

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, APRIL 23, 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 5 and 7 p. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
HIBBER J. GRANT,  
R. H. ROBERTS,  
General Supply, 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, stake and local, are requested to be present at all the sessions of this conference.

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

## THE DIVORCE QUESTION.

A contributor to the May Century discusses the question of divorces, very interestingly. He shows by statistics that the number of dissolution of marriages is increasing at an abnormal rate. While 228,716 divorces were granted between 1867 and 1888, the recent census for 1887-1908 brings to light 945,655. At present probably one marriage in ten is broken, and in some states the proportion may be as high as one in four. The tide of divorce is rising the world over, but nowhere is it so high, nowhere is it rising so fast, as in the United States. Our rate is twice that of Switzerland, three times that of France, and five times that of Germany.

The census figures, the writer in the Century points out, correct some current misunderstandings on the subject. They show, for instance, that there are not so many hasty decisions to separate as generally supposed. They show that more than half the couples lived together above four years, while in the majority of cases the duration of marriage exceeded seven years. It would, therefore, be rash to surmise that people are forming risky and unstable unions in full view of their easy dissolution.

Nor is divorce usually sought in order to remarry. The restrictions some states place upon remarriage does not seem to affect the divorce rate.

The writer quoted expresses the belief that the divorce is a result of our changed industrial and economic conditions. Formerly, he argues, the home was the seat of a secure of productive processes, and the ideal wife was the "virtuous woman" celebrated by Solomon. "She might not be a 'soulmate' to her husband, but she was a prop to the prosperity of the household. Now that the machine has captured most of the domestic processes and the middle-class home is sustained by the earnings of the husband, the wife, from a helpmate, has become a luxury. If, now, there is a rift in the life, the husband becomes aware of carrying a burden, and resents things that are overlooked when the wife is a true yokefellow. On the other hand, the capable, unnumbered woman, who finds herself doomed by social convention to be supported in idleness by a husband who can earn, perhaps, little more than she can, is also making a sacrifice—a sacrifice which she will chafe under in case the marriage fails to satisfy her affections. In a word, outside of the manual laboring class, the old economic framework of the family has largely fallen away, leaving more of the strain to come on the personal life. Husband and wife are held together by love, conscience, and convention, but very little by that profitable co-operation which once contributed so much to the stability of the home." Intellectual progress of women also swells the demand for divorces, he says.

Undoubtedly there are numerous causes but one is probably the chief one and that is the lack of understanding of the sacredness of the marriage covenant. To this may be added an ever increasing disinclination to perform the daily duties of life under difficulties and troubles. Men and women seem to be growing weaker, or more sensitive. They shrink from the battle with temptations and obstacles, forgetting that they are necessary to the formation of character.

Men and women forget that we are not in this world to be rocked into sweet sleep and pleasant dreams but to work out our salvation now (withstanding adverse surroundings). They forget that it is our business to make an Eden out of the home, even if it takes a lifetime to do it. With a little more charity, and self-sacrifice, and determination to learn the stern lessons of life, there would not be so many divorces. Home there would be, for it

would be cruelty not to allow for cases where a happy union is utterly impossible, but these would be comparatively few.

There is no doubt that the levity with which marriage covenants are entered into and broken is wrong. Such practices have a blasting effect on the conjugal, domestic, parental, filial, social, and national life of the world.

## DEMANDS.

"The News last night continued its fight, asking help of the business man to fight its battles. It claims to be for harmony and peace, and yet when we had harmony and peace, when the era of good feeling came with a general assent to Statehood and to the burying of the hatchet, the News continued its vindictive warfare just the same, and demanded that everybody should submit to priestly rule, and that polygamy and the priestly autocracy should be thrust down everybody's throat."—Tribune, April 22.

Thus our contemporary emits another "wall" on hearing a note of harmony and peace. The very thought of it is torture.

There are two distinct falsehoods in the extract quoted. And they are of the deliberate kind, stated for the purpose of deceiving the credulous among the Tribune readers.

