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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 7, 1907.

DO NOT BE ALARMED.

The La Grange Standard is unnecessarily alarmed at the presence in La Grange, Ind., of a couple of "Mormons." Editors. In its issue of June 1 the paper mentioned says, in part:

"For years and years the Mormon Church openly and flagrantly defied the sentiment of the civilized world and violated the laws of this country. After awhile, however, when it became apparent that Uncle Sam meant what he said and demonstrated that his courts could and would reach the polygamist, a second revelation came to the Mormon president and plurality of wives as a cardinal principle was withdrawn. Men who claim to be faithful to the conditions in Utah, men of prominence and influence in public affairs, assert that polygamy, while not openly taught, is yet approved and practiced by the Church."

This is the usual misrepresentation of facts, which is so often met with in the part of the press that has made it its mission to inspire hatred toward the Church; and also in another part which repeats, parrot-like, the calumnies of others. That the Church for years and years, or for any length of time, openly and flagrantly violated the laws of this country, and ceased to do so only when it had been demonstrated that Uncle Sam was in earnest, is entirely at variance with the facts. And so is the other statement on the alleged authority of "men who claim to be familiar with conditions in Utah," that polygamy is yet approved and practiced by the Church. The opposite of this is true. Men who are familiar with the conditions here, and who have no interest in the assertion that the institution referred to by the Church, nor approved by the Church.

The fact is that when some of the Saints in Utah accepted the doctrine of plural marriage, they did so, as honestly and sincerely as when they received the testimony that Joseph Smith was a prophet of the living God. As a rule they entered into that marriage relation fully convinced that in so doing they were submitting to the will of God. Whatever exceptions there may have been to that rule, that was the general sentiment. Moreover, it was generally held that it was not a violation of the law of the land and it is an open question whether the civilized sentiment was so generally against it, as is now taken for granted by anti-Mormons. It is, therefore, the veriest nonsense to talk about the flagrant defiance of sentiment and violation of laws.

The conflict came later, when ambitious politicians discovered that Utah offered opportunities for office-seekers, and well-meaning representatives of Christian denominations undertook to convert the "Mormons." By various representations, and mostly misrepresentations, these representatives of vastly different interests, by means best known to agitators, succeeded in creating an anti-Mormon sentiment, and obtaining anti-Mormon legislation. But this legislation, the "Mormons" regarded as unconstitutional, being, in their opinion, ex post facto as well as legislation concerning a religious practice. For that reason they resisted it, by all legal means at their disposal. This was not in a spirit of defiance. Because the "Mormons" saw in the activity of their opponents an attack upon the fundamental law of the land, they came to regard it as a sacred duty to defend what they held to be their rights guaranteed by that instrument of liberty. And so they took their case to the courts, where it rightfully belonged, and fought stubbornly for the law. When, however, the courts finally decided that the anti-Mormon legislation was constitutional, the verdict was accepted, reluctantly, perhaps; but it was accepted as a settlement of the controversy. That is the true history of the conflict on the question of polygamy. Devotion to principle and loyalty to the government were the characteristics of the combat on the "Mormon" side. In fact, it was the firm conviction that anti-Mormonism was a menace to the government, that inspired the legal resistance to its demands and exactions.

One reason for the position taken by the Church members in the conflict forced upon them was the apparent insincerity of many of their opponents. When they found men who openly violated the moral laws of the country, they were not justified in the conclusion that the crusade was one in which hypocrisy was very prominent. It is a fact that the doctrine of liberalism was at times recommended as the best antidote against "Mormonism." What attitude could the "Mormons" consistently take when confronted by such opponents?

Our Indiana contemporary need not be alarmed at the presence in its neighborhood of a couple of "Mormons." Editors. Their only mission is to deliver their message of life and salvation to anyone who may be willing to listen to it. They do not preach anarchy and murder. They do not force themselves upon anyone. If they are in the line of their duty, they humbly tell the story of the restoration of the Church and then go on their way rejoicing, leaving the result to Him who has sent them. A "Mormon" missionary is no menace to the peace, or morals of any community.

PROFIT OF STRIKES.

