

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 5, 1906

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The seventy-sixth annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, April 6, 1906, at 10 a. m. A full attendance of officers and members is requested.

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

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' Classes" will be considered.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
General Superintendent.

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

We hope the movement for the encouragement of home industries, which has created some interest in this State, will not be permitted to rest and lapse into quiescence. The Manufacturers and Merchants' Association, organized for the purpose of establishing and maintaining industrial enterprises in Utah, revived an agitation which made much headway during the lifetime of President Young, the pioneer in that good work, as in almost everything started in this region of a practical character.

It is lamentable to behold the condition of manufactures which he originated, that for some years flourished among the people here, and were their chief source of materials for clothing. The factories which once produced flannels, blankets, woollen and mixed cloths of all descriptions, latterly reaching an excellence recognized in the markets of the East, are closed down and silent. The last among them all to succumb was the Provo Woolen mills, an institution of which every promoter of home manufactures felt proud, and with good reason. The cloths made at that institution had to be sent away from home to be fully appreciated and purchased to any large extent. The hands that were once employed in those establishments, from Washington in the South to Brigham City in the north, are now idle or have had to seek employment in other ways and industries.

The blame for this state of affairs rests upon the people of Utah, who preferred goods brought from a distance to those that were produced at home. A piece of shiny shoddy looked better in their eyes than the substantial cloth from Utah looms, which, while it might cost a trifle more per yard, lasted three times longer than its rival, and to critical inspection made a far better appearance.

It is the same with other articles of home manufacture. Something brought from abroad has greater attractions than anything produced at home, and, if it can be purchased for a few cents cheaper, crowds out the better and more substantial wares, and thus outside goods and outside labor and outside capital receive support, while the industries amongst us are suffered to languish and expire. We need not enumerate the industries that have thus been permitted to wink out, nor dilate upon the suicidal financial policy which has been so foolishly adopted. The results must be patent to all observers.

Connected with this subject is that of dealing with our friends, instead of our foes. By the term "our enemies" we do not by any means refer to people whose views of religion, or politics, or social order, differ from our own. We allude to those who are actively opposed to the majority of the citizens of this commonwealth, and who have been nourished and supported and made fat by the business that has been thrown to them, and in return for which they have used those means and their influence to injure instead of building up the State and its inhabitants.

The "Mormon" people are ridiculed by thinking men and women at a distance for not working and holding together, as common sense and their own interests would suggest and as taught them, particularly in years gone by, under the direction of leading spirits among them. The falsehoods that have been told about the Latter-day Saints being compelled to trade only with those of their own faith, receive their complete refutation in the fact that at least two-thirds of the mercantile and kindred business in the large cities and towns of Utah is carried on by non-Mormons. The people of our faith are as free to do business with whom they please as are any people under the arch of heaven, and many of them are as unwise and unthinking as they are free.

What we desire more particularly to draw attention to is the necessity for the establishment of home industries, so that employment may be found for young men and young women, and

that the means which flow out from this State to enrich other portions of the country may be made to run in home channels, and be used for the building up and development of our own institutions and enterprises. There are articles of home manufacture now to be obtained in the stores and warehouses of this city, which ought to be purchased by home people in preference to the imported goods of the same character.

Of course, there are some things that are needed, or wanted rather, that cannot be supplied at present by home producers and manufacturers. But such as are on the market should claim the patronage of Utah people, as an encouragement to home workers and to people who desire to embark in some industries that would be profitable to them and to the public. It matters not whether the promoters of home enterprises be Jew or Gentile, "Mormon" or what-not, so that they are not trying to break down or injure the body of Utah's people. What they produce within the State should have preference to similar articles made elsewhere, unless they are of such inferior grade and exorbitant price as to preclude purchase and support.

