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SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 16, 1908.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

Salt Lake City this week is entertaining those pioneers of interstate commerce, The Commercial Travelers. That they are welcome goes without saying for a traveling salesman is the personification of perseverance and optimism. Whether at work or at play he is always welcome, for there is a whole-souled heartiness about his personality that is infectious. Good commercial travelers, like newspapermen, are born, not made. You could no more make a newspaperman or a commercial traveler out of a pessimist than you could convert a South African Bushman into a sweet scented Beau Brummel.

It is an ancient and honorable vocation, this carrying samples and conquering new territory. Two thousand years ago the man who traveled with his wares kept in touch with the leading citizens and was posted on the advantages of the territory he covered. He was generally worth cultivating. He is worth cultivating today because in your limited sphere of action you cannot tell him anything but he can cap it with a personal experience or an incident that has come under his observation. These lieutenants of industry invariably leave a richer man in ideas after five minutes conversation.

He belongs to an observing and an outspoken clan, too. He is now in Salt Lake taking mental notes which will be taken down from his brain shelves when he is willing away an hour in a hotel lobby, a Pullman car, or drawing comparisons with a customer. He is a good advertiser.

It should be every man's aim to make the Knights of the Grip feel at home in Salt Lake and let them understand that the latch string is hanging in easy reach. The observing visitors can see for themselves the great resources of this inland empire by the saline sea.

There is no need to cram him with statistics, just make him welcome; extend the hand of good fellowship—both hands.

Bradstreet's and Dun's keep him posted on commercial ratings; then give him a sight draft on an unlimited reserve fund of hospitality and good cheer.

A CONVENTION CITY.

The frequency with which public bodies are beginning to hold annual meetings in this city, and the general satisfaction with the experiences attending them in the way of local reception and accommodation, to say nothing of the scenic attractions, gives just encouragement to the hope that Salt Lake will before many years, become one of the convention cities of the country. The city is growing and its capacity to house, feed and otherwise care for the large visiting crowds is rapidly extending. Then the location and environment are unsurpassed for purposes of entertainment. Many a time has the writer heard Denver men exclaim, "Oh, if we only had this lake, or even an approximation to it near Denver, it would mean a mint of money to us." Denver has several respectable sized mill-ponds built up with resort attractions and which are made the most of; noticeably Manitou Beach—so called, the veriest parody on the Coney Island resort of that name; Rockland Lake on the West side, with the lake in City park on the East side; and upon such meager encouragement, a great deal of money has been expended. Prominent Denver citizens say without reserve if they had anything like the Great Salt Lake, its shores would quickly be built up with residences, elegant drives, parks, boulevards, hotels, gardens, boat houses, etc., making of Denver one of the more noted watering resorts of the country; an irresistible attraction to all the great bodies of the country, ecclesiastical, political, musical, educational, scientific, etc., for summer convention purposes.

It may not be too much to hope, with the great lake and the canyons of the Wasatch within such reach, and the well established hospitality of our people, that the expectations outlined above with reference to Salt Lake as a convention City may be fully realized. The policy of the Tribune since Mr. Kearns bought it, has operated as a great detriment to this city, and, in fact, to the whole state, in preventing that public confidence that would naturally lead to Salt Lake being given the consideration that it deserves properly demanded. In fact, so thoroughly did Mr. Kearns' organ once have the Eastern public alarmed that not a few tourists were afraid to remain over in this city, and in some cases to come up town from the desert. They had been reading the Tribune, and feared molestation from "Mormons." But the real character of that paper has been made apparent to the outside world, so there is no further occasion for anxiety on that score. The Tribune may be considered a negligible quantity, as a director of public opinion, and all classes of people ought to unite in putting their shoulders to the wheel of local purposes. In the united effort to push the town ahead, moss back detractors, and superannuated fossils who live only in the hatred and murky caverns of the past, may be safely ignored. Let them vegetate and wither in the

dark atmosphere of their own unwholesome environment. Push ahead and make Salt Lake the great convention City of the West.

IF THEY WOULD LEARN.

If persecutors would learn from history, they would be convinced, from innumerable examples that they are doomed, from the moment they enter the ranks of persecutors, to disappointment and final defeat.

We have in mind the career of Don John of Austria, who was sent to the Netherlands to suppress the patriots who there struggled for religious and political freedom. He was young and energetic. He was backed by an empire. He had won fame and glory in the battle at Lepanto, and he never doubted his ability to subdue a defenseless people.

When it came to battle, he was generally successful. The patriot army was broken up at Gembloux, while Don John's force escaped almost without a wound. It is believed that ten thousand Netherlands fell in that massacre. The Duke captured the field pieces, the standards, the supplies of the opposing force, and the captives, or many of them, were drowned or otherwise done away with.

