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Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 10, 1909.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Very soon our City will have the honor of entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic. The convention will be held from the 9th to the 14th of August.

Upon the women of Salt Lake has been placed the responsibility of arranging for sleeping accommodations and providing for a lunch on the day of the parade. This is quite an undertaking, and unless the people generally respond to the calls that will be made upon them for assistance in this worthy cause, we fear the ladies in charge of the work will not succeed, to the credit of the City.

We understand that the school houses will be opened here to the soldiers, as was done in Denver during the encampment there. In addition we feel sure that the Bishops of wards will gladly open amusement halls, and other halls, as far as possible, so that lots can be placed in them for the accommodation of the Veterans. Private houses also will, no doubt, be opened in the cause of hospitality, in many instances, perhaps, without charge. And we have no doubt that liberal contributions will be given in response to calls for means for the lunch. We suggest that those in a position to render aid of any kind communicate immediately with any of the members of the committee: Mrs. W. H. Jones, chairman; Mrs. F. S. Richards, first vice chairman; Priscilla J. Riter, second vice chairman; Mrs. Ruth M. Fox, treasurer; and Mrs. L. C. Stocking, secretary.

Salt Lake wants to make itself proud on this occasion. The veterans deserve all their fellow-citizens can do for them, and more. Not only did they place themselves upon the altar of sacrifice in order that the Union might live, but they became after the gigantic struggle an inspiration to patriotism and the support of free, American institutions. Military organizations have often been a menace to freedom. They have often been found on the side of tyrants against the people. But the Grand Army of the Republic that fought for union and liberty has always been true to its ideal. It has been a blessing to the country, in its faithfulness to American principles.

Let us therefore do all we can to honor them, and make them feel at home, while here. Salt Lake City is noted for its hospitality. This is one occasion on which to maintain that reputation.

A MINISTER'S MAIL.

Dr. Aked, the pastor of the church of which Mr. Rockefeller is a member, has given to the public an article on "A Minister's Mail."

It appears that when he had been engaged as a pastor of the fashionable New York church, a great many poor people thought he might have some influence upon the multimillionaire with regard to the distribution of private charity. And so he received letters from supplicants. Hence "a minister's mail."

Dr. Aked says he has nothing to do with Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropies. Then he tells how the letters came pouring in; how he declined to open them; how he consigned them to the wastebasket unopened. The very thought of it all is painful to him. He says: "They make my life a burden to me; and what was in the letters and what became of them, he says, 'I neither know nor care.'"

He must have opened some of the letters, for he gives the following as a sample of his mail:

"Honored and reverend sir: It is unbelievable that you are able to leave in the greatest distress an honest man. You ignore all my prayers and the recommendation of our pastor, whom you treat with contempt, although he is a worthy Christian and does not deserve the disdain which you manifest by your silence. My heart has already attached your heart. You show no sign of charity."

Few men would neglect to reply to "an honest old man." Here is another:

"We have read of Mr. Rockefeller's charity. Please pardon us for writing to you. We are two lonely women, mother and myself. Mother is a widow seventy-two years of age. I have the care of her. I inclose a sample of her work. Please, sir, could you get me an order to enable me to start a poultry farm or a art a sweat shop. We have nothing to bring us a living."

A girl who has a mother to care for asks for an order for crocheting work to enable her to start something by which to make an honest living. The Washington Star, commenting on this says:

"We submit to the general public if that is what might be called the letter of an uneducated woman? It is well phrased, well expressed, in simple English; well punctuated, concise and earnest. Did it its contents reach Mr. Rockefeller? You may be sure not. What is such a pastor for if not to

save his wealthy parishoner annoyance?"

Would the Master have treated supplicants in this cold, cruel way? There were few letter writers in His day, and His biographers could not leave us a chapter on His mail, but from what they tell us of the daily routine of His work, we are safe in the conclusion that He would not have consigned letters from the poor and needy to the waste basket unopened.

We have before us the opening chapters of the Gospel of Mark. We read that the Master entered the city of Capernaum. And immediately it was rumored that He was in a certain house, and the house was instantly filled with people. And He taught them.

While He was preaching a poor fellow stricken with palsy was brought to the house—one, no doubt, of many unfortunates. But the crowd was so dense that they could not bring the sick man in through the door. So they lowered him down from the roof. Did the Master turn them away? No, he healed the patient, body and soul.

After this wonderful meeting the Master went down to the sea side, to rest a few moments. But the multitudes followed Him, and He held another meeting.

In passing by the customs house He saw Levi and called him to the apostleship. Levi invited the Master home, but even during the meal hour people came to see Him. While at Levi's house He was called upon to defend Himself against the unjust criticisms of Pharisees.

