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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 16, 1909.

WELCOME TO UTAH.

Tonight a party of distinguished women, representing nearly every civilized nation of the globe, will arrive in Salt Lake, on their way home from attending two notable women's conventions, the Quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women in Canada, held in the latter part of June, and the Triennial meeting of the National Council of Women now in session at Seattle, Wash. These women, sent as representatives from many countries to the conference at Toronto, represent the brains, culture and practical working talent of their respective lands. They met together, not for aimless talk, nor futile argument, but for earnest discussion of vital questions, affecting the welfare and progress of their respective nations and of humanity at large. These discussions were not the mere voicing of opinions to die with the occasion that gave them utterance, but the expression of views and convictions that are some time to be made practical issues in the realm of everyday affairs. This ultimate fruit of the big conventions has had previous manifestation in some of the big public, political and progressive movements of the age. No question of human importance is too large or small for consideration by this band of women, accredited by the best minds of the respective organizations to speak and act upon chosen themes and as representatives of the best thought and practical endeavor of their nations. Salt Lake is proud to welcome them within her gates.

There is but one regret connected with their visit—that its length does not permit of a more extended hospitality. There are many beautiful and practical points of interest within and about our City which it would be the pleasure and pride of her citizens to exhibit and place at the service of the visitors; but their departure upon an early morning train tomorrow make these willing courtesies impossible.

We hope some time to have them with us for a longer time. We hope to have National and International Councils of Women meet in Salt Lake. We have a spot here inevitably tempting and propitious for such a gathering—an amphitheater of splendid mountain peaks, an inland ocean rolling at our gates, and myriad other natural attractions beckoning within and without our doors. The Grand Army of the Republic camps here next month; there is no reason why the grand army of women of all nations who are fighting shoulder for the great cause of human welfare should not meet with us in five years. That is a long time to wait for greeting but as warm a welcome will be accorded them if they come as will greet the sterner soldiers who gather here next month. In the meantime, the "News" takes pleasure in supplementing this invitation to the big councils with a hearty hall and welcome during their stay, and a Godspeed for their homeward way.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The recent murder of Colonel Wylie in London, by a Hindu student, is a reminder to the world that in India, too, the people are struggling for independence. All Asia is awakening.

Some time ago the papers reported that the Swadeshi movement was spreading in India. This movement was, in the first instance, an agitation for the consumption of Indian goods in preference to English. Indian weavers had been ruined by the British policy of protection, and the proposition was to change the conditions by patronizing home industries.

But it was not only commercial but also national. And it was stimulated by the example of Japan. If not fostered by Japanese agents, an educated Hindu, writing for the Hindustan Review, said, "there is no more striking or recent example of the growth of national sentiment than in Japan. The European costume and habits, to which the Japanese seem to have no objection, have made no change in their material sentiment and ways. Japanese life is the same as before their glorious victory over Russia. Almost everything required by the people is made in the country. They have taken all that Europe has to teach and give, but they have put their own hall-mark on everything."

This eulogy of Japan as a worthy example was published two years ago. Since then the nationalistic sentiment has grown in strength. One of the present leaders of the movement Shyamaji Krishnavarma, has gone so far as to predict that ten years will see the end of British dominion in India.

This remarkable leader openly states that he regards it as his mission to preach certain political doctrines with a view to the complete emancipation of India and its separation from Great Britain. "It does not specially concern me," he says, "how and by whom these doctrines are carried out. I deal exclusively with theory. I have no connection whatever, directly or indirectly, with the actual working of the movement." He furthermore explains that, although no one can at this time foresee what form of government India will have after her separation from England, yet his idea is that a United States of India ought to be created, more or less on the American model.

"If the British government really doubts," he adds, "as it affects to do, that this movement is truly national, let it hold a plebiscite to decide the question. I have no doubt as to the issue. In any case the present state of things cannot last."