The movement for home industries is on the right lines. We desire to see it continue and be accelerated. It cannot last, however, without the co-operation of buyers and sellers, of producers and consumers. Let us all pull together and promote home production and home manufactures. Don't be content with wearing a badge or a button; but do something to bring about the needed change in our domestic economy.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript criticizes a bill introduced in the Massachusetts legislature, providing for old-age pensions, on the ground that such legislation attacks poverty from the wrong side, as it were. He contends that a law providing that old people shall be supported by the state lessens by just so much the motive for saving, and what is more important, impairs the cogency of family loyalty and affection on the part of the children. If the state, he asks, will look after the old folks, what necessity is there that the young should do so? The trouble with this logic is that it hits not only old-age pensions, but every other kind. And by so doing it brings about its own defeat. For pension is recognized as a perfect legitimate and benevolent method of rewarding persons for services rendered, and the only question is whether a workingman, who has spent his entire life in building up the country, and rearing a family of useful citizens, is not entitled to be looked after in his old age, just as much as other citizens who have been more munificently paid for their services, than any laborer. We do not believe that any doubt exists as to the justice of old-age pensions, but the question is, how can the principle be applied without doing an injustice to anyone, or entailing too heavy expenses on the general public?

The old-age pension law of New Zealand went into effect in 1899. The population was then 840,000, but only 12,776 were entitled to pension under that law. Aliens, criminals, drunkards, and notoriously immoral persons were exempt. The annual drain on the treasury is about a million dollars, and this, we fancy, is well spent money. The law encourages industry and morality, since only those who are deserving can obtain a pension. It greatly diminishes the number of objects of charity and thus saves money on that account. The benefits of the law are, in fact, generally recognized.

Germany, too, has its old-age pension law, and it is said to work well. Instead of encouraging spending, it is an inducement to thrift and industry.

SUSPICION OF A PLOT.

A Paris newspaper claims to have discovered a fortified flat in the heart of the city. The story goes that the occupant of the apartments has gradually changed them into a small fortress. Steel shutters have been put up before the windows. They are very much like those one sees in front of shops on the boulevards, but thicker, and of steel. A steel platform has been erected on the roof and fitted with a searchlight. The staircases between the fourth and fifth floors have been narrowed and a steel door was substituted for a wooden one at the head of it. Another steel door protected the staircase leading to the roof, and all the other doors in the flat were exchanged for solid oak. Cupboards have been made in the walls, and fitted with false bottoms. In one was an iron bedstead which could be made to disappear into the wall with one movement. The whole flat has been fitted with electric wires. The Paris paper says the occupant is a Royalist, who was once tried for plotting against the republic.

Stories of this kind are not entirely insignificant at a time of excitement on account of the enforcement of the inventory clause of the law separating church and state. This excitement was recently added to by the refusal of French officers to assist in the forcible breaking open of church doors, and the arrest of such officers, with the prospect of punishment for insubordination. There may not be any political plot hidden in the fortified flat, but it is certain that the conditions created by the previous ministry are favorable to such plots.

A contributor to the Figaro well says: "If you were to order me to break into the house of my father, I should refuse; how much more would I refuse to break into the house of my God? And then he continues:

"We should recollect, although we may not profess a religious faith, but merely a sympathy with the heart of another—that there are still many men, and among them many soldiers, to whom the cross is an ensign as deeply cherished and venerated as a regimental flag. We may well imagine that believers are ready to die for this consecrated emblem, that rather than profane it they would abandon themselves to moral or even to actual suicide. But it is not possible that the nation should continue thus to martyr her children; she has not armed them for the purpose of thus tormenting them. This

can go on no longer; the human race will rise up to forbid it."

These are well considered words. France must cease the persecution of her citizens, even for the sake of such a principle as the separation of church and state. Not until a country unifies to the breeze the flag of perfect liberty is it worthy of the important mission among nations, that power and wealth and civilization make it a duty to fulfill.

THE CANALS OF MARS.

Fred Harris Thompson, in a contribution to the Boston Transcript, makes the statement that photographs taken by C. O. Lampland at the Lowell observatory at Flagstaff, practically prove that the so-called Martian canals are irrigation ditches, and not merely natural markings in the surface of the planet. Actual proof of this, would be one of the greatest scientific achievements of the age.

Schiaparelli, the great Italian astronomer, nearly thirty years ago advanced the opinion that those lines were real canals, but with the exception of a few advanced thinkers the scientists doubted the correctness both of his observations and conclusions. In later years the existence of the lines has been confirmed by many astronomers, but the nature of them has not been clearly understood. The photographs referred to are said to prove that the dark patches on the planet are large fields of vegetation nourished by the water in the canals.