Then the disciples of John came and desired instructions as to why His disciples were not more ascetic. He taught them the great principle of cheerfulness. "Can the children of the bride chamber fast, while the bridegroom is with them?"

And thus the days of the Master were spent from morning till night, in service. He said on one occasion:

"Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." And He did not. Would He have consigned letters from supplicants to the waste basket unopened?

JEWS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

We have, in a former issue of the "News," mentioned that there is some talk of establishing a large Hebrew colony in Mesopotamia, as a preliminary to a general return to Palestine. It is now stated that the president of the Turkish chamber of deputies, Ahmed Riza Bey, has formally invited the Zionist commissioners to form a Hebrew state with home rule in Mesopotamia. It is added that this offer has given the Zionist movement new impetus, and that Israel Zangwill, who, in a measure, has succeeded to the leadership laid down by Herzl, has the project under consideration. It is also stated that Mr. Jacob Schiff, the Jewish banker, of New York, who once declared Zionism hostile to Americanism, is co-operating with Mr. Zangwill.

Zionism, then, seems about to be realized. The first ideal was the re-establishment of the Hebrew state in Palestine, and that is, undoubtedly, the final goal, too. But a Jewish state in the country between the rivers, where so much of the history of the nation has been written, would be an excellent beginning. The valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris would under modern enterprise become one of the wealthiest sections of the earth. There, under home rule, the people would rapidly develop and become an important factor in Oriental politics. Prophecy also seems to indicate that the road to Palestine, in the final restoration, will be from the east. The sixth angel in the Revelation pours out his vial upon the river Euphrates, in order that the water may be dried up and the way prepared for "the kings of the east."

By irrigation immense tracts of land would be made fertile and capable of supporting a large population. There is no lack of funds, for the late Baron de Hirsch left in trust some \$45,000,000 for the Zionist cause, and there are rich Jews the world over who would cheerfully subscribe for a movement which promises so much betterment to the race.

AN UNPOPULAR BILL.

According to the newspaper opinions collected this week by the Literary Digest, the press of the country has turned a cold shoulder to the President's measure for a tax of two per cent on the net earnings of corporations.

Thus, the Digest quotations show that the St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.) fails to find "a single Republican newspaper of standing" which "favors the idea of a corporation tax," and adds that if its advocates persist in pushing it "the enactment of the Tariff Law will go over into August." "The more this tax is considered, the less favor it is likely to meet with," remarks the Des Moines Register and Leader (Rep.). Even the proponents of the scheme, thinks the Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.), are beginning to see some of its many inherent difficulties. "Only one thing can be predicted about the tax with certainty," according to the Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.), namely, that "it will clog the courts with lawsuits," and the New York Press (Rep.) sees puzzles enough in it "to keep all the lawyers and judges busy for many years." "To levy a tax of 2 per cent upon the laborer's daily wage would be quite as defensible," exclaims the Detroit Journal (Rep.). The tax "will appeal to Western States at least as inequitable," asserts the Denver Republican (Rep.).

The last named paper goes on to show that under business conditions existing in the West practically every commercial enterprise of any magnitude is conducted under the corporate form of ownership. Partnerships, it remarks, are becoming more and more things of the past, while the laws in some ways make it expedient for men embarking in business to adopt the corporate plan. Through the stock certificates, the exact share of every partner in the undertaking is not only more readily declared, but interests may be taken on or disposed of with the least possible disturbance of company affairs. "The corporate body itself becomes a citizen, an entity, and buys and sells, transacts business on its

own account indifferent to who are its stockholders. Mercantile houses, banks, mines, stock ranches, theaters, mills, shops, newspapers, abstract and real estate offices, practically every form of business which once was owned and managed by some firm of two or three members, is now a corporation and all would fall under the regulations of this proposed new law." The Republican argues that since each corporation already pays its share of taxes the same as an individual on what it owns, the new law would make it pay doubly for being a corporation instead of a firm of individuals; and maintains that not one in ten of the companies which would be reached by the new enactment are of the character included in the public clamor against overbearing wealth.

"But these opinions, it is argued, are hastily formed and represent rather the impatient outbursts at the long delay and the somewhat unsatisfactory shape which the tariff measure is assuming than any just estimate of the merits of the corporation tax."

