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THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utab.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 6, 1907. NOT A "NEW" DECLARATION.

The local forger of falsehoods desighates the Address of the Church to the world, adopted at the Conference on Priday, as a "new" declaration by the Latter-day Saints. Whatever that sheet touches it misrepresents,

The reason why it calls this Address n "new" declaration, is plain enough. It hopes to give its dupes the impression that the Church is retreating, or shifting ground, compelled to do so, of course, by its silly and mendacious misrepresentations. Nothing is farther from the truth.

The Address declares nothing "new." It does not advance any new doctrine or originate any new practice. It states what the position of the Church is now, and always has been. it is a declaration of the truth, as it is, in contrast to the falsehoods that have been circulated for the purpose of arousing prejudices against the Church, Apologetic writings, to which class of Christian literature this address properly belongs. does not declare "new" principles They state the facts, in refutation of assailants, and by so doing place the proper brand on their foreheads, where

That the Church believes in its divine origin and in continuous revelation, is not new. That church and state should be completely separated and neither flominate the other are principles as pld as the Church itself. So is the declaration of individual liberty, under the law. The statement concerning the denations of tithing and the use of these funds are but an iteration of facts, known to all who have cared to inquire into that matter. The Address, then, is not a declaration of something "new." It is a statement of true facts, in order that there may be no excuse for any honest soul to be misled by men, or newspapers, in the service of malice and hatred of all truth and righteous-

WAR IN VAIN.

bination of conspirators has been at work against the Church. In this combination can be seen the most incongruous elements. The disappointed politician and the equally disappointed minister who has failed in his aspirations to make proselytes; the atheist and the devout believer; the moralist and the profligate, all have stood faith. fully together in the unholy war upon the Church. Money has not been Talent has been freely employed. With what result?

Only a few years ago it was predicted by some of the prophets of evil that "Mormonism" would be doomed. The Church was going to split up in factions, and the government would, perhaps, send an army for the second time to these valleys, to destroy the remnant. Such predictions were made in private conversations, if not openly. Such visions were enjoyed in the secret recesses of the tempter of Bacchus. In fact, a certain preacher was actually induced to come here in the expectation of reaping a large harvest of apostates. Have they succeeded?

Looking at the multitudes assembled at the present annual conference of the Saints, one is impressed with the marvelous growth of the work. President Joseph F. Smith said in his opening address, that perfect unity and harmony prevail among the leaders of the Church as well as the officers of the various divisions thereof. They have the confidence of the entire peopie. Villification has failed to make apostates, as was confidently expected. The Saints have continued to pay their free-will donations, generally called tithing, until the Church has been able to discharge its indebtedness and become independent in that regard. This speaks volumes for the faith of the Church members, and their confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the President of the Church and those associated with him in the high and responsible positions in which they have been placed. The missionaries are performing a great work in the various fields, and the Church is growing, while the principles it stands for are rapidly receiving recognition. The assaults seem actually to have helped

the Church. President Smith, in his opening ad dress, also met the accusation that the Leaders of the Church are deriving personal benefits from the tithing He made the statement tha there is not one of the general autherities of the Church, or the presiding quorums, who draws a dollar from those funds. Whatever compensation they have, for the time they spend in the interest of the public, they draw from money invested in business enterprises that were given a start, helped along, by such investment. And thus the stories about diversion of taking to other than legitimate uses

were effectively disposed of, Every rumor spread by the conspirators about the Church is destined to a similar fate. When it is investigated, it is found to be false. False rumors serve the purpose of their circulators only as long as they can be kept in the dark. When brought to the light they vanish. A recent instance of this is furnished by the Senate investigation. The anti-"Mormone" brought to the Senate committee every tale they could hear and eve-Ty story they could invent. They fondhoped, we feel sure, that there would

the Senate would take their words for truth. But the Senate preferred to investigate, and the result was that the allegations made against the Church were found to be without foundation in fact. The Church is vindicated every time, by a statement of the truth.

COAL LANDS SURRENDER.

