

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES
(In Advance)
One Year \$2.50
Six Months \$1.50
Three Months \$1.00
One Month \$0.30
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications and all remittances to:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 9, 1907.

PATRIOTISM AND LOYALTY.

Several of the speakers during the Conference referred to the United States and the American government in terms of fervid patriotism and loyalty. This is in perfect harmony with the spirit of the Gospel. According to the revelations given to the Latter-day Saints, this continent was the cradle of the human race and of civilization. It is made sacred by the appearance here of our first parents, and the transpiration of the events that resulted in a "Paradise lost," and called forth the first prophecies of a "Paradise regained." This is a land of Zion. It is Joseph's land. The government of this Republic was founded by the Almighty for the furtherance of His plans and purposes with the children of men. In the various ages He has had chosen nations to take the lead in the progress of humanity toward the complete restoration of all things to more than pristine perfection and glory, and this position of honor belongs in our age to the United States. It is a favored nation. It is a nation with a mission. Such are the sentiments entertained by the Latter-day Saints. Such is the basis of their loyalty.

It is true that at various periods in the history of the Church the Saints have been sorely tried. But, no matter what their conditions have been, they have remembered that neither the Nation nor the government is responsible for the cruelties of mobs or the perfidy of officials. They have suffered wrongs; they have been turned away from the seat of the government when they came as supplicants for justice and mercy; but nothing has caused them to abandon the firm belief that the time would come when their rights as American citizens would be fully respected and recognized, in spite of the clamor of bigots and traitors.

The loyal attitude of the Latter-day Saints was well reflected in the darkest hour of their history. When the Prophet and Patriarch had been slain by assassins under circumstances that made it highly probable that state authorities were implicated in the crime; when the Saints were threatened with expulsion and death in a desert land; when scores of the Saints had been massacred and hundreds had died of want and exposure, they sent a memorial to the President of the United States and every governor, except the chief executive of Missouri. In this remarkable document they proved their innocence of crime and protested their loyalty. Is there any other people in this country that has stood the test more gloriously than the Latter-day Saints? The memorial is well worth quoting in part:

"And we further testify that, as a people, we are law abiding, peaceable and without crime; and we challenge the world to prove to the contrary. In the name of Israel's God, and by virtue of multiplied ties of country and kindred, we ask your friendly interposition in our favor. Will it be too much for us to ask you to convene a special session of Congress, and furnish us an asylum, where we can enjoy our rights and religion unmolested? Or will you, in a special message to that body, when convened, recommend a remonstrance against such unwholesome acts of oppression and expatriation as this people have continued to receive from the States of Missouri and Illinois? Or will you favor us by your personal influence and by your official rank? Or will you express your views concerning what is called the 'great Western Measure' of colonizing the Latter-day Saints in Oregon, the North-western Territory, or some location remote from the States, where the hand of oppression shall not crush every noble principle and extinguish every patriotic feeling? And now, honored sir, having related out our imploring hands to you, with deep solemnity, we would implore you, as a father, a friend, a patriot and the head of a mighty nation, by the constitution of American liberty, by the blood of our fathers who have fought for the independence of this republic, by the blood of the martyrs which has been shed in our midst, by the wallings of widows and orphans, that you will lend your immediate aid to quell the violence of mobocracy, and exert your influence to establish us as a people in our civil and religious rights."

The spirit of patriotism that permeates this memorial at a time when the Latter-day Saints were brought to the very verge of destruction, as far as human eye could see, speaks volumes for their attitude as citizens. Compare this appeal to the Chief Executive with the radical utterances of anarchists, or even some labor leaders who believe they have a grievance. Only a short time ago radical agitators in California are said to have cursed the Flag in a public meeting. The Latter-day Saints cling to that emblem of freedom even when they were exiled, because they knew that it meant liberty to them and all who are oppressed.

