies might do in California doubtless serves a useful purpose in coaxing a few extra dollars

can tell a fresh egg by looking at it. That is not difficult. The trouble is to secure a fresh egg to look at.

From Detroit comes the announcement that the price of hair has been raised thirty per cent. This looks as though it were the result of the conspiracy of Pontiac.

General Chomorro has eluded Madrid's troops and taken to the woods. No doubt he did so for the purpose of conserving Nicaragua's natural resources.

Secretary of War Dickinson doesn't object to "harmless hazing" at West Point. Now "harmless hazing" is one of those things that are hoped for but not seen.

Dr. Cook is said to have been found in Bermuda. He is reported as saying that he will soon return to New York and straighten the north pole controversy. The pole has been straightened out.

The sword that the United States government presented to General Santa Ana is offered for sale. It should be bought by some lover of arms and placed alongside Excalibur and the Sword of Bunker Hill.

President Jordan of Stanford university says that the fight between the "insurgents" and the "regulars," is a fight between college-bred men and non-college men. Otherwise, a sort of town and gown row.

every soldier could sing—absolutely new music—for I knew well the moral effect of triumphant soul stirring music in the excitement of war days. "So I struggled for days, and then one evening, just as I was starting to go to bed, the melody, the rhythm, the accentuation of the music I had been fighting for all popped into my head in a flash, like a sudden inspiration. I seized pencil and paper, jotted down the melody and harmonized it, and five minutes later I was enjoying the finest night's sleep I had had in weeks. For I felt sure I had the music I had longed for."

"The next day I arranged the music for the band and distributed it among the boys. It makes my blood stir even now to recall the effect that that music produced upon the band at first sight. They played it with exactly the same inspiration with which I had composed it. I saw that it was tremendous go and swing in it—I knew, then, that the trick was done—and I think that in war days that piece was played by military bands more frequently than any other music, at least upon the march."

"The name of the tune? From the words I set to it it is known as 'When Johnny Comes Marching Home.' For a moment Gilmore gazed into space. "Do you know," he added, thoughtfully, "I have sometimes wondered whether the inspiration which made it possible for me to write that music might be traced to a lurking or inherited strain in me which contained an echo of some old Irish ballad or war song. But whether it could or not, don't you think," he went on, naively, "that it is a greater thing to write a song that stirs armies than it is to play a battle?" And the name of the tune? "Pat Gilmore, the Civil war's most famous band leader, told plainly that he, at least thought so, and was unquestionably prouder of 'When Johnny Comes Marching Home' than of any of his other compositions, many of them infinitely more ambitious.

from congressmen for army or navy appropriations, but alarms of that kind are not to be taken seriously by the American people generally.

JUST FOR FUN.

Keeping a Secret.

"A woman just can't keep a secret," he declared, opposing a statement. "Oh, I don't know," contradicted the flutery lady. "I've kept my age a secret ever since I was 24."

"Yes," he replied, "but one of these days you will give it away. In time you will just simply have to tell it."

"Well," she replied with confidence, "I think that when a woman has kept near knowing how to keep it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Emergencies.

"Is he what you would call a first class newspaper man?"

"I should say so. When the end-of-the-world scare was at its height he had two editorials written—one to publish if it did come off, the other if it didn't."—Puck.

Tommy's Excuse.

"Tommy" exclaimed his mother as she caught him red-handed in the pantry, "what are you doing in my jam pots?"

"Didn't you say I could play detective, ma?" whispered Tommy.

"Yes, but what are you doing in my jam pots?"

"Making some thumb impressions, that's all, ma, honest."—Exchange.

Reason for It.

Mr. Dubb (with newspaper)—It tells here, my dear, how a progressive New York woman makes her social calls by telephone.

Mr. Dubb—Progressive! Huh! She's probably like me—not a decent thing to wear.—Boston Transcript.

No Use.

"This popular fiction is all bosh. In real life the girl's father seldom objects to the man of her choice."

You're wrong there. He often objects, but he's usually too wise to say anything."—Kansas City Journal.

Timely Warning.

"I hear you won \$50 in a puzzle contest."

"Yes, and I've already loaned \$45 of it. So make your touch very light."—Kansas City Journal.

One Instance.

Father—You never heard of a man getting into trouble by following a good example.

Son—Yes, sir; I have—the counterfeiter.—Tit-Bits.

Rapid Growth.

"The soil seems to be rich in this section of the country," remarked the

stranger within the gates. "Things ought to grow rapidly."

"Oh, they do," replied his hostess. "Why, only yesterday I ordered lamb from the butcher, and it grew to mutton by the time it was delivered."—Chicago News.

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