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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 7, 1906

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School union will convene at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, April 8, 1906, at 7 o'clock p. m. Officers and workers are requested to be present and all the Saints are invited. The subject of "Parents' Class" will be considered.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
General Superintendent.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

One of the noticeable features of our time, is the universal restlessness that prevails in the world, and in which many a craft is torn away from the old moorings and places of anchorage, to collide with other craft or to drift out to sea, and, perhaps, be lost. No matter where we turn, forces seem to be at work breaking up and demolishing the work of ages, either with the violence of an earthquake, as in Russia, or with slower, evolutionary processes. Everywhere there is a tendency towards something new.

As for our own country it is no wonder the individual who sees his opportunities cut off in every direction, because of the industrial combinations that are operating against individual enterprise, becomes restless, and a prey to any agitation that promises independence. And so we find the mighty hosts of industry divided in almost hostile camps. This is one of the signs of the times. No one can foretell what the immediate future will bring forth, but it is certain that class distasteful has already assumed so marked hostility as to call forth frantic appeals for revolutionary action.

Another remarkable feature of our time is the awakening of the mighty Chinese empire, to a realization of her strength and possibilities. And China is in a hurry about this. The story is told that the dowager empress not long ago called some of her counselors together and asked them how long it would take to establish constitutional government. On being told that it would require 15 years, she replied that it must be done sooner, as she could not hope to live much longer and she wanted to see the new order established before her death.

China is moving. Her learned men are codifying the laws. Criminal punishments are being done away with. Torture in criminal procedure has been limited to certain cases. Railroads are being built in the country. A new currency system has been decided on. Newspapers are being extensively circulated. Western education is taking the place of the old methods. In short there is an awakening that will, in a few years, have a world-wide influence.

Another of the signs of the time is the activity unfolded by leading Jews for the establishment of a Hebrew state. That matter was not dropped with the death of Dr. Herzl and the subsequent split in the Zionist ranks. The Jewish Territorial Organization, sometimes called the "Ita," has been formed and is establishing branches wherever it can gain adherents. The persecutors do not intend leaving the Jews in peace. They seem to be bent upon murdering and robbing them, until they go en masse to some land of liberty. And so the "Ita" is not permitted to go to sleep. It is kept active. Its aim is the establishment of a Jewish colony somewhere in the British colonies, and likely to develop in the same way as those colonies towards a self-governing status. What they want is a colony in which the steps of the wandering Jew would no longer be dogged by the evils of ghetto life and anti-Semitism, and in which there would be such possibilities for expansion that such colonies would offer for all time an asylum for the oppressed of their people. This they consider an aim worthy of their very best exertions.

The idea has the endorsement of many prominent men of the world. Israel Zangwill has just ascertained the view of Hail Caine, Sir Conan A. Doyle, Rider Haggard, Anthony Hope, Jerome K. Jerome, Maurice Maeterlinck, and many others, and they all express their approval of the plan. Rider Haggard adds that ever since he visited Palestine, he has had a sentimental hankering to see that country occupied by the Jews. "Why," he asks, "cannot some of the richer members of your community buy the place? They would hardly miss the money, and I should imagine that its present possessors would be open to a deal." That is a fair representation of popular sentiment toward practical Zionism. All would like to see a strong Hebrew organization for the emancipation of the oppressed part of the people.

These are a few of the signs of our time. They all point to a coming new era in the evolution of human society which has already passed many distinct stages. And they speak of the advent of better times than the world has ever seen, since the fall. For, according to the "sure word of prophecy," truth, peace, and righteousness will prevail among the children of men.

FRAUD IN ACCIDENT CLAIMS.

We hear a great deal about "grafts" and financial frauds of various descriptions, but there is one kind that is not at all uncommon, and which does not excite the criticism of people who think that corporations, both public and private, are legitimate prey for the claims of damages. We allude to suits instituted by men and women who claim to have been injured through the negligence of railway or street-car employees, or municipal corporations, or the engineers or managers of machinery in factories and other institutions.

This subject is suggested by an article that appears in the American Physician, entitled "Medical Malingering and Intentional Fraud." It gives a number of particulars of cases, in which the pretended victims of railroad and other accidents succeeded in receiving the physicians in attendance, and in obtaining heavy damages against the companies made responsible, and yet the whole assumptions were fraudulent.

One of these cases was that of a man who, after a railroad accident, feigned insanity, deceiving three reputable physicians. In whose care he remained for nine months, and after two court trials obtained a verdict of \$35,000 damages, but at last under a severe medical test, confessed his fraud.