The movement for independence in India did not, to begin with, contemplate violence, but the Hindus, two years ago, saw the freedom of the press, freedom of speech and the right of public meeting suspended, and from that moment the Nationalists determined to resort to the methods of Russian revolutionaries and use the revolver and the bomb to promote their cause. In the same year also Shyamaji Krishnavarma exiled himself and sought refuge in Paris, whence he continued to pursue his agitation unhampered by the fear of British wrath. If England were wise, it would take notice of these signs of awakening and prevent a catastrophe. Asia is awakening. Europe can no longer hope to club it back to sleep and lethargy. It might as well take the necessary steps to admit the giant to the activities of life and the friendship of nations, as to forge chains with which to keep him tied hand and foot.

WHY HE FEELS.

The fall of Prince von Buelow in Germany is attributed to his inability to solve the tax problem acceptably to the people. August Bebel declares that the rise of the cost of provisions in Germany and the growing number of men out of work create a condition of things which accounts for the unpopularity of the Chancellor and his financial policy.

But if this is the true cause of his fall there is little hope of his successor being able to remedy the condition. The root of the evil is the awful military burdens the country is made to carry. Besides, one class is being protected as against another. One class is becoming wealthy at the expense of the very life of another. It is claimed that the old-time vigor of the laborers is giving out because of prolonged underfeeding, undermining their health and the health of their wives—all in order to maintain class rule and military supremacy. If this is true, what can Dr. Bethmann-Sollweg do to change the conditions?

The first step in the right direction would be to begin a policy of disarmament and retrenchment in the national expenses. The next would be the investment of public money in productive enterprises. This would mean lower taxes and more men employed in the production of the necessities and luxuries of life. It would mean a lower cost of living, peace and contentment. But the nations have not advanced far enough in civilization to apply to national finances the same rules that sane business men apply to their individual affairs.

MORE DREADNOUGHTS.

Where is the war mania going to stop? It is not long ago since the battleships of the Dreadnought type were supposed to furnish a safe basis of naval supremacy, but it reports are true, this type will soon belong to the past. Super-Dreadnoughts must be constructed now, they say.

According to the London Daily Mail Great Britain is about to build four super-Dreadnoughts. These ships will exceed the old Dreadnoughts by 8,000 tons; in length at the water line eighty feet, in speed a knot and a half. In armament the new will have ten 13.5-inch guns in place of ten 2-inch guns of the present Dreadnoughts, which will fire 1,800-pound shells instead of the 800-pound shells of the present type. That is the way Great Britain proposes to support the cause of disarmament.

And yet, naval experts have asserted that Dreadnoughts are nothing to dread. The French Admiral Germinet declared, when the first Dreadnought was built, that it was a blunder. He claimed that neither tonnage, weight of metal, nor size of shells decide naval battles. He called attention to the fact that the Japanese, at the beginning of the war with Russia, used heavy shells charged with only a small quantity of explosive, but that they, later, manufactured shells of high-explosive capacity. To these shells, he says, their victory was due. The new shells exploded at the least contact, produced enormous heat, and gave out a volume of gases that asphyxiated those who breathed them. It need not be thought, this naval expert asserted, that the victory was due to the tonnage of the Japanese ships, or the wonderful marksmanship of the gunners. It was not their Dreadnoughts but their projectiles that decided the battle of Tsushima. The lesson drawn from this is that the wisest method in naval warfare is to have a number of small easily handled ships, armed with shells of a high-explosive capacity. Such an armament, M. Germinet concluded, is better than any weight of cumbersome tonnage.

THE STRUGGLE IN PERSIA.

The strength of the movement for a constitutional form of government in Persia is shown by the triumphant entrance into Teheran by the forces of the Nationalists, and the enthusiasm of the populace over their victory. The people want representative government. And they are prepared to pay for it with their own blood, if necessary.

The new constitution and the representative assembly were sprinkled with blood at their birth, when the premier, Amin-ol-Sultan, was assassinated in August, 1907. The Persian shahs were, possibly, the most despotic on earth. The power of the rulers of the kingdom of Cyrus and Xerxes was practically unlimited. Suddenly a wonderful change took place. A parliament was instituted and at its bidding powerful governors were undone. The Shah was compelled to sign the constitution.