San Francisco has just passed through a strike of laborers employed in the metal trades, and 20,000 men have gone back to work. The Chronicle makes some comparisons as to the cost of the strike, and finds that the men have lost in wages at least \$300,000 every week, even if some of them found employment in other work. Most of the men received \$5.00 from the strike fund, and now they will have to work hard for weeks to pay their debts incurred for living expenses. And besides this loss to the workmen there is the great loss to employers, both those directly affected and those whose work was delayed. And it could all have been saved, says the Chronicle, if the workmen of this city had learned—as British workmen long since learned—to dispassionately investigate trade conditions before formulating demands.

One man did not lose anything by the strike. According to the paper quoted, a certain official of the Car-men's union drew \$465 a month as pay for his services. This proves that there is profit in agitation, when successful. This also indicates why so many strikes are decided on, that finally are settled by mutual agreement, instead of trying honestly to arrive at an agreement to begin with. There is money in it for somebody, and "money makes the mare go." But it is not the striker that is always benefited. It is not the striker who receives \$5.00 a week in charity that rides round in automobiles.

The Chronicle arrives at this conclusion: "There is nothing new about this. The labor unions of Great Britain passed through it all and got over it years ago, although probably few were able to reach American figures of salary. But in time the union men learned by sad experience that union business, like any other business, prospers best when in control of honorable and reasonable men who do not use a good cause for personal profit, are not arrogant and dictatorial in their methods, formulate no demands until they are sure that the industry can bear it, and, above all, order no strike until the evidence of a secret ballot has proved it to be in accordance with the judgment and wish of those who must bear the burden and take the risk."

ISSUES AT THE HAGUE.

As the opening of The Hague congress draws near, it becomes evident that peace friends will be disappointed if they expect too much from its deliberations. The Russian delegates are opposed to any discussion of the limitation of armaments, as are the representatives of Germany and Austria. They "deeply regret" it is said. "The international difficulties raised by an insistence on a discussion to which three of the leading continental powers are unqualifiedly opposed."

The attitude of the Russian delegates is all the more remarkable, because the first congress was called by the Czar for the express purpose of discussing a proposition looking toward the limitation of armaments. The Russian government has apparently abandoned that policy, perhaps with a view to future retaliation. When a nation has suffered defeat in an inglorious war, it is not in a humor for disarmament. France would not have taken any part in such discussion shortly after the humiliating treaty of peace with Germany, at Versailles. Arming, and arming to the teeth, was the French cry then, and that seems to be the Russian aim now.

The Russian delegates are anxious to have the machinery and the scope of The Hague tribunal perfected and enlarged. Questions of maritime war and the rights and obligations of neutrals are regarded as proper subjects of discussion and the question of contraband is considered especially important. The difficulty of adjusting the English and continental views on conditional contraband, such as coal, machinery, horses, etc., is realized, but it is hoped, the dispatches say, that the conference can elaborate a convention enumerating what articles shall be considered contraband and under what conditions, and providing international regulations for prize court procedure, perhaps even an international prize court of highest instance.

From all of which it seems clear that the Russian delegates regard the Hague congress as a kind of machine for the refining of warfare, rather than a substitute for that mode of settling of serious disputes. The Drago doctrine, it is stated, Russia's representatives are willing to discuss at the coming congress. That is a question of special importance to the American republics. A brief statement of that doctrine, which has become almost as famous as the Monroe doctrine, may, therefore, be of interest at this time.

Senor Calvo, an Argentine jurist, who represented his country in Germany and France, advanced the theory that no country has the right to use force for the collection of debt. "The recovery of debts and the pursuit of private claims does not justify," he said, "the armed intervention of governments; and, since European states invariably follow this rule in the reciprocal relations, there is no reason why they should not also impose it upon themselves in their relations with nations of the New World."

Drago, another jurist of the Argentine republic, was minister of foreign affairs in 1902, when some of the European powers attempted to collect certain private claims from the government of Venezuela. Then he sent a note to the Argentine minister at Washington, and this note was subsequently sent to all the American republics and European governments. In this he maintained that no government has the right to use force to collect debts resulting from contracts, concessions, loans, etc., because the capitalist who loans money to a government takes into account the resources of the country, the security offered and the ability to pay. He charges a heavy premium for the risk he takes and has no reason to complain, if he loses. He does not say that a nation has the right to repudiate its debts, but that it has the right to choose the manner and the time of payment since its national credit and honor are involved.