The cases are narrated of a whole family by the name of Freeman, consisting of the father, mother and eight children, all of unsavory reputation, who carried on a business in the line of getting damages for alleged injuries from railroad companies during a series of years. The "accidents" varied from the sudden starting of cars to being thrown from the seat by rounding a curve, slipping on a banana peel, or falling on the back through the bumping of cars together, resulting in pretended paralysis of the lower limbs, and kindred injuries. We need not relate in detail the symptoms which were reported by the physicians, but suffice it to say that this family moved about from Chicago to New York, and succeeded in obtaining various amounts from different railway companies of from \$100 to \$500 each. They were finally exposed and several of them arrested, and these cases were demonstrated to have been absolutely fraudulent.

Another case is exposed of a star actor on the Malingering stage, in which a man by the name of Moffett prosecuted over seventy claims and obtained a total sum of about \$10,000. We do not give the particulars of the schemes resorted to by this expert in fraud, because they might afford hints to other dishonest persons to imitate the performer. He was finally exposed and sent to the penitentiary in Iowa.

An amusing incident in the story of impudent fraud is related of a plaintiff in a suit for damages against a street-car company, who claimed that he had been so injured by an accident on their line that he was unable to raise his right arm to a horizontal position. On cross-examination, the counsel for the company fired questions at him rapidly and then called upon him to show how high he could raise his arm. "Only this high," said the witness, lifting his arm with apparent difficulty, a few inches from his side. "And how high could you raise it before this unfortunate occurrence?" asked the lawyer, suddenly. "So high," answered the witness, raising the "injured" arm above his head.

There are cases, no doubt, in which people who have really been injured in accidents for which companies should be held responsible, yet fail in obtaining their just dues through the adroitness of attorneys for those companies, by making it appear that the plaintiffs were guilty of "contributory negligence." Also that occasionally complainants obtain nothing on a trial, after having declined a fair compromise sum tendered to them by the agents of such companies. You never can tell what a jury will do. But on the other hand, the sympathies of a jury usually run against a moneyed corporation, influenced by the idea that the company is rich anyhow, and the complainant poor, and so justice does not receive its own.

A fraudulent claim against a wealthy corporation is just as dishonest as an attempt to rob a poor person or firm. It should receive no encouragement, but on the contrary, should meet with punishment as well as failure. There are railway companies which have expended much of the profits accruing from their business in the payment of claims against them for damages. The Brooklyn Transit company, for the year 1901 reported over a million dollars paid out for personal injuries and expenses incident thereto, a sum representing nearly 10 per cent of the gross receipts of the company for that year. We are not apologizing for the negligence of any person or company responsible for injuries received by any individual through accident. Nor do we offer a word of blame to people so injured, who endeavor to recover by law that which they ought to receive by voluntary payment. But we do deprecate the disposition, often exhibited, to bleed a rich company in favor of a plaintiff who has no just claim for damages. Fairness and equity ought to prevail in all suits of this character, and physicians ought to be exceedingly careful in their investigations of injuries claimed to have been received, so that malingering shall not be encouraged and that deliberate fraud may be exposed.

TO WRITE UP UTAH.

Mr. W. C. Jenkins, a representative of the National Magazine, published in Boston, is at present visiting this city. He has already spent some time in the State, and he is diligently studying the resources and possibilities of Utah, and other questions of general interest, for the purpose of publishing a series of articles on that subject, in the great magazine he represents. Mr. Jenkins says the opinions formed of Utah in the eastern states are very often erroneous. He adds that he will endeavor to give the readers of the National only facts, presented in a fair and impartial manner.

The National Magazine has readers in nearly every city, town and hamlet in the United States. The publishers

are western men, and western resources and possibilities are freely exploited. An excellent article on Wyoming appears in the current issue, written by Mr. Jenkins. In this article the writer gives the pioneers of Utah credit for introducing a system of irrigation into the United States—a subject which is now the leading question in several of the western states.

The majority of the people of Utah will always extend the hand of welcome to writers who come to our state to learn and publish the truth. We have nothing to conceal. All that we ask of writers whose mission it is to enlighten the public, is that they use diligence and care in their studies, and judging from what we know of Mr. Jenkins, his articles will be a very welcome and beneficial addition to the reliable literature on Utah and her people.

ELDER CANNON IN ENGLAND.

