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FEDERATION OF THE WORLD.

A federation of the world governed by a parliament of man is, and has been, the dream of poets and many advanced statesmen for centuries. The facts suggest a closer scrutiny of the complexion as to nationality of the Hague congress. And it seems that if that distinguished body were entrusted with the making of laws for the human family, the so-called Anglo-Saxon race would by no means form the majority of the law-makers. Every Spanish and Portuguese American republic has sent a full delegation. There are, according to the figures of a contemporary, sixty of them in the conference! Spanish is the speech of the majority of the delegates; the predominant language of the United States of the World would be Spanish! Then there are the thirteen representatives of Japan, all excellencies, and some Chinese, and several Turks, and a little cloud of Moors. The white European and American would be quite swamped in the midst of the swarm of yellow delegates. The inference is that in a parliament of the world the most advanced ideals might be voted down by a combination of representatives of the least advanced nations and races.

And yet, the tendency is toward the realization of the dream of a federation of the world. For instance, within recent years the International Institute of Agriculture has been formed, an institution through which the farmers of the entire world, almost, will be placed in communication with each other. There is no reason why this should not be the beginning of a closer union between all interested in agriculture, and that means practically all mankind.

Then there are such movements as the Interparliamentary union and the American Society of International Law, the aim of which is the establishment of principles of justice to be recognized by the courts of every country in the world. The growing commercial intercourse between nations demand a general understanding and recognition of the rights of those engaged in the commerce of the world. The functions of interstate commerce commissions will naturally be exercised, eventually, by an international commerce commission.

Then there will be a uniform standard of exchange throughout the world. An adjustment of the leading standards might be possible whereby the pound, the dollar, the franc, would be as readily counted and subdivided, the higher into the lower, as are now dollars into cents, or francs into centimes. There is absolutely no reason why a common system of exchange should not be adopted by all the civilized countries of the world.

Then there will be a common system of weights and measures. Some language will also be selected as the world language. It will be taught in every school in the world, together with the vernacular. Through such movements the nations of the earth are brought into closer contact with each other. As the world interests multiply the necessity of a world federation becomes evident, just as the necessity of a federation of states becomes evident through the necessity of protecting and developing common interests. Whether Anglo-Saxon or Latin nations are to become the predominant in such a federation will depend not on numbers but on intellect.

The world federation is sure to come. It is the next great stage in the evolution of civilization. It is the next dispensation. Man commenced under the patriarchal regime, when the family was the unit and the head of the family, the ruler. Then, after centuries of training, families were united into a nation—a chosen nation. This nation, in due time, was scattered among all nations in order that the lessons it had mastered under divine tuition, might be taught to all mankind. But another dispensation is coming, and the world is being prepared for it. It is the gathering of all the nations into one family, under the rule of the Son of God, the King of Glory. This, we say, is the next step in the education of the children of men, which commenced with the family. And this stage of perfection must be reached before further progress can be made.

THE SENATE DECIDED IT.

The "News," a few days ago, took occasion to say in substance, that the howl of alleged "American" orators about Church interference in politics in Utah is without any foundation in fact, and that the falsity of the charge was fully proved by the acceptance by the United States Senate of the minority report of the committee in the famous case against Senator Smoot. It was one of the main accusations, and if it had been possible to prove it, it would have been done. It was not proved. Not a single fact was adduced whereby it could be sustained. "The evidence establishes," the committee said, "the fact that since Reed Smoot became an apostle of the Mormon Church, on the 6th day of April, 1900, the Mormon Church has not controlled or attempted to control elections in Utah." This report the Senate accepted as being in accordance with the evidence.

One of the local masters of deceptive reasoning, who at present is engaged in the defense of crooks, attempts to draw public attention from this important fact by asking, if there was

not also a majority report. Of course there was. But the Senate, by an overwhelming majority, rejected it, and adopted that of the minority. And that is the sharp point from which there is no possible escape for the anti-Mormon falsifiers. They kick against it in vain every time they essay a repetition of the old falsehood.

If the Senate had adopted the majority report, we fancy there would have been a mighty shout, something on the order of, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" throughout the land, about the Church and politics. And there would have been some excuse for the rejoicing. The Senators would have been lauded to the skies for their discernment. They would have been true Daniels come to judgment. Why, then, not let the decision, as it is, end all controversy on that point? Why was the matter submitted to the Senate, if the intention was not to abide loyalty by the pronouncement of that body? Were the Senators not competent to judge of the evidence submitted? Did the agitators neglect to present any evidence they had, or could manufacture? No. The case was fully presented. It was carefully weighed and found wanting, and that is all there is to it. Let the false charge then rest in the grave where it belongs. Why disturb dead issues? Intelligent voters cannot be frightened by ghosts to vote to please the conjurers.

