

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 25, 1909.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-ninth annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday April 4, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

A general Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle on Monday, April 5, beginning at 6 o'clock p. m.

The first Sunday of April being conference it is suggested that Sunday, March 28, be observed as fastday in Salt Lake, Ogden, Pioneers, Liberty, Granite, and Jordan stakes.

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

DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School union will convene at the Tabernacle, Sunday evening, April 4, 1909, at 7 o'clock. All invited.

A special meeting of the stake superintendents will be held at room 301 L. D. S. college building, Monday, April 5, at 8:15 a. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
DAVID O'KAY,
General Superintendency.

RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The April Conference of the Relief Society will be held in the Salt Lake City Assembly Hall, Friday and Saturday, April 2 and 3, 1909, meetings commencing at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, an officers' meeting will be held in the Fourteenth ward, at which all stake officers of the society, who can, are expected to be present.

Saturday afternoon at 2 will be the closing meeting of the conference. It is desired that there should be a representation from every stake organization and a large attendance of members.

The General Authorities of the Church, and officers and members of the Y. L. M. I. A. and Primary associations are cordially invited to be present at the conference meetings in the Assembly Hall.

BATHSHERA W. SMITH,
General President.
IDA SMOOT DUSENBERRY,
Counselor.

THE DREAD OF DREADNOUGHTS.

London dispatches say that the alarm in Great Britain, started by Premier Asquith when speaking about German naval construction, is growing in intensity under the manipulation of linguists who are loudly crying for war. The alarmists are picturing in vivid colors the horrors of a German invasion, and public feeling is kept at fever heat, it is said. The supposition is that there will be a break-up in the cabinet and that a new party organization will be formed, comprising the jingo element with the liberal and Tory parties, for the express purpose of effecting a big naval program. The radical section of the cabinet is still fighting against any increased navy until every effort has been made to come to some agreement with Germany as to the limitation of naval expenditure.

This should be Great Britain's policy, in view of the fact that the country faces a deficit of \$60,000,000, and is confronted with problems in India that demand immediate attention.

The slogan among modern worshippers of military glory is: Let us build huge navies and maintain big armies, in the interest of peace. It used to be that vast armies and navies were considered necessary for the glorification of conquest, but "maintenance of peace" is now the war cry.

The folly of the idea that peace and tranquility can best be secured by big ships was exposed the other day when Great Britain was thrown into a panic, almost by the discovery that Germany is building Dreadnoughts. England introduced the Dreadnought type of ship, three years ago, on the theory that it would induce all other nations to promise to be good. But the effect was that other nations promptly followed the initiative and Germany especially entered into the race for big ships and now England, with its Dreadnoughts, is in mortal dread lest the neighbor across the water should get there first, and this notwithstanding the recent endorsement and pacific assurances of the two emperors.

The fact seems to be that the most ships Germany builds, the more Great Britain will have to construct, and each country is trembling when contemplating the activity of the other. "The German peril" in England, and the "English peril" in Germany have been nothing more than clouds over the countries. Ever since the building of Dreadnoughts, the relations between Great Britain and Germany have been in a chronic state of national hysteria. England professes to believe that Germany is aiming at an attack upon her power.

ful fleet, and Germany seems to believe that England is frantically arming in order to annihilate the German fleet and destroy German commerce and thus put back the German empire to where it was before the battle of Sedan.

Neither England nor Germany can afford to go on arming indefinitely. Some time the mad race for supremacy must come to an end. In the meantime the excitement has created a condition favorable to war. That is to say, the construction of huge battleships, ostensibly undertaken for the maintenance of peace leads to war, just as a friendly game of cards between neighbors sometimes causes bad feelings and then a quarrel, particularly if money is at stake.

In order to secure peace, which is so necessary for the material welfare of nations, let military establishments give way to productive enterprises, and let disputes be heard in proper courts. When nations become fully civilized, they will wonder at the barbarism that still prevailed in this glorious century of ours.

THE AMERICAN HORSE.

John T. Caine III, professor of animal husbandry at the Agricultural College, stated in a recent lecture before the normal class at the State University, that one of the distinct achievements of our country in horse breeding is the production of the American saddle horse. This animal is known in Kentucky, the "land of fair women and fine horses," as "the gentleman's conveyance."

The professor intimates that the average Kentuckian thinks almost as much of horses as he does of the fair sex—a fact that reminds the reader how close has been the connection between horses and heroines in many a popular story.

Chivalry is nearly always associated with the idea of steeds. "Here's to fair women and grey horses; but especially to grey horses," the wording of a recent toast, showing in which direction the preference of some gallant fellows actually leans.

So popular and genteel is this fine animal that, in order to see the nobility of Europe, one needs only attend the horse fairs. The breeding and training of the horse has for centuries past occupied the attention of a great proportion of the wealthier people of the Old World.