Mars is described as a vast desert, having no oceans and a rare atmosphere. In the cold season the moisture of the air is deposited at the poles in the form of dew that freezes, to be thawed up in the spring. The canals start at the Polar ice caps, and conduct the melted ice and snow for thousands of miles toward the equatorial regions. Cross canals intersect the main ditches, and in the Martian springtime, when the sun melts the polar caps, they fill with water and the banks take on the greenish tinge of vegetation. The wave of vernal change sweeps from the poles toward the equator. As the Martian winter approaches, the canals fade, even the permanent dark patches turn lighter in shade, as if the vegetation were dying, and the general appearance is the same as the earth would look if viewed from a great distance at the same time of the year.

These propositions are thought to have been proved by the latest observations. It is self-evident, that beings who are able to maintain life under Martian conditions must be intellectually more highly developed than the inhabitants of the earth are, for to human skill, the construction of canals for the purpose of conducting water from the polar regions, sufficient for the irrigation of the inhabitable world, would be out of the question. Mars is a much older planet than the earth, and its inhabitants may be more highly developed both intellectually and otherwise.

The Chinese boycott is said to be dying out. It must be of slow consumption.

To wage war on asphalt paved streets is very much like fighting phantoms.

The shepherds all agree that, this spring, the wind is not tempered to the shorn lambs.

Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas will never sound quite so natural as Senator Jeff Davis of Mississippi.

Dowie intends to show those who have sought to depose him that there is at least one more good fight in him.

Mrs. Leslie Carter has come to the defense of red headed women. They don't need her assistance. They can defend themselves.

Of municipal ownership in Chicago it may be said as Washington said of the Articles of Confederation, "They can recommend everything and do nothing."

The President has determined to take no hand in the present fight between the operators and miners. He may change his mind when the fight gets to be really interesting.

The Saturday Review thinks that if Mr. Carnegie's spelling reform is to be adopted in England, the quicker Macaulay's New Zealand sits on a ruined London bridge the better.

The following method of keeping business streets of German cities clean, may be of interest elsewhere. Metal tanks are inserted at intervals to the level of the street and covered with iron lids. Into these the offal is easily swept, and the tanks are hauled away at night to the dumping grounds.

The British government seems to be confronted by a crisis in Natal, threatening revolt. The Natal ministry resigned because the government ordered suspended the death sentence of some negroes convicted by court martial for participation in a revolt. It is a question of colonial home rule, and also of race-hatred.

There are greater educational institutions in the country than Tuskegee Institute, founded a quarter of a century ago at Tuskegee, Ala., for the education along industrial lines of the negroes, but there is none that has done a greater or nobler work. Thousands of a down-trodden race have been lifted up to a true manhood and womanhood, and the good work is going on. May it continue to go on, for there is no more deserving school in this land of innumerable deserving schools.

The discovery and rescue of another survivor of the terrible mine explosion at Courrières, France, after being in that living tomb for twenty-five days, suggests the thought that had the work of the rescuers at first been as thorough and systematic as it ought to have been, perhaps some hundreds of lives would have been saved. The rescue of some

fourteen of the survivors five days ago, gives added force to the thought. It certainly is a severe reflection on French coal mine management.

"HANG SOMEBODY."

Chicago Record-Herald.
An Atlanta newspaper has been scolding the Supreme Court of the United States for its share in bringing about the Chattanooga lynching. The theory of the paper is that it was an outrage for the Supreme Court to interfere in the case and that the Chattanooga mob did the right thing in lynching a man who was lynched was really the guilty man. The Atlanta editor of course ignores the central fact in this matter, to which we have already called attention—that there was no certainty that the negro who was lynched was really the guilty man. The Supreme Court intervened to secure the negro his rights on the ground that the evidence against him was not convincing, and on that ground only.

THE RELIGIOUS EXCHANGES.

Congregationalist.
After spending more than an hour looking over religious exchanges, the sentence most vividly imprinted on my mind is this, "Are your kidneys weak?" Cannot some question concerning the soul's condition and need be invented that will challenge the attention of the readers of religious newspapers as effectively as the repulsive headlines of the advertisement of a patent medicine?

AN AMERICAN TRIUMPH.