This modified form of the Calvo doctrine has been called the Drago doctrine. If there are any questions that can properly be made the subject of congressional discussion, those that refer to

the pecuniary obligations of nations certainly belong to that class. Such questions can be adjudicated by an impartial tribunal, if any can. Force is therefore unnecessary, and on that ground the Drago doctrine might be accepted as international law, not to be set aside unless it is evident that a government is unwilling to keep its obligations, though able to do so.

SPLENDID RELIEF WORK.

It will interest the readers of the "News" who contributed to the funds for the relief of famine sufferers in China, to notice that the Red Cross society now announces that no more contributions are needed for that purpose. An official report from the province of Kang Si, states that the famine has been broken and that the relief supplies on hand will be sufficient to carry the people over until the crops can be harvested. During the last month the weather has been very favorable and a good yield is promised. About \$250,000 in cash and \$100,000 worth of food have been sent from this country, and of this the Chinese in the United States have contributed about \$50,000.

The consular reports give prominence to the faithful and efficient work done by the foreign missionaries in the stricken districts. They have worked incessantly, under difficult conditions, and, as far as known, without asking for any temporal reward. In many instances they have given the needy people work on canals and improvements that will be of permanent benefit to the country, and at the same time saved the laborers and their families from actual want. The famine was chiefly caused by floods, and the improvements referred to have been undertaken with a view to preventing, as far as possible, damage by floods in the future. This is practical benevolence. We are pleased to read commendations bestowed upon the American missionaries in China.

Delenda est Dalinda.

The bright new orb in the racing calendar is Orby.

Is the Storm King in charge of the weather bureau?

Does the increased cost of living add to the value of life?

There seems to be more harrowing than plowing at the A. C.

What a concentrated Beadle's Dime Novel villain that man Orchard is!

It's rather odd, but in politics the biggest boons generally make the least noise.

Madam Nordica proposes to locate her American Bayreuth near Ossining, the home of Sing Sing.

What can't be cured should be turned over to those who set themselves to solve social problems.

In Canada Harry Orchard ran a cheese factory. In the United States he ran a slaughter house.

Let the city first be made thoroughly clean, then beautiful. The first process will wonderfully aid the second.

The "camera delegate" is the latest development in the union labor line. His work, like that of the walking delegate, is negative.

"Senator Pettus does his cussing in Latin," says the Birmingham Age-Herald. That is a very much better preventive than counting ten.

The British comments on the winning of the Derby by Mr. Croker's horse are very charitable in tone and entirely unworthy of a people who boast of their sportsmanship.

"And now come the charming days when every one, feeling summer, calls it spring," says the Springfield Republican. That kind of talk is simply weather fakery.

If Mrs. Howard Gould has no more serious charge to make against her husband than desertion and non-support, she cannot expect to arouse public interest, much less to enlist public sympathy.

William H. Murray, president of the Oklahoma constitutional convention, will not call an election in the new state in defiance of the federal court injunction. It is a wise decision, for it never has paid and never will pay to defy the injunctions of a federal court. It always has behind it, so far as in Uncle Sam's power lies, "the resources of civilization."

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Washington Herald.
While President Roosevelt's Indianapolis speech may be regarded as some respects reassuring to holders of railway securities, we do not discern in it any indications of a moderation of the Executive's purpose to extend and strengthen Federal control over common carriers. In fact, the President declares that the movement for national control of railroads must go forward substantially the lines which were set by recent legislation, though he is at some pains to make it clear that the government will not run amuck among railway corporations, or pursue any policy that would endanger security values or ruin railway credit. An obvious spirit of fairness and justice permeates the whole address, which contains emphatic warning not only to corporate offenders, but also to those political evil-doers whose stock in trade is "smashing the corporations."

A QUEER MEXICAN CLUB.

Mexican Herald.
Guadalajara has probably one of the queerest social organizations in the new world. It is called "The Innominate Club," housed in a quiet, two-story ancient building in the heart of the Tapalian capital. There are at present 48 members, and as they can but seldom assemble they pass the nights, perfumed as the nocturnal atmosphere

har, in agreeable diversions—chess, billiards, cards and bowling. If a member ever becomes pleasantly fatigued and craves slumber, he is taken to the great "Salon de los Sonadores," provided with soft divans, where snail-paced and discreet attendants gently fan the weary one. No voice is ever heard in that apartment dedicated to the god Morpheus. There are members of the insomnia club who are wealthy and own the automobiles of great price; others are journalists still others bankers. One insomniac has not had over two-hours' sleep a day in 20 years, and he is the liveliest member of the club, and always the last to leave the diversion rooms. Once a year the members go to Lake Chapala and try to sleep in tents on the bench, and usually succeed.

