

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 \$2.00
Six Months 1.25
Three Months75
One Month25
Saturday Edition, Per Year 2.50
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 Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 28, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

A correspondent writes from Farmington under date of Aug. 26:

"Editor Deseret News—Will you please explain how international laws are made, and how, and by whom are such laws enforced, and are there any instances on record of their being enforced?"

"Do you know why there is evidently no law permitting property to be turned over to a neutral power to be held until the war ends, and then until a proper tribunal decides as to which party is entitled to said property?"

"For instance, if such a rule had been in force, when Port Arthur was about to be surrendered by the Russians, they could, instead of destroying a lot of war vessels and other property, have turned it over to the agents of a neutral power. If either party during a war captured war or merchant vessels or other property, and could not consistently retain possession of the same, instead of destroying it, as is now done, it could be disposed of as above mentioned; the captain and crew of a captured vessel could be required to sign an agreement to sail to a designated port, and remain there, and the vessel could be preferred this plan to the present method of destroying their vessel and taking them as prisoners of war."

With regard to the question as to how international law is made, according to Grotius, the sources of such law are: Natural law, divine law, customs, and special compacts. There are principles of right which are dictated by reason and which seem to be common to all people alike. These have been called natural law. When they are embodied in positive enactments they form part of the municipal law of the state that enacts them. When they are regarded as the basis of the dealings of one state with another, they are called international law. The rules governing international intercourse are embodied in treaties, conventions and agreements, but the underlying principles are founded in the accepted laws of morality. There is, as yet, no international legislative assembly, but the hope of peace friends is that the parliament of man will some day be established.

International law has not been reduced to writing in codified form, but it is therefore not less certain. It is considered an integral part of the common law of England and of the law of our own country. The following is from an opinion of Chief Justice Gray:

"International law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depend upon it, and are duly presented for their determination. For this purpose, where there is no treaty, and no controlling executive or legislative act or judicial decision, resort must be had to the customs and usages of civilized nations; and, as evidence of these, to the works of jurists and commentators, who by years of labor, research and experience, have made themselves peculiarly well acquainted with the subject of which they treat. Such works are resorted to by judicial tribunals, not for the speculations of their authors concerning what the law ought to be, but for trustworthy evidence of what the law really is."

As to the question of the enforcement of international law, there is as yet no court with power and authority to compel nations to obedience. In the case of private individuals who may disagree and go to court for a settlement, the enforcing power is the sovereign over and above both of them; but sovereign states have no sovereign power over them, and there is no other way of compelling compliance with the law of nations than war. International arbitration has for its aim the abolition of war by the peaceful agreement of belligerents to abide by the decision of a third party. This mode of disposing of international difficulties is still only in its beginning, but when international law shall have prescribed not only a method of procedure but also a set of rules in accordance with which rights may be adjudicated and determined, then there will be back of the decision a moral power which counts in the enforcement thereof.

In the case of the surrender of Port Arthur, the Russian commander knew very well that, unless the ships were destroyed, they would fall into the hands of the Japanese, since the spoils belong to the victors, and the turning over of those vessels to an agent of a neutral power would not have made any difference. After the war any board of arbitration would have awarded them to Japan, as the victor. The object of the Russian commander, when he found himself unable to hold the harbor any longer, was to prevent the enemy from getting possession of the vessels, and other property, and the only means of gaining that object was to destroy as much as possible and render it useless. The recognition of the truth that the spoils belong to the victor makes such a course natural.

THE TEACHING PROBLEM.

The advanced stand made by the State Normal school of the University of Utah will probably bring to a crisis of some sort the problem of the supply of teachers.

The institution announces that after 1909, the completion of a four-year high school course will be necessary for admission to any of the Normal courses. These courses are now a four-year Kindergarten course and a four-year Normal course. After 1908, there will be only five-year Normal courses and a College Normal course; and the student must have completed a four-year high-school course before entering either.

In requiring at least five years as a preparation for teaching, the State

Normal is no doubt following the best precedents in the country. Where school systems are well developed, one cannot enter the teaching profession without special preparation. This condition is becoming general. It is the function of the State Normal school to provide this professional training.

