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SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 4, 1905.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The seventy-sixth semi-annual Con-
ference of the Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints will commence
on Friday, October 6th, 1905, at 10 a.
m., in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake
City. All the officers and members of
the Church are invited and urged to
be present during the sessions of the
Conference.JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE

The semi-annual conference of the
Deseret Sunday school union will be
held in the Tabernacle Sunday even-
ing, Oct. 8, 1905, at 7:30 o'clock. Of-
ficers, teachers and pupils are request-
ed to be present, and the public is
cordially invited.JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
JOSEPH M. TANNER,
General Superintendency.

FOR NON-MORMON CITIZENS.

The struggle to grasp this municipal-
ity in which a few sordid and ambitious
individuals are engaged, and with which
they have induced some otherwise
rational people to unite, proceeds from
alleged opposition to a condition of af-
fairs that has no existence. It affirms
that "an ecclesiastical hierarchy rules
in commerce, destroying whom it will
and permitting success only to such as
have its favor." Also that "the Priesthood
rules in politics, naming both Republi-
can and Democratic candidates, and
electing either or neither at its whim."
On these charges, unsupported by any
proof, the projectors of the faction
around their appeal to the voters of
this city to turn over municipal control
into their hands, or to those which they
can manipulate according to their will.We ask the non-Mormon business
people of this city to decide how much
excuse there is for the statements that
have thus been made. Who among
them believes one word of the mon-
strous stories that have been published,
and sent abroad from this city, about
a "hierarchy" or a "hierarchy" ruling
in Salt Lake commerce. How many
of you merchants, storekeepers, bank-
ers, dealers and other traders have
been in any way controlled, directed
or hindered in your affairs by an ec-
clesiast of any denomination? Has the
"Mormon" President ever told any
of you what to do or not to do in busi-
ness? Have you been asked by him
to do anything in restraint of your
occupation or calling, or threatened
with consequences if you did not com-
ply? Have you not been as free to
conduct your own affairs here as you
could have been in any other part of
these United States? Have not the
people of this city done business with
you freely, whether they be "Mormon"
or "Gentiles"? Why then should any
of you endorse a movement that is
founded on falsehood and likely to in-
jure the city and prevent the influx of
capital and population?Where is there an individual who can
truthfully say that he or she has been
required to vote for any person or party
by Church dictation? Has any one
the hardihood to step forward and de-
clare that he has been told how to
vote or not to vote, or curtailed of his
political liberty in any manner what-
ever? Does not the fact that the Aus-
tralian ballot is provided by law for
all voting citizens, secure that protec-
tion and secrecy, for "Mormons" and
"Gentiles" alike, that insures perfect
freedom of action at the polls? How
absurd, then, is the assertion that a
"hierarchy" controls citizens in their
right of suffrage?What evidence can be adduced to
show that any ecclesiast or body of
priesthood in this city names the candi-
dates for either of the political parties?
Is it not evident to every in-
vestigator that the nominations for
municipal officers are made by the regu-
larly called primaries and conventions,
and that they are frequently of a char-
acter that men experienced in public
affairs, civil or religious, would natu-
rally object to? If the authorities of the
"Mormon" Church were directing these
matters, a very different class of nomi-
nees would probably be selected to fill
the offices in the city government. The
charge that they take any hand in the
naming of those political candidates
is as silly as it is untrue.All that is well known to the vituper-
ative assailants of the "Mormon"
Church, and ought to be thoroughly un-
derstood by the people whom they are
endeavoring to lead into their snare.
Every Republican who endorses their
assertions, and every Democrat who
supports their cause, virtually proclaims
his own abasement. He acknowledges
that instead of his party having chosenits own candidates for public office, it
has been under the thumb of priestly
domination and has been a mere tool
in the hands of the dominant ecclesi-
ast, and he thereby subscribes to that
which he knows to be false and thus
adds lying to his shame and self-humili-
ation.If there was any reason for the or-
ganization of citizens here into a party
independent of the legitimate parties
of the nation, people desirous of the
welfare of the state and who retain
their sanity might inquire into it and
act upon it. But there is not a single
sound plea advanced why the citizens
of Salt Lake should make a new de-
parture, by turning their backs on the
principles which have heretofore guid-
ed them in political affairs, and enter-
ing into a scheme which has for its sole
purpose a crusade against a religious
body, with the object of getting control
of the city administration, and the
manipulation of its finances which have
been augmented by the bonds issue, and
at the same time gratifying the malice
of a few individuals who have been
crawled in vain for the "Church In-
fluence" which they now pretend to de-
cry.That any decent, self-respecting Rep-
ublican or Democrat or Populist or
Socialist can sanction such a mess of
falsehood and folly as the so-called
"American" faction clamors for sup-
port, is as Lord Dunsany would put it,
"one of those things that a fellow can
never understand." But when a mob
spirit is aroused, the result is as dif-
ficult to foretell as the verdict of a jury.
Let us hope, however, that the people
of this city who have been deceived in
any degree on these matters will come
to their senses before the election in
November.