But it is to be feared that he still hoped for a restoration of absolutism. And he drew close to Russia. It is to be feared, also, that the revolt against the constitution was strengthened by Russian influence. If so, the folly of trusting in the Czar should be apparent now.

Russia is not content with suppress-

ing democracy within her own borders. She is constantly plotting in neighboring countries against any movement that may strengthen the hands of the reformers at home. Her agents are active in Persia, Turkey, and the Balkan states. But the constitutional forces in these countries are indomitable. They cannot be repressed as they have been in Russia.

Unlike a tariff bill, a self-made man is not open to amendment.

The Roosevelt party is too busy killing big game to kill time.

Better to cut one's self with a razor than to be cut by one's friends.

The Wright brothers seem to be stuck in the Meyer if not in the mud.

Colonel Roosevelt favors a graduated inheritance tax and would make it fall heaviest on absentees, if possible. A new and thorough application of the old saying, Absent, but not forgotten.

William Knight, who has served twenty-seven years in Uncle Sam's navy, has been denied citizenship because he has some Mongolian blood in his veins. The case makes it look as though Uncle Sam was benighted.

To be out of the reach of a Metropolitan park police officer a party of Boston suffragettes held a meeting in the pounding surf at Nantasket beach. Nothing can cool the ardor of a suffragette.

The conference committee should determine what constitutes a "reasonable profit" and put it in the tariff bill. If they do not how can the beneficiaries of the bill know if they are receiving a "reasonable profit"?

President Taft is demonstrating to the conferees on the tariff bill that he, too, can "stand pat" when occasion requires. "No surrender" is his motto in the fight for the corporation income tax amendment.

The Postmen's union of the United States should make Edward Payson Weston a life member, for he walked four thousand miles to deliver a letter from Postmaster Morgan of New York to Postmaster Fisk of San Francisco.

Mayor Brandisford has taken a commendable stand against the gamblers. If he had been as independent of bad advice in the past, and more particularly in the infamous "stockade" proposition, he would have been a very popular official.

"We are informed by her American publishers that no less than 500,000 copies of Elinor Glyn's works have been sold in this country. Is any comment necessary?" asks the Boston Transcript. None whatever. In fact it is a case calling for silence and shame.

Senator Aldrich says that the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill increases the rates of duty 5.5 per cent. Senator Snoot replies that it all depends on what basis the computation is made. And so it is as true today as it ever was that there are two sides to the shield.

Washington advises say that the big disputes over the tariff bill will be fought out between Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne, acting for the senate and house, respectively, with President Taft serving as umpire, so as to prevent any drawn battles. The fight should go to a decision. It is not stated whether or no the contest will be under the auspices of Queensberry rules.

A butte dispatch says that the city and county authorities there are agreed on a plan to establish a rock pile upon which vagrants may be put to work; they hope this will discourage the alarming influx of tramps into the city; but because the labor unions would oppose, the rock when crushed will not be sold, but will be carted into the hills at great expense and dumped as waste. It seems impossible that the unions would take the foolish stand here attributed to them. In the administration of criminal law nothing is more salutary than that the criminal shall be made to defray, so far as possible, the expense he is to the state.

According to Popular Mechanics, the Swedish iron industry extends back to the 12th century, and Sweden is really the place where the industry was cradled. The development of the industry in Sweden went hand in hand with the perfecting of the steel blast furnace which is such an essential part of steel-making today. The country's first steel plant was founded about 1225, but the year 1400 marks the real beginning of iron-making in Sweden. The personality of kings entered into its progress. Gustavus I and Charles IX, who fully appreciated the value of the iron deposits of their country, fostered the industry and soon put it in first place in iron producing. Gustavus I personally owned and operated the famous Pinapongs Works and Blast Furnace and manufactured the first iron cannon there in 1555.

PERSIAN PHILOSOPHY.

Los Angeles Times.

