

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 5, 1934

## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-fifth Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, commencing on Thursday, October 6, 1934. A general attendance on that day of the officers and members is requested and expected.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## CONFERENCE NOTES.

The General Priesthood meeting will be held in the tabernacle on Friday night, Oct. 7, commencing at 7 o'clock.

The special Priesthood meeting usually held on the day after conference consisting of the General Authorities, Stake Presidents and Bishops, High Councilors, Patriarchs, Presidents of temples and Presidents of missions, will be held in the Assembly hall on Saturday, the 8th, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. The members of the General Boards of the Sunday School Union and Y. M. M. I. Association are also invited to this meeting.

The General Conference will adjourn on Friday afternoon to Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

Religion class stake officers and class teachers will meet with the General Superintendent at the Assembly Hall, Saturday Oct. 8 at 2 p. m.

Sunday School Union will convene in the Tabernacle on Sunday night, commencing at 7 o'clock.

## SOCIAL DUTIES.

The subject of our duty to our neighbors in a social way, is brought to the attention of the Latter-day Saints by President Joseph F. Smith, through an editorial in the Improvement Era for October. The neglect therein referred to is largely occasioned by the strenuous life of the majority of our people, particularly in the larger cities and towns of Utah.

There is so much for every live citizen to do, and so many meetings to attend, that the masses of the members of the Church have their time so fully occupied, that social entertainment is almost out of the question. Still, a great many of them, especially the women and children, do take occasion to go to parties and on excursions and to various amusements, and a portion of the time thus occupied should be devoted to the purposes set forth in the Era article.

Not only should courtesies be extended to new-comers and those who have no relatives or intimate friends here, but to "the stranger within our gates" who knows nothing of our faith, our lives or our intentions. The truth should be set forth to residents who are unacquainted with our principles, and the Gospel should be declared to them as occasion permits. There should be no feeling of hostility among us to people not of our faith, for tolerance, peace and good will to all men make up an article of our creed. As citizens of this grand republic we can dwell together in amity, conceding to every individual his rights, and maintaining the liberty extended by the Creator and provided for in the heaven-inspired Constitution of our common country.

We fully agree with the sentiments expressed in the Era editorial, and therefore copy it here in its entirety, commending it to the attention of all our readers:

"The improvement associations have local missionaries set apart by the Bishops of the wards. The work of these officers is of great importance, and by proper care can be made very effective. In line with this work, and which should also be considered by our associations, are the social amenities due to strangers, and that we owe to each other. Not only are our young people frequently thoughtlessly neglectful in these respects, but this carelessness extends to the people of the ward as a whole, including the teachers and ward officers, whose special duty it is to look after these things.

"It has become so customary to look out for oneself, to be independent, that the thought of showing anxiety for others, or that any one in our midst could be in a dependent mood, seems not often to arise in our minds. This has led to an apparent coldness and lack of sociability among us which has caused offense to many of our friends, and been a stumbling block to strangers even of our own faith.

"I call to mind that not long ago, a young lady was desirous of obtaining a passage to England. Against much prejudice in her native land, she had joined the Church, embracing the Gospel against the wishes of her friends. She had come to Utah, and now, after living here several months, she felt as if she were in a foreign land among strangers, and had concluded, therefore, to return to her old home, endeavoring as to the reason for this dissatisfaction, it was learned that she had

been here for six, seven or eight months, and had not made a single acquaintance among the Latter-day Saints. She had found employment with people not in the Church, and had never been invited into the home of a Latter-day Saint. She went to meetings, but no one ever shook hands with her; no one took pains to enquire who she was, where she was living, where she came from, or where she was going. She was looked upon as a stranger, and in turn looked upon others as strangers, and had not the adaptability to come into the confidence of any Latter-day Saint. Hence, she became thoroughly discouraged, not to say disgusted, and concluded that if this was the reception and treatment she was to receive from the Saints, after having been turned away by her friends when she received the Gospel, having joined the Church for the love of its principles, and having faith in its people—if this was to be the treatment, she wanted no more of it.