The bill as presented in the Senate places a two per cent tax on the net earnings of all corporations in excess of \$5,000 per year. It includes joint stock companies, and associations, organized for profit and having a capital stock represented by shares, and all insurance companies. Also foreign corporations, to the extent of their business in the United States, are liable for the tax. The net income upon which the tax is paid is to be ascertained by deducting from the gross income of the corporation all ordinary and necessary expenses of operation and maintenance; all uncompensated losses actually sustained during the year; all interest actually paid within the year on its bonded or other indebtedness not exceeding the paid-up capital stock; all Federal or State taxes already paid; and all amounts received by it as "dividends" upon stock of other corporations subject to the tax hereby imposed.

The Literary Digest failed to find the opinion of the New York World (Ind. Dem.), which, while not regarding the proposed tax as a perfect one, yet says of the President's measure: that

"To call this measure a far-reaching step in the direction of centralized Federal control of all the business of the country is ridiculous. The government undertakes to control nothing except its own revenue. No rules and regulations are prescribed for the conduct of any man's business. No attempt is made to classify corporations as good or bad, and to exclude from interstate commerce any business that does not measure up to the moral standards of some enlightened bureaucrat. There is no Federal-license lunacy about the measure, and no stretching out toward a national incorporation law."

"The government merely levies a tax, and by way of collecting that tax it demands sworn statements from the concerned parties. New York City takes almost the same steps in collecting personal taxes from individuals. Unless the citizen is willing to accept the assessment levied against him, he must make a sworn statement as to the money he has, in the bank, the bonds and mortgages he owns, his debts, and all property liable to this tax. Yet we have never heard New York's Personal Tax law denounced as a scheme to enable the State to regulate every man's private business."

The opinions are divided. All forms of taxation are, of course, objectionable to someone. The most that can be hoped for is to find the form that is least objectionable to the greatest number of tax-payers.

UP IN THE AIR.

The question has arisen as to the right of aviators to the air. Do they have the right to pass over anybody's property, or are they, in doing so, guilty of trespass?

On first thought it would seem absurd to question the perfect freedom of the air, but an aeronaut has been held liable, in a London court, for damage done to a telephone wire by his grappling iron, and it is noted that the principle involved is of a much wider application.

Land, it is contended, has, in its legal significance, an indefinite extent, upward as well as downward. The balloon or aeroplane that makes an air voyage, therefore, passes through the property of many owners. No actual damage may be done. But that is immaterial, it is held. A man walking across another's field may not do any damage and yet be a trespasser.

It is claimed that court decisions relative to shooting across a man's land are applicable to balloons. In one of these the judge said:

"It is said that no damage was proved to have arisen to the plaintiff. In one sense that is true. Still, the traversing of the land by the bullets in the use of the 1,000-yards range is not unattended with risk, and certainly it will cause a not unreasonable alarm, which renders the occupation of that part of the farm less enjoyable than the plaintiff is entitled to have it. I am satisfied, therefore, that the plaintiff had a legal grievance."

It is evident that if aviators are held to be trespassers unless they confine their voyages to air which they themselves own, air navigation, except over the oceans that are common property, will be very nearly impossible.

Another question that has arisen is that of customs when an airship passes the boundaries of a foreign country. France has invited Germany to join in a conference to consider ways and means of regulating airship traffic, assimilating the rules of the air to the rules of the sea. German aeronauts are urging their government to comply, as they now find that when they land in France the French custom house officers make them pay heavily in dues for the privilege of coming down to earth.

The supposition is that many of the aeronauts are really spies who take advantage of their position in the air to obtain information of military importance which they could by no other means obtain, and that it is necessary to have some regulations by which to prevent this.

All of which shows that aviation has progressed far enough to present problems of a legal and international nature. Balloons and aeroplanes are no longer mere toys.

As a matter of curiosity it can be mentioned that the managers of the Dayton, Ohio, Journal, a short time ago

conceived the idea of taking some type and a printing press up in a balloon and printing a sky edition of the paper. The account says:

"With a press humming, a type box rattling under the speedy fingers of a printer and reporters grinding copy, while around them floated the mists of the summer clouds, the Dayton Journal was issued from the sky today in the good balloon Hoosier. It was the first newspaper ever to be issued above the earth."

Probably it was. But what was the use of it?

Is the first g in Ella Gingles' name soft or hard?

"Bingham on the Rhine," is Mayor McClellan's favorite ditty.

To all future would-be tariff revisionists—Let well enough alone.

On all paving contracts the asphalt trust has a walk-over.

The sine qua non of a liberal education is cash to pay for it.

Did any political party ever live up to its promises? If so, when and where?

Now comes the tug of war when the conference committee on the tariff bill meets.

What an actor Weston would have made. Walking the ties never bothered him a bit.

It is quite proper to speak of a gentleman as a man of five-foot-seven library culture.

The return of the tariff bill to the House might be called the return of the prodigal.

Those English suffragettes are doing pioneer work, which is always rough but has to be done.

