

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(Sunday excepted.)  
Corner of South Temple and East Temple  
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Charles W. Penrose - - - - - Editor  
Horace G. Whitney - - - - - Business Manager  
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES  
(In Advance)  
One Year ..... \$3.00  
Six Months ..... 1.50  
Three Months ..... .75  
One Month ..... .25  
Saturday Edition, Per Year ..... 2.00  
Semi-Weekly, Per Year ..... 2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.  
Address all business communications and all remittances to the BUSINESS MANAGER.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter March 1, 1879, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 25, 1906

## CONFERENCE NOTICE

The Seventy-seventh semi-annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday, October 5, 1906, at 10 a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

On account of the general conference being held on the first Sunday in October, it is suggested that the last Sunday in September be observed as fast day in the Salt Lake, Ensign, Liberty, Pioneer, Jordan and Granite stakes.

By order of  
THE FIRST PRESIDENCY.

## THE IDAHO AGITATION.

Some correspondence between H. W. Lockhart and Hon. John H. H. in reference to the anti-Mormon agitation which is being fomented in Idaho, has been published in several newspapers and a copy was forwarded to the Deseret News with a request for its reproduction. We do not wish to take part in any partisan controversy, particularly in another State, and therefore have not copied the correspondence referred to. But as it has a bearing on a matter in which our co-religionists everywhere are interested, we make this brief explanation:

Mr. Lockhart is chairman of the purported Democratic party in Idaho. He recently issued an address in that capacity, which was not worth space in any respectable paper under the sun. It was nothing but a frothy tirade against the "Mormons" and was so utterly void of principle, reason and sound sense that we did not notice it in any way. Mr. H. H. is the well known Democrat of Idaho who was once elected to Congress as "Honest John H. H." and is a prosperous and respected citizen of that State.

Mr. Lockhart sent a letter to Mr. H. H. asking his aid in the campaign now opened as one of the speakers for the party. Mr. H. H. answered by expressing the views of a large number of Democrats in Idaho who repudiate the Dubois wing of the party, and take no stock in the attack made upon a class of citizens that forms a body of industrious, peaceable, law-abiding and progressive people of differing political faiths. He shows that there is no attempt by the Dubois faction to put forth political principles or policies, but only an assault upon a church. He therefore declines to speak on the lines indicated.

The gentleman suggests that there are laws on the statute books of Idaho sufficient for the vindication of morality, and that if there are cases of violation of the law such as are charged in the so-called "platform" of the Dubois faction, the proper way to proceed is to enforce those laws in the manner provided thereby. He considers that the managers of the campaign are making a great mistake, and that their course will be detrimental to the best interests of the people of the State.

We know that this opinion is entertained by many strong minds in both the great political parties in Idaho, and that they fully understand the motives behind the present onslaught to further the designs of a political trickster and contortionist, who has displayed chameleon colors so many times and is now making his final summer suit. The idea of his "standing up for moral purity and the American home," evokes the laughter of posted people of all classes and parties. And the cry of "church influence," coming from that quarter is regarded as the very extreme of burlesque, for it is known that if that could be obtained in the direction desired, it would be accepted with the utmost and most obsequious gladness and abnegation.

There is not the slightest shadow of an excuse for raising that cry in the present campaign, and it is generally regarded as too silly to argue over. John H. H. is to be honored for his frank and open position on this question, and he is backed by a host of stalwarts who will stand by their party principles, but will not wallow in the mire of factional vituperation to aid the accomplishment of personal ambition.

## RETURN OF STENSLAND.

If the idea has prevailed among defaulters that they are safe, as soon as they have reached a country which does not happen to have an extradition treaty with the United States, the fate of Stensland, the Chicago banker who has just been returned from Morocco, should undeceive them. The principle of extradition, the authorities say, is recognized by all governments, whether it is embodied in a treaty, or not. As a matter of courtesy, criminals who take refuge in a foreign country are nearly always returned, when their return is asked for.

There is, however, a common understanding that extradition must not be granted if the crime of which the fugitive is accused, is not a crime according to the laws of the country in which he has sought refuge. In accordance with this principle, political offenders are generally safe as soon as they cross the border of the country in which their alleged offense is committed. There are offenses in monarchical states that would not be considered crimes in this

country, and the extradition treaties could not be construed to impose upon the American government the duty to surrender foreigners subjected to charges of that kind abroad.

