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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 16, 1907.

## THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The imperial premiers of the British empire have just had a conference in the British capital, that has attracted world-wide attention. It was a very spectacular gathering, and brilliant social functions filled a large part of the program, but now, when it is ended, the distinguished statesmen are said to feel only disappointment at the meagre results of the deliberations. Many of them came to London hoping to secure for their respective colonies certain commercial advantages, but it seems they encountered unexpected opposition.

One feature of the conference appears important. The foreign premiers referred to their respective countries as nations instead of colonies. It is a significant fact that even in the editorials discussing colonial questions "nations" is the term used. In a recent article a sharp distinction is drawn, even by so conservative a man as Lord Milner, between the British "self-governing nations" and the colonies like India and other Asiatic dependencies. In the closing address at a banquet, again, Earl Carrington speaking in the name of the whole Liberal party, alluded to "the great confederation of self-governing, English-speaking nations which men call the British Empire."

This question was raised at the very outset. A discussion arose as to whether the gathering of premiers was to be an "imperial council" or an "imperial conference." The question involved in this dispute was whether the assembly of premiers was to be simply an imperial machinery. Through the efforts of Sir Wilfrid Laurier this plan, which was favored by the representative from Australia, was defeated. He suggested the name "Imperial Conference" as expressive of the principle of "imperial unity, local liberty."

Besides the sanction given to the view that regards so many parts of the British empire as "nations," very little was accomplished. The Premier of Australia said the Japanese were a menace to the interests of his country. The New Foundland Premier brought the New Foundland fishery question before the conference, and pleaded against a modus vivendi with the United States, but the Earl of Elgin replied that the government was unable to do anything, whereupon Sir Robert made a vehement protest.

A practical measure adopted contemplated a subsidized steamship route from the United Kingdom to Australasia, by way of Canada. A committee is to be appointed to inquire into the cost of such a route and to draw up definite proposals upon the subject. The motion of Sir Wilfrid is designed to bring about a reduction in freight charges, thus giving an indirect form of preference to the British colonies, reducing the time from England to Australia from 30 days to 20, and in the end diverting some of the traffic now going by way of New York. That is, perhaps, the most tangible result of the conference.

In their speeches at the banquets the speakers did not forget to criticize the European nations. Wilfrid Laurier, replying to a toast to Canada, said that what struck him most on coming to Europe was the fact that Europeans lived in an armed camp. He admitted it was a painful reality. "You have to arm against your neighbors," he added, "because your neighbors are arming against you. Heaven be thanked that we are free from those considerations in my own land." Sir Joseph Ward told his hearers that New Zealand knew how to settle the woman suffrage question, and that she was in a fair way to settle the land question.

We are certainly living in an age of congresses and conferences, and this is possibly, one of the strong evidences of the increasing influence of the doctrine of human brotherhood that is being proclaimed throughout the world. Even if such gatherings do not seem to accomplish all that enthusiasm may hope for, they are not in vain.

## ONE OF THE BEST.

That was a splendid, and, we believe, thoroughly merited tribute, which was paid to the Utah State Normal school on Tuesday of this week, by that eminent scholar, Richard O. Boone, Mark his words: "There are just three Normal schools in this country which reach the standard of requirements they should hold. One of them is west of the Missouri River, and it is located in Salt Lake City. I have often made this statement in my travels and discussions since my visit here two years ago. Sometimes the claim has been questioned, but it is absolutely true."

Coming from a man of Dr. Boone's standing in the educational affairs of the world the value of the distinction he credits us with will at once be recognized. Perhaps there is not another man in the profession who can speak from the knowledge that comes by experience, more certainly than can he. For years he was superintendent of schools at Cincinnati, after which he went to Boston to edit the Education, a work he is still doing. For the past few months he has been spending his time in studying the public school systems, colleges and universities of the western states. Utah, he tells us frankly, stands in the front ranks, when it comes to imparting practical education to its pupils. "The highest type of endeavor along these lines he finds in the State Normal school, and unhesitatingly

proclaims Prof. Stewart, who heads it, a little Napoleon in his particular sphere. He is sure that the work which is being done under his supervision is destined to leave a strong impression for the industrial and educational betterment of Utah's youth. The sudden transplanting of our training school into some large eastern educational center, he thinks, would cause a great awakening, among those who seem to believe that the whole world revolves about their own specific place of habitation.

Similar testimony as to the worth of our training school was unhesitatingly given by Dr. Hughes, the celebrated Canadian educator, when he was here on two or three occasions. The same view is entertained by the South American Commissioner who recently applied for specimens of the work done therein, to be sent to his own country as the kind of handicraft he would have the schools of his own people pattern after. Many other distinguished men and women of learning who come from elsewhere regard the institution in the same light, and altogether it is a compliment that our own citizens should be very proud of. There is no doubt as to the conspicuous place it has carved out for itself in the list of like institutions. It is doing an altogether splendid work and its usefulness is spreading with its fame. May they both continue to increase.

