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THE PEACE CONGRESS.

We are indebted to Hon. Charles W. Penrose for the interesting and comprehensive account of the seventeenth universal peace congress recently held in London, which we print on this page. President Penrose notices a feature of this gathering, which Utah delegates to the New York congress in Carnegie hall, last year, pointed out, namely, the pre-arrangement of every part of the program. We believe this is a mistake, and it may, in part, account for the slow progress the peace movement has made in years past. By this pre-arrangement of everything the spirit is restricted. Free discussion is hampered, and many practical ideas are held back for lack of an opportunity to take form.

We fully agree with our honored correspondent that the probability of the immediate cessation of armed conflict is not very great, but the work of the peace friends is like sowing the seed in the fall. The storms and frosts of the winter are coming, and the green sprouts will be nipped and the ground covered with snow. But after the storms come the Spring, with warm rains and sunshine. Then the grain will grow and mature. The friends of peace are sowing seeds that will come up when the storms are past.

THE TURKISH PROBLEM.

The change in the form of government in Turkey is the subject of a great deal of discussion in the European press. This is natural, for the establishment of an entire readjustment of the existing arrangement of the affairs of the Near East. So closely interwoven are the interests of the world, that the effects of a radical change in one country are felt by all.

There are, for instance, the two provinces, Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, by the Berlin treaty of 1878, were turned over to the supervision of Austria. Nominally they belong to Turkey, and a great portion of the inhabitants are Mohammedans. Will they not demand representation in a Turkish congress under a Turkish constitution? Austria, it is claimed, has already begun to sound the powers as to what response she must make to Turkey should the suggestion of transfer of administration and military occupation come. The Slavs of the two provinces will not peacefully be party to a return to Turkish administration, while the Turks are insisting that the provinces shall be represented at Constantinople.

With regard to Macedonia, Russia and Great Britain have agreed to await further developments before taking any steps, and this policy will, probably, be followed by the other powers, as to that province. In Egypt, too, the spirit of nationalism is rising and patriotic Egyptians are said to be looking to the young Turkish party for encouragement and aid. Great Britain is, therefore, confronted with a problem more serious and more immediate even than Lord Cromer predicted in one of his recent public utterances.

Turkey in Europe has a conglomerate population. There are Greeks of pure blood and noble ancestry. There are Jews whose persecuted fathers found the Turk more merciful than the Spaniard 400 years ago and many of them still bear Spanish names. There are Italians, Armenians, Kurds, Copts, Croats, Albanians, Bulgarians, Slavs. The veteran missionary Riggs once said that he could hear twenty languages in one crossing of the Galata bridge. Even palace officials and army generals are of many races. Most of the alien races hate the Turks and have been hoping for the day of emancipation. They have been asking Europe for interference in their behalf, and Europe has partially responded. With the change now in effect it is to be presumed that Europe will have to rearrange the Near Eastern program entirely.

RIOTS IN ILLINOIS.

When public prejudices are aroused, all kinds of wild rumors find willing ears. This is illustrated in the dispatches from Springfield, Ill., telling of wild stories that are being passed from mouth to mouth. One of these was to the effect that the troops had dispersed a crowd, colored, we presume, which had cut and slashed a white man so horribly that his body was not recognizable. This rumor spread like wild fire. When it was investigated it was found that it originated in the arrest of a few persons whose most serious offense was an angry dispute. A few negroes at Fifth and Ash streets had requested that the usual patrol include that neighborhood in its beat. The troops heard loud voices and fired two shots in the air. As the voices did not cease their angry debate, an investigation followed, and the talkers were arrested. But rumor saw a white man slashed and cut to pieces.

The outbreak of which this incident forms a very small part is one of the most serious in the history of the Capital of Illinois. Certain crimes had been charged to negroes. Then a mob gathered and as a result of its mad exploits many persons are dead and others are seriously wounded. One hundred persons are injured by rifle bullets and various missiles. Four

blocks of property are destroyed by fire, and 2,500 negroes are rendered homeless and destitute. One of the victims of the mob fury was an old negro not even identified as the man accused of the crime committed. The mob thirsted for blood, and it simply committed murder to satisfy the savage instinct. The law was set aside and authority was trampled under foot. "Storm the jail!" "Kill them on sight!" "To — with the blacks!" Such were the defiant cries of the mob. And the worst of it is that most of the law-defying murderers were young boys. The dispatches say that such was the slogan of the band of youths heated to the white point by thirst for blood and driven on by the liquor which was confiscated as saloon after saloon in the "black belt" was pillaged and fired. It was a band of youths. Not many of those who joined in hanging the writhing form of a big negro to the top of an old tree within hailing distance of the Lincoln home-stead had reached their majority.