The Persians have a proverb, probably dating back to the time of Zoroaster, or thereabouts, which teaches this lesson: "Hope for the best, prepare for the worst, and take things as they come." This is good philosophy for any one at any time or place. And surely no people need it worse than the Persians of today. With the great northern bear ready to be down on the backs of the Persians and the British lion coming up from the south, while Persia is torn wide open with internal discord, the fellow who can take things as they come is the only one who seems likely to live at all. The one who is not prepared for the worst must be very unhappy, and the one who can hope for anything nearly good is a wonder.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

London Globe.

A Paris contemporary has been instructing its readers how to live to a good age, drawing its conclusions from the lives and writings of distinguished men. Michael Eugene Chevreul, the celebrated French chemist, who lived for 103 years, was always very frugal in regard to his diet and considered it happy disposition to be an important

factor contributing to his long life. Victor Hugo, who died on the 22nd of his house with the following: "Rising at 6, dining at 10, supping at 6 retiring at 10, make the life of men men three ten." The secret of Moltke's health lay in his great moderation in all things. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson declared that those who are able to reach the century must neither smoke nor drink. They should eat sparingly of meat, work as little as possible, and live in a light, airy, cheerful little about making a fortune, and never allow ambition to rule their lives.

GEN. BINGHAM FOR MAYOR.

New York Evening Post.

Gen. Bingham is reported in a telegram to the world as saying that he does not seek a nomination for the Mayor, but that if it comes to him unsought and without hampering conditions, he will accept it. This puts the matter in precisely the right way for July. Just now the merits and promise of such a candidacy appear great, owing to the weak and fatuous course of Mayor McClellan. At present, certainly, no one of those named as possible candidates of the fusion movement against Tammany can be said to embody a strong issue, or to bid fair to stir the civic imagination in a vigorous and aggressive campaign as does the removed Commissioner. If affairs do not shape themselves differently by the middle of September, it may well be that the anti-Tammany leadership should be given to Gen. Bingham. His best friends would not describe him as an ideal candidate for Mayor, but the situation that confronts us is not an ideal one, and he may be the best man to meet it practically. He has, at all events, jarred the city out of its lethargy, and given us a chance to see what McClellan something to think about.

JUST FOR FUN

Outside Sarcasm.

"Pa, why do they call the time when school turn out their graduates 'commencements'?"
"Because, my child, when the graduates talk it is then that the world begins to learn something."—Baltimore American.

An Innovation.

"At a recent commencement a haughty girl graduate swept off the stage."
"Well, that was a practical thesis. Did any graduate demonstrate the saluting of a steak?"—Washington Herald.

Orthodox.

In answer to the question, "What passage in the Bible is most cruelly to animals?" one boy said: "Cruel people often cut dogs' tails and ears, but the Bible says, 'Those whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and he will not forsake them.'"—Christian Register.

Explained.

He—She looked awfully bored at the reception.
She—How do you know?
He—How do I know? Wasn't I talking to her nearly the whole evening?—Yonkers Statesman.

A Caution.

In climbing the ladder of fame it is well to keep climbing because you will never get to the top. If you stop on the various rounds of applause.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Phonetics at Fault.

Approval of examination time, Prof. Carl C. Peterson of Dubuque related at a recent dinner some examination stories.

"Once, in a Bible lesson," he said, "I repeated the text, 'Arise and take the young child and its mother and flee into Egypt.' And then I showed the children a large picture that illustrated the text in bright colors.