WILL ENGINEER HEED?

Will the city engineer please take notice that according to common observation, certain of his printed directions are daily being set at naught by contractors doing street work?

Section 1 of the specifications for the grading, curbing and macadamizing of Second street provides that when mud or soft material is encountered, it shall be taken out below the subgrade if the city engineer shall so direct, and not otherwise; and that if so directed and taken out, the space shall be refilled with good, clean gravel, by and at the expense of the contractor.

According to all the information we can get, the very first section of the elaborate pamphlet on specifications is being violated daily in the city work which it was supposedly designed to protect and to guarantee. We fear that it cannot be disproved that section one of the specifications is wholly disregarded in the macadamizing of Second avenue. Weeks ago our reporters visited the work going on there, and found that the sub-surface was in no case thoroughly compacted by rolling; that dust and other soft material were frequently mingled indiscriminately with the lower layer; and that in no case was the "soft material" ever taken out and the space refilled with gravel.

What are the specifications for? If not followed, what purpose do they serve?

Section 6 provides that such portions of the street or sidewalk as cannot be reached by the roller, and all places excavated below the roller and refilled, and all pipe trenches and other places that cannot properly be compacted by the roller shall be tamped solidly by and at the expense of the contractor.

No case of tamping has yet been discovered anywhere on the streets now being macadamized. Is this because tamping is never needed in the case of our streets? Surely not, for many soft places covered by loose earth are to be seen upon various streets. The specifications call for this operation in certain cases, but the tamping is rarely if ever practiced. Why not? Of what use are these specifications? Were they so elaborately printed simply for the purpose of preventing uninitiated contractors from successful bidding on city street work? If not, what is the actual use and service which they render?

A GREAT QUESTION PENDING.

The issues presented in the North Carolina railroad cases, in which the companies have resisted the state law forbidding them to charge more than 24 cents per mile for carrying passengers, are among the most vital that ever came before the courts for adjudication. The Civil war turned, in part upon some of these questions, which in the present form affect every State and every corporation subject to State control.

According to the theory of American law, all corporations are subject to three classes of control or regulation by the courts of a State or of the federal government. Corporations, like individuals, are subject to the police power, the power to tax, and the right of eminent domain.

The exercise of the police power is the act of regulating the use which is made by a corporation of its franchises and rights. Under this head the state or nation regulates the use of property, but takes none of it.

By the exercise of its power to tax, the state or nation takes property as equally as possible from all its subjects for public uses, and without making direct compensation therefor.

By virtue of its power of eminent domain the state or nation takes the property of individuals or corporations for a public purpose, always making just compensation to the party whose property is so taken, but without regard to whether it takes more of one man's property than another.

Each of these powers overrides private rights, and the state or nation exercises them whenever it sees fit to do so, subject, however, to two classes of limitation.

The first limitation is that within the range of its constitutional powers, the federal government is superior to the state governments. Consequently, if the federal government legislates on a certain subject within its powers, state laws, so far as they may be inconsistent, must yield. Moreover, certain powers conferred on Congress are exclusive, such as the regulation of commerce with foreign nations and among the states. With these subjects, state legislation can not deal at all. On the other hand, the federal government, though supreme within its sphere, possesses only such powers as are conferred on it by the Constitution; and federal legislation beyond the scope of these powers is void.

The other limitation is that no man's property shall be taken without

due process of law and just compensation.

The question now prominent is what a State may do and what Congress may do in the regulation of corporations.

It is settled that State legislation seeking to impose a direct burden on interstate commerce or to interfere directly with its freedom, encroaches upon the power of Congress; but that State statutes regulating the tolls of railroad companies within State limits, making no discrimination between local and interstate rates, are constitutional police regulations, even though they affect a railroad operating through several states. Numerous cases have decided that a State may constitutionally prescribe a maximum charge for the transportation of passengers and merchandise carried within the State, or taken up outside the State and carried into it, or taken up inside and carried out—at least until Congress legislates concerning interstate commerce.

A decision by the Supreme court in the Carolina cases will surely make history.

HINDUS IN JAPAN.

A significant feature of the unrest in India is the effort by Hindus to enlist the sympathy of Japan for their anti-British agitation.

It is claimed that throughout the technical schools and colleges of Japan there are scattered a number of students from Hindustan, and they are spreading their anti-British propaganda industriously. They never lose an opportunity to declare that the beneficial effects of British rule in India have been greatly overrated. They point out what they please to term instances of British injustice, and they declare that India, instead of being amply satisfied with British rule, is really but a hotbed of revolution, which may break out at any time.