The duty of the authorities of Illinois is to make an honest and rigid investigation into the whole miserable affair, and make an example of every one of the law-defiers. The lynching business is handled too leniently in this country. Officials whose business it is to see that the lawfully constituted authority is respected are too often remiss in their duty. The result is more lawlessness. The youthful offenders should be given a wholesome lesson lest they become a danger to the State.

DENY THIS, TOO.

For the further information and education of the Tribune, we take the liberty of reminding that paper of the fact that the Herald stated the position of the citizens who opposed the bond issue, as follows:

"The Mayor and the chairman of the finance committee, Mr. Perry, are both pledged to the execution of specific works and the specific application of the bond money to certain purposes and no other. Both of these men have the confidence of the people regardless of party, but they are confronted with a rapacious band of grafters within their own party who would not hesitate to break any promise if it held out hope of personal profit."

This was the way the Herald expressed the conviction of thousands of citizens of the existence of a "plunder-bund," and the important fact is that the official daily contradicted of facts has not yet, as far as we know, denied the truth of the statement of the Herald.

IN INDIA.

Viscount Morley, secretary of state for India, has found it necessary to sanction a drastic press law and an "explosive act" for the suppression of the manufacture of bombs. Viscount Morley, about a year ago, when the symptoms of unrest first appeared, stated that there was no ground for anxiety in connection with the disquietude in India, but it seems that he has had occasion to change his views. English papers state that he underestimated the extent of the seething discontent which was smoldering throughout that vast peninsula; they hold that it is to his credit that on perusing the official and authentic information that has come into his hands as secretary for India, he has not only realized the position, but has acted as the situation demanded, forgetting in the sense of his patriotic responsibility in a great office his earlier opposition to anything in the nature of coercion or restraint.

We can well believe that the task of governing India is more than Herculean, and that measures which seem incompatible with Anglo-Saxon standards of liberty sometimes are resorted to. The European population in India is under two hundred thousand, and there are three hundred million natives. The British garrison amounts only to about seventy thousand regular soldiers. For every European in India there are fifteen hundred natives, or three thousand natives to every two Europeans. What the result would be should the fomenters of strife be permitted to abuse the freedom of the press and through it succeed in bringing about a general rising, can be imagined.

Everybody leads more or fewer forlorn hopes.

The silly season is passing and September comes on apace.

The mug of the mugwump is not seen in the campaign this year.

It is said that Judge Taft prefers the moonlight to the lightning.

The negro question: Will the white man let him live in peace?

Corporation contributions are rejected but the widow's mite is accepted.

Boston has had lately quite a "carnival of crime," but has not enjoyed it.

In Nebraska it seems to be easier to raise a cyclone than to "raise the wind."

All things do not come to those who wait. There are streetcars, for instance.

"Is baldness an aid to spelling," inquires the Buffalo Express. It surely isn't to hair-splitting.

If men generally practiced what they preached, they would be so busy they wouldn't have time to preach.

The one great drawback to the Sherman notification ceremonies was the presence of Julius Caesar Burrows.

The party that will guarantee that a man will always have a deposit in the bank will receive the largest vote.

"When some people need a bath, they use a lot of perfume," says the Aftonian Globe. And others take a drink.

"Everything in this world is getting better," says the Rev. Charles F. Aked. How about those who are sick with sin unto death?

The Movement for Universal Peace.

By Charles W. Penrose.

It is presumable that the Associated Press furnished its subscribing papers with the details of the sessions of the Seventeenth Universal Peace congress, which were held from July 27 to Aug. 1, 1908, and presided over by Lord Courtney, who with Lady Courtney attended a great number of the sittings. Dr. J. G. Alexander acted as chairman in the absence of the president, and interpreters were provided so the proceedings could be given in English, French and German. This made them somewhat tedious, but was necessary that all present could understand what was transacted. Delegates were present from all the principal nations of the world. The United States had a strong delegation, chiefly from the Eastern States, and quite a number as a state organization in union with the Peace society of the nation. Its delegates were welcomed with marked respect. Dr. W. C. Penrose, Wm. A. Morton and Soren Persson, Bishop F. S. Spalding was appointed and enrolled as a delegate, but being engaged with the Conference of Bishops at Lambeth Palace, was unable to attend the sessions of the congress. The American delegates met every day in organized committee and came to a united understanding on the subjects presented to the congress. Prominent among that delegation were Dr. Trumbull of Massachusetts and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead of Boston, all old and active members of the Peace society of the United States. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, an old and valued friend of Utah, and Mrs. Clara B. Colby, editor of the Woman's Tribune, also a former people, were active in the American delegation.

