

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 3, 1906

## HOMES FOR SETTLERS.

The Presiding Bishopric have been appealed to from some of the residents in the Snake River Valley, Idaho, to send settlers to a place called Rich, in the vicinity of Blackfoot. There are a few Latter-day Saints in that neighborhood, and they desire a company. There is a small branch of the Church at that place, and it appears that there are good opportunities to obtain farms, partly cultivated, with government land near by that can be secured in the customary manner.

Several farms are offered for sale which have been partly improved. One consists of 50 acres, a portion of which has been cultivated, with a three-room house, good well, team and wagon, farm machinery, cows, chickens and pigs, everything ready for a thrifty family to use, and can be had at a very low figure. There are school lands that can be bought of the State, where good water can be reached at a depth of 25 feet. It is stated that a fine settlement could be established there. A number of farms, large and small, may be obtained, and good water rights from springs near by, and some of them right on the land to be cultivated. Plenty of work can be had for men and teams, team-work bringing \$4.50 per day.

There are other inducements held out for members of the Church who desire to make homes in Idaho. We are not personally acquainted with the situation nor the circumstances there, but advise any one desiring to learn further concerning the matter to write to Joseph Merrill at Rich, Idaho, who is in charge of the small branch there, or to Hon. R. L. Thomas, of the U. S. Land Office, at Blackfoot, Idaho. There are no doubt individuals and families looking for just such opportunities as seem to be afforded in the locality herein pointed out. Either of the gentlemen we have named will be found willing to give full particulars and they are entirely reliable.

## ENCOURAGE CLEAN PLAYS!

A short time ago we made a few remarks upon the necessity of doing something to elevate the drama. They have received recognition in many places, and copies of the "New" containing them have been in demand in several parts of the country. We wish they would make a greater impression at home. Recently we have had a few plays of a high order of merit, splendidly produced, and presented by gentlemen in most attractive style. Notwithstanding the praise of the press after their first rendition, the audiences attending their repetition have been small in comparison with the crowds that flock to see a glittering show, with out literary merit and but slight musical excellence, but with a great exhibition of slightly clothed femininity, disappearing on the boards to great applause and much hilarity.

We do not wish to advocate prudery or to affect any shock at sights which have become common upon the modern stage, but we do deplore the apparent decadence of real dramatic taste, and think that if greater efforts were put forth by advance agents and managers of the good plays to which we have alluded, greater financial results might be obtained, and a far better impression be created in the public mind. The burlesques and extravaganzas and log-shows that attract large audiences are usually billed extensively before the performance, and great, staring, colored, sensational pictures are posted freely to herald the coming of those exhibitions. Perhaps, if the good plays which have drawn but meager audiences were advertised and boosted as freely and diligently as those glittering shows, the public might be stirred up to attend and be entertained in a manner that would be beneficial and educational.

In the Billboard of April 25, Hugh Coyle, a writer and manager well known in Denver and in Salt Lake, has some good articles leading in this direction, and the National Printer, Journalist is quoted from in the same paper, in reference to the value of the theater as a public educator. Letters from noted actors are also given touching on this matter. We quote a paragraph or two therefrom as follows:

"The theater should be a public educator. In holding the mirror up to nature it should teach many salutary things. The unfortunate thing is that there are many salacious minds and that there are many minds who are willing to cater to these salacious minds. These are the worst enemies of the theater, and do it great harm. The betterment of the theater should be the aim of all who are active in presenting nothing but good, clean and healthy plays and the public in supporting that which is clean, instructive and artistic. Whenever possible encourage the efforts of the American playwright. Spur him on to persevere whenever possible. Let us have a drama that will be distinctly native, but at the same time will contain those things which will make it like words of Shakespeare, for all people. The stage represents the taste of the people, or ought to."

"Here is a field for conscientious work and usefulness for the newspapers. Let the press point out and praise all that is worthy and ennobling, and exhort all that is degrading and immoral in plays presented, and much will be accomplished toward needed reform. Newspapers are much to be blamed for good-natured, undiscriminating praise.

They could very easily, with wise discretion and earnestness, create a public sentiment that would refuse to countenance or to patronize the bad, the trifling and demoralizing plays, which vilify the taste, give false views of life, and panders to the depraved."