Most important and far reaching in

its effects will be the surrender of the Union Pacific Coal company, as reported in the Washington dispatches. It means that the government, which conducted preliminary inquiries in Salt Lake, Pueblo, Denver and Omaha, last fall, has made good its contention that vast coal deposits in the west had been illegally acquired by "dummy" system, which was worked after such wholesale fashion. This land, worth untold millions, is to be restored to the government in which the titles will vest until they shall be acquired in accordance with law. It is widely scattered in three states-Utah, Colorado and Wyoming, and its return to the public domain is a matter of such sudden and tremendous consequence as to almost startle the country, marking, as it does, an epoch in the determined and relentless campaign Uncle Sam is waging for a higher code of corporation morals than has heretofore existed in the United States. Specifically, the first return is to be made in Wyoming, by the Union Pacific company, which freely admits the possession of a great coal zone whose titled is concededly worthless. It will be observed with interest, that the relinquishment is voluntary, and that the department of justice is to give the Utah Fuel company and the Colorado Iron and Fuel company an opportunity to return all their lands obtained in similar manner. It is the prevailing impression that if this is done, the indictments recently found by the Federal grand jury against various prominent offi-

cials and agents will be dismissed. CHANGE OF NAME.

For the benefit of those interested in the missionary work in Colorado and other western states, we call attention to the fact that the name of the Colorado mission has been changed to the Western States mission. headquarters remains at 622 West,

Sixth Avenue, Denver, Colo. There are now, we understand 65 missionaries in that mission, which is presided over by Elder J. A. McRae, and they are doing a good work. The people generally receive the Elders with kindness, though indifference to all religious subjects is very much in evidence. And this is the case, more or less, throughout the entire world.

The great majority of mankind have given themselves up to indifference, and a mania for amusements and the enjoyment of such things as money can buy seems to be almost general It is as in the days before the flood. The fact is a significant feature of this time, which has been called "the last days."

LOVEY AND DUTTON.

They oft did sleep fogether, Rose at same instant, worked, Laughed, sang and ate together, And wheresoe'er they went, Like Juno's swans, went They coupled and inseparable.

Thus are we led to paraphrase the friendship of two Salt Lake artists, the one dead and gone, the other living and disconsolate. A philosopher who had suffered much and who knew the meaning of human heart throbs, in sunshine and in shadow, once wrote that "he who has a thousand friends has not one to spare." And so says poor Dutton, who has just emerged from the hospital following the nervous collapse that overtook him as a result of the severe vigil and crushing grief consequent upon the death of his friend and comrade. How refreshingly in keeping with the eternal verities of professional kinship, was the spirit of the local newspaper boys who met this week in the sacred precincts of their own club quarters and manifested their appreciation of the many and continued acts of kindness on the part of Dutton for his departed friend! More beautiful far than the splendid loving cup presented to him was the motive that prompted the remembrance. There can only be one regret in connection with the sad, yet pleasing event. That is with regard to the inscription, and we confess, that is merely a matter of poetic viewpoint. The words which are 'graven upon the cup's side are:

"Oh, call it by some other name For friendship sounds too cold,"

To us friendship is a beautiful word, To us it is the very antithesis of cold. To us it is warmth, and love, and life. Of course, we are speaking of genuine friendship, the friendship which existed between these two men. We have no reference to the friendship that custom includes in the altogether too elastic expression of acquaintanceship. It may be said that it is not to be found outside the poetic realms of Arcadia. That it is a lost bond to present mortals. That in the all-consuming rush of national and individual ife, it has been banished forever, and hereafter will only be known as a memory. That is a grave mistake, The ties that bound Alan Lovey and Alfred Dutton together prove it. Theirs was a friendship like that of Damon and Pythias; theirs a trust like that of Heloise and Abelard; theirs a faith like that of Tannhauser and Elizabeth-like that of other humans whose bodies have endured unrecorded hardships for the perpetuation of purest friendship; whose deeds have been void of the remotest suggestion of selfishness. That is the kind of friendship in which we believe, and we are not prepared to entertain the chilling thought there is not the same power, opportunity and desire for making and maintaining friendships of this parity, as in the days when these other exemplars of it lived. Like that of the German prince whose never ceasing concern and solicitude for his soldiers made

In the army fleeing from Moscow amid the falling snews of a piercing Russian winter, was this prince. One night when the mercury was so far below zero, that people residing in this clime, can scarcely realize how cold it was, he went, weary, exhausted, be no thorough investigation, but that | hungry, to a shed built for cattle, drop-

every one of them his friend.

ped to the floor and fell asleep. In the morning when he awoke, warm and refreshed, he arose, rubbed his opening eyes, listened to the howling wind, and shivered as the cutting blast came through the cracks. He called to his body guard, his good friends, but got no response. Glancing about he discovered their dead bodies covered with the drifting snow, while he observed that his own form had been kept warm and alive by their cloaks, which, one by one they had piled upon him. They had sacrificed their own lives for his. That was friendship. It was not cold. It should be "called by no other name." It was like the friendship that welded John Paden, Jr., and Adrian Karje together, in our own Ned Royle's sweetly perfumed play which has been running at the Grand all this week. It was the kind that made Lovey and Dutton inseparable in life. May its memory and benediction be a lesson of undying friendship to their friends, and friends' friends, forever!