Last week "Baby" McKee was graduated. It was from a college and not from a kindergarten.

The table in the Senate must be exceedingly large, so many amendments have been laid upon it.

Fine tribute that President Taft paid to the Green Mountain boys. And they deserved every word of it.

As between a good school and a fashionable school for girls, most parents will choose the latter every time.

It must be a very bad leak that calls for \$20,000 to repair the leakage in a \$16,000 sewer outlet. "Thank God for the American party!"

At the Burlington, Vt., Champlain tercentenary celebration President Taft said, "Now, my friends, I am not in the

theatrical business." Heaven be praised!

Why doesn't some one get up a match between the gipsy moth of Massachusetts and the brown-haired moth of Connecticut?

When an entertainment is a failure financially it is generally relabeled and called "educational," and then is pretty sure of a measure of success. So devoted are people to fetiches.

An English justice has decided that the suffragettes have no right of petition. Therein they are not so well off as their American sisters, the founders of the republic having put that right in the Constitution.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are going to place a tablet in the North German Lloyd 27,000-ton steamer George Washington, in honor of the great vessel's name. The Daughters may yet revolutionize the art of shipbuilding.

Speaking of the murder of Elsie Sigel, Bishop D. H. Moore, of the Methodist church, who has spent years in China, says that, knowing the Chinese character as he does, "I would not allow a daughter of mine nor any woman, young or old, to teach in any Chinese mission in the United States. Let the work be undone forever rather than let women attempt to do it." They are words that should be heeded by all engaged in the conversion of the Chinese.

JUST FOR FUN.

"What harm has Wall street ever done you?"

"A whole lot," answered Farmer Courtessall. "I got so excited talkin' about its doin' down to the store that I lost about seven hours a week right in the busiest season."—Washington Star.

"My jewel!" exclaimed the young man when the girl had promised to be his.

"I am so glad to hear you call me that, dearest," she answered. "Now, please try to give me something better than a plain setting."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Jane says she is sorry she didn't arrange to be married in June."

"That's undoubtedly true as far as it goes. Jane might have added that she would be only too glad to arrange to be married at any old time."—St. Louis Republic.

"That laundress was prophetic," sobbed the chauffeur's fair guest as she stood, with damaged finery, and a broken arm, in the police station.

"How so?" asked the sympathetic matron, who was trying to soothe her until the ambulance arrived.

"She pressed this linen suit I was going to wear on this joy ride, with a

sea-iron."—Baltimore American.

From The Battleground of Thought.

Browning. To those who have once absorbed the philosophy of Browning, Mr. Swinburne offers the next step upward. Browning assured us, with every aspect of full conviction, that there should "never be one lost word"; that "evil is null, is naught, is silence implying sound"; that "what was good shall be good, with for evil so much good more" on earth; the broken arch in heaven the perfect round." Since it was impossible to close the eyes to the imperfections of this life, Browning accepted evil as a finite misconception. Just our human instead of the whole; and the number of struggling and stumbling beings whom he set on their feet by his wide, courageous outlook, by his staunch promises of a future completion, by his hearty explanation that all the joy of growth and progress depended on a man's reach exceeding his grasp must be a different one. His poetic deliverance was far more spontaneous, more inspired, more perfect than Browning's. Browning's elations mastered, Mr. Swinburne was frequently more difficult to follow owing to the wealth of imagery and the magnificence of verbal felicities in which his thought went clothed.—North American Review.

Future Universal co-operation is National the future ideal. The world is full of conditions and needs, not self-sufficient, in which we instinctively look beyond the boundaries of the national state. The nation that would be independent in isolation will condemn itself to be a Venezuela, will cut itself and its citizens off from the advantages of civilization to which all human beings are entitled. By realizing its independence with the other facilities developed. The great fact that the world is a unit rests upon the underlying conditions of modern invention and science which the destruction of no national government can destroy. International co-operation points out the only way in which humanity may continue to develop without wasting its energy and ultimately falling a prey to triumphing militarism. Between such alternatives, it is not difficult to choose, but it is indeed almost impossible to believe that mankind should be so nervous and misguided as to prefer the waste and suffering of military competition to the joy of normal activity—the development of all that is great and strong through international co-operation. On the one hand lies barbarism, on the other the hope of continued progress.—Paul S. Reinsch in the July Forum.

Japanese Criticism Of America.