Another important principle is also recognized as governing in cases of extradition. It is this, that a prisoner who has been surrendered to a government which has demanded his extradition may not be tried or punished, after his surrender, for any other crime than the one for which he was extradited. This is very important, because, unless this rule is strictly observed, a government might secure the arrest of a patriot on the charge of murder, and then try him for a purely political offense.

A writer who signs himself "Ex-Attache," tells the story of the surrender by the United States to the Spanish government, of a Spanish fugitive, although no extradition treaty existed between the two countries at the time. He says:

"President Lincoln in 1861, caused the arrest and the surrender to the Spanish authorities of a man of the name of Arguelles in the absence of any extradition treaty with Spain. Arguelles, who had been the lieutenant governor of a province in Cuba, was charged with a number of atrocious crimes against common law, among the minor accusations being one to the effect that he had sold into slavery several direct negroes, illegally brought from Africa."

"On the authority of Secretary of State Seward he was arrested by a United States marshal and turned over to the Spanish police officers who took him back to Havana for trial. A motion was at once made in the United States Senate calling the President to account in the matter, arguing that in the absence of a treaty of extradition and of congressional legislation touching the surrender of fugitive criminals to the Spanish government he had exceeded his powers as chief magistrate."

"To this Secretary of State Seward replied to the effect that the President had given up Arguelles under the rules of international comity, which prescribe as a matter of courtesy the compliance with demands of this kind addressed by one civilized power to another, and he added that Mr. Lincoln had likewise acted in the affair in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, which is not in favor of the principle of affording asylum to fugitive criminals from abroad, but distinctly adverse thereto."

The return of Stensland from Morocco should be an object-lesson to all who may need it. There is no place of safety for evildoers, but even if they should chance to get out of the reach of human justice, they cannot escape their own conscience, nor eternal retribution.

## FOR "GOOD CITIZENS."

At this time of political activity it may be well to remember that there is a great difference between the legitimate contest for victory on election day, and the illegitimate strife and contention that sometimes are carried on to the great detriment of the communities thus afflicted. Citizens naturally form different opinions on questions of government, and one side has just as much right to attempt to obtain control as the other. In fact, if the conviction that certain principles are true, is honest, it becomes the patriotic duty of those who hold them to labor for their acceptance. And when two, or more, groups of citizens are deeply impressed with the truth of their respective opinions on matters pertaining to public affairs, and therefore engage in a competition for control, whereby their principles can be carried out for the benefit of the people, a legitimate party contest is on. It is conducive of good, as long as it is a struggle for principles and the outcome of a desire to benefit the people.

Unfortunately, all political contests are not of that nature. They sometimes are mere fights for personal advantages. There is no more patriotism in them than there is in the scramble of dogs for a handful of bones. Principles are set aside for the question of the money value of the coveted offices. When campaigns are lowered to the standard of brutes in the act of appeasing their hunger, they are no longer legitimate. They are not essentially different from the South American contests in which murder plays an important role. They have no room under the American Constitution. Those who engage in them as leaders are, politically considered, no better than highwaymen, and every citizen who advances the cause of such selfish characters, is doing irreparable harm to the country.

Usually this class of contests is conducted by means of false pretenses and misrepresentations. A person wants an office. He wants it very much; not because his occupancy of the desired position would be of any particular benefit to the people, but to himself. If he had any solicitude for the welfare of the public he would wait for the expression of public sentiment as to the occupancy of this office or that. But he needs the position. What is he to do? If he is of a low, despicable character, he commences a campaign of falsehoods. He assails those who already occupy the office in order to create prejudice against them and their party. He pretends virtues he never had, and which he despises, in order to make a favorable impression for himself. If he has money, he buys friends to promulgate lies for him, and to work for him, and he spends his money with the understanding that he will reimburse himself out of the public funds, when he obtains the place for which he yearns. How can the public be served by characters of that kind in public positions? Can pretenders and falsehood-vendors be trusted in important offices? Is it probable that one who has reached his goal by chicanery will turn out an honest, capable, and in every respect desirable servant of the public? Is it not more probable that the character revealed during the campaign is the true one, and that he who obtains an office under false pretenses, will continue to prove false to his trust? These questions are of special importance in this community, when office-seekers come before the citizens and ask for support on the false pretense that it is necessary to combine against evils, that do not exist, to correct wrongs that are no more real than the ghosts in nursery tales. Good citizens should be wide awake, in the interest of the community, lest they commit a mistake for which they must pay later on.