WHEN PEACE WILL COME.

The readers of the "News" are interested in the general discussion subjects relating to the establishment of universal peace. Great results are expected from the congress to meet at the Hague next June. This gathering convenes in answer to representations made by President Roosevelt. In 1894 the Interparliamentary union met at St. Louis and agreed on a resolution asking the President to invite all the important powers to send representatives to a second peace congress. President Roosevelt accepted the charge and the proposition was favorably considered by the various governments. The Czar, it was thought, should have the honor of issuing the formal invitations, and on that account the congress was delayed by the war in which Russia was engaged. It would have been held last summer but for the pan-American congress at Rio de Janeiro in which all the American republics were interested.

The suggestion was made to take up again the question of gradual disarmament, but this, the dispatches say, will not be done, though the sentiment in several countries is in favor of that plan. But there are other questions of importance that will receive consideration. Some of these were discussed by the first Hague congress, and disposed of by referring them to a future similar gathering. Among these questions are: The rights and duties of neutrals; the inviolability of private property and neighbor warfare; and the bombardment of ports, towns, and villages by the naval force. As Secretary Hay pointed out in his circular note of October 21, 1904, addressed to the Representatives of the United States, accredited to each of the Governments signatory to the acts of the first Hague conference, the three points mentioned cover a large field.

The program submitted to the various governments includes consideration of the following propositions:

"Improvements of the provisions of the convention regarding the peaceful settlement of international controver-sies as far as the Court of Arbitration and the investigation committees are

"Additions to the convention of the "Additions to the convention of the laws and usages of land warfare-among others, opening of hostilities, rights of neutrals on land, etc., decla-rations of 1899.

"Additions to the convention of the laws and usages of land warfare-among others, opening of hostilities, rights of neutrals on land, etc., declara-tions of 1890.

tions of 1899.
"Preparation of a convention regarding the laws and usages of naval warfare, concerning the special operations of naval warfare, such as the bombardment of ports, cittles, and villages by a naval force; placing of torpedoes, etc.; transformation of merchant ves-sels into war vessels; private property sels into war vessels; private property of belligerents at sea; period granted merchant vessels in order to leave neutral or hostile ports after the beginning of hostilities; rights and duties of neutrals at sea, among others the question of contraband; rules to which belligerent vessels shall be subjected in partial ports.

"Supplements to the convention for the adaptation to naval warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of 1364."

The activity displayed in the interest of the promotion of peace between nations is one of the encouraging signs that the world is approaching the Millennium to which mankind has been directed to look forward with hope. The atmosphere is filled with the beautiful thoughts that are to be fully realized in the future, and thereby it may be inferred that that future is no longer far distant, just as the balmy breezes from the tropical islands announce to the sailor the vicinity of pleasant harbors. But the peace ideal will not be fully realized until peace shall have become the rule in the daily intercourse between man and man. When men learn to work together in harmony and cease strife in business, in politics, in private life, there will be no war between nations. But how can this be accomplished except through the universal acceptance of the Gospel of the

THE ROUT OF NUTTING.

fective rout to which the Rev. Mr. Nutting, the sheep wagon colporter, was put in Philadelphia the other day, as told by Mr. J. Lloyd Woodruff, in a letter in today's "News." First of all, this diminutive and persistent maligner of his fellow men, seems to have worked his way into the great University which bears the name of the Keystone state, and by the adoption of means for which he has been noted for many years past, commenced an onslaught on the people of Utah and Idahe, the "benighted Mormons," of course, being the special victims of his venomous attack. He was expected to speak, and had promised to speak, in fact, on "missionary work" in those two states, but instead of confining himself solely to that subject, he soon hoisted the black flag that is flaunted by the Knockers at home. How discordantly he sang his song of slander, and how utterly regardless he was in perverting the truth, is illustrated in the shameless statement that in a certain unnamed town in Utah-a town of fifteen hundred inhabitants, he and his ministerial compatriots had preached the first Christian sermons heard within its "gloomy" precincts in fifty years. The people were represented as idolators and heretics, their schools assailed as behind the times, with education at a discount. Sacred rites and religious practices were held up to ridicule, and the facts concerning them so distorted as to make them appear in the