The first is that the "News" is asking help of the business men to fight its battles. The "News" is not asking anybody to help fighting its battles. This is the people's paper, and its battles are the people's. We plead for peace and harmony and the establishment of normal, truly American conditions in local politics, in the interest of all the people, without exception, and we have appealed to the business men especially because to no class are such conditions more important. They have absolutely nothing to gain by a policy of hatred kept alive by worthless office hunters, but they are the losers, as we have proved. Furthermore, they have it in their power to stop the knocking, if they make up their mind to do so. And, to begin with, they might register a condemnation of a newspaper that is a slanderer and openly proclaims that it finds encouragement in slander and abuse.

The second falsehood contained in the extract is this, that the "News" at any time has "demanded that everybody should submit to priestly rule," or that "polygamy and the priestly autocracy should be thrust down everybody's throat." There is not a word in the "News," at any time, that justifies the daily slanderer in that malicious outburst.

The "News" has never demanded anything but that the rights of American citizens be respected, regardless of their religious beliefs and affiliations. It has never demanded that anybody, much less everybody, submit to "priestly rule." What we have demanded in the past, and demand now, is that the American spirit of tolerance be permitted to move upon the troubled waters and bring order out of the chaos that has been caused by unscrupulous demagogues. We have no other demand. As for polygamy, that question was settled by the courts and the Manifesto. It belongs to the past, and we brand as perfidy the renewal of the agitation that pretended to have a moral motive, while it was dictated only by a desire for personal revenge.

The Tribune employs tactics similar to the instigators of the present revolution in Turkey. There the rumor was given currency among the fanatic soldiers that the Mohammedan law, which prevails in both civil and religious matters, was about to be abrogated. That had its effect. Soldiers, in the delirium of fanaticism, rebelled at Constantinople, and in Asia Minor Kurds flew at the throats of their Christian neighbors. The rumor had no foundation in fact. But it served the purpose of the agitators. Such miserable tactics of deception and appeal to the lower passions the Tribune employs every day. Fortunately, the influence of the paper is waning and its power for evil is not as far-reaching as it used to be. The public is pretty well aware of its motives.

## HUNTING IN AFRICA.

Mr. Roosevelt has arrived in Africa. All the world will be interested in his exploits there.

We have secured a series of extraordinary articles on big game hunting in East Africa, which will be published in the "News." The first article in this series entitled "Lion Shooting in Somaliland" by Lord Delamere will appear on Saturday, April 24.

Every type of animal which Mr. Roosevelt and his party will find, every danger, every hardship, is described fully and accurately by famous explorers who have hunted over every mile of the territory toward which the Roosevelt expedition is heading.

Among other authors who will contribute in the "News" are:

Percy Selous, one of the famous English family of hunters, scientists and explorers. F. Selous is now with Roosevelt in Africa.

Captain Fritz Joubert Duquesne, the famous Boer ivory hunter, whose experiences on the African veldt date from earliest boyhood. Mr. Roosevelt conferred with Capt. Duquesne at the White House, and chose the Captain's African associate, R. C. Cunningham, of Nairobi to lead the Roosevelt expedition.

Lord Delamere, of England, is credited with being the heaviest killer in the party which bagged the record number of African lions some years ago. His hunting and exploring is well known in every section of the globe.

W. Cotton O'Connell, the veteran English explorer, was the companion of Livingston and Moffat and traveled the Virgin African country hard on the heels of Sir Cecil Rhodes and Gordon Cumming.

Baron Antonio Beneditto D'Almonte was one of the Italian officers engaged by King Leopold for Congo service, and for four years was the commandant of police of a wild district larger than the United Kingdom, with headquarters at Boma.

Baron Heinrich Albert, the Austrian Swiss adventurer, has hunted game in every part of the world. For the past 18 years, that is, since his majority, he has traveled over the globe facing

dangerous animals and laying them low.

H. Y. Bryden, the co-author with Selous of "Travel and Big Game," is a man who was born to the chase. From his youth he has been his ruling passion and he has gone with his rifle all over the world. In every continent his fame as a Nimrod is known.

