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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 19, 1905.

A GREAT TRANSFORMATION.

The opening of the Salt Lake Route to and from Southern California will not only advance the commercial interests of this city and of Los Angeles, but open the way to the development of the mineral and agricultural resources along the line of its extension. While it passes through great stretches of desert country which appear to be nothing but barren wastes, where the scanty vegetation is but scrubby brush, and where there are large plains on which nothing appears but clay or sand, yet there are vast areas of good soil that only need the magic touch of sufficient moisture to render them habitable and productive of food for man and beast.

Those regions should and doubtless will be diligently explored, and experiments be made to bring to the surface the subterranean waters which in all likelihood flow there in abundance. Wherever springs or streams appear, settlements will be formed and the face of nature be transformed. Colonies will find along the Salt Lake Route or within easy distances therefrom, numerous spots capable of redemption from their sterility, where hosts of people can wrest from the land the means of sustenance and independence.

The first thing to do in order to accomplish the great work in view, is to tap the ground to test whether artesian wells can be bored successfully. Once let it be demonstrated that water can be obtained for domestic and irrigating purposes, and the needful population will soon be found to enter upon the new country and convert it into fields and gardens, and build upon it towns and cities wherein all the benefits and advantages that the civilization of the age has brought forth, may be introduced and homes be provided for many thousands of human beings.

This great change when brought about will undoubtedly affect the climate, and with the planting of trees and the presence of humanity rains will fall, humidity be created and the desert be quickened with that life which is exhibited in fruit and flower, in grass and grain, domestic animals and multiplying families to utilize all that is produced.

Railroads are great civilizers and do much more for humanity than merely moving people and freight from place to place. They make possible that communication between individuals and centers of population, which brings a demand for products and provides markets for their profitable sale and exchange. They are not run merely for these purposes, but are business concerns, built and operated for the profit of their owners. Yet they are managed with a view to the general welfare, for that which increases the riches of the people adjacent, naturally adds to their own enrichment, so that the running of railroads and the development of the adjacent regions are of mutual benefit and are interdependent.

The great project of constructing the road which joins the two beautiful cities of Salt Lake and Los Angeles was, in our view, prompted by that Divine Power that directs the affairs of this globe, and in its time and season brings forth each force and idea and plan and enterprise, necessary for the progress and advancement of the human race and the subjugation of the earth for the benefit of its teeming myriads.

The results of this work are only beginning to be seen and anticipated. They will be rapidly exhibited as time rolls on, and millions of acres now silent in their solitude will be awakened from their sleep by the rushing of the locomotive and the influx of homes-seeking companies, and before long will be glorified by the presence of intelligent and industrious humanity, uniting for the upbuilding of communities wherein all the developments of these latter times will shine forth, for the happiness of mankind and the glory of God, the Giver of every good.

A GREAT DAY IN HISTORY.

Thursday, May 18, was the sixth anniversary of the opening of The Hague Convention. The day is celebrated by peace societies both in Europe and here, and it should be even more extensively remembered; for, that gathering marked an epoch in human history.

The conference was called by the Czar of Russia, for the purpose of discussing an international agreement to gradually diminish armies and navies. The powers invited accepted the invitation, from politeness, we presume; but many of them considered the suggestion extremely absurd. It became evident, at the opening of the debates, that there was no intention on the part of the representatives present

to debate the Czar's proposition seriously. Some of them even denied that their countries maintained a larger army, or a stronger navy, than absolutely necessary. There could, then, be no question of diminishing either.

At this stage the situation was saved by the American representatives who urged that an agreement be entered into, to have recourse to arbitration, instead of war, in all cases where the latter expedient can be avoided. This idea was considered practical, and was agreed to, provided that each country should be free to judge for itself as to what questions would be proper subjects for arbitration. With this condition the proposition was accepted, the convention was signed by the powers represented, and The Hague Tribunal was established. This was the greatest triumph of civilization during the past century.

Some have ridiculed and sneered at the Hague congress, but without cause. It is true it failed to make international arbitration compulsory. No human power can do that in the twinkling of an eye, or with a stroke of the pen. But the establishment of that tribunal rendered war, in most cases, unnecessary, and therefore branded it as a crime, for which someone must be responsible. It was promptly followed by arbitration treaties between several countries, thus making the cause of arbitration more popular than before. In these respects The Hague congress, though unable to follow the lines marked by the ruler of Russia, became a factor for peace in the world, without precedent among human institutions.

The President of the United States at the request of the Interparliamentary Union, the international congress of lawyers and jurists, and the peace congress assembled in Boston, has issued a circular letter asking the views of the several governments as to the time of a second Hague conference, and their willingness to take part in one. When that gathering takes place, another important step forward will be taken. Among the questions to be brought forward is one regarding the establishment of an international parliament. And thus the great cause advances. The opening of the first Hague congress marks an important epoch in history, and should be remembered.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Considerable interest is now centered in the race across the Atlantic, which commenced on the 17th of this month, for the \$5,000 cup of Emperor Wilhelm. It will take about two weeks to make the run, under ordinary weather conditions, and in the meantime the public will have to be content with such information as incoming vessels, that may have passed them on the road, can bring.

There are eleven vessels in the race. Six of these are built in this country, four in Scotland, and one in England. Eight are owned by Americans, two by Englishmen, and one by a German. With one exception, they are all of recent construction.

In size and rigging the competitors are widely different from each other. They range in length upon the water line from 35 feet (the Fleur de Lys) to 210 feet (the Earl of Crawford's Valhalla). The great majority of them are schooners, at least two of them being three-masted. Two, the Valhalla and the Apache, are square rigged, and the Sunbeam represents that happy compromise between the two types, the barkentine. Finally, the little Ailsa is a yawl.

