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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 23, 1906

A GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY.

Tomorrow will be the anniversary of the entrance of the pioneers, under President Brigham Young, into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, which occurred July 24, 1847. An advance guard, headed by Elders Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, arrived on the ground two or three days before, and had followed the instructions of the President, finding a spring of water in the spot that he had designated and preparing the way for the coming of the company. That day marked the opening of a new era for this Western country.

Up to that time this region was a wilderness; dry, barren, treeless and sun-baked. It was very forbidding, except to the view of the chief pioneer, whose foresight perceived something of the grand transformation that would take place through the advent of the people of whom the pioneers were the forerunners. It is difficult for people who behold the beauties of the present landscape, with the cities and towns and improvements, with the modern utilities and appliances that are now in evidence, to credit the story of the tenantless desert, that stretched before the gaze of the weary pilgrims who had traversed the vast stretch of country from the Missouri river to this point, when they emerged from the canyon and took their first look at the spot they intended to make their home. Indeed, some romancers have endeavored to picture the scene as one of comparative fertility, with grass and trees to grace it and relieve the monotony of sagebrush and sand. But the testimony of eye-witnesses is too strong and positive and unanimous to permit of contradiction, and the fact remains, uncontroverted, that this was then an arid and repelling waste.

Changes that have been wrought are the fruits of toil and skill and the favor of Divine Providence. The prediction of Isaiah, the Hebrew prophet, concerning the latter-day Israel who entered this "promised land," have been fulfilled. The wilderness and the solitary place have been glad for them. "Springs have come forth and waters in the desert." Zion has come up into "the high mountain." "Joy and gladness have been found therein, thanksgiving and the voice of melody." Her sons have come from far and her daughters from the ends of the earth. They have flocked here "as doves to their windows." The north has "given up" the south has not "kept back." Riches have been poured into her lap—the products of the soil and of the everlasting hills and the wealth brought from abroad.

A commonwealth has been established that is a glory to the nation, and the flag of our country, honored from the first day that the pioneers took possession of the soil, floats in the breeze from flagstaff and turret from private and public edifices throughout the land, as the emblem of liberty and the sign of devotion to country. The spirit of progress is in the air. No obstacles raised by the hand of opposition or barrier invented by malice can stay the onward march of this community. There has been one continuous movement forward and upward during the entire period since the pioneers set foot upon this now splendid spot.

It is proper that their coming should be celebrated. It is right that their names should be honored. It is fair that their deeds should be lauded. He who would grudge them their full need of praise is without heart and destitute of humanity. There is no need to draw comparisons or contrast between Pioneer day and the anniversary of the Nation's birth. Both are honored in Utah's history. The glorious Fourth was celebrated by the pioneers on their way to these valleys. It has been kept in memory always. When Pioneer's day has been commemorated, the Stars and Stripes have waved from the flagpoles, and the Declaration of Independence and the national Constitution have been held forth in honorable remembrance as proclamations of freedom and equal rights.

People who do not view the coming of the pioneers as we do, may form their own opinions as to the cause of the great movement westward which has brought forth such magnificent results. We give the glory to God, feeling to the depth of the soul that He moved upon the leaders of our people to brave the dangers of the wilderness, to cross streams and mountains to the spot pointed out in prophetic vision as the future habitation of the latter-day Saints. We recognize His guiding hand and the working of His Providence in the events attending the settlement and upbuilding of this now glorious region.

But those who do not look with our eyes or reason upon our premises should, we think, unite with us in the rejoicings of the time and join in the festivities that attend the occasion. For it was a glad day for the Pacific Slope when the new sounds that awoke the stillness of the desert echoed from the hills and ascended to heaven in praise to God and thanksgiving for His mercies. The pioneers lifted up the ensign of peace and liberty to the world upon this forbidding land, claimed it for their country and laid the foundations of the prosperity and splendor which have rewarded the toil of their followers, the fame of which has gone forth to the ends of the earth. Add honor to the pioneers

of '47! May their names live forever in the annals of the great West and their posterity be worthy of them to the latest generation!

GONE TO HIS ACCOUNT.