From the current number of the Millennial Star we learn that Elder Angus M. Cannon and party have been recent visitors at the headquarters of the European mission. The Star of March 22 says:

"Last week we had a pleasant visit from Elder Angus M. Cannon, his sister, Mary A. Lambert, and his grandson, Elder George M. Cannon, Jr. The latter is on his way to South Africa to fill a mission, the two former are on geological business for which they left for the Isle of Man on Saturday. "Elder Angus M. Cannon is a brother of the late President George Q. Cannon, and was president of the First Salt Lake Stake of Zion for twenty-eight years. He was born in the city of Liverpool seventy-two years ago, and journeyed, when yet a child, with his father's family to the city of Nauvoo, and thence across the plains to Salt Lake City. "Sister Lambert is seventy-seven years old. She is the mother of fourteen children, and she counts eighty-five grandchildren and thirty-five great-grandchildren. Both Elder Cannon and Sister Lambert are hale and well preserved, and are enjoying their visit to their native land."

IN VENEZUELA.

Rumor has it that a revolution is on the program in Venezuela, the insurgents having planned the overthrow of President Castro.

Some such catastrophe is to be expected. Castro came from the mountain regions, gathered a handful of desperadoes around him, overturned the lawful government, and assumed virtual dictatorship. It is time for somebody to follow the precedent and give Castro measure for measure. He is wealthy by this time, having accumulated millions of the people's money, and can live without the dictatorship.

Venezuela is a country rich in natural resources, and under honest government it would become a great country. As it is, the people do not care to utilize its possibilities, because prosperity generally means revolutions and the appropriation of the people's money by robbers who may succeed in getting into office.

The country needs the establishment of civilized conditions, and a strong government to maintain peace and order.

MYSTERIOUS SHADOWS.

Prof. Elmer Gates, says an eastern exchange, has discovered some "ultra-violet rays" which are thought to prove that every living creature (Mr. Gates himself first tried it on rats) carries about with him something that casts a shadow so long as the creature is alive, and only so long as it is alive. That is to say, these rays were produced by an open eye, or a visible body, but not a shadow of a visible body, but of something not visible to the human eye. The rat was killed, whereupon the shadow instantly disappeared.

The discoverer, we are told, explains the phenomenon by saying that the rays in question are presumably of the same nature as electricity; and the living organism, being really but a bundle of electricity, interrupts their progress through it, whereas the inert matter of the body, the electric life spark having departed, will not obstruct them in any such way. Another explanation offered is, that every living creature has what some mystics have called an astral body, and that this is substantial enough to offer resistance to the wonderful rays of light of which science is aware, though the unaided human eye is not.

We do not know the facts as to this alleged discovery, but the Apostle Paul, speaking of the resurrection, teaches that "There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body," and it is not entirely unthinkable that science some day will carry us to the very threshold of the spiritual and open to us views of which we hitherto have known only by revelation. There is no discrepancy between science and revelation, as far as both deal with the same truths. There cannot be. Science may at times hastily set forth surmises as facts, and errors of judgment as truth, and revelations may be misunderstood. In one or both of these conditions discrepancies may have their origin. But one truth can never contradict another. They are in full harmony.

A beautiful city is a joy forever.

To reform criminals or spelling is an exceedingly hard task.

Money has gone so high in New York that it is very hard to hire it.

Wilbur Glen Voliva will soon realize what is meant by the saying, "And the cat came back."

The miners' committee has made a proposition to the operators to arbitrate their differences. At last the Gray dawn is breaking.

A San Francisco woman is suing for a divorce because her husband refuses to take a bath oftener than once in three weeks. How particular some wives are!

same tune, he might have known what "linked sweetness long drawn out" is.

Mitchell's abolition offer should be accepted by the operators. If they reject it and a long strike ensues, they will bring down upon their heads the maledictions of the American people. The principle is the essential thing, the details being but accidents.

"The Prophet Joseph Smith Tells His Own Story," is the title of a little pamphlet just published by the Southern States mission. It contains extracts from the history of Joseph Smith, written by himself in 1858. It is a little publication well suited for distribution.

"I am a lawyer and have no pronounced convictions on the subject," is the statement made by Senator Dubois on the rule question. This is surprising. It has generally been supposed that the senator knew everything and was choke full of convictions on every public question.

Already the women of the California club of San Francisco have begun working for a same celebration of the Fourth of July. The idea is a good one and deserves success. Some ebullition of spirits on the part of Young America is very proper, but patriotism does not consist solely or very largely of noise.

The report issued by the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition commission for the State of Utah is a very full account of that affair. It shows "how the start was made," describes Utah's exhibit, and "Utah Day" at the fair, gives a full account of the finances, etc. It is a pamphlet that should be kept for reference.