That this agitation is viewed with alarm in Japanese government circles, is evident from the fact that Count Okuma has thought it advisable to take cognizance of it, in an address to Indian students in Japan, in which he went so far as to warn them of the folly of attempting to undo British work, or of cherishing schemes which could only result in their own discomfiture.

Japan is not a Don Quixote among the nations. She knows both her strength and her limitations. As the ally of Great Britain her statesmen will naturally remove any suspicion that the anti-British agitation is approved by the government. But Japan will grow, and her voice may some day be heard in everything that pertains to the affairs of Asia.

A dark horse is better than no horse at all.

It looks as though this resigning sickness were becoming epidemic.

Recently the New York World said that in a public official resignation was confession.

It must be a great brain storm that is sending a wave of crime over New York.

Anthony Comstock has gone to Paris. Is he looking for other worlds to purify?

Texas is so opposed to the pass system that the state seriously contemplates abolishing El Paso.

The moonshiner's last days are said to be near at hand. But is that the case with his nights?

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," but for some reason or other apartment houses do stand.

Dr. Wiley says that American men sleep too much. Did it never occur to the doctor that some of them talk too much?

The cause of Mayor Thompson's illness is not stated, but the "American" administration is enough to make any mayor sick.

The Chicago professor who says that he has discovered that seagulls can talk must have great faith in the gullibility of the people.

The latest victim of a ruffianly attack in New York saved herself by using her hatpin on the scoundrel. May the hatpin flourish long!

To keep Abe Ruef in costing San Francisco about thousand dollars a month. Before she kept him prisoner it cost her more than that.

The Kaiser proposes to take an airship trip. Why not let Prince Frederick Wilhelm, to whom the heirship belongs, make it?

"If you are on the trail keep on it, and go faster than the fugitive is going," says Police Commissioner Blugham of New York. But the "finest" doesn't seem to be on the trail.

It almost makes one's blood boil to think what terrible injustice has been done the Standard Oil company by the government and its agents. This "good" trust has never had a chance to have its side presented to the public.

Abe Majors' murderous assault upon a fellow prisoner should open the eyes of those good people who have sought his pardon and who in their misguided sentimentality have come to regard him as a sort of martyr. Byron describes him perfectly in the couplet, "He was the mildest mannered man That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."

THE ANTI-SUICIDE BUREAU.

Pittsburg Gazette Times.

The retirement of the matron in charge of the anti-suicide bureau of the Salvation Army in Pittsburg may be taken as a sign that this experiment has not been a success. The matron explains that the tales of woe poured into her ears have been too much for her. The load of other people's sorrows, beyond her power to relieve, was more than the worthy woman could bear. It might have been otherwise had there been more than mere sympathy to offer, but in the absence of material means of consolation what could be done? The same difficulty appears to have arisen in Cleveland, where the idea of an anti-suicide bureau first saw the light. Mayor Johnson, in his impulsive way, encouraged the project and urged

great results from its realization. Of late, however, the Cleveland bureau has given no sign of life. Funds for its maintenance and for the furtherance of its design were forthcoming until, just as its Pittsburgh duplicate is doing.

WHAT HOTELS ARE FOR.

Boston Herald.

Taking one's ease in one's inn in luxurious simplicity and without enforced attention to the claims of high art will soon be possible in our large cities. A new hotel soon to be opened at the lower end of Central Park in New York, which has cost \$12,000,000, is to contain no moral decorations, no elaborate interior, no rooming for the indigent, no rooming for the unemployed, even with money unlimited, to satisfy the critical taste for art of their patrons, and they are wisely ceasing to try. Rest, cleanliness, good food and decent service sum up the real requirements in a hotel.

POWERS FOURTH TRIAL.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The prospects are fairly bright that the fourth trial of Caleb Powers will bring to a conclusion this remarkable case. Powers has three times been convicted of the murder of Gov. Goebel, has been twice sentenced to death and once to imprisonment for life. After each trial the verdict has been set aside and the case ordered reheard. It has been charged, and proved to the satisfaction of many, that Powers was sentenced to death for being a Republican politician rather than for being a murderer. Some of those who have taken this ground may conscientiously believe that Powers was in some measure responsible for the killing of Goebel, but they hold that this crime has not been proved.

EUROPE'S GREAT QUESTION.

Boston Transcript.

