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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 6, 1909.

ANNUAL Y. M. AND Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The Fourteenth General Annual Conference of the Young men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, on Saturday and Sunday, June 5th and 6th, 1909.

All officers and members of the association are requested to be present at all of the meetings of the conference, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to the Saints generally to attend the meetings to be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 6th, at 10 a. m. and at 2 and 7 p. m.
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
HEBER J. GRANT,
B. H. ROBERTS,
General Supty, Y. M. M. I. A.
MARTHA H. TINGEY,
RUTH M. FOX,
MAY T. NYSTROM,
Presidency Y. L. M. I. A.

ANNUAL PRIMARY CONFERENCE.

The seventh annual general conference of the officers of the Primary Associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, June 4th, 5th and 6th, 1909. All officers, state and local, are requested to be present at all the sessions of this conference.

LOUIE B. FELT,
MAY ANDERSON,
CLARA W. BEEBE,
Presidency Primary Associations.

MOST DANGEROUS ANIMAL.

The Merchants' Association of New York has issued a pamphlet, the purpose of which is to warn the public against the common house fly as a disseminator of disease. In 1907 the association published a report by Daniel D. Jackson on the pollution of New York harbor, in which it was proved that sewage discharged into large or small bodies of water, even if not used for drinking purposes, furnished feeding grounds for flies, from which they gathered and spread germs of various intestinal diseases. This report aroused so much interest that the investigation was continued. Through a committee the association addressed a letter to health officers and physicians throughout this country and Canada, asking for information as to what results had been obtained by investigations into the connection of the house fly with typhoid and other germ diseases. The answers to this letter are embodied in the pamphlet. It is a very timely publication, and the revelations it contains should be widely known.

One of the most emphatic statements regarding the subject of the symposium is that of Dr. Daniel D. Jackson, in a paper read before the American Civic Association at Pittsburg, Nov. 19, 1908. He says that the fly "has been regarded complacently as a harmless nuisance, with great persistence and excessive familiarity. Regarded in the light of recent knowledge it is more dangerous than the tiger or the cobra. More than that, it is, at least in our climate, much more to be feared than the mosquito, and may easily be classed the world over as the most dangerous animal on earth." The fly, he continues, is one of the chief agencies in the spread of Asiatic cholera. He is the cause of a very large percentage of typhoid, and the chief disseminator of diarrheal diseases, from which 7,000 children die annually in New York City alone.

The warning against the fly should be heeded everywhere, and not least in Utah. Our sunshine, pure air, clear mountain streams, and wholesome food should insure rosy cheeks and robust health to young and old. And yet we find sometimes, at the very mouth of our canyons, where all the conditions seem favorable to perpetual well-being, all kinds of diseases. And when the matter is investigated it will frequently be found that refuse and unmentionable filth is kept where swarms of flies can feed on it and then find access to kitchens, pantries, and dining rooms. Thus the food is polluted.

Flies drink from cesspools and feed in places not generally mentioned in print. They feed on the excretions from a diseased lung, and feast in a garbage can. What can be done?
Screen your food and keep flies away from it. Destroy the breeding places, by removing stable manure, keeping streets and backyards clean. Burn Pyrethrum powder in the house. It will kill, or stun, the flies, and they can be swept up and screened of the houses will go a long way toward providing immunity. All food should be scrupulously kept from contamination by these insects. Rules are being sent out by various boards of health, but the country people need them as much as the city people, for the country is the source of our food supplies. The following rules, issued by the Association, should be studied carefully and carried out as far as possible:

"Keep the flies away from the sick, especially those ill with contagious diseases. Kill every fly that strays into the sick room. His body is covered with disease germs. Do not allow decaying material of any sort to accumulate on or near your premises. All refuse, such as bedding straw, paper waste and vegetable matter should

be disposed of or covered with lime or kerosene oil. Screen all food. Keep all receptacles for garbage carefully covered and the cans cleaned or sprinkled with oil or lime. Keep all stable manure in vault or pit, screened or sprinkled with lime oil or other cheap preservative. See that your sewage system is in good order; that it does not leak, is up to date and not exposed to flies. Pour kerosene into the drains. Cover food after a meal, burn or bury all table refuse. Screen all food exposed for sale. Screen all windows and doors, especially the kitchen and dining room. Burn Pyrethrum powder in the house to kill the flies. Don't forget if you see flies, their breeding place is in nearby filth. It may be behind the door, under the table or in the cuspidor. If there is no dirt and filth there will be no flies."

Eternal vigilance is the price of health as well as liberty.

STATE COMMISSIONS, TOO?