TROUBLES OF AN EMPEROR.

The aged Emperor of Austria, who
is also the King of Hungary, has trou-
bles similar to those which King Os-
car has experienced, in trying to carry
two crowns. Austria and Hungary are
independent countries, but they have
hitherto had a common administration
of foreign affairs, military and na-
val matters, customs and currency. The
union of these two countries is, there-
fore, more real than the Scandinavian
union was, for, besides the king, Swe-
den and Norway had really nothing in
common but foreign representation. In
Austria-Hungary there is a common
army, under the command of the Em-
peror-King. His order is necessary for
mobilization in Hungary as well as in
Austria.The Hungarians now clamor for a
separate army, and for universal suf-
frage. They demand, as an intima-
ture measure that the Hungarian army be
led and commanded by officers speak-
ing the Magyar language, and not Ger-
man. This latter demand Francis Ja-
zef strenuously opposes, as it would
bring confusion in the army. The
Emperor has gone so far as to treat
a Hungarian delegation with contempt,
referring them to his prime minister,
who was known to be opposed to them.
It looks as if the Hungarians were
about ready to declare their king de-
posed and to offer the crown to one of
his sons.But that would mean war in that part
of the world, and if Hungary should be
successful, it would in all probability
mean the secession of Bohemia, too, and
the early incorporation of Austria in the
German empire. Europe would hardly
permit such a radical disturbance of
the "equilibrium," so the Hungarian
peace disturbers will in all probability
be warned to desist, before their agita-
tion bursts out into full flame.
Hungary herself has a very mixed
population, and internal troubles would
surely follow a revolution. The Mag-
yars hold the power, though they rep-
resent less than a half of the popula-
tion. Hungary, in 1900 had 19,254,559
inhabitants, but only 8,742,301 were
Hungarians or Magyars. The rest were
a medley of Germans, Slovaks, Croats,
Rumanians and other races, who are
politically subject to the compact Hun-
garian minority. The Magyars are de-
scribed as a restless, gifted, intensely
patriotic people.

A STEP IN ADVANCE.

If the Norwegian revolution has
served no other purpose, it has result-
ed in an agreement, which, if ac-
cepted by the two countries, will place
them far in advance of the nations in-
terested in universal peace by arbitra-
tion. In the existing arbitration treat-
ies questions involving the honor, or
the vital interests, of the parties are
excepted, and this leaves a loop-hole
through which the obligation to submit
to arbitration can be avoided. The
same exception is made in the proposed
Scandinavian arbitration treaty, but
with the all-important addition that
if there is difference of opinion as to
whether any question is of vital im-
portance, or concerns the independence
of either state, the Hague tribunal is
to decide that question. That means
virtually that the question whether
there is to be war, at any time, be-
tween Sweden and Norway, rests with
the peace court, known as the Hague
tribunal. Students of international ar-
bitration will perceive that in this pro-
vision an advanced step has been taken.
It is not compulsory arbitration in
all possible disputes, yet it saves the
arbitration scheme from the impotency
that has hitherto threatened schemes
of this sort. In addition, the two
countries propose to establish a neu-
tral zone, exempt from military opera-
tions and occupancy. If all countries
were to adopt a similar agreement, war
would become a thing of the past.

THE TIME WILL COME.

Karl Blind, in the current number of
the Forum takes issue with Baroness
Bertha von Suttner on the arbitration
question. He admits that anyone with
a spark of human feeling in him would
wish to prevent the horrors of war, but
there are, he claims, "affairs in which
there is nothing to arbitrate, affairs to
which that procedure could not more
be applied than it could to the burglar
who breaks into our house, and, in case
of need, is bent upon murdering us."
This is a common objection to the
arguments of the friends of peace, andit is perfectly valid, as matters now
stand. Every country must necessarily
be prepared to defend itself against
any other nation that may happen, in
a moment of madness, to turn "burg-
lar" and murderer. No other means of
defense exists.But we must aim at the establish-
ment of civilized conditions in interna-
tional affairs, as well as in private mat-
ters. Some nations might be appointed
guardians of the peace. They might have
an army maintained by all, available
as a police force, and always ready to
separate combatants. The disturbers of
the peace might be taken before the
peace court and, according to an inter-
national code agreed on, made to pay
a heavy penalty in money, or provinces,
for the breach of peace. Such an ar-
rangement would not present any in-
surmountable difficulty, and it would
make armies and navies useless except
as they would be needed for the main-
tenance of order and tranquility.When militarism is reduced to an in-
ternational peace army, supported by
an international navy, a position in
either branch of the service would be
one of the greatest honor and usefulness.
The burden, being distributed among
the nations, would be felt but lightly.
It would be possible to pay the officers
and men princely wages, and but the
very best of men, physical and intel-
lectual qualities being considered,
would be accepted for the service, as
the positions would be eagerly sought
for. And then, no question would ever
arise, that could not be arbitrated.