The purpose, object and efforts of the people composing this important congress are admirable, and are aimed at a high and established peace. To abolish war and establish peace in all the world form a mighty incentive to enlightened action. All who are engaged in the work can unite as to its practical necessity. How to bring about the great result is the complex problem. Various methods are proposed by different persons and societies and theorists from all quarters have their views and arguments to present. Opportunity is a number of them was given in the congress. The program, however, was prepared before the proceedings were opened. Subsequent speakers upon them selected. Preliminary commissions (or committees) were organized from whom the chief whole matter was to be permitted. In brief speeches, and the old adage, "Many men, many minds" received forcible illustration. The debates were sometimes very animated and vehement, and emphasized by voice and gesture indicating great earnestness and profound conviction. But after much division of opinion on many points, unity of action was introduced was generally arrived at.

The chief questions introduced were three relating to international law: limitations of armaments; international education; propaganda in universities, among religious bodies, in workmen's organizations and in schools; appeal to consciences. Each of these branched off into main questions. How to reach the governments of the world to bring to bear upon them such pressure and influence as would result in the accomplishment of the ends in view, was not very satisfactorily explained. Thus the work of the congress was not strikingly of a practical character, for the delegates were not representatives of national governments, but merely of national organizations by people in a private capacity, and capable only of using a pacific influence as citizens of the communities in which they resided.

Some of the propositions strongly urged and vehemently applauded were of a most impracticable character. One was that the international organizations among laboring people should be organized to a combination, under positive pledges to strike and refuse to produce any coal as soon as war was proclaimed, so that the navies of the contending nations would have no coal supply, and therefore could not proceed to naval warfare. Another was that a binding agreement should be entered into, to refuse to engage in military service in case of war unless it were to defend home and country. The latter part of this resolution was received in the form of an amendment to the former. It was also proposed that this determination not to fight in army or navy should be taught in the schools, colleges and universities so that the spirit of war should be quelled, and a spirit of peace promoted. Several other propositions of a similar impracticable character were presented and discussed. The wrong of privateering was exposed, and resolutions passed against it for the purpose of preventing the destruction of private property on the sea, any more than they would countenance looting on land.

The evils of militarism were eloquently and vividly depicted, and many of the speeches against it reminded one forcibly of articles in the Deseret News which have appeared for some years past, showing the folly and extravagance of sustaining and increasing the forces and armaments of the great powers, and the wisdom of reducing instead of increasing them in the interest of economy and of peace.

The sentiments expressed were universally endorsed, as indeed they ought to be everywhere. The lavish expenditure for the purpose of obtaining the great standing armies and navies of the world was shown to be not only oppressive upon the taxpayers and laboring masses, but positively absurd among civilized people who could and should resort to arbitration instead of bloodshed for the settlement of their disputes. One strong point was dwelt upon as something that was not possible, but probable of achievement. That was to bring governments of the respective nations to a halt, to resolve not to increase military or naval forces, nor the volume of armaments. It was pointed out that this would be a rational step for those governments to take, and would form a beginning to the work of the reduction of those forces and munitions of their ultimate abolition. To effect this, appeals were to be made to those governments of an urgent character, which it is believed would influence great minds, among statesmen and aid in the general movement towards universal peace.

The progress of the principle of arbitration between nations was touched upon and shown to be highly encouraging to the promoters of that great movement. Many of the difficulties that formerly were settled or quieted only by bloodshed, had in recent years been effectually settled by arbitration. Treaties had been entered into of a pacific character which tended in the same direction. The work accomplished by the Conference was endorsed and applauded, although its limited efforts were recognized and deplored. England came in for a strong degree of censure for declining to agree on vital matters presented at the Hague. While it was acknowledged that no direct methods could be employed by the congress in the work at hand, a sanguine feeling was experienced that its work had not been in vain, that the peaceful methods would prevail in the place of human slaughter and the grand result anticipated would eventually be reached. It was conceded that unless peace could not be established without universal justice, justice could not prevail without universal understanding. The wrong of judging one another from the standpoint of pre-

judice was explained, and the necessity shown of becoming acquainted with the views, interests and actions of other people and other nations from their standpoint instead of our own. The action of certain portions of the press in stirring up hostility by exaggerated reports of the doings and purposes of rival countries was denounced and illustrations were given showing how wars had been provoked by the flaming and distorted announcements of papers backed by parties and interests that fattened on war and its horrors.