## ABE RUEF'S GUILT.

Sudden and altogether unexpected was the dramatic change of plea from not guilty to guilty, by Abe Ruef, the notorious San Francisco political boss yesterday. Though mountain high were the charges against him, and tightly drawn the net of incontrovertible evidence in which he was enmeshed, it never occurred to even his closest friends that he would openly acknowledge to all the world that he was a criminal. But that is what he did, formally, and after a long and earnest conference with his attorneys, who doubtless advised him that such a proceeding, embarrassing and humiliating though it must have been, was the short cut towards partial extrication from the difficulty into which he was plunged through long years of political corruption. True, he said he was not guilty of doing the specific things to which he pleaded, but his plea that he was guilty will stand as correct in the eyes of the law and the public as well. Sure men will not believe he would declare himself guilty if he were innocent, and his statement to that effect will be taken with a very liberal dose of salt. His claim that he could easily have been acquitted and that he announced his guilt to save his family from suffering is a thin story. To admit all that they have been denying for months is a queer way to save them from pain and chagrin. It may be depended upon that Ruef was guilty charged, and that he saw no possibility of escape. His frank admission that he had connived at bribery and that he had acted for and with Mayor Schmitz in many of the scandals that have made San Francisco a stench in the nostrils of American municipalities, will not benefit him at this time as that was generally known any way, just as is his other confession that he had contributed much to lowering the standard of civic morals in the community which gave him birth and where he thrived and fattened at the public expense. His course, however, will do much to clear the atmosphere in San Francisco. A similar line of action by some of the gang at the head of certain municipal departments in Salt Lake would also be a public benefit, but the trouble is that they belong to a lot that neither "peaches" nor resigns.

As a matter of precaution in the event that they might be needed, the sheriff has borrowed from the militia some stands of arms. To this there can be no objection. But the arms borrowed are Krag-Jorgensen rifles, rifles that are deadly at a distance of a mile and a half or two miles. They are not the proper weapon to use in times of riot, if deadly weapons have to be used, because of their great range, unless what is known as "hot ammunition" is used, ammunition that is effective up to about two hundred yards. It may be that the sheriff has provided himself with such ammunition. But may he never have to use any kind.

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## WHO ARE THE ENEMIES?

Governor Hughes of New York has some timely remarks on the enemies of the Republic. In *Leslie's Weekly* we find the following which can be commended to the thoughtful consideration of all:

"Who are the enemies of the republic? They are not those who are doing an honest day's work and who seek to do their work under fair and decent conditions. They are not those who manage industry and commerce with just regard for those who are under their direction and with proper recognition of public rights. They are not those who have lawfully acquired, seek to enlarge the field of enterprise and to afford opportunity for new and useful employments. They are not those who take account of the evils that afflict society, attempt to provide adequate remedies. There are two classes of enemies to the prosperity of this country. The first consists of the unscrupulous, who have no sympathy with democratic ideals, and who, by their abuse of the privileges obtained from the state and their cynical indifference to public obligations, bring law and government into contempt. The second class consists of those who seek profit in unprincipled agitation. The second drives the first to the evils created by the first. I have confidence in the people. And I have no confidence in makeshifts which result from the distrust of the people. But whether you have confidence or not in popular judgment, let me assure you that in this country it is idle to inveigh against it. You must abide by it. And the security of business is in the provision of adequate means for responsible government, in holding officials strictly to account for their performance of duty, and in compliance on the part of those in charge of our great business enterprises with the obvious demands of justice."

Strange to say, we are passing through a period of discontent, although there never was more general prosperity in any age, or any country, than is now enjoyed here. American workmen live in comfort, generally speaking. Their children have educational advantages once the privilege of very few. They have opportunities beyond the dreams of any previous generation. Most of the successful men of today, men whose names are worthy of the name, came from the ranks of toilers. How is the discontent to be accounted for? If not by the fact that the human heart is weak after all, and prone to take the impressions of professional agitators seeking to stamp upon them? Such agitators, as is Governor Hughes says, enemies even though they have just cause against another class of enemies—those who abuse their privileges and defy the people. Both are dangerous in the degree they succeed in creating hostile sentiments between those who should work together in unity and harmony.

And that is, indisputably, the case as between the representatives of labor and capital. They should never be enemies. They depend upon each other. They are partners, and should be brothers. Capital earns nothing except from the employment of labor, and labor has little chance except from the investment of capital. A reduction of wages always injures rather than advances capital, for reduction means corresponding retrenchment, and it is from consumption that capital reaps its harvest. On the other hand, it follows that a reduction in the profits of capital makes inevitable an abridgement of employment and a decrease of wages.