"It may be that the young woman in this really sad case was to blame for not insisting on being received, for not being independent and taking hold of affairs without aid, but all are not constituted that way, are not aggressive, but it is evident there was much fault, not in our social organization, for that is well-nigh perfect—with our teachers, and the Priesthood quorum, our ward improvement, Sunday school, and women's associations—but in the execution of its arrangements, in the performance of duty by officers, and in the social amenities of men and women chosen for this important labor. All that the young woman needed was a kind word, some one to say, 'How do you do? What is your name? Where are you living? Are you a member of the Church?' and upon learning that she was alone in the City of Salt Lake, without father, mother, sister or brother, friend or acquaintance, some one to ask her to pay them a visit, or offer her some kindness, or show some interest in her, in her lone condition.

"Of course, there are many examples, where proper action has been taken by officers of the Church or its organizations, to offset this one case where inattention was shown; but that there should be any neglected person among this people is both needless and wrong. One case is more than should ever be found, but I comprehend that there is among us too much indifference to those around us. We not only neglect in this way our neighbors who are strangers to us, but we actually neglect, criminally when it is really considered, our own people, who should receive some notice and attention from us.

"The city people have become accustomed to living near neighbors for years without associating together. There are instances where good people, well acquainted in business and upon the street, have lived neighbors for twenty-five or more years, and yet not invited each other to their homes, to take dinner together, nor to have a social hour or evening. They live so near each other that they can almost shake hands from door to door, yet never call, nor associate together; they are perfectly exclusive. That is not a wise nor a good way, especially when, as Latter-day Saints, we should be looking after the welfare of mankind, by preaching the gospel in word and in deed. Would it not be much better if we arranged a little dinner, or invited our neighbor to come and join us in a little social, to become acquainted and make him feel we are not strangers to him, nor he to us? And let us remember the definition which Christ sanctioned of neighbor, as well as the requirement: He that sheweth mercy unto me is my neighbor, and the commandment is: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

"I hope we shall do better. But there is really little sociability among us, and there is an exclusiveness that is not in keeping with the warmth of the gospel. We do not think enough of each other; and finally, we pass each other on the street without the slightest recognition. We scarcely bow to a brother, unless we are really intimate with him. That is not the spirit that belongs to 'Mormonism.' It is contrary to that friendship and sociability that ought to characterize Latter-day Saints. I believe in the broadest, most charitable, the kindest and most loving, spirit that it is possible for broad-minded and big-hearted men to exercise or to possess; and that this spirit ought to be the spirit possessed and diffused by the Saints everywhere.

"Let us, then, gather in the honest in heart, and treat them and each other with the spirit of warmth and love characteristic of the gospel. Then talk about the unfortunate, the drunken, the weak, the erring! Do not shun them, either. They ought to be saved as well as everybody else; and, if it is possible, let us save them, too, as well as the worthy, the good and the pure. Let us save the sinner, and bring him to a knowledge of the truth, if possible.

"Our Mutual Improvement associations are invited to make a specialty of this social work: the bishops should lend their aid to the officers in selecting and setting apart capable and experienced missionaries, as well as ward teachers, who should devote their energies, among other things, to the development of a more social spirit among the people. The indifferent youth as well as the stranger and the friendless, in our midst, should be made welcome at our gatherings, and be induced to feel at home among the people of God. And then, let it be remembered, every family, every person, has a duty in this line. Because men or women are not ward or association officers is no good reason why they should be exempt from the common social amenities of life, nor why they should not be subject to doing good temporarily, spiritually and socially. JOSEPH F. SMITH."

## POTTER AND DIVORCE.

Bishop Potter of New York sounds a timely note of warning when he declares that unless something is done to stem the tide of divorce that is threatening this country, society is in danger of relapsing into a state of barbarism. There were 4,316 divorces in one state in

six months, and 11,363 applications were pending on the 1st of July. The family is the foundation of the state, and unless the foundation is kept sound, the superstructure will certainly fall.