Morocco is still the interrogation point of Europe. The Algeiras conference, while it marked out the sphere of influence of the respective powers, did not provide for making its decrees respected by a people who have no respect for their own government. Since the adjournment of the conference, there has been a great deal of talk about the possibility of the murder of a French citizen. Now since eight Europeans have been massacred at Casablanca, Frenchmen, Italians and Spaniards being among them, it would seem that the powers should get together for the purpose of establishing a government that will govern in Morocco. Morocco would then have any one of the great European powers being willing to see any other govern or acquire it. Raisuli does pretty much as he pleases in one part of the sultan's dominions, and in another, Arab mobs slaughtering Europeans repudiate the authority of the sultan as that of a ruler who has sold himself to the Christians. For less serious offences than these many nations of the Morocco type have been before this "assimilated" to the benefit of its people and to the relief of the world.

JUST FOR FUN.

Not in the Contact.

Husband—Another new dress! Where do you suppose I shall get the money from to pay for it?
Wife—You must excuse me. I didn't marry you to give you financial advice.—Chicago Journal.

The American Sailor.

It is related of Commodore Decatur that after he had tamed the Barbary powers whose energies had been re-awakened while the War of 1812 kept our navy busy, he set out in his flagship, the Guerriere, to make his way across the Mediterranean unattended, and suddenly found himself in the midst of one of the Cretan feuds which had remained in a neutral port during hostilities. The situation looked rather squally. The Corsair admiral hailed: "What sheep is that?" "The United States ship Guerriere, Commodore Decatur," was the reply. "Where are you going?" was the next question. "Where I please!" thundered Decatur through the speaking trumpet, and the Guerriere proceeded unmolested.—Boston Transcript.

In 1950.

Mr. Hasitall—What are you children going to do today?
Miss Hasitall—Oh, I guess I'll take the alrshp out. I want to go over Wall street and drop bags of sand on the curb brokers.
Hasitall, Jr.—I'm going to take the submarine boat. I want to see if I can find our ancestor who fell off the Mayflower.
Steve Hasitall—I'm going to take the auto-boat.
Helen Hasitall—I'm going to take the auto. They have just made a new speed law and I want to be the first to break it.
Ben Hasitall—I'm going horseback.
Baby Hasitall—There's a walking left for me. I guess I'll take a walk.—Life.

Lacked Mentality.

Harold's mother was a devout follower of mental science. The two were crossing a field while in the country, and when the lad saw a goat in the distance he shielded himself instinctively behind his parent's skirt.
"Hold, I'm ashamed of you," she told him. "Don't you know there is no such thing as pain and that the goat can't hurt you?"
"Yes," he admitted timidly. "I know it and you know it, but the goat don't know it."—Kansas City Times.

A New Legal Story.

The list of good legal stories has been increased by one that is creating a good deal of amusement among judges and lawyers. As it goes, Chief Justice Balcanquhall, Ontario, 31, Justice Ertion and Mr. Justice Riddell, a newly appointed judge, were sitting together as a court in Toronto not long since. According to some legalists who were present on the presentation of argument on behalf of one of the clients was rather prolix and not very much to the point, to put it mildly. Mr. Justice Riddell, who, by the way, was not to the same extent insured against the tediousness of it as his colleagues, was observed to pass one of them a slip of paper, on which, presumably, were written some notes on the case. Immediately the "notes" were read, however, by his colleagues there was a subdued suggestion of mirth apparent on their part. It turned out that the "notes" read after this fashion:

(With apologies to Mr. Rudyard Kipling).
"Go it makes that bloomin' noise?"
"Asked Fles-on-Parade."
"It's counsel's openin' argument."
The color-geant said.
"On 'as to 'ear the bally stuff?"
"Asked Fles-on-Parade."
"Told counsel's two hired men."
The color-geant said.

"For he doesn't know his law, he misrepresents the facts;
His logic is so rotten you can see through all the cracks,
And he's pretty sure to get it where the chicken got the ax."

When the Court delivered judgment in the morning. —Montreal Star.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Deeds for August is an appeal to the artistic as well as the sartorial eye. There is a page of waists drawn by Brian

that suggests several new ideas, and a number of captivating tailored models in linen. In the article on Midsummer Dress there are many suggestions for comfortable smart dresses for the warm season. A visiting costume shows a clever and original combination of white and embroidered batiste. It is an exquisite confection, but no more deserving of special mention than the many other charming models by Dreco, Raudnitz, Bourniche, etc. For the women concerned with her midsummer wardrobe, this number of Dress offers many practical, helpful suggestions. The magazine contains a number of interesting articles, and of especial interest is the review of smart events in Paris, with the illustrations of the gowns there displayed. The department entitled "The Boudoir," suggests a charming scheme of summer furnishing, and there are many hints on care of the hair and complexion in summer. There is an illustration of a delightfully cool method of coiffuring the hair, this fashion being the latest, just introduced in Paris.—McCreedy-Beals Co., 24-26 East 21st street, New York.

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