Some pessimists are predicting disaster to the United States. They are afraid that trusts will forge the chains of slavery for the masses, or that anarchy will render the governmental structure unsafe. But we have no such fear. As long as the country remains true to the principles embodied in the Constitution, it will stand firm and grow and progress as it has done hitherto. And we furthermore believe that the Almighty will raise up men and women—mighty spirits and brilliant intellects—ready to defend the institutions of the country whenever they are being assailed, and the Lord did in the gigantic struggle for the maintenance of the Constitution for the maintenance of the Senate, and the Lord will do so again, whenever necessary. The Lord did not build this nation to last

only three brief centuries. He established it for a great and glorious purpose, and this will surely be fulfilled. The enemies of the Saints say our patriotism is but hypocrisy. The fact is that it is part of our religion, an essential part, without which "Mormonism" would be a puzzle, a grotesque enigma. The Church seen as part of the historical development of this great and grand republic assumes a significance which even the world should be able to see and appreciate.

THE FINAL LAND RUSH.

Readers of the "News" were much interested early in the present year in a series of editorial articles on the work of reclaiming the hitherto arid wastes in the western states.

The movement was called the rush of the "landless man" to the "manless land," and the idea conveyed that when it should be over it would mark the end of such work in the United States, for the reason that it would wipe out the last vestige of government lands susceptible of being transformed into productive farms and homesteads. That task will take some time, of course, but representatives of the interior department call attention to the fact that the "last great stand for homes" carved out of the public domain is under way, and that the next decade will witness its practical obliteration so far as our own country is concerned. After that the man who becomes a land owner will be able to enjoy that distinction through purchase or inheritance only. The realization of this fact has become widespread and Americans are going into Canada by the tens of thousands, and into Mexico in nearly as large numbers. Utah people are almost equally interested in the Dominion to the north, and the Republic to the south. Consul James A. Le Roy reports from Durango as follows on the land situation of that state which is fairly typical of the land tenure in the greater part of Mexico:

"Statistics just published for this state show that there are 55 proprietors who own more than 20,000 hectares, or 50,000 acres, each. These 55 proprietors own in all 3,889,342 hectares, or 9,649,757 acres of land. This is much the larger part of the area held in private ownership within the State, the total extent of which covers 10,949,500 hectares, and a very large part of which is mountainous. There are in the State seven estates having an extent of over 250,000 acres, one of them covering over 1,000,000 acres."

In Mexico land taxes have always been more or less nominal, though from time to time there has been a discussion as to the imposition of higher taxes with the specific and deliberate purpose of breaking up the enormously large holdings. In Durango the agitation of that question commenced more than sixty years ago. The acquisition of grazing and timber lands, and in some cases of large tracts of irrigable land, often for the planting of colonies of home-seekers, by foreigners, principally Americans, is arousing no little interest. The rising middle class, for the most part landless, seems particularly concerned over the matter, and there is a distinct and growing sentiment among the Mexicans in the larger towns who have capital, to emulate the newcomers in the speculative purchase of undeveloped lands. Accordingly the land market is decidedly lively at this time, and recently the government doubled the price for which its lands in the state of Durango are to be sold, raising it to \$4 Mexican per hectare, which is about eighty cents in gold per acre.

WORRY AND INSANITY.

It has been observed of late years that insanity is on the increase, and so notable has this become that the question has been asked whether the tendency of civilization is to break down the reason of man.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, in the Canadian Magazine, discusses the insanity subject and explains that mental disease is really physical disease. The same causes, he says, that are responsible for diseases of the lung, heart, or stomach, may produce diseases of the brain, and then insanity ensues. The overwhelming majority of cases, he says, of insanity depend absolutely upon material changes in the brain due to the circulation of some poison or other in the blood.

A popular opinion holds that worry is the cause of many cases of mental break-down. Dr. Saleeby says this is true only indirectly. Worry has its ways and means by which it can destroy reason, but not directly. In the first place, he explains, worry often leads to the use of drugs, and especially alcohol. . . . Alcohol stands out far beyond any other one factor as a cause of insanity, and worry is responsible for an enormous amount of drinking. Indirectly, then, worry is a terribly common cause of insanity, and any success that may conceivably attend our study of it will be, in its measure, success in attacking one of the most appalling problems of our civilization.