The "Kentucky saddle horse" is a veritable gentleman of the equine world; and like men of superior habits and abilities, he has become so by training and selected parentage.

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri have all had a great share in his production, since in these states most of the active work in his development has been conducted.

The early saddle horses, it is said, were hard-gaited, so that riders began to select the better type of thoroughbreds, which were easy of gait and light of foot, while the mares of easy and ambling gait were chosen as the other progenitors. The pacing blood came from Canada and New England, representing some Morgan breeding. Through much care and selection, a variety of gait resulted, this being the especial distinction of the American horse.

In characteristics, the typical saddle is a little over 15 hands high, and weighs from 900 to 1,000 pounds. He shows much style in the carriage of his head. His gait is distinctive and more numerous than those of any other horse. Besides having the usual walk, trot and canter, like other saddle horses, he possesses the rack and the running walk, or else the fox trot, or the slow pace. The last three are the slow gaits, and any one of them will answer. Some horses can go only one of them, but not a few have them all.

Our other fine riding horse is the Arab, smaller and more delicate and sensitive than the American type. There are but few of the best types of either of them in the west, which seems a pity, in view of the great need we have for horseback or other speedy travel. We will recall, from our own school days, how the boys and girls loved to hang over Mrs. Norton's tender lines beginning thus:

"My beautiful, my beautiful that staidest meekly by,
With thy proudly arched and glossy neck
And thy dark and fiery eye,
Fret not to roam the desert now
With all thy winged speed;
Fleet-limbed and beautiful, fawcett,
Thou'rt sold, my Arab steed!"

LAST YEAR'S RECORD.

The Union Signal of March 4, the national organ of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has a review of the temperance struggle in this country for the past year. According to this review, three states—Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee, having a total population of 3,940,000 inhabitants, enacted state-wide prohibition laws during the year. The voters of Texas and Arkansas expressed their desire for prohibition in the primaries of last fall. The question is still pending in the Arkansas legislature. The Texas Senate defeated a prohibition submission bill, but the temperance forces are not in the least discouraged. The coming of prohibition is merely a matter of time. The same is true in West Virginia, where, as in Texas, a submission bill passed the Lower House and had a majority in the senate, but failed of the required two-thirds.

Prohibition measures of one form or another were, at the time of the writing of the review, pending in the legislatures of six states—Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Carolina, Utah. Ten legislatures were considering local option bills—Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Ohio and Indiana have passed county option measures during the year, and solutions have been voted out in both these states with amazing rapidity and unanimity. The spring of 1908 saw local option except from Illinois under the township option act of 1897. Idaho has just passed a county option law, and Arizona has made its law effective by

eliminating the two-thirds majority requirement.

Arizona and New Mexico, the review says, will make a strong fight for prohibition statehood. At least fifteen other states hope for prohibition in the near future. These are: Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

This review shows how widespread is the awakening among the people of the United States to the evils of the saloon. The temperance agitation is, by no means, as has been represented, some-thing by disgruntled politicians and disappointed office hunters. It is the roar of a coming tidal wave of reform, sweeping the country from coast to coast. That Utah is not in the front, taking a lead in the war against one of the most destructive evils of the age, is to be regretted. A great many states are taking advantage of such laws as they have, to combat the saloon. Michigan is applying its local option law. Pennsylvania is making use of a judicial decision and refuses to issue licenses. California counties and towns are passing prohibition ordinances, and thus the battle is on.

The hens are beginning to take on a set expression.

At Easter woman's demand is not for the ballot but for a new hat.

Colored photography is not the invention of a colored photographer.

Just now the "right little island" seems drunk with fear of Germany.

The treasury deficiency will never be wiped out by collecting Standard Oil fines.

Political questions, like muddy water, keep settled by not stirring them up.

An ill bred thing is that deficiency. It keeps starting Uncle Sam in the face continually.

In New York they call flat kitchens "kitchenettes." Why not call the flats "flatettes?"

Presumably Colonel Roosevelt will have Hamburg steak every day of his ocean voyage.

There is always a woman in the case. It was a woman who planned the kidnapping of Willie Whitt.

"We need twenty battleships on the Pacific coast," says Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. What, only twenty?

Secretary Dickinson insists that he is still a Democrat. If it be true that "birds of a feather flock together," he is not.

Lieutenant R. H. Shackleton, R. N., is a very dashing fellow, but he didn't have quite enough dash to reach the south pole.

President Taft recognizes that La Sal mountains are of the salt of the earth and orders the spelling corrected accordingly.

How many crimes are committed in John Doe's name! The man arrested for kidnapping Willie Whitt said his name was John Doe.

A London doctor says the average suffragette is "catabolic." If he had said the average suffragette is "catabolic" it would have been more reassuring.