The commission plan of government for cities has been tried and given so much satisfaction that the question has arisen whether it could not be applied to states with equally good results. The Illinois legislature recently appointed a committee to investigate the feasibility of substituting a commission form of government for the present state machinery. The report of the committee, after a careful examination into the workings of the commission system in cities, is said to have been favorable to the proposed change.

Some people are anxious for any kind of a change, no matter whether it is needed or not. Our state governments are the natural product of evolution and they can not be changed arbitrarily all at once without injury to the organism. Whatever changes are necessary must come gradually. Our state governments date back to the birth of the American nation, and the fact that the constitutions agree in their general form and spirit, proves that it was by no means accidental.

STRIKERS AND THE OUTLOOK.

Murray is not the only place where there is a strike. The dispatches indicate a wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction in labor circles.

On the first day of May more than 12,000 seamen in Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and other shipping centers in the Lakes went on a strike. At Bonne Terre, Mo., the underground workers of St. Joe Lead company, capitalized at \$20,000,000, struck for an increase of wages. At Rochester all the union carpenters struck for more pay and shorter hours, and at Albany, members of the Teamsters' Union went on strike, demanding a wage increase from \$12 to \$14 a week. One hundred and twenty-five freight handlers employed by the New York Central railroad struck the same day, demanding an increase from sixteen to eighteen cents an hour.

The strikes are not declared because there is a superabundance of work in the country. On the contrary, the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor announces, in a published statement, that 2,000,000 citizens of the United States are out of work.

He declares this to be a conservative estimate. He says that these were the figures agreed upon at an informal conference of the officers of the American Federation of Labor, held at headquarters, and in which President Gompers participated. This statement, he says, was the consensus of most careful estimates made by men who are thoroughly familiar with conditions of employment throughout the United States. One would suppose that when there are so many unemployed strikes would be out of the question. But the cost of living is so high that laborers find it difficult to make both ends meet even if they have work at the wages established years ago, and they strike for an increase in wages.

And this brings up the question, what about the future? What is the outlook for a speedy return to prosperity? During the Presidential campaign it was promised that prosperity would rush in as soon as the election was over. Then it was stated that with the tariff settled, there would be an immediate return to boom conditions. What are the prospects for the country in general?

There is no doubt that there is improvement over the conditions prevailing during the late depression, but the recovery is not complete. And those who are well informed on the financial and industrial affairs of the country do not regard it as probable that recovery can be effected all of a sudden. They hold that the natural process of trade recuperation, after the shock of a year and a half ago, must be slow and gradual. Merchants and manufacturers are hopeful and looking for a steadily improving business, but that a boom is due to burst upon us is not the general belief. A steady trade gradually increasing is what merchants and manufacturers are looking for.

But, whatever the general outlook of the country may be, this City certainly has a prosperous year before it. The outlined building activity means that outside capital will be put in circulation here together with the local capital, and that there will be an abundance of work. The Grand Army encampment means that a great deal of money will be spent here. This should be one of Salt Lake's great years.

THE CANAL ZONE.

Vaughan Cornish, a London geographer who has made a special study of the Panama Canal, in his book entitled "The Panama Canal and Its Makers," expresses the view that the Canal Zone of the Isthmus is the most interesting place in the world. Here, he says, 40,000 men are engaged in the work of utilizing two oceans. Here is the greatest collection of machinery ever massed together, and here money is spent at a prodigious rate.

What this canal means to the inter-communication between the different parts of the world, the author expresses thus:

"If the present rate of progress continues unchecked, the Canal is estimated, will be opened in 1915. Then will that Isthmus, which has hitherto been a barrier between two oceans but has fallen to act as a bridge between two continents, be pierced by a waterway capable of floating the largest ships now built or building. Then will the distance from New York to San Francisco be shortened by 8,400, and that

from Liverpool by 9,000 miles; the distance from New York to South American ports will be shortened by an average of 2,300 miles."

The future of the Pacific will, by means of that canal, be one of most wonderful progress. The countries bordering the great Pacific basin have just started on their career. On this side the coast land, from north to south, has barely started its development. And on the other side the teeming millions of Mongolian races, though numerous as the stars, have only commenced the development of their unlimited resources. With the opening of world's highways, such as the Panama Canal, we must look forward to a time when teeming populations will dwell all around the Pacific, and there is room in the coast countries alone for a number equal to that of the entire globe today. And with the center of trade shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific, coast countries, what a future this opens up to the mountain states!

THE FRESNO IDEA.