"Again," he continues, "worry is a most potent foe of sleep, and lack of sleep is a most potent foe of sanity. I am sometimes inclined to think that the importance of sleep in preserving the mental health has been exaggerated by some writers. We know that before an attack of acute mania, only too often resulting in murder and suicide, a man commonly passes several sleepless nights. The sleeplessness is not a cause of his madness, however, but an early symptom of it. I am, indeed, inclined to think that physical health suffers more than mental health from lack of sleep, as such, but if the lack of sleep depends upon worry, and, still more, if drugs are resorted to in order that sleep may be obtained, the cause of the worry not being removed, then certainly we have a potent factor in the production of insanity. Though lack of sleep in itself is insufficient, I believe, to cause insanity—as is surely proved by the countless mad sleepers who do not lose their mental health—yet it is certainly a most important contributory factor in the production of insanity, in that it makes the brain far more susceptible than it would otherwise be to the action of such poisons as may beset it. In a word, it lowers brain resistiveness. The use of alcohol and other drugs, then, and interference with sleep, constitute most frequent and effective means by which

worry leads to mental disease of the graver kinds."

The lesson of it all is, that the brain needs to be taken care of as well as any other organ of the human body. Often the warning headaches are unheeded, and wrong remedies are resorted to, instead of rest, or change of occupation. Narcotics are given with disastrous results. The increase in the number of mentally afflicted should be a notice to all that the laws of nature must be obeyed, or the penalty is sure.

ENGLISH RAILWAY EARNINGS.

In these days when American railways and their doings are so conspicuously in the public eye, it is interesting to note the result of their operations in European countries particularly. The London Statist, in presenting a compiled accounting of the nineteen principal railroads for 1906, as compared with 1905, says that last year was distinctly a good one from the viewpoint of gross receipts, and not at all unsatisfactory as relates to net earnings. There was a larger proportionate increase in expenditures than in gross receipts.

Railroad expenditure in 1906 was affected by the desires of many companies to devote more revenue than formerly to the improvement of their roadways and equipment. The very general desire, too, of the respective managements to meet the demands of their employees for increased wages also perceptibly added to the cost column for 1906. Another contributing factor in the sum total was the advance in the price of coal and various construction materials. All the railways threading the great manufacturing districts of the kingdom enjoyed a very large expansion of traffic, and there also was a moderate expansion in the earnings of railways which serve districts that cannot be termed manufacturing. The Statist says that the passenger lines have in some degree suffered from the increased competition of tramways and motor omnibuses, but long-distance lines showed appreciable expansion. The gross earnings of the nineteen companies were \$425,750,000 in 1905 and \$438,582,000 in 1906. Receipts from passenger trains increased from \$138,752,100 to \$139,204,900; freight trains from \$215,000,700 to \$223,050,100 and miscellaneous receipts from \$21,993,800 to \$22,821,600.

The total operating expenses of the nineteen principal English railway companies increased from \$261,461,800 in 1905 to \$273,400,600 in 1906, making the net earnings \$131,345,500 in 1905 and \$165,182,000 in 1906.

It is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways, but few of them do.

It is peculiarly the province of the dry farmers to make the desert blossom as the rose.

Nineteen women have been elected to the Finnish diet. Those Finns are in the swim.

In this "all pull together" proposition some will insist on pulling in the wrong direction.

How much more valuable a dog is when it is lost than when it is assessed.

The house that Jack built is no more famous than a number that are to be built in Salt Lake will be.

Twenty-six thousand pupils in the New York schools require eyeglasses. They have eyes but see not, so to speak.

Chicago is to have a pure food exhibition in November. This should give "the jungle" enough time to prepare a few exhibits.

A Massachusetts heiress has given up society to become a trained nurse. Does she hope to cure some of the ills to which society is heir?

Nicaragua has captured Puerto Cortez without firing a single shot. Ammunition must be very dear in Central America, or victories very cheap.

The United States supreme court has authoritatively declared that the Isle of Pines is not American territory. For which decision heaven and the supreme court be praised.