The question is whether or not the extension of the course from four to five years will result in better common-school teaching throughout the whole state.

At first sight, one would say, "Certainly!" but upon reflection this appears to be very doubtful.

At present not more than half of the district school teachers have ever taken a regular four-year course; and this is a condition frequently deprecated by superintendents and principals. Will there be as many in the future who will complete a five-year course as in the past have completed the course that required only four years? That is the question. And the answer seems to be: Not unless there is an increase in the salaries paid to teachers. If salary changes do not follow from the action of the State Normal in extending its courses, then fewer, not more, of the teachers actually engaged will be what may be termed professionally trained teachers.

DEFENDING ASSASSINS.

We notice that the local anti-"Mormon" sheet devoted a large portion of its editorial page on Tuesday to a defense of the assassins who murdered the Prophet Joseph and his brother Hyrum, at Carthage, Ill. The burden of the defense was that the leaders and first founders of the Church were very wicked men, and the inference is natural that they deserved their fate, and that the murderers, consequently, were not so very much to blame. That, we say, is the evident Tribune logic.

Nothing else is to be expected from a sheet that has blood stains on its record, as we have shown. That sheet published a fake story about an address ascribed to a "Mormon" bishop, who never had any existence. The address was widely circulated throughout the country, and especially in Tennessee where it caused great excitement, and, as was generally believed by the Elders laboring there, led to the tragedy known as the Tennessee massacre. Everywhere where the Elders went they had that "red hot" address presented to them. It was especially handed about by a preacher in Lewis county. One of the Elders that survived the tragedy wrote: "This villainous, slanderous fabrication was circulated over the country. Parson Vandever worked up prejudice against us in that section by giving it [the address] wide publicity and by his pretended credence to the falsehood, causing great excitement." There is no getting round the awful fact that the blood of the victims of the Tennessee massacre is upon the eternal records against the perpetrators of that unspeakable villainy in the Tribune, and as that paper has not to this day done anything to refute the address, we do not wonder that it takes an attitude of defense in the matter of the assassination at Carthage.

We maintain that the Prophet Joseph died a martyr, and so did his brother Hyrum and many others of the Church. The reason why they were hated was that they were witnesses for truth in a world that does not want truth. They died, as did the Son of Man, for defending the rights of their fellowmen against the encroachments of the evil powers. And this is not, as the anti-"Mormon" sheet pretends to believe, a blasphemous comparison between a man and the Son of God. It is a comparison between the enemies of the Church anciently and in modern times. It is merely an illustration of the well-known fact that the world is today very much the same as it was when it rejected Christ: the same as it was in the age of the ancient martyrs. If the Tribune had its way, the age of martyrdom would not yet be past. That is clear from its record.

FINDING OUT THINGS.

A writer in an engineering journal of London maintains that to make a first-class discovery in science it is not necessary that a person should have taken this or that course or received this or that degree but that he should have a genuine desire to find out about some particular thing. "The notion," says this writer, that scientific research can only be undertaken after years of preliminary study is disproved by the inventions of Pachelbel, Gramme, and Tesla; yet it is still sustained by the University of London, who require notice that A. B. is going to make a research, for the university have never realized that ideas flash on you at strange moments. That the truth can only be reached through mathematical gymnastics is still believed in, in spite of the splendid results obtained through experiments alone by Faraday, Darwin and Huxley. Edison congratulated himself that he was not a mathematician, and Marconi disproved by trial the orthodox conventional theory of the transmission of electromagnetic waves, by sending signals between Cornwall and Newfoundland."

Here, then, is a fact that should inspire men who are denied the privileges of a college training to make discoveries. The knack of finding things out is one of the chief means of the advancement of communities. It comes from an acquaintance with the detailed workings of any industrial art or process. It depends more upon mental habit curiosity, and industry, than upon any set course of training. It may be developed in pupils in early life under the stimulus of a teacher who leads them to observe things and processes rather than to memorize.

CLAIM HEBREW ANCESTRY.