The Fresno, Cal., experiment with prohibition will, no doubt, be followed with interest elsewhere. At a recent election held in that city, it was voted to close all the saloons. But the closing of the dram shops did not contemplate compulsory total abstinence. The campaign was waged only against the saloon, because of its obnoxiousness in politics. Accordingly, hotels and restaurants retain the right to serve drinks with the meals. A Fresno paper says that "the reaction in Fresno against the open saloon was brought about by abuses very similar to those which have been experienced in other places where the saloons have been an obnoxious factor in local politics or have been conducted upon a plan to bring them into disfavor."

Whether the experiment will be successful or not depends entirely upon the officers whose duty it is to see that the law is maintained according to the letter and the spirit. If they close their eyes and refuse to see what is going on, every saloon can be turned into a restaurant, and one sandwich may do duty for a score of drinks. Saloons may be converted into "hotels" as under the Raines law in New York, or into "drug stores," as is the custom in some other places. It all depends upon the manner in which the law is maintained after it is placed on the statute books.

Tariff advocates always have a high cents of duty.

The soda fountain is the true fountain of youth.

There is a place for everything but the place hunter.

A person usually halts when making a lame excuse.

It isn't necessary to use a tom-tom to sound a warning.

In the way of exercise, beating carpets beats anything.

Not "dead as Julius Caesar," but dead as a Roosevelt lion.

Senator Doolittle is cottoning to the wool and cotton schedule.

Will the bathing be any higher this year because the lake is?

Every time wheat touches a higher price the people are "touched."

Peace has been restored in Armenia, or else the cable has been cut.

Will the Board of Education investigation be a school for scandal?

Stealing your neighbor's fence is the wrong way to secure free lumber.

Tariff revision is to be fought out on some kind of line if it takes all summer.

To the lions Colonel Roosevelt is proving a veritable besom of destruction.

Some of those who spoke at the peace congress seemed possessed of a militant spirit.

No man is ever a hero to his valet because no man was ever out of debt to his valet.

Everybody likes flattery, but it must be served up in different ways to suit different tastes.

This talk about resurfacing Main street sounds very much like talk from Sir Joseph Surface.

"Another baseball war is scented," says a telegraphic dispatch. Probably smells of gunpowder.

No wonder wheat is high, for there is a great deal of water in wheat, and the waters themselves are high now.

The new Philippine tariff bill, introduced in the House today, is a sort of vermiform appendix to the Payne bill.

The President's idea is that the summer capital will be Washington until about July 1, or until Congress adjourns.

There is comfort in the thought that the roaring streams will not do as much damage in the dry as they do in the wet.

"Don't yell before you are out of the woods," will soon have no meaning, if the destruction of the forests keeps on at the present rate.

Handling a man a lemon is always a disagreeable job, but in Mexico it means death. People traveling in Mexico will govern themselves accordingly.

ABOUT ABDUL HAMID.

San Francisco Call.
In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when European monarchs proved traitor to their people it was the practice to cut off their heads, if not exactly by due process of law, at least the observance of some judicial formalities. In the nineteenth century extreme measures of that sort went out of favor and the superstitious ruler became a king in exile. A whole society of expatriated and eliminated

monarchs of this sort grew up and even found it to be easier to be an eminent novelist. Yet even in the last century this humane process of royal elimination did not take root either in Russia or in Turkey, and the rule of those countries was characterized as "a despotism tempered by assassination." The dynamite bomb or the bowl of poison were the weapons of revolution. All this leads up to the case of Abdul Hamid, sometime sultan of Turkey, and his glorious future. It is decreed that he shall be kept in prison while he lives, but already there are sinister hints about "heart disease," which might imply that his imprisonment would be of brief duration. Turkish sultans do not live long in prison if there is reason to fear them. Abdul, as long as he lives, will intrigue and conspire. That is the nature and habit of his life, and his enormous wealth puts a weapon in his hands. His fortune is estimated at \$200,000,000 and is invested out of reach of the Young Turks. It would not be surprising, therefore, to hear at any moment that some sudden attack of disease had carried him off.

WARE THE CIGARET.

Springfield Union.
Again the cigaret is "in bad," this time being blamed for the \$2,000,000 fire in Ft. Worth, Tex. One person was killed, six injured, 200 families made homeless, and several hundred workmen forced into temporary abodes owing to the fire. The instance makes this matter one of especial timeliness. An important element in the danger afforded by the lighted cigaret is the presence of matter easily ignited. One of the best preventives, therefore, is to keep the streets and alleyways and yards free of litter.

JUST FOR FUN.

Stout—It's very depressing to have a wife who is an invalid.
Pettymann—Imagine what it is, then, to have one that is perfectly healthy!—Boston Transcript.