The influence of the newspaper in promoting the welfare and moral uplifting of mankind cannot be too highly appreciated. The success of a dramatic representation depends to a large extent on the criticisms that appear in the columns of the daily public journals. Care ought to be taken not to pander to the depraved taste of the public appetite, but to promote that which is clean, wholesome and elevating in all kinds of amusement. Everything that is vulgar and smutty and degrading should be fearlessly condemned, and the beauty and benefit and enjoyment to be obtained from the well written, naturally acted, witty and uplifting play should be set forth in such a manner that the writers, performers and managers of those productions may be encouraged to continue their work for the elevation of the drama.

## WITTE RETIRES.

So the resignation of M. Witte as premier of Russia has been accepted. The Emperor has, at last, seen his way clear to get along without him. The next question is, what does this change signify? Does it mean that the policy of the throne will be reactionary? That is what the liberals fear. Others claim that the emperor's purpose is to put himself in full accord with the Duma, by the appointment of a more liberal government than that which has acted under the direction of Count de Witte.

It seems certain that the resigned premier has endeavored to carry the cloak on both shoulders. In so far as he is responsible for the radical changes in the so-called constitution, he has served autocracy but too well. For that instrument leaves the people to the mercy of the caprices of the ruler. It gives very little authority to the Duma beyond the confirmation of the decrees of the czar and the promulgation of his laws. At the same time M. Witte has managed to get a reputation for liberal views and aims. It seems that even one of his papers was confiscated for too liberal criticism of government measures. On the whole it looks as if duplicity had been the chief characteristic of his policy.

Only a short time ago M. Witte declared that if the Duma attempted to meddle with fundamental law, which, by the way, is so entirely different from what was promised in the czar's original proclamation, it would be dissolved. He also tried to excuse the massacre of Jews on the ground that these are the instigators and leaders of the revolution. "Personally," he said, "I feel every sympathy for the Jews and wish to see them perfectly free. But the Jews themselves are to be blamed for not being emancipated at the present moment. They head the revolution in every part of the country. The masses would say: 'The Jews gained their freedom by murdering ministers and governors. So if we Russians want to gain anything we must also have a revolution and murder ministers and governors.' Against the will of the people the government can and will undertake nothing in behalf of the Jews. The czar takes this view, too."

Probably the system is really to blame for the duplicity of the policy of such a man. Where free speech is a crime, hypocrisy is sure to flourish. A man may have liberal ideas, but if his usefulness is ended as soon as he gives utterance to them, he will naturally try to mask his real purposes as much as possible, and thus risk being placed in a false light to both sides. We fancy M. Witte has felt the necessity of retreating because under the present system he has been unable to win the full confidence of either party.

## APPENDICITIS FIGURES.

Dr. Chauvel, the medical inspector of the French army, has made public the results of his statistical studies of cases of appendicitis. It is of special interest to the general public to learn that the so-called medical treatment has been apparently more successful in the surgical, as far as his observations go.

In 1902, we are told, 688 appendicitis patients were received in the military hospitals of France. Out of this number 188 were treated according to the surgical rule and 499 received purely medical treatment. Of the number operated upon twenty-three died, while out of the 489 not operated upon there were but three deaths. That is a remarkable result in favor of the medical treatment, whatever that is.

Equally interesting are the investigations made concerning the cause of this disease. Dr. Chauvel has come to the conclusion that high living, and especially a too liberal meat diet, is largely responsible for appendicitis. By comparing the figures furnished by the French army in the metropolis and those of the army in Algeria, he found that in 1901 the Nineteenth corps of the army in France showed a record of one case to every thousand, while the Nineteenth corps in Algeria had twice less. The next year the figures showed a similar proportion. Still pursuing the inquiry the Doctor found that the French army in Algeria included both Europeans and natives. In five years, out of 14,000 men there were among the Europeans 137 cases of appendicitis, while in the same space of time out of 17,000 natives, there were but thirteen cases. The reason for this striking difference is supposed to be the more natural diet of the natives.

The Arabs are temperate and eat, chiefly, vegetable food. When they do indulge in mutton, or goat flesh, they cook it almost to shreds first. Beef is not relished much, except where European influences prevail, and pork is not eaten by the natives. Dr. Chauvel says that other medical men have testified to the variety of appendicitis among people who eat meat sparingly. Among these is Dr. Snyder, who has been attached to the Persian court for

more than ten years, and has been called upon to treat only five cases of this malady at Tehran, three of which were Europeans and only two Persians. He also attributes, we are told, the rarity of appendicitis to the mode of alimentation of the Persians. At Tehran abstinance from pork is obligatory and the meat of cattle is almost unknown. Their meats are usually chicken or mutton.