When a city councilman, in opposing the enactment of an ordinance closing Sunday theaters, says that "if a theater is bad Sunday night it is bad every other night," he begs the question. That argument, if argument it can be called, would apply to every other occupation. The question is of Sunday closing and not of good or bad theaters. And they should be closed because this is a Christian land and the people believe in a Christian Sunday.

A Chicago dispatch states that the foreman of a grand jury was suddenly struck blind, as a consequence of listening to so much harrowing evidence of crime. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that many persons become spiritually blind through intimate familiarity with the details of sin and crime. That is one reason why theaters that make the exhibition of crime their chief mission, should be shunned as pesthouses, by the public.

The convention of county school superintendents has been very interesting and cannot fail to be productive of much good. Much was said about "practical education." Men will differ as to what constitutes it, but all education should be practical, that is, it should fit men for the calling they intend to pursue in life. Education for each calling or profession, must be practical if it is to be beneficial, in the highest degree. The trouble is in the definition of "practical." What is practical for the engineer isn't practical for the student of government or the man of letters. Practicalness will depend on purpose.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

New York Outlook.
The Christ went into the desert not to save himself, but to save the world; not to protest against the order of things, but to open the eyes of men to its divine significance; not to escape from a Wheel of Life that was a vast circle of torture, but to show life as an ascending spiral whose final curve is in the presence of God. He went into solitude and silence that He might come back to be forevermore the companion of all who suffer, are cast down, oppressed, forsaken, or sorrowful. The wilderness was a place of sore trial to His spirit because he had to drink of the cup of sorrow which life puts to the lips of all his children. There is no loneliness which He did not know, no solitude with which He was unfamiliar, no isolation which He escaped, no sense of being forsaken in which he did not share; but in the wilderness loneliness became the source of sympathy, solitude of tenderness, isolation of a passion for fellowship, the consciousness of being forsaken for a deep and abiding sense of the unescapable presence of God.

New York Evangelist.
An interesting and remarkable situation was created at the Vatican the other day when the head of the Roman Catholic Church gave audience to that eminent Protestant theologian, Prof. Charles Briggs, of New York. As was natural, the Pope and his visitor fell into a discussion of religious matters, including the higher criticism and the obstacles to a reunion of the churches. It is reported—but this has been officially denied—that the Pope expressed his intention to modify the rules of the Congregation of the Index and of the Inquisition, so that he said that Catholics might disagree with propositions contained in the famous syllabus of Pius IX, without becoming less good Christians. But even stripped of any such radical declaration, the interview was notable enough to challenge the widest attention.

Smiles.
The great lesson of biography is to show what man can be and do at his best. A noble life put fairly on record acts like an inspiration to others. It exhibits what life is capable of being made. It refreshes our spirit, encourages our hopes, gives us new strength and courage and faith—faith in others as well as in ourselves. It stimulates our aspirations, rouses us to action, and incites us to become companions with them in their work. To live with such men in their biographies, and to be inspired by their example, is to live with the best of men, and to mix in the best of company.

JUST FOR FUN.

"Well, well, there goes Miss Strong. When I saw her last she was posing as a bachelor girl. That's her hobby."

"All that's changed now. She dropped that hobby for a hubby."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Ferguson (after her return home)—George, I cautioned you particularly about the cat. Did you remember to attend to him last night?

Mrs. Ferguson—Yes; except that I forgot whether I told me to let him in or put him out.—Chicago Tribune.

Adèle—What makes you think that Maude is engaged to be married?

Estelle—She is attending a cooking school.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Mrs. Huggins—I hear your husband has got a political job. Does it pay a good salary?

Mrs. Huggins—No; the salary don't amount to much, but the graft is all that could be desired.—Columbus Dispatch.

"Yes," said the lady in the wayside cottage, "I used to be annoyed by tramps a great deal, but now I have a dog that scares them away."

"A dog?" laughed her neighbor. "Why, we have a horse that scares them away."

"A horse?" Graciously: Are tramps afraid of a horse?"

"Yes, a saw horse."—Chicago News.

Sharp—I wonder if he thought twice before he married her?

Quick—It isn't likely. She was a widow.

Mrs. Screener—There are very few really good men in the world.

Screener—Yes; you were lucky to get one.

Perennial.
"I observe," remarked Dobley, "that one of the Gibson girls is to be married."