According to consular reports the people of Afghanistan claim to be the descendants of Israel. They call themselves "Bani Israel" and venerate Sulaiman (Solomon), Daud (David), Musa (Moses), Isaac, Jacob and Ibrahim as their ancestors. These claims, it is said, are supported by the fact that their features are predominantly Jewish and that Hebrew names are very common among them.

Afghanistan has been called the Switzerland of Asia. It is bounded on the

southwest by India and Baluchistan, on the west by Persia and on the north by Asiatic Russia, while a strip of land like an outthrust sword, projects between India and Russia in the Pamirs and touches Chinese Turkestan to the northeastward. Physically it has been described as a star of valleys radiating around the great peaks of the Koh-i-Baba, and everywhere bounded by steep and rugged mountains. The three largest valleys are those of the Oxus, the Helmand and the Kabul rivers, the latter being a main tributary of the Indus. Throughout its whole extent Afghanistan is a rough, mountainous country, but is broken up by elevated, flat bottom valleys. It is due to the recurrence of the elevated valleys that these Asiatic Highlanders are also a nation of horsemen, and their cavalry have at times played an important part in the rise and fall of other kingdoms. Horse raising is an important occupation, and horses are one of their most important exports.

The religion of the Afghans is Mohammedan and more particularly the Sunni sect. The Persians, on the other hand, generally belong to the Shiahs persuasion. As a consequence the Afghans and the Persians have very little intercourse with each other.

Afghanistan at present is said to be very poor, but its mineral wealth, together with the progressive attitude of its present ruler, makes it certain that its wealth, and hence its foreign trade, will inevitably increase. The Afghans are described as exceedingly jealous of their liberty, and so do not welcome white immigrants. They are also said to be opposed to any great change that tends to affect their religion, but they are otherwise open minded and free from prejudices. They readily adopt foreign clothes, customs, machines and inventions.

Kaid Sir Harry MacLean continues incommunicado.

The long price of coal will be evened up with the short weight.

The telegraphers have been called out, but when will they be called back?

The high price of meat is to be investigated. It should be butchered.

A man doesn't enlarge his sphere of influence simply by enlarging his girth.

It depends on what kind of a touch of nature it is whether it makes all the world kin.

How fortunate that there was no strike of telegraphers during the Thaw and Hawwood trials.

If all the railroad employees were to strike now, what a primitive condition the country would be in!

Through circumstances over which he had control, Sylvester J. Small has become quite a big man.

It is proposed to establish a school of railroad engineering. Students would be railroaded through by degrees.

What would a man who rejects the olive branch if he were offered him?

A man might as well try to fly with a millstone around his neck as to make a successful run on a government-owned railroad.

"To be clean costs money," profoundly remarks a Hearst paper. But not very much. Hot and cold baths can be had for twenty-five cents apiece.

The Hague peace conference, the telegraphers' strike and the war in Morocco are all running independently, and apparently ignorant of each other.

Judge Pritchard having upheld his jurisdiction in the matter of the Southern railway passenger rate case, what is Governor Glenn going to do about it?

The crew of the cruiser Raleigh threaten to mutiny because they have had no shore leave for two months. Why don't they exercise the great human right to strike?

Chairman Foss of the house naval committee says the country might as well make up its mind that it must maintain a large fleet in the Pacific. And after while the cry will doubtless be raised that we must have a large fleet in the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes. The end is not yet.

AMERICAN POLE HUNTERS.

Kansas City Journal.

In the zeal which prompts intrepid men to brave the dangers of the Arctic regions in quest of the North pole there is something genuinely admirable, but such false starts and spectacular jockeying as has characterized the Wellman arctic expedition are calculated to discredit the enterprise in the minds of the public. For two years of course Mr. Wellman faces difficulties both unique and irritating. If he were merely bent upon such an expedition as those of most of his predecessors, he could profit by their experience and his own. Yet to offset this disadvantage he has plenty of money and the geniuses of the world to give him counsel. In the vernacular it is now time for Mr. Wellman to "deliver the goods." Another American and one of considerable more experience in polar exploration, Commander Peary, is also a candidate for fresh honors in the frozen north. Unlike Wellman, this veteran, who has been more successful than any of his predecessors, is handicapped by lack of money, and, as he intends proceeding along time-honored lines, his arrangements are more prosaic. As he also has been compelled to spend his time in the expedition until next spring, the world will probably experience one winter in which no Arctic exploration party is frozen within the mysterious wastes of ice and snow.