The Prince of Orange, who was the leader of the patriots, had exhausted his own resources. He was abandoned by many of the nobles on whom he had a right to rely. He had seen fortresses captured, and his own soldiers had been guilty of mutiny, on several occasions, thus giving the day to the oppressors. All he asked for himself and his people was that their ancient laws should be respected and protection given them in worshipping according to the dictates of conscience. This was refused to them. The Prince of Orange was declared a rebel and a traitor, and his cause seemed lost.

But, somehow, the cause of liberty prevailed notwithstanding the repeated defeats. Don John died in a hotel. The hero of Lepanto expired in a dove-cot, abandoned, wretched. In his last, delicious moments he still shouted his orders to rushing squadrons, and laid plans for battles. His body was cut up and carried in sacks suspended from the saddlebows of troopers, to Spain, to be interred in the vault where the remains of his father rested. And thus, as a historian says, "irrevocably, almost blasphemously, the disappointed relics of the great warrior were hurled through France—France, which the romantic Saracen slave had traversed but two short years before filled with high hopes and pursuing extravagant visions."

There are some gentlemen in Utah who ought to profit by reading the story of Don John and his tragic end.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Foremost among the nations in seeking reconciliation at the hands of boards of arbitration and in the past having avoided war whenever possible, the desire for peace among American peoples is well established. To maintain peace is the strongest hope of the people. To court war is to seek demoralization in all lines of social and business activity and to pile up a national debt requiring years to wipe out. To present to the nations the aspect of a formidable power of assault and defense is one method of enforcing peace, and to do this the nation's chief executive and its legislative department is exerting every legal resource. Until such time as war shall be abandoned among all the world, the fear of war appears to be the logical assurance of peace. In compelling this fear of war among the powers, the national guard plays an important part.

Hitherto, the national guard, or militia, has been recognized as a state force. It is composed of citizens who devote a small part of their spare time to preparation in military science. Each year the state forces have been consolidated in a camp of instruction and many people regard this as an outing or pleasure trip for the guardmen and give little thought to the real purpose of the rendezvous.

In the circles of labor, organized and unorganized, the militia has too often been regarded as an oppressive force organized solely to harass the working man. The history of recent years should controvert such beliefs. Under the provisions of the statute books, the military forces of the states are termed the agents of law enforcement to be wielded by the governors of the states or their delegated subordinates; and in enforcing the laws, the militia is bound by the laws—it may compel respect to written and unwritten law, preserve order and exercise ordinary police power. In doing these things it cannot overstep the law. To declare the military forces of a state acting in compliance with law an oppressive force is to proclaim allegiance to anarchy.

The national guard is not an oppressive force, but is a part of the national defense just as much as it is a state force to be used as an aid in the enforcement of the law.

Of recent years the national guard has been taken under the wing of the general government. It is arming and equipping the state forces and providing for their instruction in camp and armory. Under recent legislation \$2,000,000 has been set apart annually for these purposes. Equipment identical with that furnished the regular army is provided for the militiamen. Provision is made in the national law for the instruction of the state forces at the annual maneuvers camps, where they are assembled with regular troops and exercised in war games. Every condition of war is assumed and the men are taught how to care for themselves and how to conduct actual operations of assault and defense. National schools are maintained where militiamen may go to receive special training at the expense of the government and instructors may be detailed from the regular army to carry the militia organizations through systematic training in soldierly subjects.

All this is preparation for a war that the nation hopes will not come. The better trained is this volunteer force, the more remote are the possibilities of war. The greater number of men enlisted in the militia of the various states insures a greater national force of defense. The regular army of the United States is a small army,

when compared with those maintained by other nations of equal population. It is the aim of the general government to keep the size of the standing army to a "rational" point, but to increase the size of the "reserves"—the militia.

With this end in view, the service in the militia is being made attractive to young men of good character. It is a patriotic desire which leads young men to enlistment and the militia is worthy of the support of all citizens. This great preparation for war is a guarantee of peace and the greater this reserve force the longer will be the reign of peace.

ELDER CURTIS WAS WRONG.

The following letter is gladly added to previous comments on the discussion of the Succession, recently held at Murray:

Beaver City, June 13, 1908.

"Editor Deseret News:
"In reading the report of the second days' debate between Elder Curtis and Eades on 'Succession to the Presidency,' I find:
"Elder Curtis said 'William Smith had stood up in favor of young Joseph and had proclaimed him to be the successor as early as 1845.'
"I have before me volume 6, 'Times and Seasons,' Feb. number, in which he says: 'Since the arrival of Elder Pratt and Benson the burden of Church affairs will not rest so much on my shoulders, and I hope the Saints will do all in their power to sustain them; with the quorum of the Twelve as the presidency over the whole church.'
"Again on page 994, vol. 6, I find the following in column two: 'My advice to all, without respect of persons, is the same now that it was then, support and uphold the proper authorities of the Church—when I say authorities I mean the whole, and not a part; the Twelve, and not one, two, six, eight, ten or eleven, but the whole Twelve.'
"This is what William Smith 'stood up for' in January and May 1845, over his own signature, and who shall we believe, William Smith himself or Elder Curtis?"