New York Evening Sun.
The Algiers Conference is over. The satisfactory arrangement which has been arrived at, by virtue of which "surveillance" of the police authorities has been substituted for "control" on the part of the representatives of the nations indirectly concerned, was the result of suggestions made by Mr. White, the special ambassador of the United States in the conference. Our Ambassador at Rome will leave the scene of what may be called the great international game of poker with a high reputation, while President Roosevelt and Secretary Root may congratulate themselves and the nation on another success for American diplomacy, and a big one.

JUST FOR FUN.

"Dr. Reaper told me that last month he performed over a hundred operations. "Were they successful?" "Oh, yes. He got paid for every one."—Life.

Mrs. Jawback—"You're a wretch, but I suppose if I had my life to live over again I'd marry you just the same." Mr. Jawback—"I'll bet a dollar you wouldn't."—Cleveland Leader.

First Sweet Thing—"The Snobbings claim to be connected with some of the best families in town." Second Sweet Thing—"Yes, I understand them. They're just put in a telephone."—Chicago Daily News.

"I suppose you are ready to stand between the public and the railroads?" "I don't know," answered Senator Sorghum, thoughtfully. "What is the use of deliberately getting caught in a collision?"—Washington Star.

Judge—"What is your trade?" Prisoner (who was caught in a gambling-house raid)—"I'm a locksmen." Judge—"What were you doing in there when the police entered?" Prisoner—"I was making a bolt for the door."—Glasgow Evening Times.

The Victim (with hands elevated)—"Don't you think, my good man, that this is a very crude way to accumulate wealth?" The Hold-Up Artist—"Tain't exactly refined, dat's a fact. But if a feller's edification bars him from becoming a captain up industry, he's got ter do his best as a private, dat's all."—Puck.

The Young Man—"It's awfully kind of you, Miss Snapple, to let me have this wait, when I'm the awkward dancer on the floor." The Young Woman (who had stepped on his foot again)—"Why, how can you say that, Mr. Polanus? You hardly seem to touch the floor at all."—Chicago Tribune.

Worse.
"Does he use tobacco in any form?" "No; but he smokes Turkish cigarettes."—American Spectator.

Preferences.
Mrs. Jubb—I just hate to get on railroad trains; so many people die that way.
Mr. Jubb—That's just the reason why I hate to go to bed. So many more people die that way.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Mary Stewart Cutting's "Symphony in Coal," which heads the table of contents of the April number of McClure's, is another sympathetic story of married life. The most hair-raising chapter of adventure that has been published in a long time is the sixth installment of Carl Schurz's "Reminiscences of a Long Life." "Rescuing Kinkel from Spandau Jail" is a story of intrigue and hairbreadth chances in the shadow of the gallows, told with the happy swing of youth, that holds you from first word to last. Best of all it is true. "Some Diet Delusions" by Dr. Wood Hutchinson, is amusing and reassuring. Perhaps the most timely paper in the number is Percival Gibbon's sketch of Count Witte. Clara Morris contributes another chapter of reminiscences of the world behind the curtain. Stewart Edward White's fourth Arizona Nights story, "The Ranch Foreman's Varn," the Cattle Rustler story, gives a phase of western life to the number. There are several other pieces of fiction and many beautiful illustrations.—46-49 E. Twenty-third St., New York.

House Cleaning

We beg to remind the good housewife that a bottle of our Bed Bug Killer used now will prevent the appearance of these pesky little brown pests, that so disturb your summer dreams extra large bottles, 25c. Both phones 47. Remember the number—

44 MAIN STREET.
Anstee Brice Drug Co.

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JOHN M. CHAMBERLAIN, Prop.
81 MAIN STREET.
Successors to Van Sant and Chamberlain.
Reliable Pianos and Organs at low prices. Every customer is a friend made by square dealing. Come and see us.

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TODAY MONDAY TONIGHT AT 8:15
A Thrilling Melodrama. Something New, First Time Here.
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HER FATAL LOVE
EXCITING CLIMAXES.
INTERESTING EFFECTS.
SPECIAL—Miss Violet McCarty, the brilliant New York vocalist, will render several new songs and dances. No extra charge.
Next Week, "REAPING THE HARVEST."

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Every evening (except Sunday), 25c.
Sat. 3c. Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10c. 25c. 50c.