Loose divorce proceedings are the cause of many modern evils. One of these is the lawlessness that manifests itself among children. One of Chicago's educators recently said that divorces were responsible for truancy and juvenile crimes in that city. He found that there are in Chicago about 25,000 divorced persons, the parents of about 40,000 children. It is shown that a majority of the boys and girls committed to correctional institutions belong to this body of 40,000 children of the divorced.

A truant officer of Des Moines, Ia., agrees with his Chicago colleague. In a report to the board of education, he says that of 168 cases of truancy investigated in West Des Moines the parents of the children in a majority of cases were either divorced persons or drunkards. He tells of one boy 9 years old who had given him a great deal of trouble as a reckless and persistent truant. He discovered that, through divorces, the lad had six living parents, one natural father and two stepfathers, one natural mother and two stepmothers. The two with whom the boy lived made no effort to keep him in school, and the child is headed toward ruin.

This phase of the divorce evil, were there no other, is grave enough to call for serious attention. It will not be denied that in some cases divorces are the escape from the effects of a very serious mistake, and in such cases the remedy is justified, just as is the amputation of a limb under certain circumstances. But there should be less of that kind of mistakes. The marriage relation should be sacred. It is the dense ignorance regarding this relation, and the consequent trifling with it, that is the cause of so many divorces, and reform should go to the root of the evil.

## AIR NAVIGATION.

Lieutenant-Colonel Capper, of the British army, now on a visit to this country, is quoted as having expressed the opinion that, within the next twelve years the supremacy of nations will be decided in the air. That is to say, he believes that within that period of time, air navigation will be developed and military conflicts will be decided by flying machines. "The British government," he says, "is seriously considering and spending much money just now on the problem of the airship. Our war office recently commissioned Dr. Barton, the most expert man today on aerial machine construction, to build an airship for practical use in war. The war office has stipulated, and Dr. Barton has guaranteed, that his machine shall be able to carry three men, also fuel and apparatus for 24 hours, remain in the air 24 hours, have a speed of 15 miles an hour in calm, turn in a circle of 100 yards and finally ascend and descend without apparatus working from the ground. The whole problem," he added, "of aerial navigation has already been successfully solved, and nothing more remains but to work out by experiment the details of lifting and driving power."

Russia may lose her entire fleet in this war with Japan, but if the airship is so near perfection as here indicated, the loss will not be irreparable, since flying machines can be built cheaper than battleships. Nations with extensive naval programs may have to modify these, so as not to spend vast sums of money on useless war engines.

To ignore the press is to ignore the public.

In these lovely days all are fair weather friends.

Robert Treat Paine, Sr., has been elected president of the International Peace congress.

The Prohibitionists won't consent to have a straw vote taken lest it reflect on their sincerity.

It seems harder to find the right kind of reciprocity, which all want, than Diogenes' honest man.

All the candidates say, "My country, 'tis of thee I sing." Never for a moment would they think of singing their own praises.

When letters of acceptance by gubernatorial candidates are sent out, it comes pretty near being a piling on of the agony.

Mr. Edwin D. Mead of Boston "views with alarm" the growing size of the American navy. Others "point with pride" to it.

Governor Bates of Massachusetts appears to be in the mood to appoint Attorney-General Moody as the late Senator Hear's successor.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler says that the Philippines will never have independence, Sir Oracle having spoken, let all further agitation of the matter drop.

Having carved his name upon the pillar of fame, Sculptor Bartholdi was engaged in designing his own tombstone when death overtook him.

"The situation at the front is unchanged," is the latest news from the Japanese headquarters in the field. That means that Kuropatkin has not retired.

Miss Estelle Reed says there has been a marked improvement in the methods of instruction pursued in the Indian schools the last year. They no longer teach the young idea how to shoot.