The October Century has an editor.

at on how "good citizens" are taken in by political demagogues. We take the liberty of copying part of this article, because it proves that the subject is occupying the minds of thoughtful writers at the present time. The Century says:

"If one could detach himself from all interest in an election except a psychological one—could be indifferent to results, from the point of view of the study of character and of personal peculiarities would be vastly entertaining. For instance, it would be amusing to behold the faculty with which certain well-meaning souls manage to be made tools of by the most patent demagogues, and charlatans. As sure as an election approaches wherein some grotesque adventurer is to play his game, one sees certain of our acquaintances preparing to walk into the trap prepared for them. Sometimes the dupe has a half-consciousness of his position, and puts forth explanations and apologies which make his conduct only more ridiculous, or, rather, more pitiful and mischievous."

"But detachment of criticism is impossible when one takes one's citizenship to heart. A voter little acquainted with history, a man ignorant of the demagogues of all ages—especially the demagogues who use money lavishly—may have ample excuse for being misled, finding the demagogue's money actually in hand and hearing the promise of a prompt change for the better in all the conditions of life. But for the man who has had the opportunity of learning from books and from life the traits which mark the brazen self-seeking, self-advertising, sensational, mischief-making demagogue—for such a man to ratificate himself into the position of an apologist and supporter of a charlatan there is no excuse."

"One may well ask why sincere believers in a cause are often so reckless in the choice of leaders; why they let the leaders, in fact, choose themselves, then feebly acquiesce. After acquiescing they soon become advocates, repeating the phrases that the adventurer has put into their mouths, and lending their influence to the creation of standards which demoralize the community."

"For it is right standards, and these alone, which save the community. There were noble standards in the minds of the generation that created the new republic of the New World, and there were noble standards in the minds of the generation that brought us through a civil war. Their money, standards of high principle, and standards of high character, in the chief upholders of those principles. Doubtless neither era was without its demagogues, but the leaders were not of these."

"Every citizen, every voter, who takes a part in advancing the selfish career of a charlatan is doing irreparable harm to the country in his day and generation. Let such a citizen not excuse himself on account of his devotion to some particular cause, which also the charlatan pledges himself to support. The good citizen should think too highly of his cause to wish to see it sacrificed to the impure hands. He ought to be aware that the charlatan's support of some cause or other is absolutely necessary to any sort of success at the polls. For the political adventurer must freshen his civil war. His money, knows well enough that votes cannot be secured by the distribution of cash for 'expenses' on a large enough scale to carry elections over a wide territory, without adding to the influence of money the influence of a cause."

Home again—Paul Stensland.

There is no Midway Plaisance on Midway Island.

If the worst comes to the worst, send the Rough Riders to Cuba.

Secretary Taft is striving for a peace victory no less renowned than war's.

And now the coal companies are having coals of fire heaped upon their heads.

Whom will General Funston capture when he reaches Cuba, Palma or Guera or both?

It is not necessary to put Cuba under bonds to keep the peace so long as it is under Taft.

They are talking of a world's fair to be held in San Francisco in the year 1911. The object is to boom San Francisco.

Alexander sighed when there were no more words to conquer. Will Taft do the same when there are no more lids to sit upon?

Speaker Cannon says that he has no presidential bee in his head. For some reason and from some source there has been a lot of buzzing about him.

Bernard Shaw positively declines to come to this country. If Mahomet won't go to the mountain the mountain must go to Mahomet, if they are to meet.

That high collars tend to produce nervous headaches among both men and women is the most recent discovery of a well known Viennese physician. So do "highballs."

In the coal investigation now being carried on by a member of the interstate commerce commission there is one word that expresses what it should be, and that word is "thorough."

Cornelius Vanderbilt, his friends say, has always wanted to go to Congress. He is a Republican. "But I can't be elected," remarked Mr. Vanderbilt the other day when the matter came up in desultory conversation. "Why?" "I'm too rich," he rejoined. His wealth points the way to the senate, not to the house.

President Roosevelt has contributed a hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of a suit to determine whether or not a man may be excluded from a public place of entertainment because he wears the uniform of a United States sailor. The President is for "sailors' rights" if not for "free trade."

It is announced that "Dutch Jake" Goetz, one of the original owners of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine at Wardner, Ida., will build a monument to "Bill," the jackass, which first disclosed the famous Bunker Hill ledge in 1885 by pawing up the earth. There are monuments galore to asses, all of whom are not so worthy of one as "Bill."