"After all this is a very small world," said the ready-made philosopher.
"I'm not ready-made," rejoined the precise person, "that I have not been compelled to figure much on railway or steamship fares."—Washington (D. C.) Star.

"What do you know about this man's reputation for truth and veracity?"
"It's good. I understand he never goes fishing."—Detroit Free Press.

"Who gave the bride away?"
"Her little brother. He stood up right in the middle of the ceremony and yelled, 'Hurrah, Fanny, you've got him at last!'"—London Tit-Bits.

"May I kiss you?"
The girl hastily consulted a document.
"You may," she said.
"Why did you consult that paper?"
"To see if there is anything in our lease prohibiting it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

He Knew by Experience.
A little boy, who had just this season joined Sunday school, was asked by his mother how he liked it.

"Well," he exclaimed, "I'm disgusted. They don't know much. The teacher asked what was the colic, and I was the only one who knew."

"And what did you say, dear?"
"Why, I told them pretty quick that it was a pain in the stomach."—Pittsburgh Courier.

Perfect Confidence.

A physician was summoned to a very sick man, who was very much preoccupied with troubles of his own. On arriving at the sick man's bed, he said to his wife: "Your husband is in the last throes. Every movement shows that the end is near." At this moment the sick man's head fell over the pillow, when the doctor said: "The end has come, your husband is dead."

In a shrill, thin voice the sick man said:
"Isn't so, Maria."

At once the wife laid her hand on his head and remarked: "Don't disturb yourself. Ruffin, the doctor knows best."—Harper's Monthly.

Not So Strange.
Tom—Belle is a strange girl. She does not know the names of some of her best friends.

Maud—That's nothing. Why, I don't even know what my own name will be a year from now.—Illustrated Bits.

Difficult to Draw.

A teacher asked her class to draw a picture of that which they wished to be when they grew up, and all went diligently to work except one little girl, who only checked her pen.

"Don't you know what you want to be when you grow up, Anna?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, I know," replied the little girl, "but I don't know how to draw it. I want to be married."—Success Magazine.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Mrs. Leslie Carter contributes to the Red Cross Magazine for May an article that is most timely. It is a new piece for magazine literature. The title is "Morality in Relation to the Drama and the Press," and in the article Mrs. Carter gives, with a bravery as admirable as it is unusual, her opinion of so-called "dramatic criticism." Deploring the present-day tendency of American newspapers to pry into the private life of an actress, she pays her respects to a "dubious press." Other features of this issue are short stories by Horace Habeltine, James Barnes, Barry Pain, William Hamilton Osborne, Michael Williams, Shinar Lewis, Isabel McDougall, Edwin L. Subin, and others. The art features of the May number embrace 28 portrait studies, a valuable dramatic department, and eight pages of the latest Paris fashions, the latter being photographs from living models.—158-164 State St., Chicago.

Current literature for May discusses the salient points of the new Payne bill, and explains the "maximum" and "minimum" schedule of rates. The same issue gives the latest news of the woman's struggle in England, and the facts in regard to Germany's navy and Britain's panic. The "simplicity" of Mr. Rockefeller is discussed in an article based on the Standard Oil magnate's newly published "Reminiscences." Rockefeller figures in an imaginary dispute with Tolstoy reported by Maximilian Harden, the versatile German editor, and presented in Current Literature under the title, "Tolstoy versus Rockefeller—A Problem in Ethics." Another article, "The Manufactured Love-Story of Rousseau and Madame de Warens," will shock every admirer of the great French writer. For it seems that Jean-Jacques's world-famous idyl is mostly the product of his own imagination. Under "Science and Discovery" are the dangers of the African "sleeping sickness" to which ex-President Roosevelt is now exposing himself are discussed. Most interesting account is given of Lieutenant Shackleton's expedition to the South Pole. The play reprinted this month is Augustus Thomas's "Witching Hour," a West Twenty-fifth street, New York.

The picture of the front cover page of the May American is a glowing circus parade, will appeal to old and young alike. Perhaps the most notable and specially attractive of the timely



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Four, six, eight and ten feet wide, prices range from \$2.50 up.

LAWN MOWERS—The famous "Pennsylvania" lawn mower is the best machine on the market; the only mower having the miniature sharpening apparatus—so simple a woman or child can operate it; will last a life time. From \$8.50 to \$17.

SPRINKLE WITH ELECTRIC HOSE—it wears longer than any other kind.

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Z.C.M.I.

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Mattinee, 1c, 2c, 5c; box seat, 75c.
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