"Yours for the truth,
E. E. COWDELL."

Some of the planks still need tongs and grooving.

The rain, contrary to what might be expected, doesn't help the floats.

To grow old gracefully—grow better and more charitable and loving.

It will take a Philadelphia lawyer to construe that anti-injunction plank.

Now it is the open season for anglers to catch minnows and tell whoppers.

"Truth is stranger than fiction." The six best sellers are always fiction.

When the political pot begins to boil how many plates are passed up for potage.

Even if Mr. Hearst wins the count it may or may not make him mayor, but not a count.

After the first ballot there will be quite a number who will need first aid to the injured.

The way things are going at Chicago will have the effect of turning the White House into a house of mirth.

A San Francisco girl artist put a masked burglar to flight. Probably she showed him one of her pictures.

So far as the vice presidential nomination is concerned the Iowa idea rather seems to be in the ascendency.

On the length of Temporary Chairman Julius Caesar Burrows' speech one is entitled to say, "Great Caesar!"

"Congress has helped the buffalo," says an exchange. Now if the buffalo would only help themselves all would be well.

Why should the "red light" district be imposed upon the west part of the town rather than upon any other part of it?

The office of Vice President has ceased to look for candidates to accept the nomination. The candidates are now seeking the office.

Harry and Evelyn have become reconciled. But it cannot be said that in their lives they were lovely whether or no they are separated in death.

To judge by the enthusiastic demonstrations and welcomes given Caleb Powers en route to his home he must be a favorite son of Kentucky.

Just as soon as nominated the candidates for President and Vice President will cease to lead the simple life and enter an extraordinarily strenuous one.

EARLY MINING UTILITIES.

San Francisco Chronicle.
"Uncle Jake" Neff, former Lieutenant-governor and one of the Republican delegates to the national convention at Chicago this month, was discussing the early California mining days. "Flour sacks were valuable. You unraveled the sewing down one side and you had a piece of cloth about a yard square. Shaken and washed it made good patches for underclothes on a pinch and made miners' towels. But their use was for Arizona socks. One flour sack would make three good pairs of socks. Soft and nice on the feet, too. Just put your foot down, laid one end of it flat along the instep, folded about two inches under the toes, and then wrapped around the foot and up the ankle, with a final tuck in. No darnings, you could reverse ends; wear fine, too."

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

New York Evening Sun.
The Democratic national conventions have no advantage over the Republican conventions in the matter of permitting readily in choice of candidates. Proportional representation on the basis of party votes seems to be indicated as a highly desirable rule for the Democracy as well as for the Republicans. States almost irrevocably Republican hold the balance of power in the Democratic conventions, just as the delegates from Democratic states are the controlling factors in making Republican nominations. Furthermore, if the Republican conventions need to eliminate the malign influence of the Federal office-holding machine, the Democrats need just as much to free themselves of the vicious operations of the unit rule.

POLICY OF BREWERS.

Sacramento Bee.
The United States Brewers' Association

tion, in session at Milwaukee this week, declared for a policy of getting rid of objectionable features in the retail liquor business, and for the passage and enforcement of laws to regulate the traffic and keep it free from improper accessories. It also took a stand for discouragement of drunkenness and elimination of disorderly saloons. There is good sense as well as sound business shrewdness in these declarations. Nothing but general adherence to such views, in good faith by the liquor and brewing interests can avail to check the rising tide of anti-saloon legislation in all parts of the Nation. The very worst policy these interests can follow anywhere is opposition to reasonable regulation or defiance of enactments of that character.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Fine Mind.

"She has a fine mind, hasn't she?" "Remarkable. One of those minds that, when you are with her, you can't decide which makes you the more happy—to listen or to realize that you are not married to her."—Exchange.

Tantalus in Petticoats.

Stella—A dreadful experience, you say?
Bella—Yes; I saw a bargain in shoes when I had a hole in my stocking.—New York Sun.

Husbands to Board.

"Three of my girls are in love."
"What are you going to do about it?"
"Order a longer dining-room table I guess."—Kansas City Journal.

Rattled.

"Old Man Swift reminds me of a regular door latch."
"How so?"
"Because he's easily rattled."—New York Telegram.

Adaptable Literature.

The book agent had spent a discouraging morning, and when he had an opportunity to scan the face of Eli Hobb at close range he felt that there was small chance of making a sale. However, he had more than one method of suggestion.

"Sitting out here on the piazza afternoons with your wife, this would be the very book to read aloud," he said, ingratiatingly to Mr. Hobb, taking the other rocking chair and opening the large red-covered volume.