SCRIPTURAL ANIMALS.

Chicago News.

Gambler Bolton has written a little book on the animals of the Scriptures. The unicorn, he concludes, was the European bison, and the behemoth was the hippopotamus. The eagle which "stretch up her nest" was the griffon vulture. The chameleon was the monitor lizard; the true chameleon figured as the mole.

Mr. Bolton maintains that the apes of Solomon's court were the bonnet monkeys of Ceylon "or of the land of Ophir." The fowls that crept upon four legs were bats, and not the rare beasts or mammals, no fowls at all. The

"doileful creature" and "speckled birds" were hyenas. The deaf adder that stopped her ears was the Egyptian cobra, while the cootie was only a yellow streaked snake. The leviathan is said by Mr. Bolton to have been the crocodile.

PROGRESS ON THE CANAL.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is an unexpected situation that has arisen on the Panama canal. Heretofore the public has feared delay in the digging of the big ditch and has always been prepared for stories of retarded progress, unexpected obstacles and even of incompetency. But recent reports tell of such rapid headway being made that the appropriations are falling short. The men in charge of the work explain that they can go ahead faster than even they themselves anticipated, provided funds are supplied to keep things moving. The explanation appears to be sincere, and not merely a subterfuge intended to cover lavish expenditure under the cloak of pretended accomplishment. Apparently it is not costing any more to excavate the dirt than the estimates called for. The canal builders have simply dug so much dirt that they can run ahead of their schedule if the money is furnished to do it with. Otherwise they will have to loaf along. They can spend \$8,000,000 more than the appropriation during the present fiscal year.

JUST FOR FUN.

Scribbington—I think I'll write a sonnet to Miss Pechis.

Wise—Now, don't you do it. It may turn her against you.

Scribbington—Why, I thought she liked poetry.

Wise—So she does.—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Dashaway—Yes, while we were in Egypt we visited the pyramids. They were literally covered with hieroglyphics.

Mrs. Newrich—Ugh! Wasn't you afraid some of 'em would get on you?—Philadelphia Record.

"You said business was dull, and that you would make me a suit at my own figure, did you not?" asked the young man.

"Yes, I did," replied the tailor.

"But, must I have had some other person's figure in mind when you made this suit?"—Yonkers Statesman.

His Soul's Revelation.

"Do you know," said a Sunday school teacher, addressing a new pupil in the infant class, "that you have a soul?"

"Course I do," replied the little fellow, placing his hand over his heart, "I can feel it tick!"—Ex.

With Intent or Not?

She lives on Emerson street; he lives a few blocks further east. She had a birthday recently, and he gave her a fine hand mirror as a present. She was delighted.

"I'm glad you like it," he said. "Think of me once in a while when you use it, will you?"

"Yes, indeed," she replied. "I'll think of you every time I use it."

"Oh," he said, "you don't have to think of me all the time."

Somehow or other she didn't quite like that reply.—Denver Post.

A Hibernian Paradox.

Mike had only recently been made foreman of the section gang, but he knew the respect due his rank.

"Finnegan," he said to an argumentative assistant, "I'll have naughting out of you but silence and mighty little of that!"—Youth's Companion.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
MANAGER CURTAINS

TONIGHT—Last Time.

JESSIE BUSLEY

IN

"IN THE BISHOP'S CARRIAGE"

Direction Lieber & Co.
Prices: Evening, 25c to \$1.50; Matinee, 25c to \$1.00.

Opheum THEATRE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.

All This Week.

THE STUNNING GRENADIERS.
Neill & Chapman, Gaston & Green, Les Jaryds, Martelle Bros, Chas. B. Ward, Kinodrome.

Every Evening (except Sunday), 2c, 5c, 10c, Box Seat, \$1.00.
Week-ends, 10c (except Sunday and Monday), 5c, 25c, 50c, Box Seat, 75c.