A proper consideration of the rights and duties of all is necessary if we would steer clear of the difficulties of present-day problems. The unscrupulous agitator is a public enemy. Those who counsel to unity and harmonious co-operation are the best friends of both labor and capital. They are the friends of the Republic.

Ruef can a tale unfold. Let him unfold it.

Has a Murray(y)in seized all the smelters?

The Terry-Carsaw marriage upholds the law of a widow's right to a third.

Ananias must have been one of the greatest fishermen that ever lived.

A "Who's What?" directory would be invaluable to employers and employees in times of strikes.

At the Bingham smelter the motto of the strikers seems to be: United States, we stand; divided, we fall.

Abe Ruef, the notorious San Francisco boss, has pleaded guilty. The American people, sitting as a national jury, make the verdict unanimous.

A Washington correspondent says that official Washington is "bowed beneath the galling yoke of etiquette." Yet how it holds its head aloft for a city so bowed.

One of the greatest boons that has come to San Francisco in years is Abe Ruef's plea of guilty. It is the rift that lets the light through a dense mass of black clouds.

Attorneys Kellogg and Severance of the interstate commerce, according to their report on the Harriman roads, are great believers in the doctrine of "thorough."

President Roosevelt has influence with all the people of the country save the tailsmen in the Haywood case. On them, according to their own statements, he has no influence.

President Diaz denies saying that he favored a federation of the South American states with a joint protectorate over them by the governments of Mexico and the United States. No doubt it is the idea of a joint protectorate that he wishes to repudiate. But the fact remains that the idea of a federation of the Central American republics is an excellent one if it could be realized.

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## WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Boston Journal.  
Mr. James Bryce ought to be induced by some enterprising publisher to write a book developing the suggestions he made in his Philadelphia speech. Mr. Bryce outlined some of the things that might have happened if the American Revolution had not taken place. He named: The slower and perhaps better growth of America; solution of the slavery problem without bloodshed; avoidance of the French revolution; a quickening of the democratic spirit in Great Britain; the elimination of many of the problems of the Federal government. The British ambassador is a student, a philosopher, a statesman and a historian. He is assured a great market in America for anything he will produce. Certainly he has outlined a work or a series of essays that would have interest far beyond the American continent.

## TO THE SOUTH POLE.

Pueblo Chieftain.  
Thus, although much less has been done in the way of exploration in the south polar regions than in the north, it is believed that the journey to the south pole is really no easier one than that to the north pole. Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn, who has gained world wide celebrity by his ascent of Mt. McKinley, the highest peak of the North American continent, and who has also a record of Antarctic exploration with the Belgian expedition of 1894-5, is planning an expedition to the south pole, which he hopes to reach by means of an automobile built especially for that trip, and planned with especial reference to the conditions of ice and snow that are known to exist in the Antarctic regions. Dr. Cook believes that he can reach the South pole at a cost of \$150,000, and professes his willingness to undertake the journey if the necessary financial arrangements can be made.

## THE IDAHO TRIAL.

Boston Herald.  
Jury service in our western states is unpleasant enough to make most citizens seek to avoid it, but the trials of talebans and jurymen in the far West must be a more severe test to their faithfulness to public duty. Before the Haywood murder trial in Idaho has fairly begun, eleven men who may be practically expelled from the ranks of the jury are being drawn upon as talebans who are not shirking the duty. What we learn of them indicates a regard for justice which belongs to all good Americans, and should secure a fair trial to the men accused of the murder of Gov. Steiensenberg.

## WHAT IS THE MATTER?

Washington Herald.  
What in the world has got into things anyhow? Theoretically and according to almanacs and calendar, we

are almost at the threshold of summer, and yet, look at it! We have not had a dozen days that we could by any stretch of the imagination call spring days—except a few back yonder some time in March that had a business there at all. Instead of April showers, we had snowstorms, and, we presume, instead of May flowers we shall have something frigid that we never heard of before and will in all likelihood never want to hear of again. Now in that all back yonder has lately discovered that the American eagle is a lady-bird, and the Treasury Department has ruled that apricots are nuts! A society has been formed by Ohio women holding aloft as its cardinal principle the right of women to propose matrimony! A North Carolina man is organizing a Society of Trustful Fishermen! What is the matter with things? Sun spots? That will do as well as anything else, since it is certain that something out of the ordinary is ailing us.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Her First Thought.  
It is difficult to avoid talking shop. A wealthy dressmaker was stopping at a fashionable hotel near New York and revealed her occupation to the other guests in a most unconscious way.  
The sun was setting gloriously and exclamations were heard on every side—"Oh, how lovely!" "What a marvelous sight!" and so on. "The rich modiste gazed at it for a moment and said: 'It sets well, doesn't it?'"  
—Brooklyn Life.