At one of the sessions a deputation of Anglican bishops was received, and several speeches were made, some of which did not add to the good feeling of the assembly. One bishop argued in favor of what he called "universal service," that is, really, the establishment of the conscription in all nations and among all classes. In explanation he argued that if everybody was compelled to engage in military training, the higher classes of society, which were eager for the lower classes to enter compulsory training, would not be so favorable to it, and that it would be ultimately abolished. After the bishops had withdrawn, a tempestuous outburst commenced and a torrent of objections was poured forth at the introduction of such a monstrous proposition, of universal preparation for war in a congress for the promotion of peace. Several allusions were made to "my lord bishops" in this connection, and the passing of resolutions denunciatory of their utterances was only suppressed by the placatory persuasions of experienced delegates not to put the congress into a position of opposition to the clergy.

The work of the peace congress was not confined to the regular sessions in Queen's Hall, Westminster, but there were a number of auxiliary meetings and social functions to give variety and zest to it. A great meeting was held in Queen's hall at which Lord Courtney of Penarth presided, when a fine musical entertainment was provided, and addresses were delivered by the chairman, by the Baroness Bertha von Suttner of Vienna, Mr. Edwin D. Mead of Boston, Dr. J. G. Alexander, George, chancellor of the exchequer, and others. During Mr. Lloyd George's strong speech, there were unseemly interruptions from different parts of the assembly by the so-called suffragettes, who were evidently placed there for an organized attack upon the gentleman, who could not proceed with his remarks because of the enraged audience which resented the interruption. Every sentiment expressed by the eloquent speaker was met with "Votes for Women!" as a remedy for the ills exposed as a consequence of war. This was screamed at the top of the shrill voice of each of the interrupters and, "put her out" was shouted from every quarter. No less than 17 of these ill-advised representatives of the suffrage movement had to be forcibly ejected from the hall amidst great noise and confusion. The force of the speech was almost entirely spoiled, but no other speaker was interfered with.

A young people's meeting was also held in the same hall, which was very effective in the promulgation of peace principles and demonstrations. A number of resolutions were given, and Lady Courtney to the delegates at the hotel Metropole. The Lyceum club also entertained the delegates. An excursion was given to Windsor Castle by permission of the king, and a reception was tendered by Sir Thomas and Lady Barclay at Earl's court; by Mr. and Mrs. Percy Bigland, and by Mr. and Mrs. Moschles at Chelsea, and a number of other dignitaries. After the toast of "The King" was proposed by Mr. Harcourt, the prime minister, Mr. Asquith, spoke in favor of the international peace movement. Lord Courtney responded and was followed by Prof. Theodore Ruyssen, Prof. Quilley and Mr. Edwin D. Mead. The Viennese orchestra furnished the music, and the banquet was very valued. This was the crowning recognition of the congress by British authority, and a fitting finale to the gracious reception of a delegation of 20 persons given by King Edward VII at Buckingham Palace, on the first day of the congress.

The movement towards the great day spoken of by the seers and sages and prophets of olden times, when all nations shall be at peace, and armies and navies shall be no more, when fraternity shall bind together nations as well as communities, and "every man in every place shall meet brother and a friend," which is exhibited in the efforts of the societies forming the peace congress, although at present not to be considered as of very perceptible force, is yet in harmony with the spirit of true civilization and real humanitarian progress, and is worthy of the aid and encouragement of enlightened people in every part of the globe. It is a pleasure to know that the great majority of the people of Utah are in line with it and desirous of its success. The fact that the Governor of the state is president of its Peace society, and the Editor of a great paper is its secretary, had due weight with the congress held in London, and it is to be hoped that the society at home will be maintained and will increase in numbers and interest and influence as a factor towards the sum of that peace which shall become universal.

The probability of immediate cessation of armed conflict does not appear to be very great. There are so many political, commercial and other selfish interests at work among the nations; so many race antagonisms; so many opposing purposes in operation; so much jealousy and distrust between governments, that the great powers of the world are not likely to cease their preparations for attack and defense. It is more likely that a widespread war will break out and convulse the world before the Great change shall come to usher in the reign of peace, than that the peace movement will enjoy the fruits of its toil immediately. The indications are that nations will rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom, and there will be "wars and rumors of wars" and vast destructions of peoples and of kingdoms, precursors to the day of the Lord, which is to prevail over all the earth. But all true believers in the divine promises will keep in their faith and hope and day by day unite their efforts and charity among men and nations, bequeathing to their posterity their earnest desires, consistent efforts and that the glorious reign of the Prince of Peace may be ushered in, and the way be prepared for the full realization of that which was sung at the Savior's birth, and the whole universe will resound with the glad refrain, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

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