"The children studied this picture eagerly. Then they all frowned, all looked rather disappointed. Finally a little girl said:

"Teacher, where is the flea?"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The July number of The North American Review has for its opening article an important presentation by Professor Henry Jones Ford of the abuses lurking in "The Direct Primary." William Dean Howells contributes a brilliant critical study of "The Fiction of Eden Philpotts." "British Farmers and the Final Question" is the subject of a comprehensive article by William E. Bear, and a Catholic Layman states clearly the attitude and opinions of "The Catholic Laity and the Republic." "White Slaves in Africa" is an absorbing narrative of an American sailor sold into slavery at Timbuctoo, edited by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. "A Permanent Tariff" is the title of a timely article by Colonel Willard French, and "The Japanese Merchant Mission" by Edwin Macey shows the nations of the world an example of commercial energy in the Far East. In "The United States Courts" Orin Jackson Peck, Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice, points out the tremendous business transacted by the Federal courts. Charles F. Spence, in "Foreign Investments of the Nations," analyzes the foreign financial interests of the different countries. Louise Collier Wilcox writes interestingly of "The Poetry Principle in Swinburne," and Lyttleton Fox anticipates "The Law of Aerial Navigation."

"The Power of Tolerance" is the title of an inspiring address by the editor. In the literary department the following books are noticed: Ellen Glasgow's "The Romance of a Plain Man," "The Inner Shrine," Alice French's "The Power of Thyra," Crawford's "The White Sister," "Snaithe's 'Araminta,' Galworthy's 'Fraternity,' Danby's 'Sebastian,' Bazin's 'This, My Son,' Boyce's 'The Power of a Lie,' Maarten's 'Brothers All,' Estauenne's 'La Vie Secrete,' and Alcaud's 'Maurin des Maures.'" The department of World Politics contains communications from London, Constantinople and Washington.—Franklin Square, New York.

The August number of Popular Mechanics contains 241 illustrations and 203 articles. The accident to the Canadian Pacific mail ship, the St. Marie, furnishes a thrilling tale and also afforded some experience, which will be invaluable in the operation of Panama canal. Baseball enthusiasm has resulted in the installation at Cincinnati of a wonderful system of illumination so that the game hereafter may be played at night. "The Department of Statistics" shows how it is arranged. An article on "Time and Its Measurement" by James Arthur, goes back to antiquity and traces step by step the evolution of the modern idea of time. Long ago people did not require so many divisions of the day, not being in such hurry as we. The second and final installment of the article on "Private Electric Lighting Plant for \$500" treats of installation, care and operation.

Amateur Mechanics department for August. H. H. Windsor discusses the heat fuel industry in terse, convincing style, showing how improbable it is that coal as a source of power or heat will attain any importance, at least for many years to come. Mr. Windsor also discusses the good roads question. In view of the possible attempt to reach the North Pole by airship in August, the article on Walter Wellman's outfit is of particular interest at the time. The subject discussed is too numerous to do them justice here. The Shop Notes department contains hints and helps for men of every craft, well illustrated. Amateur Mechanics department for August tells how to make a sailing ca-

noe, an ammeter, a hansen cell, and many other articles.—225 Washington street, Chicago.

Mr. Dooley says somewhere that the foundation of the American Constitution will be found to be a piece of apple pie and a hunk of homemade cheese or words to that effect. The remark is one of the many brilliant sayings which have immortalized the philosophic Irishman of the Archway Road. But Mr. Dooley it is charged, has never said anything which went straight to the hearts of his feminine auditors. Belle Sweeney is saying those things. She is the race-track gambler's widow who still keeps up the flat in Central Park West, because of its associations with her past life, although she can hardly make ends meet. She had to pawn her hair to pay her gas bill, as she says, and yet she "once had so much money she was carrying a horse." Read "Mrs. Sweeney's Sultor," by Charles R. Barnes, in The Popular Magazine for August.—79-89 Seventh Ave., New York.

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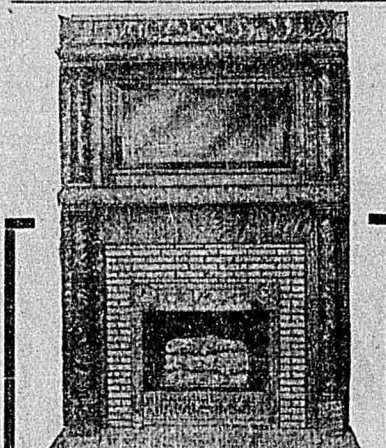
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