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TONIGHT AT 8:15
A LAUGH IN EVERY LINE.
The Avenue Girls
They will make you like it.
"THE GINGER SHOW."
Full of pretty girls and great vaudeville acts.

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Auditorium.
FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 8:35 P. M.
FERGUSON'S DIXIE
JUBILEE SINGERS,
Chorus, quartets, trios, duos and solos by master voices of colored talent.
Reserved seats, 25c.

Electrical Show.
An interesting and instructive exhibition of everything electrical.
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Special attractions every day.
Watch this space for announcements.
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Salt Lake City, April 2nd to 12th.
Admission Free.

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Has a well earned reputation in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis and general affections of the respiratory organs. This syrup of hypophosphates is pleasant, harmless, and a tonic and stimulant to which the system will quickly respond.

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Wash Goods Bargains.
HALF PRICE.
We have a few lots of Spring and Summer Goods, in—Embroidered Cotton Voiles, Fancy Cotton Voiles, Knickerbocker, Shiftings, C. Ventian Suits, Knicker Suits, etc., in pinks, blues, tans, browns, greys and other popular colors, which 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
16-20c qualities for 8-10c
15c qualities for 7½c

Silk Bargains.
45c Wash Silks, in all the new shades, checks and stripes, a very good value, at regular price of 65c. Conference Sale price 35c
85c to \$1.00 Dress Silks, in full assortment of Shepherd, Checks and stripes, black and white, blue and white and grey and white, sold regularly at 85c to \$1.00 a yard. Conference Sale price 65c
65c and 75c Novelty Dress Goods, consisting of plaids, checks, stripes, mixtures, etc., in all the new greys and other popular shades, a light "tropical" Suiting, 36 and 40 inches wide, worth every cent of 65c and 75c a yard. Conference Sale price 50c

Hosiery Bargains.
LADIES, MISSES AND BOYS.
25c Black Cotton Hose for ladies, real Mexico, with double sole and high appled heel, sold regularly at 25c a pair. Will go during this Conference sale at 15c
30c Black Cotton Hose, for Misses, finely ribbed, very good quality, a regular 30c value, to be sold in this Conference Sale at 20c
35c Egyptian Fibre Hose, a pure, three thread quality, sold usually at 35c a pair, will be in light offered during Conference Sale at 25c
Boys' Heavy School Hose, reinforced at knee, sole and heel, the best hose ever offered at the special price of 25c

Belt Bargains.
40c to \$1.00 Silk and Leather Belts, a lot of odds and ends, some very pretty things among them, worth from 40c to \$1.00 each, to close out in Conference sale at 10c

Kid Glove Bargains.
\$1.35 Pique Kid Gloves, for women, in all colors and sizes. An exceptional good value even at \$1.35, will be made a Conference leader at \$1.00

Bargains in Ranges.
We have decided to make a special price to the Conference trade on our stock of "Never ill" Ranges. They are first class in every respect, six holes, with or without reservoir, asbestos lined, nickel trimmed, strong firebox, duplex grate, with warming oven, an extra heavy, strong line of ranges. Regular prices are \$34, \$35, \$40, \$41 and \$44, but there will be 20% Off During Conference Sale.

"BARGAIN FRIDAY" AND "SATURDAY SPECIALS"
Are changed into "All-day" Events for this week, in honor of the great number of visitors to this city. Every item is a Strong one, a Big one and a Dependable one. Come and take advantage of the Wonderful Savings.

YOU WILL FIND GOOD BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE

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Our Drug Dept. is at 112-114 South Main St.

Up and Down, Back And Forth He Goes

This describes the movements of our able cutter, whose duty it is to look after the affairs of our tailoring department and to take the measurements of customers for the high class men's suits we pride ourselves on. From morn till night he is constantly busy. His work is exacting and his hours are long. To look after the customers' interests this is necessary. He must watch the work carefully. But he is always looking for more work and for his amusement we are certainly giving it to him.

Suits are \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$23.00, \$24.00, \$25.00, \$26.00, \$27.00, \$28.00, \$29.00, \$30.00, and every price up to \$40.00.
Trousers are \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, and up to \$12.00.
Fancy Vests at various prices.
We can express or mail the suit to you when finished.
BEST LINE OF MEN'S SHIRTS IN THE CITY.

FOR THE PEOPLE OF MODERATE MEANS.
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