Hon. F. R. Jackson, no one except Selous and O'Connell, has had no longer experience in hunting big game of the Dark Continent.

General Baden-Powell, hero of Mafeking, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, famous soldier, scientist, explorer and hunter.

## FREIGHT RATES.

The following story of freight rates is cited from Collier's Weekly. It needs no comment: "The proprietor of a San Francisco iron works shipped on the same day two carloads of machinery of the same kind and bulk. One went to Goldfield, Nev., a distance of about 300 miles from San Francisco, and the other went to Johannesburg, South Africa. Both carloads went over the same road to Reno, Nev., the Goldfield shipment going south and the other keeping on its way to New York, whence it was shipped by water to an English port, transferred to another vessel bound for Cape Colony, South Africa, and from Cape Colony was shipped 300 miles by rail to Johannesburg. The freight rate on the carload from San Francisco to Johannesburg was 25 per cent less than the freight rate on the carload from San Francisco to Goldfield."

Such discrimination cannot be accounted for on any known principles of justice and equity.

## ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

We have frequently expressed the opinion that a nation devoted to the arts and ways of peace is more likely to be spared the horrors of war than one which devotes its energies to warlike preparations.

The statement of Andrew Carnegie that a conflict is threatened between England and Germany serves to emphasize this view, as well as to call attention to one of the most extraordinary psychological phenomena of recent times.

Two Christian nations, it is said, are on the verge of war. For what reason? Simply that they distrust and fear each other. The mere ideas of jealousy and rivalry have taken possession of the minds of the people of these great countries, and all seem to be afflicted with the hallucination that the other nation is seeking an opportunity to destroy their own.

Says Mr. Carnegie:

"Britain has discovered in Germany a menace to her existence. Germany, having equal rights upon the sea, feels to recognize the right of Britain to continue forever as mistress of the sea. France, Japan and Russia are all building Dreadnaughts, which have returned to plague the inventor. Last of all, Austria announces that she has resolved to build three Dreadnaughts, an ominous decision, indeed, and suggestive of a German alliance. All Europe is awake to the presence of a great impending danger."

While it seems unconceivable that two of the greatest nations of the world should go to war for nothing, yet such things have occurred and may happen again. It will be seen that the mere preparations each is making for war is mentioned by Mr. Carnegie as a factor that tends to bring it about.

"Some day," he remarks, "a few marines ashore from ships of the rival navies will have an encounter. Perhaps under the influence of liquor they will exchange blows. One is wounded, blood is shed, and the pent up passions of the people of the two countries will sweep everything before them."

Mr. Carnegie's suggestion that the other civilized nations, especially our own, should now intervene between the two disturbing powers, is certainly a good one if the mental disturbance of these two countries has actually gone so far that a conflict is imminent.

Of late, much has been made of the claim that preparedness for war is the surest guarantee of peace. But here we have an actual demonstration of the fact that readiness for war usually serves to bring on a contest.

## OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.

New York World.

Without the aid of other people's money furnished by the chartered banks of Chicago, how long could James A. Patten manipulate the price of wheat. The banks that have loaned their depositors' money and Government money to Mr. Patten will say, of course, that they are amply secured. So they are. Elevator certificates are good collateral, and the security improves with every advance of an eighth of a cent in the price of wheat. But the public which provides the money and pays all the profits is not secured. If Mr. Patten had had to use his own money to carry on his speculation there would have been no wheat pool and no increase in the cost of bread. But the American people are very generous with the man who gambles on the Board of Trade or the Stock Exchange at the expense of the general welfare. They grant liberal charters and extraordinary privileges to banks. They deposit their own money in these banks. They allow the man who does the gambling to have access to this money and to make enormous profits by employing it to oppress the public. In Mr. Patten's case he has been able to levy a tax of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 upon the households of the United States by the simple process of borrowing other people's money and then turning it against them.

What the Calhoun jury insist on state's rights?

A sound investment—a photograph of a pugilist.

The early fisherman catches the anglerworm.

Those Armenians are not worms or they would turn.

Real estate is booming almost as much as the creeks.