Melville E. Stone, Jr., has bought a controlling interest in a New York magazine and will be its publisher. Will it be associated with the Associated Press?

It is an act of the greatest patriotism to join the "American" party but rebellion and high treason to quit it. It still makes a great difference whose ox is gored.

The royal yacht Hohenzollern collided with and sunk a Norwegian steamer in the North sea. How fortunate it was not an English steamer. Had it been, war would have been almost inevitable.

The Montana supreme court has decided that where a man was instantly killed by a railroad his heirs have no cause of action. The railroad will not be slow to see the moral of this and act accordingly.

LIGHT AHEAD AT LAST.

New York Times.

The direction of the judge that the jury should find a verdict of acquittal in the Standard Oil case is likely to be a landmark for a long time. It should be considered soberly, with no spirit of exultation, and in an effort to understand exactly what it means. In no sense is it a license to malefactors of great wealth or of little wealth. What was wrong before remains wrong, and our judges and juries will do exact justice in the manner characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon institutions. But never again, we trust, will the forces of government be directed against defendants merely because they are conspicuous or because prejudice demands a victim. Rightly considered, the result is not a triumph for the most unpopular trait in the long list, but a victory for our institutions. Standard Oil is not yet out of the toils. There remain indictments against it, and it may yet be convicted, with no dissent from any lover of justice so long as justice is administered, in more against the humblest defendant, no less against the most powerful. What is said here applies only to the case which was thrown out of court and which was not to be brought, nor to be prosecuted in the manner which has convulsed the nation's affairs.

A FINANCIAL REVOLUTION.

Los Angeles Times.

A year ago the large banks of this city were flooded with letters from New York offering as high as 8 per cent interest for accommodation on the best commercial paper in eastern cities. Money was scarce at the east that the strongest mercantile houses were at their wits' ends for funds. In contrast with that extreme stringency of a year ago is the condition of today. New York banks are at the east, with deposits amounting to twice as much as all the banks of all kinds in Los Angeles put together, are pressing upon

Los Angeles merchants money in more than liberal supply on their paper at 2 per cent. These loans, of course, are for short periods in both instances, but the business of the money market at the east is best shown not merely by the low rate of interest demanded but by the length of time for which loans are offered. The usual mercantile paper is drawn payable in thirty or sixty days. These offers pressed upon Los Angeles merchants contemplate loans of three to four months. Of course not every merchant is troubled with these offers. The solicitations to merchants to take money only come to the very strongest houses in the city whose credit stands the highest.

JUST FOR FUN

A Domestic Tragedy.

She went to buy wool underwear. The warmest she could get. But struck a bargain counter. And bought—embroidered net. —Lippincott's.

No Red Tape.

"We won't have any red tape when we run the Government," said the veteran suffragette. "No, indeed," answered the new recruit. "We'll use pink ribbon." —Washington Star.

The Girl of the Period.

She follows fads that are the rage. And nothing can abate. But when it comes to give her age, She's never up to date. —Judge.

Give Women Their Rights.

Smith—Do you believe in woman suffrage? Brown—Sure—Let the woman suffer the same as the man. —Judge.

A Tamer.

Maud—Would you marry a widower? Elsie—No, I wouldn't. The man I marry I'm going to tame myself. —The Tattler.

Inferences.

She—You don't act as if I was the first girl you ever kissed. He—If I am the first man who ever kissed you, how do you know I don't? —Lippincott's.

Why Be Married Again.

An Ohio lawyer tells of a client of his—a German farmer, a hard-working, plain, blunt man, who lost his wife not long ago. The lawyer had sought him out to express his sympathy; but to his consternation the Teuton laconically observed: "But I am again married." "You don't tell me!" exclaimed the legal light. "Why, it has been but a week or two since you buried your wife." "Dots so, my friend; but she is as dead as after she will be." —Lippincott's.

The Versatile Growl.

"What's that dog doing, ma?" "He is eating his dinner, Jimmie." "What makes him growl that way?" "He is enjoying his dinner." "But he is different from pa, isn't he?" —Judge.

Letting the Cat Out.

"Say, grandpa, make a noise like a frog," coaxed little Tommy. "What for, my son?" "Why, papa says that when you croak we'll get five thousand dollars." —Success.

BOTH PHONES 3569

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STUTTERING

To be always the burlesque of enemies, this is the painful lot of the stammerer who sometimes in the agony of his despair even seeks death as freedom from his affliction.

THE BASSETT SCHOOL

For the cure of stammering, stuttering and other impediments of speech. Provo, Utah.
Note—I shall be at the Wilson Hotel, Salt Lake City, until the 5th of April. Call or write for consultations and to make arrangements for treatment. References: Deseret National Bank, State Bank of Utah, Provo Commercial & Savings Bank, Senator Reed Smoot, Dr. John A. Whitsoe, Dr. George H. Brimhall and many others.

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