vorst possible light. Entirely ignorant of the fact that any Utabns were in attendance, he pursued his course with the utmost recklessness and abandon. Suddenly a redoubtable traveling cyclopedia of western information arose and isked a respectful question, then other espectful but pointed questions, all to the manifest discomfiture of the Rev. defamer, who soon discovered that he had plunged headlong into a thicket from which he could not easily escape. Finally he sought relief in the exclamation, "Oh, you are quoting from that man Peet." To the utter astonishment of the entire audience, the stranger quickly retorted, "I AM PEET," And so he proved to be. Then came broadside after broadside of facts, figures and corrections, that sent the slanderer away at double quick retreat, and with the words, "I AM PEET" still ringing in

The above incident reminds us of an exclamation once made by the distinguished American actor, Edwin Forrest. This artist was a veritable Colossus intellectually as well as physically, and the most picturesque and virile actor this country has ever produced. An admiring friend once remarked to him: 'Forrest, I never saw you play Lear as well as you did tonight." With the hot blood of stage action still pulsating in his veins, the veteran drew himself to his full height and indignantly replied, "PLAY Lear, what do you mean, sir? do not play Lear. I PLAY Hamlet, Richard, Shylock and Virginius, but,

sir, I 'AM LEAR." And so with the gentleman from Utah, when it comes to a defense of his people and his state, without regard to politics, religion or other affiliation or interest, he IS PEET, as many a traducer has ascertained to his sorrow. With a few more such valiants in the field as he is, the slanderbund which is constantly stabbing this state in the back would find their campaign infinitely more difficult to wage and far less effectual. For the unbuilding and betterment of Utah, one Peet is worth a thousand Nuttings. And some day we will all have learned that lesson.

ARMENIA QUAKING.

The earth continues to quake, According to advices from Armenia, a ent upheavals at Bitlis, and it is feared that the suffering of the population is great.

The American mission at the place mentioned seems to have lost conhave been rendered homeless, and that at a time when the snow is said to be covering the ground to a depth of twenty-five feet in places. Bitlis is a city built in a canyon, with hills on either side, 2,000 feet high. As a consequence the summers are cool, but the snow during the winter is some times so deep that communication with the outside world is interrupted for weeks.

The American missionary station was established there in 1859, and has on the staff, it is said, one missionary and his wife, three women missionaries, twenty-nine native workers, men and women. It has twelve out-stations, nine chapels, three Sunday schools, nineteen village schools, one industrial school, and two hundred and fifty church members. It is feared that a great deal of damage has been done.

The world was told, in the commencement of this work, that after the testimony of the inspired messengers, it would have to listen to the testimony of the terrible forces of nature, as well as of wars. If ever a prophecy came true, this has come true. It has been literally fulfilled, and is being fulfilled, and the testimony is spread before the world in the daily chronicles of events. But who gives heed to the voice of nature?

The reformed spellers are a band of

"What is a Democrat?" asks the New York World. A memory.

In popular interest the "rich men's conspiracy" far outdoes that of Cati-

District Attorney Jerome must be

prompted to ask himself, "Where am I Thaw has escaped Matteawan but

Sing Sing still looms up ominously in the distance. Secretary Taft just laughs whenever his "boom" is mentioned. But there

"Tomorrow's editorial page will bristle with good things," says the "organ" of itself. Hog bristles?

are others who do not.

night than in the day.