ANOTHER AIR SHIP.

The Scientific American contains a
description of an airship, which is dif-
ferent from others in this respect that
it is propelled by oars, like a rowboat.
It is constructed by Alva L. Reynolds
of Los Angeles, Cal. According to the
description it is composed of a gas bag
whose equator is much nearer the front
of the bag than usual, and a light
framework which supports the occu-
pant. It is raised and lowered, prop-
elled forward and backward by the
use of a pair of wing-like oars. By
the use of weights the bag can be made
to raise just a half pound less than the
weight of the occupant. Then gravity
is overcome by the use of the oars. The
bag is thirty-seven feet long and fif-
teen feet in diameter at the equator.
To raise the car and an occupant
weighing 150 pounds, 2,500 cubic feet
of gas is sufficient. The ship can be built
for about \$100.It is not impossible that this inventor
is on the right track of the solution of
air navigation. The combination of the
balloon and the aeroplane is probably
the only practical means of success. That
principle seems to operate in birds and
other creatures that navigate the air.
Experiments along the lines now in-
dicated by Mr. Reynolds will eventually
teach the navigators how to combine
the balloon and the frame work, so as to
obtain a more firm place from which to
propel and steer. Think of a sailor
attempting to steer a ship from a boat
suspended underneath, if that were pos-
sible in the water, and then imagine
the difficulties of air navigation, as long
as the balloon must be governed from a
frame hanging in ropes! Somehow the
lifting force must be applied directly to
the frame before there can be successful
flight. The experiments of Mr. Reyn-
olds should lead in this direction, and
we believe the question of propulsion
and steering would then solve them-
selves.Better a self-made man any day than
a tailor-made man.We can state that the State Fair is
a credit to the State.The Czar thinks that M. Witte is
worthy of his higher.The most popular song in Korea to-
day is, "Don't you remember, Sweet
Alice?"Pat Crowe has been arrested in Butte.
The Butte police can Crowe but the
Omaha police can't.At Harvard young Roosevelt has pre-
sented himself for enrollment in the
football team. He begins the strenuous
life early.Cassie Chadwick must look upon her
life as wasted seeing that she never be-
came president of a life insurance com-
pany.John Mitchell, of coal strike fame,
has been to see the President to secure
an appointment for a friend. How are
the mighty fallen!Mr. McCall is to be called down and
the money that wasn't his that he so
generously gave as a campaign contri-
bution called back.The bandits who held up the Great
Northern flyer near Ballard, Wash.,
wore rubber hats and coats. It is to
their credit that they did not wear
rubber collars.Abraham Levy is to defend Harry
Leonard, the young clerk who confessed
to stealing \$350,000 worth of securities.
He says there was no criminal intent
on the young man's part and that the
whole affair was a foolish, boyish es-
cape. Such talk is silly; in fact, in a
most serious matter Levy-ity is in-
dulged in.And now France and the United
States are both turning their attention
to Venezuela and her misbehavior. Lit-
tle Venice has become a plague spot
in international affairs and is a con-
tinual threat to their peaceful rela-
tions. She will not always be per-
mitted to go on bringing this country and
others to the verge of dispute over her.
Some day when patience is exhausted
she will be treated as other pests are.
Nations as well as individuals have a
right to protect themselves from them.
Venezuela is too conceited to learn wis-
dom.So John A. McCall is to be sued for
the contributions that he made to the
Republican campaign fund out of the
funds of the New York Life In-
surance company and for the money
he paid to "Judge" Hamilton to see
that things did not go awry at Albany.
This is an it should be. He was thetrustee of a great fund, a fund amount-
ing to hundreds of millions, and of his
own volition and with authority from
no one he diverts a part of it from its
legitimate objects to make an election
go as he wanted it to. There could be
nothing more scandalous than such a
betrayal of a fiduciary trust.

ONE FOR THE SUPERSTITIOUS.