Professor Hugo Munsterberg says that President Eliot of Harvard is the greatest man in America today. Few, if any, will dispute that he is the greatest educator in America today.

So far as the public is concerned, the worst thing that could happen in the Thaw case would be to have the jury disagree and then to have another trial. That would be too, too much.

Editor Stead of London thinks that the Hague conference will offer a great opportunity to Americans. Very likely; but does he stop to consider what great opportunities there are for them in this country?

Ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White, who has just returned from Cuba, says that the admission of the island as a state into the Union would be a curse to the United States. It wouldn't even be a blessing in disguise, which is usually about as bad as bad can be.

It is predicted by a United States engineer that some day (some day is usually next to the next day after never) Pittsburgh will be swept by a greater flood than Johnstown was. And those Pittsburgh people, notwithstanding their timely and terrible warning, are going on about their business as though no prediction of what would happen had ever been made.

STATUS OF THE FROG.

New York Evening Post.
Why cannot the rights and political status of the frog be settled once for all? We venture to say that the creature will be satisfied with any name and station which the powers may bestow, but he does not want to be trifled with or made the butt of conflicting interests. A short time ago a Japanese firm undertook to import a consignment of frog skins to be made into purses. The government says they are "leather" and ought to pay 26 per cent. The importers insist that they are "fish skins." Either contention would be plausible enough if the treasury department were not already on record, in one of the rulings of the Shaw incumbrance, that "marketable frogs' legs are 'dressed poultry.'" We

submit that it is contrary to nature for any creature, by the mere process of having, to be transformed from a good red herring to a few of the humblest residents of all this land has the right to a place to himself in the system of nature, instead of, to paraphrase Mark Twain's description of the German gardeners, "a hazy lot of assorted genera scattered over him in spots."

GREAT MEN AND THEIR CATS.

London Globe.
That the cat always falls on her feet is a proverb, but not many, perhaps, have heard that this enviable faculty is a miraculous privilege bestowed by Mohammed. Richelieu, it seems, kept twenty cats; Tasso had the "fancy," and merely to mention Baudelaire, Chateaubriand, Victor Hugo, Bonaparte and Napoleon, one almost regrets to learn that Petrarch, after so far departing from the spiritual tone of his sonnets to Laura as to half-chastise thoughts of suicide on her death, finally found consolation in the caresses of a cat, whose skeleton may still be seen in the museum at Padua.

NOT MUCH CHOICE.

Detroit Free Press.
According to some curious investigations conducted by English scientists eldest sons tend to be criminals and youngest sons paupers. A great many thousand school children and many family histories have been examined to yield these results. First-born children were found to be, as a rule, taller and heavier, with greater ability and endurance than the others. This is in accordance with the popular feeling in many countries that the oldest child is superior to the others and deserving of special privileges. It is a well-established fact that among men of genius an undue proportion are eldest sons.

JUST FOR FUN.

Clerical Strategy.
A Methodist clergyman of Germantown, whose name is not revealed for obvious reasons, had in his congregation at a service held recently two men who troubled him by sleeping in church. At last he found an opportunity of saying to one of them: "Mr. A., did you ever notice that Mr. B. has fallen into the habit of sleeping during service?" Mr. A. had not noticed it, but he was pained at the information. "Well, might I ask you to sit beside him next Sunday and nudge him in case he falls asleep?" Mr. A. would most certainly do so. The reverend gentleman then sought his esteemed parishioner, Mr. B. "Mr. B., have you noticed Mr. A.'s habit of sleeping during the sermon?" Mr. B. had observed it and had been pained. "Well, would you do me the favor of sitting beside Mr. A. next Sunday and nudging him if he shows any signs of drowsiness?" Most certainly, Mr. B. would be glad to do so. The spectacle of the two good men keeping each other awake the following Sunday morning nearly upset the dignity of the clerical plotter.—Philadelphia Record.