At the Auditorium hotel in Chicago the other day Sec. Shaw was mistaken by the clerk for a dancing master, and he had to be identified before the cashier would cash a check for him. Such is fame.

It is rather amusing to read the comments of many papers on Judge Parker's want of knowledge of the common law as displayed in his letter of acceptance. It is quite safe to say that he has

forgotten more about the common law than all his carping critics ever knew of it.

J. F. Schermernhorn of New York declares that his son Amos Schermernhorn was the driver of the British Secretary Hugh Gurney's automobile on Sept. 25 when Mr. Gurney was charged with violating the Stockbridge speed ordinance. Mr. Schermernhorn also says that Sheriff Noble, who made the arrest, was being given a ride in the machine as an accommodation when he apprised the automobilists that they were exceeding the speed limit. Truly Mr. Gurney is a modern knight. The world has witnessed no such gallant act since Sir Walter Raleigh spread his cloak for Elizabeth to walk upon.

## THE LEE INCIDENT.

New York Evening Sun.

Special Justice Phelps of Lee, a country town in the Berkshire Hills, awoke one morning to find himself famous. He had found no less a personage than Hugh Gurney, Esq., third secretary of the British embassy at Washington, 125 for violating the speed law in his automobile and \$45 more for contempt of court. There seemed to be no doubt that Mr. Gurney toiled his auto through the main street of Stockbridge, of whose elms the inhabitants are extravagantly proud, at a high rate of speed. The third secretary was "pinched" by Deputy Sheriff D. A. Noble. Both the Special Justice and the diplomat found themselves in an awkward position. The magistrate was aware of the popular hostility to scorching, and deemed it his duty to make an example of such an offender as the distinguished-looking offender. Moreover, he was an Englishman, and clemency would never be condoned by the villagers. But the third secretary, as a representative of his Britannic majesty's government, had been cruelly outraged, for he was exempt from arrest as a member of the diplomatic corps. The canons of international law made his person sacred, and Mr. Gurney lost no time in trying to enlighten the unsophisticated Solon.

Springfield Republican.

After the much that has been and will be said about the international episode in the Lee police court, it will be admitted that the third assistant secretary of the British embassy, Mr. Gurney, by no means answered in the light of a heroic figure. The people of the vicinage have no sympathy to waste on him, and neither will the rest of us have. He broke the local regulations regarding the speed, which automobiles can be driven, and the consequences thereof are not such as will be likely to endear him to his superiors in the British diplomatic service. That a good deal of local feeling should be aroused on the subject is, under all the circumstances, not to be wondered at. But Uncle Sam and the state authorities must proceed strictly according to international law, and are doing so as fast as the circumstances will permit.

Boston Post.

Special Justice Phelps of the Lee police court has probably rendered himself liable to three years in jail and a money fine as big as the "discretion of the court" may impose. So have the sheriff and the constable and all the others concerned in the humiliation of the representative of his Britannic majesty who indulged in the recreation of auto scorching upon the highways of sylvan Berkshire in defiance of the law of the land. But while we regret that a member of the judiciary of this commonwealth should be so poorly read in federal and international law as to fail to recognize the sacrosanct character of Scorching Gurney, we must concede to the wisdom of the sturdy way in which Judge Phelps stood up for the authority of the state.

The Boston Globe.

When Massachusetts and the federal government have made due amends for the arrest at Lee of the third secretary of the British embassy for exceeding the lawful speed for automobiles, it will be in order for the British government to make the amends that are equally due to us whose laws have been violated by its representative. It is quite right, in accordance with the usages of nations, that our courts should not undertake to punish any diplomatic representative of another nation. But no nation has the right to maintain in this country an agent who will not conform to all our laws, large and small alike.

The Worcester Telegram.

The judge had the sheriff on his side of the argument, and, for the time being, the wide strut of international law was turned into a local scuffle in the pockets for the money to settle with. The popular indignation over the reckless riding of automobilists is stronger at times than the diplomatic courtesy of nations.