It was admitted by some of the leading men of Japan with whom the writer conversed on a recent visit to that country, that there is both a theoretical and a practical side to the Japanese question in America. The theoretical side depends for its solution upon the wisdom of states-

men and diplomats; while the practical side depends on the state of feeling existing between the people at large in both countries. I am convinced that the leading statesmen of the new Japan are well able to deal with the theoretical side. There are among them Christian men who received their early training from American missionary educators. They understand America. They honor American Christian statesmen. They have confidence in American diplomacy, the key-note of which they believe to be John Adams' frank statement made in connection with Far-Eastern affairs, "We have no notion of cheating anybody." But these keen, far-seeing leaders see what appears to them an inherent weakness in the American system of government. Taught through a thousand generations to worship and adore their imperial family as being of divine origin, and knitted together as one man in yielding instant obedience to the Imperial will, their ideal of centralized government is so totally at variance with ours that questions naturally arise regarding the adequacy of the authority possessed by the Federal government in its international relations. In 1874, Junior Prime-Minister Iwakura was asked what impressed him most on his visit to America. He replied at once, "The strength of the central government at Washington, which for a republic seemed incredible to me." Since that time they have taken note of some instances where it appeared to be difficult for the Federal government to safeguard the property rights of other nations, and as a treaty-making power they now want to know whether the Federal government is supreme over the individual States of the Union. During an interview with Dr. R. Masupuma, head of the Japanese Bar association, and once a pupil of Dr. William Elliot Griffis, pioneer educator and introducer of the American school system in Japan, he said to me: "I am no prophet, yet I will predict that if the defect in the American Constitution is not remedied so as to give sufficient powers to the Federal government to carry out its obligations under treaties, there must eventually be a war."—Rev. Walter Scott Elliott, in Harper's Weekly.

Ships for England, like a swelling Blessed schoolboy, is preparing to show its biceps to Christendom on July 17, when it marshals the long-drawn line of destroyers, one hundred strong, on Thames River. She has just given a full-dress rehearsal of battleships—forty-three of them—to the Colonial editors, who have been enjoying the pleasures of London for a season before returning to quell-driving in the provinces. Of course the veiled purpose of the Imperial Press conference was to win the colonies overseas to England's war program. To proclaim danger, to clamor for aid—that was the predicted scheme to try out upon the visiting editors. Lord Rosebery created the effect. "Dead earnest was his mien," said he. "There is a hush in Europe—a hush in which you may almost hear a leaf fall to the ground." To him the scribes to return to their communities "missionaries of Europe, missionaries of the most extensive and the most unselfish Empire which is known to history."—From Collier's for July 3.

ATTRACTIVE PRICE REDUCTIONS

Extraordinary reduced prices that will bring shrewd shoppers hurrying to the store Monday and week.

Handkerchiefs

Women's fine Shamrock Sheer Linen Hem-Stitched Handkerchiefs, with hand embroidered letters, regular 25c values, for 16³/₄c

Women's Fine Shamrock Sheer Linen Embroidered and Hem-Stitched Handkerchiefs in a great variety of designs. They are slightly imperfect—most of the imperfections, however, are barely perceptible. If perfect these handkerchiefs would sell at 35c and 50c. Your choice while they last 16³/₄c

Long Silk Gloves

12 button length Silk Gloves, "Kaysers" make, double finger tips, black and white, all sizes. Regular \$1.00 values, sale price 65c

16 button length Silk Gloves, "Kaysers" make, double finger tips, black, white and colors. All sizes. Regular \$1.25 values, Monday and week, special 75c

Regular \$1.75 values, Monday and week, special \$1.00

Regular \$2.00 values, Monday and week, special \$1.25

A Remarkable Sale of Handbags

A special assortment of Handbags—blacks, tans, greens, and blues, To clear them out, while they last, your choice at Half and Less Than Half Price.

Regular 60c Purses and Handbags, Special 25c

Regular \$1.25 Purses and Handbags, Special 50c

Regular \$1.50 Purses and Handbags, Special 75c

Regular \$2 and \$2.50 Purses and Handbags, Special \$1.00

Summer Dresses and Jumpers Half Price

A line of Summer Dresses and Jumpers in percales and seersuckers—pinks, blues, tans, heliotrope and plaids. Regular prices range from \$6.50 to \$9.00, commencing Monday. Your Choice Half Price

Lingerie Dresses at Half Price

Entire line of white and colored Lingerie Dresses. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$27.50 your choice now at .. Half Price

Lace and Linen Suits At Half Price

Ladies' Linen and Lace Combination Suits, in white, pink, blue, tan, lavender. Prices range from \$16.50 to \$50. Your choice Half Price

200 Short Kimonos At 50c Each

Short Kimonos in lawns, dimities, cotton challies, crepes—light and dark colors. Prices range from \$1.25 to \$1.75. Commencing Monday, your choice at, each 50c