Abdul Hamid has not yet joined the down and out club.

The corner in wheat proved to be part of a house of cards.

At present Castro seems to be engaged in the game of solitaire.

In piscatory trespassing the three-mile limit is the limit of patience.

Money melts away in the canal zone just as though it were the torrid zone.

Mrs. Boyle has been identified, and her identity shows that she is no angel.

What shall it profit the Young Turks if they gain their point and lose their heads?

There is nothing like the Niagara too jam against the jam on Brooklyn bridge at 6 p. m.

ties of the country what Kansas is to the Union.

To the Wheat King—Treat reporters decently when they seek to interview you. It pays.

The New York Times wants to know if Governor Hughes is a Populist. No; just popular.

The British lion has welcomed Colonel Roosevelt to Africa. Now what will the African lion do?

The University of Chicago has set down on big hats. To what chair was his duty assigned?

In a crowded street car one soon becomes convinced that the hatpin is mightier than the sword.

Scientists are discussing the question, when coal runs short. In this town almost every ton runs short.

Andrew Carnegie foresees war between England and Germany. Can't he induce them to resort to the Hague to settle their differences?

"The prima nobilis, a shellfish found in the Mediterranean, spins a fine silk," says an exchange. And they that tell this, do they spin fine yarns?

When the Senate gets through with the Payne tariff bill it will be about as much like the original article as renovated butter is like butter fresh from the churn.

All President Taft has to do to solve the problems that confront him is to wait until the sweet girl graduates have treated them in graduating essays, each essay tied up with pretty blue ribbon.

The Tribune claims that the Newhouse hotel proposition was "the direct outgrowth of the tremendous building activity which resulted from the acquisition of power" by the Kearns following. This is neither more nor less than an unwarranted assumption. It is an effort to make capital out of Mr. Newhouse's enterprises, for the American party. But the Tribune might as well claim that the water in the Lake has risen during the last few years as a result of the acquisition of power by its party. There is just as much reason for the one claim as for the other, and no more.

## THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The threatening advance in the price of bread has given rise to interesting speculations as to whether or not the wheat supply of America is inexhaustible, or if there is to meet the demands of the present and immediately succeeding generations. Some experts declare that within a comparatively few years the country will be compelled to import a considerable part of its grain. It is held that we have lived in too prodigal a manner, have not sufficiently conserved our natural resources, and are soon to pay for the penalty of carelessness and wastefulness. Some even see in the present high price of wheat the inevitable result of wastefulness, and look to the manipulation of one Chicago speculator as merely an incident. They expect a natural and constant increase in wheat prices.

## ORGANIZATION IN FARMING.

Charles Dillon, in the Outlook.

Farming in the next generation or so will be more and more scientific. The agricultural colleges are bringing that about where properly conducted. Modern methods of cultivation will mean smaller acreage and larger yields, with improved quality of product. As the value of land increases, farm communities will become the rule—that is to say, farmers will hold smaller properties from which the profits will exceed those now realized by haphazard cultivation of large tracts, where weeds eat up the earth's food. Scientific farming, as it must some day come to be, will put farm families into groups, and this will mean the woman's emancipation. Farmers will live in towns or cities and go to their fields as a business, just as any business man or skilled laborer now goes to his work. It is so today in several parts of North America. One such community is New Cambria, Salina County, Kansas, where one may see the farmers starting out every morning for their fields, leaving families that are happy and contented because they are near one another and permitted to indulge the human spirit of gregariousness.

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## JUST FOR FUN.

He Knew by Experience.

A little boy who had just this season joined Sunday-school was asked by the minister how he liked it.

"Why?" exclaimed Charlie disgustedly. "they don't know much. The teacher asked what was the coldest, 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."

"Pink 'Em."

Easy to Classify.

The newly married couple had just moved into their new home. On the morning after their arrival a baker called to solicit their trade. He found the young wife in the kitchen. After explaining that his wagon delivered once a day the baker asked, "And may we have your trade, madam?"