Taken In, Anyhow.
"We want you in our confidence," The smooth promoter said. But people got—which made 'em hot.—In his confidence game instead.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Discretion.
"Marquis, is it possible to confide a secret to you?" "Certainly! I will be as silent as the grave." "Well, then, I have absolute need of your discretion." "Do not fear; it is as if I had heard nothing."—Transatlantic Tales.

Bent Too Far.
"How's the Gibblets getting along?" "Fierce." "When I saw him last he seemed bent on throwing his money to the birds." "That's it—he bent too far. He's broke."—Cleveland Leader.

IT IS FOR YOU, SICKLY FOLKS!

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proven itself the ideal medicine for every man or woman who suffers from Poor Appetite, Headache, Belching, Nausea, Sour Risings, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Colds, Grippe, Spring Fever or Malaria, and since we guarantee it absolutely pure no one need hesitate in trying a bottle of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

at once. It always gives satisfaction.

There is no material too good and no construction too expensive for the

A.B. CHASE
PIANOS

if it will make them any better. Come in and test them.

CHAMBERLAIN MUSIC CO.,
51-53 Main Street.

Editor Stead of London thinks that the Hague conference will offer a great opportunity to Americans. Very likely; but does he stop to consider what great opportunities there are for them in this country?

Ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White, who has just returned from Cuba, says that the admission of the island as a state into the Union would be a curse to the United States. It wouldn't even be a blessing in disguise, which is usually about as bad as bad can be.

It is predicted by a United States engineer that some day (some day is usually next to the next day after never) Pittsburgh will be swept by a greater flood than Johnstown was. And those Pittsburgh people, notwithstanding their timely and terrible warning, are going on about their business as though no prediction of what would happen had ever been made.

STATUS OF THE FROG.
New York Evening Post.
Why cannot the rights and political status of the frog be settled once for all? We venture to say that the creature will be satisfied with any name and station which the powers may bestow, but he does not want to be trifled with or made the butt of conflicting interests. A short time ago a Japanese firm undertook to import a consignment of frog skins to be made into purses. The government says they are "leather" and ought to pay 26 per cent. The importers insist that they are "fish skins." Either contention would be plausible enough if the treasury department were not already on record, in one of the rulings of the Shaw incumbrance, that "marketable frogs' legs are 'dressed poultry.'" We

submit that it is contrary to nature for any creature, by the mere process of having, to be transformed from a good red herring to a few of the humblest residents of all this land has the right to a place to himself in the system of nature, instead of, to paraphrase Mark Twain's description of the German gardeners, "a hazy lot of assorted genera scattered over him in spots."

GREAT MEN AND THEIR CATS.
London Globe.
That the cat always falls on her feet is a proverb, but not many, perhaps, have heard that this enviable faculty is a miraculous privilege bestowed by Mohammed. Richelieu, it seems, kept twenty cats; Tasso had the "fancy," and merely to mention Baudelaire, Chateaubriand, Victor Hugo, Bonaparte and Napoleon, one almost regrets to learn that Petrarch, after so far departing from the spiritual tone of his sonnets to Laura as to half-chastise thoughts of suicide on her death, finally found consolation in the caresses of a cat, whose skeleton may still be seen in the museum at Padua.

NOT MUCH CHOICE.
Detroit Free Press.
According to some curious investigations conducted by English scientists eldest sons tend to be criminals and youngest sons paupers. A great many thousand school children and many family histories have been examined to yield these results. First-born children were found to be, as a rule, taller and heavier, with greater ability and endurance than the others. This is in accordance with the popular feeling in many countries that the oldest child is superior to the others and deserving of special privileges. It is a well-established fact that among men of genius an undue proportion are eldest sons.

JUST FOR FUN.
Clerical Strategy.
A Methodist clergyman of Germantown, whose name is not revealed for obvious reasons, had in his congregation at a service held recently two men who troubled him by sleeping in church. At last he found an opportunity of saying to one of them: "Mr. A., did you ever notice that Mr. B. has fallen into the habit of sleeping during service?" Mr. A. had not noticed it, but he was pained at the information. "Well, might I ask you to sit beside him next Sunday and nudge him in case he falls asleep?" Mr. A. would most certainly do so. The reverend gentleman then sought his esteemed parishioner, Mr. B. "Mr. B., have you noticed Mr. A.'s habit of sleeping during the sermon?" Mr. B. had observed it and had been pained. "Well, would you do me the favor of sitting beside Mr. A. next Sunday and nudging him if he shows any signs of drowsiness?" Most certainly, Mr. B. would be glad to do so. The spectacle of the two good men keeping each other awake the following Sunday morning nearly upset the dignity of the clerical plotter.—Philadelphia Record.