Men who talk for publication are like those who make a leap in the dark -they can never tell where they will

If there must be rain at Conference time, and it seems as though there must, it is much better to have it at

The whirligig of time has been going round so rapidly of late that the beef trust and all the ills and evils with which it was charged have been for-

to send one of his sons to an American university to be educated as he is to permit Princess Viktoria Luise to mar-Were the burglars who looted the residence of Mr. Del Wilson of a thou-

sand dollars worth of diamonds al-

so "imported from Scotland" to con-

Emperor William is about as likely

summate a conspiracy? An Ohio poetess is said to have used as the ground for securing a divorce able criticisms of her literary work. What a tactless if truthful husband he must be, unless he wanted a di-

A Pittsburg dispatch says that John Ellmore, the Altoona cobbier who inburn ashes, has accidentally stumbled oato the fact that his compound for making ashes burn also almost wholly does away with smoke as well. Pitts. burg is the place where they have

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Responsibility President Willees of the Delaware & Hud-Accidents. Son Railroad com-pany makes the interesting statement in his annual report that his road has killed only three passengers in twelve years, out of about 75,000,000 carried. These deaths about 75,000,000 carried. These deaths all occurred in a single accident, which was caused by a violation of orders on the part of an engineer. Apart from that not a single passenger has been killed on the system in that time. On the Susquehama division, with 457 miles of track, not a passenger has ever been killed in the thirty years and more during which the division has been in operation. These remarkable facts call attention to a circumstance seldom taken into These remarkable facts call attention to a circumstance seldom taken into account—namely, that American railroads do not constitute a single system, and that the appalling record of death and maining by which those roads have won an evil notoriety does not belong to all of them collectively, but only to a part of them. Of course, that makes the figures all the more deadly for that part to which they do apply. In a statistical report prepared for the General Managers' association of Chicago by Mr. Sisson Thompson it is stated, for the admiration of the public, that 279 companies, operating 119,462 miles of road, went through the years 1905 and 1906 without killing a single passenger, and twelve the years 1905 and 1906 without killing a single passenger, and twelve other companies, operating 31,141 miles, killed only one passenger apiece in each of those years. That is an admirable, a wonderful, record, but it leaves the companies operating only 69,423 miles out of the 220,026 miles of road in the United States to bear the frightful responsibility of killing 496 passengers in 1906 and 524 in 1905.—Collier's Weekly.

Word on Beneficient Work
Of Railronds.

I think everybody has
the right to the dollar
that he makes. All
workers should have a workers should have a chance to share in the fruits of these phenomenally prosperous times. The pioneer railroad builders of this nation had to wait very frequently a long time for returns on their investments. Industrial evolution of the kind in which railroads have figured brought which ratiroads have figured brought them unusual opportunities for uplift-ing humanity, and they have not shirked the burden. In these times of agitation against the private corpora-tions engaged in business enterprises I doubt if sufficient thought or credit is given to the great work done by the railroads for charities, philanthropies, and religion. Every man employed by us, no matter how humble his position. has a chance to gain the highest office of the road. Nearly all the high offi-cials in the different departments of the road at present started as telegraph operators, billing clerks, engineers, brakemen, and mechanics apprentices.—Vice President Gardner, of the Northwestern Railroad, in Leslie's Weekly.

The Influence A pastor not long ago Of the was sorrowing over the Written Word. fact that some of his people had been led astray into an acceptance of the fantasies of Mary Eddy, and that they were lost to the church and the cause of Evangelical religion. On inquiry, it developed that these people had not been renders of a religious paper and were not well indoctrinated or very intelligent in the cause of the state were not well indoctrinated or very in-telligent in matters of Christian faith. So, when they were approached by proselyters and induced to read some little things, they were led away with comparative ease. Pastors would be preserved from loss and chagrin, and would be made to appear in better light as faithful shankers, if they took aron. as faithful shepherds, if they took prop-er precautions to keep their people from being stolen from them by the sophistries and seductions of faise lead-ers. The pastors who do not take care as to what their people are reading are especially apt to have some sorrowful surprises.—Herald and Presbyter.

Sermon on the Amongst the varied Eternal Snow recreations which help In the Alps. to give a zest to life, invigorating and exhilarating both the mind and the body, with some the most pleasurable of all is a ramble, alpenstock in hand, midst the savage gorges and wild ravines and defiles, the winding glaciers, and the snowy plateaux and wastes of the Pyrenees or the Alps. Commencing the Pyrenees or the Alps. Commencing the ascent the explorer is soon in the land of flowers; beautiful columbines, yellow foxgloves, blue mountain gentian, pink alpenroses, with many another fair beauty of the floral world. Leaving these natural parteres, and still ascending upward through a forest of spruce, the dense leafage causing a perpetual gloom, the path now winds amidst detached rocks and boulders, until at length a wide and deep fissure, rent in the mountain, is reached. Lofty beetling cliffs and dark, frowning precipices bound this yawning gorge. Pyrenees or the Alps. Commencing the pices bound this yawning gorge, through which a mountain torrent foams and eddies, now plunging headfoams and eddies, now plunging headlong over a precipice, or now swirling and splashing amidst the many obstructions in its course; while here and there are piled up in wild confusion masses of jagged broken rock, upon which doubtless in former times graceful chamois disported themselves until exterminated by ruthless hunters. But excelsior, excelsior; higher, and yet higher. Now the eternal snows are reached; domes and hummocks and wide outspread plateaux of perpetual