# See Page 7

## For Announcement of Z. C. M. I.'s Extraordinary Suit and Dress Sale

Entire line of Black and Colored Cloth Suits and Silk Dresses at

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LAWN MOWERS—The famous "Pennsylvania" lawn mower is the best machine obtainable; 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 \$17.00

RUBBER HOSE, splendid line, ranging in price, from, per foot .....10c up. COTTON HOSE, all grades, ranging in price, from, per foot .....10c up.

Electric Hose wears longer than any other kind.

Splendid variety of GARDEN TOOLS to select from—forks, rakes, hoes, shovels, picks, grass, pruning shears, or anything you need in gardening tools most at reasonable prices.

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Matinee, 15c, 25c, 50c; box seat, 75c. Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c; box seat \$1.00.

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**TONIGHT**  
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**THE LIARS**  
Prices—25c to \$1.00. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. All seats reserved, 25c-50c.  
Next Week, Starting April 26, the Greatest of All Musical Successes, and the First Time at Colonial Theatre Prices.  
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**That Good "Coal"**  
**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**  
The April number of the North American Review opens with a strong article by Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance company, entitled "Insurance Supervision and National Ideals," advocating the superintendence of the insurance business by the national government. George B. Cartledge, secretary of the treasury in the last administration, in view of the growing difference between the revenues and the expenditures of the government, suggests the adoption of measures for the "Regulation of the National Budget." Ida Husted Harper describes the present status of Woman Suffrage in the United States. Thomas Thatcher, in an article entitled "Mr. Taft and the Sherman Act," analyzes certain recommendations for the revision of the act made by Mr. Taft in the course of some of his public utterances. Brander Matthews presents an essay on the "supposed incompatibility between 'Literary Men and Public Affairs.'" Moreton Frewen points out what he regards to be an inevitable connection between "Our Exchanges and the Yellow Peril," silver being still the current coin among Oriental peoples. Humphry L. Desmond pleads "For the American Cavalry." H. T. Newcomb discusses "Railway Rates and the Diminished Dollar." Florence L. Sanville gives a graphic description of the evils connected with "Child Labor in Textile Factories." Professor L. S. Rowe, in "Our Interest in a United America," urges the importance of more intimate relations between the United States and South American countries. Charles P. Thwing endeavors to forecast "The future of India." Felix H. Hunkeler presents his personal observations in King Leopold's African dominions as possibly having a bearing upon "The Congo Question." In the literary department "The Poems of Richard Watson Gilder" is reviewed by Louise Collier Willcox. "The Family Letters of Christina Rossetti" by Olivia Howard Dunbar, and "Maurice Maeterlinck's 'Henri Dami' The Man and His Plays" by Grace Isabel Colburn. The department of World Politics contains communications from London, St. Petersburg and Washington—Franklin Square, New York.

**BUNGALOW**  
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**TONIGHT**  
**THE TELEPHONE GIRL**  
The Best of All Musical Shows.  
5-PEOPLE-5.  
Starting Thursday Night, for the Balance of the Week.  
**THE ROLICKING GIRLS.**  
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c; Mat. Wed. and Sat. 1.00 seats at 25c.

**GRAND THEATRE**  
**TONIGHT AND ALL WEEK**  
A big metropolitan production of Edward de Courcy's great musical melodrama.  
**"An Orphan's Prayer"**  
In Four Massive Acts—4.  
A story of rural quaintness and the tragic and heroic sides of life. Wonderfully Realistic—Startlingly True.  
Popular prices—Matinee Wednesday, Candy Matinee Saturday.

**LYRIC MATINEE AT 2**  
**EVENING AT 7**  
**THE THEATRE DIFFERENT.**  
**ALL WEEK**  
Lord Bulwer Lytton's Magnificent Story.  
**THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII**  
MARVELOUS! THRILLING!  
See the Pitiful Story of Nydia, the Blind Girl.  
The awful eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. The great arena filled with terrified people. The fearful scene of the Fall of Pompeii.  
Wonderful Stage Effects!  
The Supreme Triumph of Stage Art! Eight Other Feature Pictures.  
Good Singing, Good Music.  
Positively no advance in price.

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