The New York American.

But the government having apologized for the act of the Massachusetts magistrate, the incident should not close, even if Gurney is a conspicuous and important personage. He should be sent home.

## TEA

Think of us once a day at least. If you don't like it, take-back your money.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Tea.

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## THE BIGGEST EVER!!!

## FINE HORSE RACING!

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Dr. Carver in trick and fancy shooting. "Cupid" and "Powder Face," famous diving horses.

## GREAT SPIRAL TOWER.

And Phil Green's Globe Act, with magnificent fireworks at night.

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The Electric Theater, Old Plantation, Statue Turned to Life, Giant Octopus, Loop-the-Loop, Jump-the-Gap, Merry-Go-Round, High Dive from 50-foot platform into 25 feet of water.

\$5.00 Worth of Genuine Enjoyment for only .25c

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## No Matter

what you can do elsewhere, you can ALWAYS do best at Z. C. M. I.

## CONFERENCE SALE!

UTAH'S GREATEST STORE cordially invites Conference and State Fair visitors to make this their headquarters. And if you wish to buy seasonable merchandise, be convinced that the mightiest store in the West can serve you far better than others. Following are but a few of our "Specials" for this week.

Visit our Linen and Staple Department and get the best values for your money which we have ever before offered. No other store can name such prices as we will give you the benefit of, for goods which are standard, reliable and needed by most people every day in the year. We have what you want and you will receive the best attention. Following are only a few of our big bargains for Conference week in Table Linens, Bleach Muslin, Domestic, Calicos, Outing Flannels, Quilts, Blankets, Dress Goods, etc., etc.:

Bleached and Unbleached Table Damask, 72 in. wide, reg. price 75c, sale, 50c	We have a very large assortment of Cotton Blankets which we are offering at reasonably low prices:
Hope Bleach Muslin, regular price 10c, sale, 7c	Large size 12-4 Blanket, regular price \$2.00, sale, \$1.65
Storm King Bleach Muslin, regular price 8 1/2c, sale, 6c	Medium size 11-4 Blanket, regular price \$1.25, sale, 85c
Goodhue Bleach Muslin, regular price 6 1/2c, sale, 5c	Small size 10-4 Blanket, regular price 85c, sale, 68c
Dog's Head heavy Domestic, regular price 10c, sale, 8c	We have the largest and most complete line of Quilts that we have ever carried, and in this sale we will offer a Quilt that we sell regularly at \$3.50 for \$2.50 and \$2.50 at \$1.85—greater bargains than we have ever offered before.
Peppermint R fine Domestic, regular price 9c, sale, 7c	A large and choice line of Wool and Cotton Mixed Dress Goods, suitable for fall and winter wear, in Cashmere, Serge, Brocades and Plaids, ranging in price from 17 1/2c to 50c per yard. This week we will offer them at 12 1/2c to 30c.
L L Domestic, regular price 6 1/4c, sale, 4c	

These are less than they can be bought by the bolt at any other time, but we place no limitation on the number of yards.

Colored Outing Flannels, heavy and good; cheaper than bolt prices—8 1/3c per yard.

## KID GLOVE SPECIALS.

Women's fine over-seam Kid Gloves (warranted real kid) with Foster's hook fastening; our regular price \$1.50, to close the line, all colors and sizes, offer same at \$1.00
Women's Street Gloves in all colors and sizes, Paris embroidery, worth \$1.35. Special for week..... 1.00
Women's fine Suede Gloves in Modes, Greys, Pearls and Clair only, all sizes; regular price \$1.75, in sale..... 1.25