These conclusions are certainly interesting in the highest degree. Do they not indicate the divine inspiration of the revelation known as the "Word of Wisdom," which was given at a time when science knew much less about hygiene than it does now? Of the Prophet Joseph it has been said, that he seemed to know intuitively what others learned by laborious study. How can that be accounted for, except by the spirit that was given to him, and which rested upon him and guided him?

May Day has come and gone and the French republic still lives.

No earthquake is reported from New York, but Wall street is very shaky.

The czar has finally accepted Premier Witte's resignation. For this relief, much thanks.

Had the Americans taken more prizes at the Olympic games, it would have had the appearance of hoghishness.

The old San Francisco was noted for its frame buildings. The new city will be noted for its steel frame buildings.

Those men who were impressed by soldiers in Oakland to unload cars were not impressed with the dignity of labor.

Secretary Taft thinks that the newspapers make many unjustifiable attacks upon public men. Some newspapers do.

Philadelphia's new theater is dedicated to William Penn, again showing that the Penn is mightier than the sword.

Some people water their lawns every day, rain or shine, evidently having the idea that they won't get their money's worth if they don't.

Senator Newlands invokes the general welfare clause of the constitution in his plea for federal aid to assist in rebuilding San Francisco. It has often been invoked in a less worthy cause.

Mr. Justice Brewer will write in the Atlantic about the ideal lawyer; Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., about the ideal minister; Dr. William Osler about the ideal physician. This should make it quite an ideal magazine.

President Hadley of Yale told the Nassau girls that the real purpose of college education was the development of public conscience and the virtues of citizenship. Then very often, too often, college education falls of its purpose.

The Saturday Review, commenting on the Mount Vesuvius catastrophe, says: "It is weak to attempt to define with precision, impossible to human powers, divine intervention in earthly events; but it is entirely well, neither is it illogical, to trace the finger of God in all catastrophes, as in all the laws of nature."

"Nothing can be more injurious to the interests of any community than dissension," says a Colorado exchange. Yet the cultivation of dissension is the chief aim and work of some papers and people in this city. They thrive on it, while harmony and good feeling are the things they dread more than night else. But the city grows in spite of all they can do against its best interests.

"We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet entitled, 'The History of the Taylor Stake.' It has been compiled from the official records of wards, and other organizations, and is therefore a reliable presentation of facts. Elder George Build, the stake recorder, is the compiler, and he acknowledges the valuable assistance of others who have interested themselves in the work. The pages of the pamphlet are rendered more interesting by the numerous portraits that adorn them, of men that have been prominent in the foundation and development of the stake. It is a good idea to have historical data thus compiled for the benefit, not only of the present generation, but of future writers of history."

## THE MODERN WOMAN.

Boston Transcript.  
 Fifty years ago, perhaps, Darwin foretold that when woman (with the capital W) evolved, first through entering business pursuits and attaining economic independence of man, into equality with man in the fields of public discussion and political influence, we should see a very different woman from the one who has filled the dreams and inspired the poets and romancers of all the ages of human history, and not only that, but also the heroes of hard fighting and hard work of all kinds in the world, from politics to high finance. This new woman has come—the scouts and skirmish line, at least, of the Amazon host are upon us—in such doughty personalities as Miss Ida Tachell and the late Mrs. Mary Hanchett Hunt, and the shrewd Darwinian deduction that we shouldn't altogether worship her when we got her, is borne out by the facts of experience.

## ICE FROM MONT BLANC.

National Provisioner.  
 A company has been formed to cut into the Mont Blanc glacier in Switzerland at a height of 1,000 feet. The ice is mined with dynamite and the blocks are cut into cubes and sent into the valley by a narrow gauge railway. There they are cleaned and then sent by train to southern France.

## ONE ADVANTAGE.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.  
 Comes now Prof. Jacob Gould Schurman and says that we Americans have not reached the lofty state of civilization attained by the ancient Athenians. He alludes to our lack of development in art and ethics and philosophy, admitting that in material things—railways, telegraph, telephones and cash—

we are foremost. But he holds that these things do not constitute civilization, since they do not develop our loftier qualities of mind, soul and body. Regrettably, we admit that much of what he says is true. Our civilization is a failure in that our condition is far from ideal. Still, when all comparisons with other times are made and the balance cast, it is found to be immeasurably in our favor for one reason: The ancients are dead and we are alive.