Grand Theatre
A. M. COX, Manager

TONIGHT.

Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30 p. m.

The Best of All New England Plays

Joshua Simpkins!

Evenings, 25c, 50c, and 75c.
Week-ends, 15 and 25 cents.

JOHN C. CUTLER JR.,

INVESTMENT BANKER

(Established 1834.)

BONDS.

SUGAR STOCKS

BANK STOCKS

Other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.

36 Main St. Both Phones 127.

Edward L. Burton

11 E. First South St. Phone 271.

BANK STOCKS

SUGAR STOCKS

And Other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.

Can Now Fill Orders Promptly

CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.

"At the Sign of the Peacock."

Phone 2600. 28 S. Main.



SCHOOL OPENING

Special Sale!

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY

This is our Annual School Opening Sale. It is time now to complete your preparations. Here is a golden opportunity to obtain boys' and girls' school necessities at reduced prices.

School Hose Specials.

BOYS' SCHOOL HOSE. A black cotton hose with reinforced heel and toe. Seamless and fast dye, a 35c quality for 25c	GIRLS' FINE RIBBED BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, all excellent values at 25c, 35c, 50c up to \$1.00
BOYS' SCHOOL HOSE. A black cotton hose with fine rib. Made for heavy wear. Reinforced in heel and toe. A 25c hose for 15c	LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, seamless, warranted fast color, with a silk finish lustrous. Special price 15c
BOYS' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE in the fine and heavy rib, at 25c, 35c and 50c per pair.	LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE with French fashioned feet—fast and stainless dye. Special price 25c
GIRLS' SCHOOL HOSE, an extra fine black cotton hose with extra spliced heel and toe a very dressy hose. A 35c value for 25c	LADIES' GAUZE LISLE, SILK LISLE—Hermidort dyed cotton with high spliced heels and toes, fall fashioned. Excellent values at 35c
GIRLS' FINE RIBBED BLACK COTTON HOSE, fast and stainless dye, with reinforced heel and toe. A 25c hose for 15c	We have just receive an excellent line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's fall and Winter hosiery in cashmere, cotton, silk, lisle and fancy effects.



School Dresses At Half Price.

School time is close at hand and you will find these girls' dresses particularly appropriate. White and Colored Dresses, from 8 to 14 years, in linens, lawns, percales, chambrays and gingham for HALF PRICE.



Glove Special.

Long Silk Gloves, 16-button length, black and white, double finger tips, the regular price is \$2.00, special price \$1.50

Jewelry Dept.

Beaded Bags, the finest line ever shown in the city, from \$3.50 to \$10.00. We are showing a new line of Combs, Hat Pins and Beauty Pins.

Everything for the School Boy

IN GENTS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

The very latest fall goods, embodying the newest styles and fabrics, and we are selling at lowest possible prices consistent with the qualities.

School Suits.

Boys are naturally rough on clothing. Our School Suits are made especially for heavy wear, at the same time they have a splendid appearance, making the boy take a pride in himself. They will please you and give excellent wearing satisfaction.

Hats and Caps.

We are now showing all the new fall shapes and styles in boys' hats and caps at very reasonable prices.

Waists and Shirts

Each one an excellent quality and all the new styles to select from.

S. L. HIGH SCHOOL CADET UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER

Z. C. M. I. WHERE YOU GET THE BEST Z. C. M. I.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.

PERFUMES

Dainty, delicate and particularly refreshing at this season of the year. We have a splendid assortment of the very best quadruple perfume extracts. Each one true to the flower it represents.

It's good—that Sparkling Soda Water at our fountain.

WILLES - HORNE DRUG CO.,

News Building, By the Monument
Phones: Bell 374-1830, Ind. 374-1578

CUTLER BROS. CO.

THE ORIGINAL KNIT GOODS HOUSE OF UTAH



Start the Boy to School with a new Suit.

If you get it here you can depend upon it as being durable, well made and stylish. We've a big variety at many prices, but each suit offer the best possible value.

We also have hats, shirts, stockings and underwear for school boys and the quality and prices are hard to equal. Look in the North Window.

36 Main Street