The death of Russell Sage carries from the field of finance one of the most noted and most adroit of the money manipulators of this country. He was a strict economist, a saver and a careful investor, and numerous stories, many of them no doubt much exaggerated, are told of his penurious habits and thrifty schemings. These are attached to his reputation and will cling to it for a long time. As to his real character we know but little, save that his dealings were in accord with the rules of monetary honor, which permit of advantages for personal gain that often shut out the tender feelings of the heart, and tend only to aggrandizement and that which is looked upon as "success." All his millions, his schemes and his acquisitions of a temporal kind, he has left, and not a cent of his great wealth will serve to enrich his soul or commend him to the justice, mercy and glories of eternal existence. Let us hope, however, that deep in his inward being there are qualities unnoted in the world in which he figured, that qualify him for something higher and nobler than the fame of a money-maker, and that will fit him for a sphere where only right and good and spiritual riches count. He will have a splendid funeral, as such pageants go, and maybe the disposition of his effects will show more wisdom and kindness and regard for others, than have been regularly attributed to the great New York financier.

THE SNARE OF WEALTH.

Many a lesson has been drawn from the present plight of Harry Thaw. One is that the kindness of his mother, in supplying him with money to squander, was one cause of his ruin. His father, it seems, left him just \$2,500 a year. Many an honest workingman is maintaining a family, and bringing up useful citizens, on less than that. But his mother, it is said, furnished him with funds and enabled him to squander \$50,000 a year. And so he was, in a way, through misapplied motherly kindness, deprived of a chance, or at least of the necessity, of taking up the struggle for existence and earning an honest dollar. He never had the advantage of the purifying, strengthening influence of hard work with hands and brain. The curse of idleness was upon him.

It is no wonder, if, under the circumstances, his heart should become filled with evil thoughts and his brain with the bizarre pictures of a diseased imagination. It is no wonder if his ideas of right and wrong should become confused. Idleness and continual pleasure-hunting are far from helpful to youth. Immoderate indulgence drives out the good spirit and leaves the heart for the evil influences to enter, and though these may for a time be soothed, as the evil demon in Saul by the sweet harp of David, in the end they will gain the day and bring sorrow upon their victim. Poverty is not altogether an evil. The honest struggle with it has made many a man and woman able to become great in history. It is, as one philosopher expresses himself, a very good introduction to the life of a Christian. It is no sin to possess wealth, but very few have the gift of using wealth in such a manner that they can escape condemnation, the temptations of wealth are so great.

It is very certain that "no man can live a sane existence without some healthy occupation. We are built that way. The wisdom that is divine made us for a task. To refuse the task is to go to war with that wisdom. Work and purity and sanity are a logical trinity."

GORKEY COMES BACK

Maxim Gorky has made a strong effort to get even with us. He came to this country for the purpose of enlisting the sympathy of the American people for the Russian revolution. But when it became known that he was not formally married to the lady he represented as his wife, and that his wife still lived, his career was ended here. He was ostracized socially, although it was explained that his status was not much worse than that of numerous divorced and remarried respectable couples, divorce being very nearly impossible to obtain in Russia. Gorky could not overcome the consequences of the criticism directed against him, and he failed in his mission. It was not to be supposed that he would not try to get even.

Maxim Gorky's revenge has taken the form of a rather severe arraignment of the American people. He says the Americans are cruel, and he proves this by pointing to the fondness of the reading public for the details of murders and executions. Our religion, he declares, is the worship of Mammon, our morality is hypocrisy and our life is devoid of all worthy aims. He intimates that this country set out on its career with a passionate idealism. America was to be an example to the world of what man can do when he has freed himself from the shackles of political and religious tyranny and made a new start. The nation was to be governed by the people. The country was to be owned by the people. Here the human soul should expand to its noblest possibilities in absolute freedom. This idealism, Gorky says, has become covered with rust. We no longer hold up our free institutions as an example to the Old World. The worst of European evils we have accepted as necessary; the wrongs of European life we imitate humbly. More than one nation has surpassed us in social betterments. Scarcely one equals the rigorous injustice of our laws to the poor. Nowhere in all the world is the fetich of vested right worshiped as it is here. "Vested Right" is the old superstition of Divine right masquerading under a new name. Its essence is that there exist privileges belonging to an exceptional few which are above all law and beyond the power of the people to alter or destroy.

This, according to Gorky, is Americanism. Fortunately, he is not an entirely impartial witness, but he furnishes another illustration of the peculiar fact that the appearance of the world in which we live is materially affected by our mental condition. Much of that which we think we see around us is but a reflex of our own thoughts and sentiments. As a man thinks, so is he, is a true principle of philosophy, and it is also true to a much larger extent than is commonly perceived that, as a man thinks, so his world is. Maxim Gorky fared and pelted in America would have had a story to tell, different to that told by Gorky, the outcast.

It will not be denied that Gorky has spoken some truths concerning the conditions in this country. He might have added much more, without passing the boundaries of truth. But he is wrong in representing what he has seen of faults, weaknesses, and human imperfections as all there is to the American character, and American institutions. There is a sunny side, as well as a shady side to every structure, and there is very much sunshine in this country. Good and evil are everywhere in the world, but the chances of final victory for right, and truth, and virtue are much more promising under the folds of the American flag than anywhere else on this earth.