After a lapse of more than a decade steamboat service has been resumed on the Missouri. This is glorious news but it is hardly likely that the river service there and on the Mississippi will ever again be what it was. It was a phase of development in the history

of the west as unique as were the journeys of the argonauts to California in forty-nine. To Americans they are what the Arthurian legends are to the English, the song of Poland to the French, the Nibelungenlied to the Germans.

Efforts are being made in many educational institutions of the country to do away with the fraternal societies that are regarded as an evil. The following resolutions have been passed by educational experts on that subject:

"Resolved, That this department takes this occasion to express its sympathy with the efforts now being made in various parts of our country to combat the pernicious influence upon our youth of the fraternities and societies now found in some of our secondary schools. The recent decision of the superior court of Washington assuring the boards of education of that state of their right to fix reasonable regulations, and to attach reasonable penalties to enforce the regulations, necessary to control these fraternities and societies, is a cause of heartfelt congratulation to all friends of the common schools. These undemocratic organizations threaten to change the entire character of the public high school, and must be controlled or abolished."

## SOUNDS A WARNING.

Toronto Globe.

Is Canada threatened with a moral danger which will end in the utter loss of the sense of right in our business and political life? That question is no remote or academic topic which practical patriots can afford to put by. It goes to the very foundations of our civilization, and it is raised into prominence by every day's report of dishonesties in trade, and defalcations in finance, and malfeasance in public trust, and infidelities in private life. The man is molested or shadowed-pated who sees no profound national significance in the almost daily uncovering of callous and cynical breaches of trust in high places. And still more significant is the attitude of public opinion in honorable business circles, in social clubs, and even in the church itself, toward the most glaring and most deliberate wrongdoing. Men hold their own in society and carry themselves with a lofty swagger who played the game of loot and craft and were caught. If they descend to any expression of regret it is not that they did the wrong, but that they were found out. They laugh at the verdict and unsophisticated suggestion of moral distinctions in business enterprises. With them business is business, and that only is wrong which proves to be unprofitable.

## AN INCONSISTENCY.

Boston Herald.

By means of the free pass privileges granted under the new rate bill, the Standard Oil company officials can be given passes on all railroads, because their pipe line is a common carrier, and common carriers are permitted to give and accept free transportation among themselves. Presumably, in return, the pipe line can give nothing except a larger proportion of oil shipments. No railroad official would care for free transportation through the Standard pipe lines, smooth as might be the way. This is but another example of the many inconsistencies which exist in the rate bill as it became a law, clauses that must be changed at the next session of Congress or they may defeat some of the very purposes for which the bill was framed.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Portland Oregonian.

Twelve persons dead and seventeen injured in a wreck at Crantham, England, following so closely on a worse disaster to an express train near London a few weeks earlier, has a tendency to mar the bright record which English railroad men have always held up for the rest of the world to admire. The English are unquestionably more careful in the management of their railroads than are the Americans, but it must be remembered that conditions in that country are vastly different from those prevailing here. The roads are short compared with those in this country, and, with their limited trackage, there is much less liability of some weak link giving way in the human chain of the road. Presumably, the abundance of labor in Europe is also a factor. Over there a position is guarded a little more closely than it is here, where dismissal for carelessness in one position does not bar the culprit from securing another.

## TAUGHT TO TRIM HATS.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The word has gone forth that hereafter in the schools of Pittsburg hat trimming and fancy millinery shall be taught to the girls of the higher classes. The system was first started in the Minersville school, and proved a great success. All the girls are greatly interested in their new branch of study. Last year the same school started a cooking class, and 500 girls took instruction in cooking, until the stomach of the average Minersville parent is said to be near bullet-proof. Regarding the hat-trimming class, Professor John M. Golden of the school said: "It is no joke. I have it figured out that a knowledge of hat trimming will prove most economical to many families, and for this reason we have an expert in millinery instruct the girls one hour each week."

## JUST FOR FUN.

Vindication.

"What do you think of this idea of spelling reform?"  
"It's all right," answered Farmer Cornloss. "I'm glad to see it. A allus did want something to happen to take the conceit out of the school teacher that used to look me for not doing things his way."—Washington Star.

Broad on the Waters.

"De sayin' is," said Brother Dickey, "that what you gives ter de poor you leas ter de rich. But you mustn't spend all yo' time aggerin' how much interest will be comin' to you!"—Atlantic Constitution.