"There's nothing strange about that," replied Upon. "There hasn't been a girl in this country in the last ten years but who has been in her heart that she was, or is, or will be, the original Gibson girl."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Improvement Era for April has for frontispiece a photograph group of Elders in conference at Rotterdam. The opening article is one of great importance to the Latter-day Saints. It is on the "Translation of the Book of Mormon," by B. H. Roberts, and he discusses the subject with his usual comprehensive knowledge of facts and power of logic. "Concerning the Education of Young Men" is the subject discussed by Prof. Milton Bennion. Life of St. Paul is told by George Laddington Wood; Dr. James N. Allen discusses "Common Sense—Its Relevance." The article on "Atonement" by John G. McQuarrie, is continued in this number. On the Editor's Table there is a timely and thoughtful article under the caption, "Not Naturally Religious." This is signed by President Joseph F. Smith. "Messages from the Mission" and "Events and Comments" are other interesting features. Besides these there are some excellent pieces of poetry, etc. The April number is fully up to the usual standard of this helpful publication.—Templeton Building, Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE THEATRE GEO. D. PYPER, MANAGER.

TONIGHT—LAST TIME.

PIFF PAFF POUF

Monday evening, April 9, "Witch of the Woods." Prices, 25c to \$1.00. Sale now on.
Tuesday, Wednesday and Wednesday matinee, "Little Johnny Jones." Prices, 25c to \$1.00. Sale today.

EMMA RAMSEY-MORRIS,

PROF. JOHN J. MCCLELLAN,

IN CONCERT,

AT BARRATT HALL,

Saturday, April 7th,

8:30 o'clock. ADMISSION 50c.

Electrical Show.

An interesting and instructive exhibition of everything electrical.

Electric

Special attractions every day. Watch this space for announcements. 25-27 E. 1st South Street, Salt Lake City, April 2nd to 12th. Admission Free.

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During your stay in the city, arrange to meet your friends at the only up-to-date drug store within easy reach of the Tabernacle.

Pure, fresh drugs at lowest possible prices.

Delicious ice-cream and sparkling soda water.

A light lunch, tomato bouillon, with crackers, 10c.

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Reliable Pianos and Organs at low prices. Every customer is a friend made by square dealing. Come and see us.

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ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin, Chicago Cottage Press.

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THE "ALWAYS BUSY" STORE.

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BETTER THAN ANY OTHERS IN THIS CITY.

Wash Goods Bargains.

HALF PRICE.

We have a few lots of Spring and Summer Goods, in Embroidered Cotton Voiles, Fancy Cotton Voiles, Knockabout Suits, Venetian Suits, Knicker Suits, etc., in pinks, blues, tans, browns, greys and other popular colors, which we will make a special of for this Big Conference Sale. Reductions as follows:

50c qualities for 25c
35c qualities for 17½c
25c qualities for 12½c
30c qualities for 15c
20c qualities for 10c
16 2-3c qualities for 8 1-2c
15c qualities for 7½c

Better come in as soon as you can, if you want any of them.

Linen and Oxford Suits.

AT HALF PRICE.

We have several lots of Pinks, Blacks and Heliotrope Linen Suits, Embroidered Linen Suits, black and white and checked Oxford Suits which we will sell as follows:

60c qualities for 32½c
75c qualities for 37½c
40c qualities for 20c
15c qualities for 7½c
\$1.25 qualities for 62½c

Ladies' Hat Bargains.

We have arranged three tables of Bargain Hats for this Conference Sale. Every Hat is strictly up-to-date, stylish and handsomely trimmed. Made up in Maltine, Chiffon, Lace, Ribbons and flowers. They are Dress Hats, for all occasions wear. The selling price is a bonafide reduction:

\$3.00 TRIMMED HATS FOR \$2.45
\$4.25 TRIMMED HATS FOR \$3.45
\$5.50 TRIMMED HATS FOR \$4.45

An opportunity to save some money on

Your Easter Hat.

Umbrella Bargains

FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.

Regular \$1.50 Sun and Rain Umbrellas, for ladies or gentlemen, large assortment of beautiful handles. A special lot of 490 direct from the factory, bought to sell at \$1.50 each, but during this Conference Sale they will be sold at..... \$1.15

YOU WILL FIND GOOD BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE

Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution
HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE
Our Drug Dept. is at 112-114 South Main St.

WE HAVE JUST BOUGHT

A Big Lot of the PROVO WOOLEN MILLS CASSIMERES For SPOT CASH AT A REDUCED PRICE.

This enables us to offer an exceptionally good suit of clothes to order for 20.00

The line is excellently shown in our tailoring department, and is very attractive. Now is your opportunity to purchase a suit of these Provo cassimeres. The mills have now disposed of their entire stock.

We have also bought the last of their stock of dress flannels, linseys, plain flannels and shawls, and the mills have closed down indefinitely.

THE VERY BEST LINE OF MEN'S SHIRTS IN TOWN.

FOR THE PEOPLE OF MODERATE MEANS.

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