ROOSEVELT'S RAILROAD POLICY.

Los Angeles Express.
If the public needed any assurance that President Roosevelt's railroad policy was not of a revolutionary character, calculated to throttle railroad development and drive the country to the everlasting howl, that assurance was furnished in his able address delivered at Indianapolis yesterday. Railroad managers who have been protesting against what they have been pleased to call persecution of the railroads will find by even a cursory reading of the president's speech that they have been proceeding upon an altogether false assumption.

No attacks have been made upon the railroads. None will be. There is no opposition to railroads. On the contrary, there is the most enthusiastic desire for activity in railroad construction and for railroad prosperity.

ROOSEVELT TO THE TOLLERS.

Pittsburg Gazette-Times.
Directly in line with his principle of a square deal for every man are the views enunciated by President Roosevelt in his address to the graduating class of the Michigan Agricultural college at Lansing. Speaking to a group of young men and women trained for the pursuit of skilled labor rather than for a professional career, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized throughout the equal importance, socially as well as otherwise, of the constructive worker and the tiller of the soil with men engaged in any of the professions. The contrary idea, he declared, should be combated as a menace to our institutions. Industrial training, of which as he said, is a good thing, should be provided wherever possible and recognized as one of the most potent factors in national development.

TEST OF PROSPERITY.

Minneapolis Tribune.
It has been proved that excessive prosperity is almost as severe a trial of the spirit of industrial relations as adversity. Organizations that have learned to bear one test so well need not greatly fear the other.

JUST FOR FUN.

Why He Fills the Bill.

"The man who becomes my daughter's husband must be worth \$100,000."

"Well, I'll make her a good husband, and a good husband is worth more than that."—Houston Post.

Too Much to Expect.

"Really," remarked Miss Passay, "I don't know why a woman should try to conceal her age. Now I'm willing all the time to let people know I'm 25."

"But," replied Miss Knox, "does it do any good? You know, Lillian said: 'You can't fool all the people all the time.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Uncolimbable.

Little Solly—His brow puckered by intellectual strain as he scans up on the blackboard a sketch of a milkmaid and cattle—one, two, three—three cows!

Teacher—And what else?

Little Solly in triumphant haste—And one lady!

Teacher—How many altogether?

Little Solly—One, two, three—three cows and a lady!

Teacher—How many altogether?

Little Solly—One, two, three—three cows and a lady!

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Teacher—How many altogether?

Little Solly—One, two, three—three cows and a lady!

Teacher—How many altogether?

Little Solly—One, two, three—three cows and a lady!

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GEORGE D. PETER, Manager.

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Charles Frohman Presents

MAUDE ADAMS

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THIS WEEK!

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The Pendletons.

Joe Goodwin.

Bessie Allen.

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Evenings, 2 big shows, 7:30 and 9:15. Matinees Daily Except Sunday.

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Boys' reinforced black cotton hose, made for durability and wear. A regular 35c hose. Special price 25c
Misses' three thread pure Egyptian fiber fast black hose finished hose. A regular 40c grade. Special price 25c
Ladies' combed black cotton hose; the Herndorf dye. Regular 35c hose. Special price 25c
Boys' and girls' black cotton hose, fast dye and durable. A regular 25c grade. Special price 15c
Ladies' fast black cotton hose, with double sole. A regular 20c hose. Special price 15c
Ladies' black cotton hose, fast and seamless. Regular price 15c. Special price 10c
Ladies' cotton hose, tan colored. Regular price 20c. Special price 10c

Underwear Specials.

Ladies' low neck and no sleeve vests. A regular 15c vest for 10c
Ladies' high neck and long sleeve vest, white summer weight. Special price 25c
Children's White Summer Union Suits, high neck and long sleeves. Regular price 40c. Special price 20c
Ladies' Union Suits, white, low neck and no sleeves, with wide leg and lace trimmed. Regular price 40c. Special price 30c

Tomorrow Ends Clean-up Sale.

Tomorrow is the last day of the Great clean-up Sale—our entire line of cloth Suits will be sold at Half Price. Covert Jackets, that will be appreciated during the cool summer evenings, will also be sold at half their regular price, and Summer Wash Goods will be sold at exceptional price reductions.

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