eriow, glistening and sparkling in the brilliant sun, its dazzling whiteness contrasting sharply with the dark rocky peaks and towering craigs and escarpments upreared beyond. Crossing the crisp snowy waste and now decending, the upper reaches of the glacier comes into view, and still descending, the explorer is soon on the rugged, broken icc. Now a deep crevice is passed, its cleft sides a glorious blue-greeh, now a cluter of ice-pillars and broken shafts and columns; or now a grotesquely shaped mass of piled up and broken shafts and columns; or now a grotesquely shaped mass of piled up fragments of broken lee welded together with frozen snow. At length the valley is again reached, and a contemplation of all the wild and rugged beauty and of all the sublimity and stately grandeur of this mountain scenery must lead the thoughts "to look from nature up to nature's God." And He who endowed this earth of ours with such lavish beauty has provided a means by which any who will may inherit a realm of far surpassing glory, and He has told us in His holy scriptures that the means to attain that inheritance is through faith in the Savior of the world who, for us, Himself endured the chastisement demanded for sin by Eternal Justice.—"A Banseif endured the chastisement demand-ed for sin by Eternal Justice.—"A Ban-

How Indians The almost universal reverence of the Indians Mother Earth. For the earth is interceting in connection with their feeling about the ownership with their feeling about the ownership of land. The earth is regarded as sacred, often it is called the "mother" and it appeas to rank second among the gods. A sacrifice of food is held up first to the sky and then is deposited on the earth, and perhaps rubbed into the sky, the second to the earth, and then those to the four directions in orhen those to the four directions in order. Other sacrifices are commonly held up first to the sky, and then are held toward the earth. Before beginneid toward the earth. Before beginning to perform any sacred office, the priest or doctor holds his hands first toward the sky and then rubs them on the ground. "It is by the earth," they say, "that we live. Without it we could not exist. It nourishes and supports us. From it grow the fruits that we eat, and the grass that sustains the animals whose thesh we live our from it comes. whose flesh we live on; from it comes forth, and over its surface run, the waters which we drink. We walk on it, and unless it is firm and steadfast we cannot live."—From George Bird Grinnell's "Tenure of Land Among the Indians," in American Anthropologist.

Another View It is not disputed, that Of Militarism we know of, that the present-day world is annually wasting an enormous sum of money on warships and standing armies. Everybedy-except possibly Captain Hobson-bolieves that the money thus spent could be put to much better use, and might to great advantage be left in the pockets of the world's taxpayers. It would be left there if this was the millennium, but while the millennium continues to have back and other nations continues to feet away vasit sums annually in the mainback and other manually in the main-tenance of armaments which they can-not afford, it is the judgment of a large majority of our people that the Unit States must stay in the game and he up such a navy as its international re-lations and obligations require. To preach disarmament is a useful service preach disarmament is a useful service if the preaching is effective, but disarmament must come by agreement of all the nations concerned. No great power can safely undertake it on its own hook. It seems to us that the bishops, preachers, legislatore, editors, and others who are making what hubbith they can about the constant of the

and others who are making what hubbub they can about the coming military and naval show at Jamestown show a curious inability or disinctination to face the real facts of the case. They talk about "the Jamestown militarism" as a glorification of war, and consider the display as something insidiously contrived to turn the heads of the American people and make them want more soldiers and more warships. The truth is, we believe, that the Jamestown haval review was contrived chiefly in the interests of economy. It chiefly in the interests of economy. It was the cheapest considerable thing in government could do to help the exposition. Hampton Roads is an ideal place sition. Hampton Roads is an ideal place for a show of warships. A good many ships will be there; a good many ships will be there; a good many ships will be there; a good many people will see them and will know more about navies than they did before. The gathering of ships and soldlers will provide entertainment, but it will also diffuse knowledge. The taxpayers who see the ships will see what they are paying for, and will surely be by so much the better qualified to judge whether they want to spend money for warships or not. If our friends who oppose spending money for warships think they help their case by keeping the taxpayers as ignorant as possible of what a warship is, one can understand their opposition to the Jamestown stand their opposition to the Jamestown naval review; but if the diffusion of knowledge helps their case, then the review will work for them and their side.