"I don't read and I haven't any wife," replied Mr. Hobb dryly.

"Dear me!" said the book agent. "Well, if your wife is dead, perhaps there are children. Now, children find this book."

"There are no children," interrupted Mr. Hobb. "There's nobody but myself and my cat."

"Well," said the book agent, "don't you ever want a good, heavy book to throw at her, just to ease your feelings?"—Youth's Companion.

Fame.

"The boys in this town must have heard all about me before we moved here," boasted Tommy on the day after the family's arrival.

"But there's no one here that knew us," objected his mother.

"That's all right," persisted Tommy. "Just as soon as I came into the schoolyard this morning they all yelled, 'Hello, Bricktop!' just the way they used to do at home."—Lippincott's.

Her Method.

"Do you believe in the power of suggestion?"

"Certainly do. If I suggest oysters often enough, Charley usually invites me to have some."—Pittsburg Post.

Fox Hunter—Have you seen the quarry herelast, my good man?

Mike—Shure, ye're right in it, ye fool! and we're jist after touchin' off th' blast.—Judge.

"This village enjoys the reputation of being the birthplace of two members of the legislature and one congressman, does it not?" politely enquired the sojourner within its gates.

"Nope!" replied the landlord of the Pettyville tavern, who was a pessimistic old grump, anyhow. "It just has it, that's all."—Puck.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following features are found in Broadway Magazine for June: "The Menace of the Red Flag," Broughton Brandenburg; "The Greatest Problem Since Slavery," Carrington A. Phelps; "Lavish Weddings of American Heiresses," May K. Warwick; "Is Our Armory Army," a Suicide Club," Rupert Hughes; "Ideal Summer Homes Afloat," Earl Mayo; "Religion via Greasepaint," Harris Merton Lyon; "Prominent People in Picture and Paragraph," and an excellent selection of fiction and verse.—Marbridge Building, Herald Square, New York.

In the mines of Akatul, in central Siberia, there is a beautiful girl of 22 serving a sentence of twenty years at "hard labor," says Kellogg, Durland, author of "The Red Reign," who has spent much time during the last year or two in Russia, and in the June Woman's Home Companion the author then proceeds to tell the marvelous pathetic story of Marie Spiridonova, who was condemned to die for a "political crime," but whose sentence was finally altered to twenty years hard labor in exile, owing to the popular clamor for the girl's life all over the world.

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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.

THE MERRY CRAFTERS!

Comic Opera by Harold Orlok.

Principals—Hugh W. Dougal, Fred C. Graham, Mrs. Harold Orlok, Edna Evans, Claudia Holt, Lew Halsey, Sid Clawson and George Margetta.

Chorus of Thirty. Enlarged Orchestra.

Prices—Evenings, 25c to \$1.00; matinees, 25c and 50c. Sale today.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

Thursday and Friday, June 18 and 19; special matinee Friday; Charles Frohman presents "THE THIEF," with MARY JACET ILLINGTON.

Prices—50c to \$2.00; matinee, 25c to \$1.50. Sale begins today.

THE NEW LYRIC.

John E. Clark, Manager.

THE CAMERAPHONE!

Presenting

George M. Cohan in "Yankee Doodle" and "You're a Grand Old Flag," the Bowery Tougies in "Cherry Hill Jerry" and in "Detention," the Teddie Bears, Thorne & Grady specialties; Trainer and Stanley in songs and dialogue; two new straight moving pictures.

Continuous vaudeville. Afternoons at 2:30; evenings at 8:00. Matinee 10 cents, evenings 10 and 20 cents.

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THE ZANTOLAS, High-Wire Specialists. Ride for life on bicycle through fire.

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Races Tuesday, Friday and Holiday Evenings.

Fifty of the Best Riders in the World. Special Features Every Race meet. Prices—25c and 50c.

FREE ADMISSION TO GROUNDS.
Take Salt Palace, Main street, Murray and State street cars.

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36 MAIN ST.
THE ORIGINAL KNIT GOODS HOUSE OF UTAH.

OUR Blue Serge Suit Special
IS ON AGAIN!

If you didn't pick one of our blue serge suits with an extra pair of trousers at our last sale, you've missed one of the best offerings of the year. But here's another chance. This week we sell

A Blue Serge Suit, with One Extra Pair of Trousers at \$16.35

No finer serge suits made and the trousers we show are made of the season's newest materials. A serge coat with a pair of light trousers is the ideal summer costume. Now's your chance, \$16.35 buys a blue serge suit your size and you can choose any pair of trousers in the store.

OTHER SPECIALS THIS WEEK.

We're showing men's suit specials in the new grays and browns, made up in elegant style, \$10, \$12, \$14 and \$15.

GET YOUR SUMMER SUIT AT CUTLER'S.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.
THE ORPHEUM STOCK COMPANY
In Frederick Paulding's Comedy Drama.

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