Taken In, Anyhow.
"We want you in our confidence," The smooth promoter said. But people got—which made 'em hot.—In his confidence game instead.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Discretion.
"Marquis, is it possible to confide a secret to you?" "Certainly! I will be as silent as the grave." "Well, then, I have absolute need of your discretion." "Do not fear; it is as if I had heard nothing."—Transatlantic Tales.

Bent Too Far.
"How's the Gibblets getting along?" "Fierce." "When I saw him last he seemed bent on throwing his money to the birds." "That's it—he bent too far. He's broke."—Cleveland Leader.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager.

Friday & Saturday, April 12-13

MATINEE SATURDAY.

Joseph Brooks Presents

LILLIAN RUSSELL

IN

THE BUTTERFLY

Comedy in 3 Acts by Kellie Chambers

Prices 25c to \$2.00.

Sale Wednesday.

Sale Now On For

SAN CARLO OPERA CO.

100 ARTISTS.

MME. NORDICA.

Miss Alice Neilson,

Signor Constantino

Orchestra of 20, and Ballet of 16.

Monday—"La Boheme," with Miss

Neilson and Signor Constantino. Tuesday—

"Faust," with Madame Nordica.

Tuesday Matinee—Don Pasquale and

Rusticiana, with Alice Neilson, Signor

Constantino and Miss Doreyne.

Prices, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Monday—"La Boheme," with Miss

Neilson and Signor Constantino. Tuesday—

"Faust," with Madame Nordica.

Tuesday Matinee—Don Pasquale and

Rusticiana, with Alice Neilson, Signor

Constantino and Miss Doreyne.

Prices, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Monday—"La Boheme," with Miss

Neilson and Signor Constantino. Tuesday—

"Faust," with Madame Nordica.

Tuesday Matinee—Don Pasquale and

Rusticiana, with Alice Neilson, Signor

Constantino and Miss Doreyne.

Prices, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Monday—"La Boheme," with Miss

Neilson and Signor Constantino. Tuesday—

"Faust," with Madame Nordica.

Tuesday Matinee—Don Pasquale and

Rusticiana, with Alice Neilson, Signor

Constantino and Miss Doreyne.

Prices, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Monday—"La Boheme," with Miss

Neilson and Signor Constantino. Tuesday—

"Faust," with Madame Nordica.

Tuesday Matinee—Don Pasquale and

Rusticiana, with Alice Neilson, Signor

Constantino and Miss Doreyne.

Prices, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Monday—"La Boheme," with Miss

Neilson and Signor Constantino. Tuesday—

"Faust," with Madame Nordica.

Tuesday Matinee—Don Pasquale and

Rusticiana, with Alice Neilson, Signor

Constantino and Miss Doreyne.

Prices, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Monday—"La Boheme," with Miss

Neilson and Signor Constantino. Tuesday—

"Faust," with Madame Nordica.

Tuesday Matinee—Don Pasquale and

Rusticiana, with Alice Neilson, Signor

Constantino and Miss Doreyne.

Prices, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Monday—"La Boheme," with Miss

Neilson and Signor Constantino. Tuesday—

"Faust," with Madame Nordica.

Tuesday Matinee—Don Pasquale and

Rusticiana, with Alice Neilson, Signor

Constantino and Miss Doreyne.

Prices, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Monday—"La Boheme," with Miss

Neilson and Signor Constantino. Tuesday—

"Faust," with Madame Nordica.

Tuesday Matinee—Don Pasquale and

Rusticiana, with Alice Neilson, Signor

Constantino and Miss Doreyne.

</