Katherine's Misfortune.  
The Lady—You're a smart little girl. What's your name?  
The Little Girl—My name's K. K. K. Katherine Hawkins.  
The Lady—What do all those Ks stand for?  
The Little Girl—Oh, nothing. Only the minister who christened me stuttered.

Opposed to It.  
"Really," said Mrs. Subbubs, "we ought to have one of those burglar alarms put in."  
"What?" exclaimed Subbubs, "and have the thing go off at night and wake the baby? Not much!"—Philadelphia Press.

Patriotic Pride.  
"You have nothing that carries with it the charm of antiquity," said the European.  
"Oh, yes, we have," answered the rich American. "It won't be long before we have the market in that line cornered. We're buying up antiques faster than you can make 'em."—Washington Star.

Revised.  
"We learn to do by doing."  
Thus does the adage run;  
But in my view  
We learn to "do"  
More oft by being "done."  
—Boston Transcript.

Ups and Downs.  
Little Miss Pearl is a funny girl—  
The queerest in the town;  
One day she took her watch up stairs,  
Then she let it run down.  
—Chicago News.

A Distinction.  
"I thought you told me Miss Screamer couldn't sing."  
"So I did."  
"I have heard her at social gatherings myself a number of times."  
"I said she can't sing; I never said she doesn't."  
—Baltimore American.

In a Quandary.  
Charles—I don't know whether I have been complimented or not.  
Gertie—What is the reason?  
Charles—Miss Niece has just told me she believes I am more intelligent than I pretend to be.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Her Mistake.  
Ethel—She is sorry she ever married him.  
Edith—I thought she could read him like a book?  
Ethel—She could; but she skipped all the chapters but the sentimental.  
—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Time to Worry.  
It will be time enough to become alarmed about the financial condition of the country when you hear from Kansas that the crops are bad.—Kansas City Star.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE

GEORGE D. PYPHER, Manager.

TONIGHT LAST TIME.

70 People.

Lew Dockstader

And His Great Minstrels.

Prices—Evening, 5c to \$1.50; Matinee, 5c to \$1.00. Sale today.

Next Attraction—Friday, Saturday and Sunday Matinee, Otis Skinner in "The Duel." Sale now on.

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Modern Vaudeville.

ALL THIS WEEK.

Bellamy Bros.  
Ferguson & Mack Les Kinner Moulton  
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Every evening (except Sunday) 7c to \$2.00. Box seats, 50c. Matinee, 5c to \$1.00. Sunday and Monday, 5c to \$1.00. Box seats, 75c.

## Grand Theatre

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TONIGHT!

Matinee Saturday, 2:30 p. m.

THE LEIGHTON PLAYERS

Presenting

We'Uns of Tennessee

A Characteristic Story of the South. Evening, 7c, 50c, 75c and \$1. Matinee, 5c.

Next week: Miss Laura Frankfield, in Her Latest Success "A DAUGHTER OF COLORADO."

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Evenings, 2 complete Shows, 7:30 and 9:15. Matinees daily except Sunday, at 3 p. m.



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**EXTRAORDINARY** Bargains for Friday and Saturday. Remarkable offer for two days. A table of goods that have already been considerably reduced, but to make the department exceptionally attractive these

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FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

The table comprises lines of Black Frock Worsted Coats, Boys' Suits, Men's Two-Piece Suits, Men's Coats and Vests, Youths' Overcoats, etc.; to illustrate what we mean,

**Black Frock Worsted Coats** that have sold during May Sale at the reduced price of \$2.00, will be sold Friday and Saturday at **Half the Sale Price, or . . . \$1.00**

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Everything else on this table at the same proportion.

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Music by Held's Band.  
We teach you to skate.

Grand Benefit Ball by Street Car Men's Union No. 382. Friday evening, May 24th. Tickets \$1. Admit Gent and Ladies. Handsome prizes for waltz and two-step.

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IN

#### Dramatic Readings.

Congregational Church Tonight, 8 p. m. "Scenes from 'Macbeth.'"  
"The Female Jury," by Arthur Bates. "Tommy" and "The Young British Soldier," by Kipling.  
New M. E. Church, Thursday afternoon, May 16, 4 p. m., "The Merchant of Venice."

#### AUSPICES SALT LAKE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Admission—Evening, 50c to everybody; afternoon, 25c; children, 25c. Secure tickets from any teacher or at Christensen & Anson Company's Music Store.

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The best made at exceptionally low prices—considering the quality. Perfect fitting—comfortable to wear—and will not get out of position easily.

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White Pearl and Fancy Mixtures. \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

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Summer Vests, 10c to 40c.

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All Kinds Ladies' Hosiery.

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