Philadelphia Ledger.
The tragic death of Frank A. Bras-
taw, general agent of the Safety Car
Heating and Lighting company, in the
Paoli wreck, recalled to his friends that
he had been the host at dinner on Sun-
day last when 13 sat down at the table.
The dinner took place at the Merion
club, and why Brasstow was a mem-
ber, and 12 of his business associ-
ates were his guests. The unlucky
number-13 was not noticed at the time,
but on Monday Mr. Brasstow told
some of his friends of the incident, and
remarked, "I wonder who will be the
first to die?" While no thought was
given to this then, it has since caused
much comment among his friends.

THIMBLE WORTH \$150.

Philadelphia Record.
"We got some queer articles as
pledges," the pawnbroker remarked,
holding up a jeweled thimble. "This, I
believe, is the most costly thimble in
America. It is valued at \$150. While it
is solid 18-carat gold, the precious
metal contained in it only stands for a
small fraction of the value, the balance
being represented by these three
stones, sapphire, ruby and diamond.
The thimble was made to order for a
chap with money to burn. His best
girl had taken up needlework as a fad,
and he decided that only the most ex-
pensive thimble was good enough to
grace her finger tip. They're married
now and money is not so plentiful with
them. That's how I came to hold the
thimble as collateral."

GOWN OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

New York Tribune.
More than 20,000 postage stamps were
used in the making of a dress for a
woman, worn at a ball in Bermuda.
Years had been spent in collecting the
stamps, and three weeks in making the
dress, which was of the finest muslin.
The lady appealed to her friends to
help her, and the dress was completely
made with stamps of all nations. In
the center of the breast was an eagle
made entirely with brown Columbian
stamps. Suspended from the talons was
a globe made of very old blue revenue
stamps. On either side of the globe
was an American flag, the stripes of
blue and red stamps. A collection of
foreign stamps was pasted on the back
of the bodice in the form of a shield,
the center of which was made up of a
portrait of the brave Sir George Sum-
mers, cut from old revenue stamps. A
large picture hat covered with red and
blue stamps was worn with the costume.

OF COURSE THEY DO.

Chicago Chronicle.
Some of the eastern newspapers have
been frightened out of such wits as
they had because the president of some
woman's club in Chicago opened the
season the other day with the terse
declaration: "Women now own the
earth." There's nothing in that to
frighten anybody. The word "now" is
redundant. They have always owned
it and "all that therein is, including
the men."

A SUFFICIENT EXPLANATION.

Washington Post.
Edmund Clarence Steadman's asser-
tion that there is no money in poetry
these days may be explained by the
fact that there is little or no poetry in
the poetry of these days.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Forum for October-December
opens with Henry Litchfield, West's
quarterly review of American Politics,
bearing specially upon the topics of
proposed legislation affecting railroad
rates, tariff revision, and agitation to-
ward the election of United States sen-
ators by direct vote of the people. A.
Marilee Low devotes the major part of
his paper on "Foreign Affairs" to a dis-
cussion of the peace treaty between
Russia and Japan, and speculation as to
its probable effects upon the mutual
relations of the various world-powers.
"Finance" is comprehensively treated
by Alexander D. Noyes, in an article
whose subdivisions take up specifically
the stock market, the grain and cot-
ton crops, Equitable Assurance affairs,
Russian and Japanese securities, and
the gold output of the world. Karl
Blind, the venerable German revolu-
tionist, contributes a striking justifica-
tion of the war-spirit in men and na-
tions, under the title of "An Unsatis-
factory Apostle of Peace." "Life-insur-
ance Methods" are explained and com-
pared in a timely paper by Louis Wind-
muller. H. O. Storcham describes ana-
lytically "The New Municipal Code of
Indiana," which aims to provide uni-
form government for all the cities and
towns of that state. The article upon
"Applied Science," by Henry Harrison
Sutcliffe, recounts the latest important
developments in different quarters of
the globe. In the "Educational Out-
look," Ossian H. Lang gives a summary
of the ideas advanced at the recent no-
table conference of the National Ed-
ucational Association. Henry Tyrrell
reviews the year's drama; while Her-
bert W. Horwill, in the department of
"Literature," has some interesting ap-
preciations of recent poetry and es-
says, both American and English.—45
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sufficient to insure its popularity,
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ter. It is made of the same
things in the same way, as our
cold soda water, and the drinks
are constructed by the same peo-
ple. There's one difference, how-
ever, which should appeal to you
on a cold evening, especially be-
fore taking a car for a long ride
home. The temperature of the
drinks is a little above normal.
The same purity, the same de-
licious flavors.
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