According to advices from Mexico the rebels in Guatemala are determined not to make peace on any other condition than the turning of President Cabrera out of office, and in this implacable attitude they are said to be backed up by the people of Salvador. If this is the situation, it is difficult to see how the good offices of this country, or of Mexico, can be of any benefit. A foreign government cannot discuss questions that relate entirely to the internal affairs of the republic. Cabrera is, in fact, the head of the Guatemalan government. He must be recognized as such, as long as he holds the position.

CENTRAL AMERICAN QUARREL.

The hatred of the people of Salvador for Guatemala's President is said to have become intensified by his personal insults of the Salvadorean minister. The story is that President Cabrera a little over a month ago received a letter from the President of Salvador, Don Pedro Jose Escalon. The letter was taken to President Cabrera by the Minister from Salvador, Dr. Fortin, personally. Rumor has it that Estrada Cabrera took the letter, read it, tore it in twain, and then into smaller pieces and threw it in the face of the minister of Salvador. He is said to have told President Escalon's diplomatic representative to take that to his sovereign as the answer of Guatemala to Salvador.

Dr. Fortin at once demanded his passports and declared that diplomatic relations had been severed. According to the statement of Consul General Bankhardt, Estrada Cabrera would have thrown Dr. Fortin into prison had it not been for the intervention of Minister Jose Gamboa, the Mexican representative in Guatemala. If this account of the quarrel between Salvador and Guatemala is true, the President of the latter country needs a lesson in diplomatic civilities. The role of mediator between the two countries will be difficult, for the "sense of honor" peculiar to a certain class, generally prevents them from frankly acknowledging a mistake and offering apology and reparation, as becomes gentlemen. We fancy the difficulty will not be permanently removed until reparation is made, or the alleged offender made to step down from his exalted position.

It is to be hoped that the hiking regiments find the walking good. Although a Conservative in politics Alfred Bell was liberal in his bequests. If Secretary Taft is not a candidate for the presidency, what is he a candidate for? Thaw's case may prove whether or not there is wisdom in a multitude of counsel. A Paterson, N. J., street car conductor has fallen heir to \$50,000. How are the mighty fallen here?

No doubt the Mulligan guards on the Marblehead had some influence on the signing of the treaty of peace. So Mme. Bernhardt does not get the cross of the Legion of Honor after all. Now she has the double cross. The president and vice president of the Philippine "republic" have surrendered. Probably they wearied of flogging by themselves. The Wisconsin supreme court judge who asked for a rebate on his life insurance premium, was not a good judge of the proprieties. Joseph Patterson Medill, the new recruit to Socialism, says "I am a drone." It has been suspected that he had a bee of some kind or other.

A New York clergyman suggests introducing into the prayer book, "From sudden wealth deliver us." The danger is not so imminent as to require any change in the service.

Had Louis A. Gouardain been sentenced to inflict upon himself two thousand lashes as Sancho Panza was, perhaps he would not be so insistent upon having the sentence carried out.

Upton Sinclair says he has received seventy-five applications for membership in his new co-operative colony, "none of them from cranks." Then they must be from practical jokers.

Secretary Wilson says that he found some very nasty slaughter houses that kill for state and not for interstate trade, and hence do not come under the meat inspection law. Here is a splendid chance for putting the doctrine of state's rights into force.

The singing of the 23rd ward choir, led by Prof. Poll, including the soloists and anthems, at the morning session of the Liberty Stake Conference on Sunday, was the subject of high commendation with all who were present, and formed one of the most

enjoyable of the excellent exercises of the day.

Dreyfus has been fully vindicated and rehabilitated. On the very spot where, twelve years ago, he was stripped of his uniform and his sword broken, the cross of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor was conferred upon him. By that act France, that loves and lives for glory, achieved a new splendor.

No insurance company can be justly criticized for standing for the terms of its contract. The people of San Francisco who suffered from the great fire base their claims against the companies on their contracts with them, and on nothing else. These determine the rights and liabilities of the respective parties, and nothing else does. These facts appear, at times, to be forgotten.

TURKEY'S INACTIVITY.