## SAN FRANCISCO'S FUTURE.

Springfield Republican.  
 When disaster came to San Francisco she was at the top of her prosperity. Throughout California business conditions were most excellent. Abundant rains had fallen in every county of the state, with the prospect of the largest crops of all kinds known there for years. Indeed during the last six years San Francisco has been wonderfully busy. Admiral Merrill Miller of Berkeley, who was visiting in Indianapolis at the time of the earthquake, said: "There had been great activity in all kinds of business and in real estate. This prosperity resulted in large measure from the greatly increased trade with China and Japan. Fine residences and business blocks had been erected beyond precedent, and the city was at its best." It is thus from its pinnacle that San Francisco has been cast down, but that she will rise again to a larger and better future no one doubts.

## JUST FOR FUN.

"And then," said Miss Passay, "he asked me if I wouldn't marry the first man that came along." "Think of it!" "Yes?" replied Miss Peppery. "The idea! Don't those obviously unnecessary questions make you tired?"—Philadelphia Press.

Shedding More Information.—Mrs. Chugwater—"Joshua, what is a pro-waundament?" Mr. Chugwater—"Pro-nouncing amen to anything you want to endorse. I should think you could tell that by looking at the word itself."—Chicago Tribune.

Stalate (looking at his watch)—"Why, my watch has run down." Miss Wearum (suppressing a yawn)—"Well, there's a calendar in the hall."—Chicago Daily News.

"That Trust magnate got into trouble on his tour to the Phi Islands." "How?" "A native chief sent him a dish of steamed octopus, and he took it as a personal insult."—Detroit Free Press.

"George, don't you think it would be just lovely to drift slowly down the stream of life, just living and loving as we floated along?" "Too slow," replied George. "I'd rather be pulled or pushed."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Don't you think that members of Congress ought to receive more compensation?" "Some ought to get more," answered Senator Sorghum, "and some ought to be contributing to the conscience fund."—Washington Star.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Black Cat for May opens with a \$500 prize story, "In the Court of God," by Edwin Carlisle Lisey. The other stories are entitled: "Handwriting in the Air," "The Edge of Life," "The Lady in the Green Veil," and "A Man, a Woman and a Baby."—144 High Street, Boston.

The following is the list of contents of Pearson's Magazine for May: "Tragedies of the System," James Creelman; "By the Mouth of a Witness," a story, E. Mirrielees; "The University of Chicago," Martin M. Foss; "The Triumph of the Twins," story, W. H. G. Wyndham; "The Plover," a novel, Eleanor Gates; "The Fountain of Youth," story, William Hamilton Osborn; "Number 14," story, M. P. Goron; "Behind Prison Walls," (the Little Mother Stories), Maud Ballington Booth; "Evening" verse (translated from Sappho, B.C. 600), William Grenville; "The Astonishing Development of the Automobile Industry in America," Herbert N. Casson; "Dan West," story, Frederick Walworth Brown; "A Sailor of Fortune," Albert H. Blagel; "How Kid Brady Joined the Press," Kate V. Saint Maur;—220 Astor Place, New York.

The May Reader is an "Indiana number." It is written by native Indians or by those who adopted the State and were adopted by it at an age so early as to identify their whole lives with Hoosierdom. Senator Beveridge heads the list of contributors, his offering appearing under the title of "National Integrity." In the best vein of the brilliant senator from Indiana, an installment of David Graham Phillips' new serial, "The Fortune Hunter," advances the interest of the story. George Ade is now in England. Before he sailed, however, he wrote for the Indiana number a fable which is the first he has written in three years. It is called "Hon. Ransom Fabyoddy—The Fable of the Hoosier Bill of Fare, and How the Women Folks Cooked Up Things for the Well-Known Citizens." Elizabeth Miller, author of "The Yokoi," contributes a short story with a twisted love interest. Its title is "The Lost Out-come." George Barr McCutcheon's story, "The Green Buhdy," is one of those tangled affairs with which he delights to puzzle his readers. Meredith Nicholson's essay on experience, under the title of "The Doctor," is an example of the humor of its author. Other fiction includes "While It Rained," by George Randolph Chester, a discussion of "The Yokoi," by Alice Welsch, with pictures in color by Clyde O. Land; "The Angelus," by Frederick Smith, for which George Brehm has made three characteristically dainty drawings; "Our Own Times," bright, well-written and well-illustrated as usual, and "The Reader's Study," with a discussion of "The Novel of Manners—1790-1830," by Will D. Howe of Butler college, complete this issue of The Reader.

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