—Harper's Weekly.

VETERANS, ATTENTION!

This is for the "boys" of "Zion's" Camp" and the "Mormon Battalion." Surviving members of those famous organizations that played such a prom-ment part in the events of the early history of the Church, are cordially

tory of the Church, are cordially invited to attend a reunion to be given in their honor by the First Presidency at the Lion House on Tuesday afternoon, April 9. This will be one of the great events of the April conference.

The First Presidency have for some time felt that such a reunion would be a proper acknowledgement of the importance of the services rendered by those who in the early days, cheerfully responded when the call was made upon them. The veterans are rapidly being removed from this sphere of action. There are very few survivors of "Zion's Camp," and, possibly, not more than fifty members of the "Mormon Bettellen". than fifty members of the "Mormon Battalion." They are scattered over a wide area of the country. Some live in Utah, some in California, some in Arizona. Some, probably, have settled in Canada. It would be well it as many as possible could be brought together at the coming reunion.

We hope this invitation will reach all

or whose this invitation will reach all for whom it is intended. Friends of the veterans ould call their attention to it, in case they do not happen to see it themselves, and we suggest that those who live far away and may not be able to undertake the journey without financial or other assistance, should receive such from their fareds, in order ceive such from their friends, in order that the reunion may be complete and an event never to be forgotten by those

in whose honor it is given.

We also suggest that Stake Presidents and Bishops look after this matter and see to it that none is absent for want of means to undertake the

journey.

The invitation is also cordially extended to the wives and widows of the members of the two organizations. We hope to see a general rally of the veterans. To many of them it will be the last before the great reunion on the Veterans, attention!

JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND,

"Gentlemen of the jury," erupted the attorney for the plaintiff, addressing the twelve Arkansas peers who were sitting in judgment on their respective shoulder blades in a damage suit

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The current Harper's Weekly opens with a scathing article entitled "Sullying the Woman-Worker," in which it is shown how female labor in the shops and factories is obtained by ruthless oppression and violation of the law on the part of unscrupulous employers. The author, Rheta Childe Dorr, gives numerous instances of the flagrant manner in which the laws flagrant manner in which the laws are violated and the difficulty of securing convictions. "The Shadows of Paris," by Rowland Strong, is a pleturesque description of certain phrases of the French capital. William Inglis, special correspondent in Japan, tells, under the title "Hands Across the Counter," how the thrifty English in Japan are utilizing the San Franches. Japan are utilizing the San Fran-cisco affair to promote trade with their oriental ally.—Franklin Square, New

The National Magazine for April contains "The Truth About Panama," from the pen of the first magazine editor who "had the spunk to personally visit Panama." This is the big feature of the number. It may well be guessed that this distinction belongs to Joe Mitchell Chapple, the editor of the National magazine, who has a way of his own of "doing things." At the outset of this article which is illustrated with 100 handsome views, showing every detail of the work being done in digging the great ditch, and which takes 65 pages in the National, Mr. Chapple says, his trip was undertaken on a sudden impulse in answer to a challenge given by a public official. The decision to make the trip was a sudden one and was promptly executed, for, he adds, "the only way to go, is to go!"—The ('happle Publishing company, Boston, Mass.

ple Publishing company, Boston, Mass.

How the general distrust of our pros perity has recently been so intensified by the predictions of leading raiway presidents as to threaten a period of pronounced depression is the subject of a notable article of Jasper Jefferson in the current issue of Leslie's Weekly Mr. Jefferson's statements are calculat-ed to arouse plarmists to a clear sense of the danger they are inviting and to stir business magnates to saner action This is the easter number of the paper as is evident from the beautiful cove picture in colors, drawn by Arthur E Jameson, showing the custom of dis-tributing flowers to children at church on easter morning. Views of the easter flower market; an attractive photo-contest page; an article by Jane A. Stewart on popular Easter myths, and a poem by Minna Irving, are alsespecial features, among many others. 225 Fourth Ave., New York.

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- OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET

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