DRESS GOODS	MILLINERY INDUCEMENTS	NEW SILKS
TABLE NO. 1. FIGURED WOOL DRESS GOODS that sell regularly from 50c to 60c per yard, at..... 35c	\$4.00 Trimmed Hats, all colors, \$2.95 \$5.00 Trimmed Hats, all colors, \$3.95 \$6.00 Trimmed Hats, all colors, \$5.00	For Conference visitors we will place on sale an elegant line of FANCY SILK for SHIRT WAIST SUITS, selling regularly at 75c, at..... 45c
TABLE NO. 2. FIGURED WOOL DRESS GOODS that sell regularly at 65c to \$1.00 a yard, at..... 50c		

## CARPET DEPARTMENT SPECIALS

All Wool Extra Super Carpets, were 75c, now, yard..... 60c	1-2 Wool Union Super Carpets, were 57 1/2c, now, yard... 45c
Cotton Chain Super Carpets, were 65c, now, yard..... 51c	10 Pr. Cotton Carpets, were 50c, now, yard..... 40c

Liberal Discount on Linoleums and Floor Oil Cloths. Great Bargains in Lace Curtains. Wholesale prices on Fur and Smyrna Rugs.

## SHOES AND MEN'S CLOTHING!

New, fresh and correct to the minutest detail, and perfectly in accord with the season.

## KNEIPP MALT COFFEE,

made from pure barley malt, is being demonstrated each day. It costs you nothing to test this wonderful Health Drink, which tastes like coffee but does not contain poison or adulteration of any kind. Conference visitors are cordially invited to call and investigate KNEIPP MALT COFFEE

# Z. C. M. I.

## Utah's Greatest Department Store.

<h3>Tabernacle.</h3> <p>One Performance Only.</p> <p><b>THURSDAY, OCT. 6TH.</b></p> <p><b>MISS NANNIE</b></p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">TOUT</h2> <p>In conjunction with the TABERNALE CHOR OF 40 VOICES Willard Andelin, the Provo Bass, Herman Schettler, Violinist, SPECIAL ORCHESTRA AND GRAND ORGAN.</p> <p>During the program Miss Tout will render three operatic arias accompanied by the orchestra and organ. Also the "Inflammatus" with the choir of 40 voices. The Tabernacle choir will also render Signor Visetti's</p> <h3>"Hail Utah."</h3> <p>Written and composed for our state and people, (its first rendition).</p> <p><b>ADMISSION—\$1.00, 75c, 50c.</b></p> <p>E. STEPHENS, Director. SQUIRE COOP, Accompanist. Tickets on sale at all music stores.</p>	<h3>SALT LAKE THEATRE</h3> <p>Frederic Belasco Presents</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FLORENCE</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">ROBERTS</h2> <p><b>SATURDAY NIGHT,</b></p> <p>"Tess of the D'Urbervilles."</p> <p>Lorrimer Stoddard's dramatization of Thomas Hardy's Famous Novel. Copyright by Harper Bros.</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">TONIGHT!</h2> <p>Thursday and Friday Nights and Saturday Matinee.</p> <p>"MARTA OF THE LOWLANDS."</p> <p>A Spanish Romance by Angel Gurrera.</p> <p>Seat selling—Evening, 5c, 30c, 75c, \$1.00. Matinee—25c, 50c and 75c.</p>	<h3>GRAND THEATRE</h3> <p>JONES &amp; HAMMER, Mgrs.</p> <p>PRICES: Night—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Matinee—25c.</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">Tonight! AND ALL WEEK</h2> <p>MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15 P. M. AMERICA'S GREATEST PLAY! "ARIZONA."</p> <p>By Augustus Thomas Same Great Company. Grand Production. Complete in every detail. Seats now on sale.</p> <p>BOOK BINDING</p> <p>And printing specially attended to at the Deseret News Office. Estimates promptly furnished. Rush orders a specialty.</p> <p>Brokers House of</p> <p><b>JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,</b></p> <p>Established 1893</p> <p>Bank and Sugar Stocks, Commercial Stocks and Bonds. Bought and Sold.</p> <p>TEL. 127-B. 50 MAIN ST.</p>
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