A Slander Nailed.

We air lookin' fer a certain flossy guy that has been circulaatin' a lie about us. He has been telling it around that we was drunk on wood alcohol on last Monday. It's a despicable slander. We was drunk on wood alcohol, but it was on Chuesday.—Hardeman Free Press.

Hardly Worth the Expense.

It is still a question even with the more enthusiastic chauffeurs whether the prestige accruing from being arrested for violating the speed limit is really worth the fine that is imposed.—Indianapolis News.

A sarcastic lawyer, during the trial of a case made the use of the expression, "Cast not your pearls before swine." Subsequently, as he arose to make the argument, the judge facetiously remarked, "Be careful, Mr. S., not to cast your pearls before swine."

"Don't be alarmed, m'lud; I am about to address the jury, not the court," was the reply of the barrister.—Tit-Bits.

"And now," said the friend of other days, "you are rich and independent." "Well," answered Mr. Cumrox, "I am rich all right. But when mother and the girls are around I don't take chances on being too independent."—Washington Star.

"Too worried to death about my daughter Mary Magdalene," said an old negro woman to the curate of the parish. "She jes' lives up in the clouds

de whole time." "Well, there's no great harm in that," replied the minister. "Yass, suh, dere sutingly is. Suppose she gits hit by one o' dese verry flyin' machines?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Well," said Uncle Allen Sparks, laying the paper aside with something like resentment. "I've read Bryan's whole speech, particularly his remarks with reference to the railroads, and he doesn't say the first word about compelling the train boys to disgorge their ill-gotten gains!"—Chicago Tribune.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE

TONIGHT!

Charles Frohman Presents

William Collier

In Augustus Thomas's Comedy, "ON THE QUIET."

Prices—25c to \$1.00. Box seats, \$1.50.

THURSDAY NIGHT ONLY.

JANE CORCORAN

In the New York Empire Theatre Success, "THE FREEDOM OF SUZANNE."

Prices—25c to \$1.50. Box seats, \$2.00.

Friday and Saturday and Saturday

Matinee.

D. V. Arthur Presents

DICKEY BELL

In the Glasgow Play, "THE EDUCATION OF MR. PIPP."

Prices—25c to \$1.50. At Mat., lower

seats, \$1.00.

## Cepheum

MODERN VAUDEVILLE.

ALL THIS WEEK.

May Boley and the Polly Girls.

Arthur Deming Dick Lynch

Adams Verne Ada Jewell

Equillo Kinodrome

Every evening (except Sunday), 7:30

Box seats \$1.

Matinee—Tuesday, Thursday and

Saturday, 2:30, 5:00, 7:30, Box seats, 50c.

Grand Theatre

TONIGHT!

Gordon & Bennett's superb scenic

production.

"A ROYAL SLAVE"

By Clarence Bennett, author of

"The Holy City."

A story of the days "When Knight-

hood Was in Flower" in Old Mexico.

Prices never vary—40c, 50c, 75c and

1.00.

Coming Thursday—"SHADOWS OF

FIN."

## LYRIC THEATRE.

Salt Lake's Only Family Theatre.

TONIGHT!

The Lyric Stock Company

In the Charming Domestic Drama,

In Four Acts.

## A MILLIONAIRE'S WIFE!

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00.

Matinee—10c and 25c.

## TONIGHT!

Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM.

8:15 p. m.

## CUNNING

THE JAIL BREAKER

Course Ticket, 6 Entertainments, \$1.00.

Single Admission, 50 Cents.

## BEESLEY MUSIC CO.

PLAY, SING,

AND SELL MUSIC.

We have just added

a Full Line of

Columbia Talking

Machines.

Come and hear them

## "PURITY"

## OLIVE OIL

Made in Los Angeles

An absolutely pure Olive

Oil can safely be used in-

ternally or externally. Pur-

ity is what you need. Good

for medicinal purposes, sal-

ads, dressings, etc. Sold in

bottle or bulk.

All kinds of Hot Drinks at

our Soda Fountain.

## WILLES - HORNE

DRUG CO.

By the Monument.

Phones 347, Deseret News Bldg.

## JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.

INVESTMENT BANKER

(Established 1883.)

BONDS,

SUGAR STOCKS,

BANK STOCKS.

Other High Grade Investments

Both in Salt Lake and

Both in Salt Lake and

Both in Salt Lake and

Both in Salt Lake and

Both in Salt Lake and

Both in Salt Lake and