New York Times.
The sultan's opposition to the raising of the American legation in Constantinople to an embassy is, of course, entirely understood. The sultan does not desire "making him" a diplomatic representative of the United States, whose rank gives him the privilege of conferring personally with the sultan on any matter of international business. In the curious intricacies of diplomatic relations it would be an insult to the sultan to have an ambassador more immediately represents for the sovereign of the country that he is accredited to do decline to see him personally, while such a declination in regard to an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary would not have quite the effect, and still less such a declination in the case of a mere minister resident. But it is evident that the sultan cannot without international incivility decline to receive an ambassador when an ambassador is duly accredited to him. Very likely the sultan would prefer to reduce the rank of several of the ambassadors already accredited to him so that they should no longer be entitled to invade his privacy with the public business of their several states. But that is past praying for.

A LENIENT JUDGE.

Boston Herald.
Judge Wofford of Kansas City, Mo., was called upon in the course of his judicial duties to pass sentence upon a convicted negro murderer. He might have sentenced him to death, but, instead of doing so, addressed him as follows: "You're a poor, ignorant, no-account black man, and I don't want to hang you. You have no friends. You have no one to plead that you were insane. There will not be a lot of women waiting in prison to save your neck. There will not be a lot of fool men writing letters to the governor to save you. No one will send you flowers. You'll just be forgotten till the day set for your hanging, and then they'll hang you. I'll sentence you to thirty years in the penitentiary." Perhaps justice was cheated of a fair victim by the judge, but possibly his utterance will make it easier for full justice to be done to another whose deserving is quite as great.

AUTOMOBILES HERE TO STAY.

New York Herald.
Who says the automobile industry is not growing? There are eighty-two thousand cars at present in use in the United States and about fifty thousand more practically out of commission. Of course New York leads, with a registration of nearly thirty-one thousand machines, New Jersey being second, Massachusetts third, and Pennsylvania fourth. The horse may not be going, but it cannot be denied that the automobile has come to stay.

YELLOW JOURNALISM OUTDONE

New York Evening Post.
Our noisiest yellows are really far behind the times. To their shame and disgrace, they are beaten out of sight by mere Dago newspapers. The Prensa de Buenos Ayres has a way of announcing sensations that must make our yellows and reddest tins green with envy. That Argentine newspaper has in its office an immense siren, operated by steam, which is employed to force the circulation, writes a correspondent of the London Graphic, as follows: "Whenever there is an appalling disaster—the death of a crowned head or other event of world-wide interest—whoop! goes the Prensa's siren. A deuce of a row, up and down the scale, a defiant shriek, a gurgling groan, for a varying period, according to the importance of the event, the horrid din resounds throughout the city. The local government exacts a fine for this performance, \$100 per minute, I believe, with a minimum of \$200." Of course, the advertisement is cheap at the price, provided it does not run for too many minutes.

JUST FOR FUN.

Reform.
We bet that for the time being—and with Upton Sinclair about sniffing at his hams—Gordon is about the safest butcher in the world—Life.

The True Friend.

It is up to the beef magnates to pass around the hat for the Syracuse University. The laborer is worthy of his hire.—Philadelphia Record.

Behind the Times.

"You oughtn't to make love to me and try to kiss me before we have been acquainted five minutes," protested the unsophisticated maiden, readjusting her pompadour.
"That's where you push the wrong button," said the young man. "When this little affair of ours is worked up into a modern love story we shall have done over a thousand words of scintillating, rapturous courtship inside of three minutes. Quit turning your face away."—Chicago Tribune.

Talking on a High Level.

We once heard Mr. Morley, in a linguistic pride delightful as it is rare, say that when he and Mr. Gladstone sat down to talk both unconsciously stiffened their backs and looked to their periods.—London Outlook.

Kindness to Animals.

In Spain, it is said that a society founded to protect the lower animals, finding itself in difficulties, arranged a bull-fight to increase its funds and clear away its debts.—Cunninghame-Graham in the London Saturday Review.

The Busy Bee.

The busy bee doth persevere. The ant toils on from day to day. If I, like them, loafed half the year, Perhaps I'd work as hard as they.—Washington Star.

A Curious Ordinance.

The natives of German East Africa have contracted the vulgar habit of drinking soda water directly out of the bottles instead of pouring it first into a glass. To check this the government officials have issued a regulation that all natives discovered drinking out of bottles will be liable to severe corporal punishment or imprisonment, least refilled bottles so used should find their way to tables of Europeans.—London Mail.

Metropolis in Repose.

"You must admit that New York is a wide-awake city," said the man from Manhattan.
"It has to be," answered the Philadelphian. "There is too much noise for anybody to sleep."—Washington Star.

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Entire stock of children's dresses, in percales, chambrays, lawns, linens and ducks. Hundreds of pretty styles. Ages 6 to 14. Price range, 75c to \$7.50. Sale price ONE-THIRD LESS.

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