The remark has been made that America is not heavily represented in this, although eight of the vessels are classed as American. Commander Tod is a Scotchman, and so is the captain of the Atlanta, while the commander of the Fleur de Lys is said to be a Norwegian, although his name, Bohlin, evidently is Swedish. The skipper of the Apache is a New Zealander. Among the crews, too, are such names as Svendsen, Petersen, Nansen, Jacobson, Marcussen, Ole Olsson, Jan Olsson, Magnus Olsson and Peter Olsson, reminding of the lands of the ancient vikings. But these are minor details.

The captains and crews are American citizens by choice, and that is the main point. We hope one of the American vessels will succeed in winning the Kaiser's cup. The glory of it will belong to this country, even if the victorious captain should be of foreign extraction. The Atlanta, which had the lead at the start, is regarded as an easy winner, provided light winds prevail. It is a three-masted schooner, owned by Wilson Marshall and commanded by Captain Charles Barr. She is the newest vessel of the eleven, and has won several races.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The construction of the Panama canal has met with obstacles in the form of sickness among the workmen. The death list on account of typhoid and yellow fever is quite lengthy, and high and low are suffering alike. One of the high officials under the commission is dead, and another has been ordered home because he is suffering from malaria.

Some of those returning from the region make serious charges of neglect against the commissioners. They allege, for instance, that the hospital at Panama is on half supplies, and very poorly equipped in every respect, and that employees, instead of being given sanitary quarters, protected with mosquito netting, are forced to live in equatorial and fifth or sleep exposed in tents on the grass. We could almost hope that the prevalence of fevers is due solely to neglect. For, if that were the case, that could easily be remedied, and the work could then proceed without the terrible loss of life that has been recorded under a former management.

The reports of the chief sanitary inspector are very encouraging, and present quite a contrast to the rumors that have obtained currency through other channels. He claims that the sanitary force consists of over 1,000 employees, costing the government over \$25,000 monthly, and that the diligent and conscientious work of this force had reduced the percentage of sick to less than 2 and the rate of mortality per annum to

14 per thousand, as against a French rate of 67 per thousand.

The Panama canal presents a great problem, but it must be solved. American energy and American capital will win out against all obstacles. Everything must be done, though, to take care of the laborers. No lives should be needlessly sacrificed.

The Chicago strike seems to lack terminal facilities.

Just now the Iowa idea is to get away from the high waters.

"The summer months are coming, love, the bloom is on the rye."

Shaw proposes to fight the teamsters' strike on those lines if it takes all summer.

Those who expect to trot together in double harness through life should not start out sleeping.

Because Russia has borrowed 200,000,000 marks in Germany is no sign that Germany is an easy mark.

Junks are carrying provisions to the Russian fleet. Can it be that the fleet itself will yet become junk?

John Burns, English labor leader, is opposed to a national demonstration in favor of the unemployed bill. The opposition should win.

In his final plea Hoch's attorney read Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light." Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar" would have been more appropriate.

Mr. Rockefeller will not establish a pension fund for retired ministers. The fact that he will not may be due to the course pursued by Rev. Dr. Gladden.

The last survivor of the war of 1812 has just been buried. But widows of veterans of 1812 will continue to draw pensions for a generation or two yet.

The head of the Massachusetts moth commission gets a salary of five thousand dollars a year. He gets his money where moths, if not rust, come from.

Justice Harlan wants a Presbyterian cathedral built in Washington. But does not a cathedral connote a bishop? And where will bishops be found in the Presbyterian church?

Czar Nicholas is doing more for his people than any of his predecessors, and were not Russia involved in a disastrous war and threatened constantly with internal troubles, the fact would be admitted by all the world. And what he has done is but an earnest of more to come.

"At Washington I had several interesting interviews with the President, a man of whom I have the highest opinion. He is in every sense the biggest man I have seen in the United States—the most straight thinking and most far-sighted," says Rider Haggard. Did he, or "she," see Secretary Taft, who is considerably larger than the President?

Emil Carson stole two diamond rings and sixty-five dollars in money May 14. May 16 a warrant for his arrest was issued. May 17 he was apprehended. May 18 he appeared in court, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to state's prison for three years and began serving his sentence the same day. Thus he got all rights concerning a speedy trial guaranteed by the Constitution. He also got justice. Such cases enhance respect for the law.

VICARIOUS CHARITY.

Hearth and Home.

It was a wise and right thing of a well known duchess who gave a charity concert the other day to pay all the artists. Too often hard-worked professionals are bound to give their services because society demands it of them, and their earnings depend on that same society. Among a large number of actors and musicians it is a great grievance that their services should be so often called upon for the purposes of charity.

FOLK AND THE LYNCHERS.

New York World.

In announcing that he will "enforce the law" against the men who recently lynched a negro in Mississippi county, Gov. Folk is doing what the governors of all states ought to do and what the governors of few states do. Denunciation of mob law will never stop lynching, but the enforcement of the criminal law will. If executives treated lynchers as common murderers, and saw that they were brought to trial for their crimes, lynchings would stop.

MORE UNITED STATES WANTED.

Mexican Herald.

Some day, perhaps, Guatemala will seek a solution for her troubles by joining the sound and prosperous union. And as the United States is now firmly established on the Isthmus and may naturally be led to take a further interest in Central American affairs, it is not improbable that some time in the not very distant future Mexico may have the United States as a neighbor. Valued lynchers as common murderers, and saw that they were brought to trial for their crimes, lynchings would stop.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Lee's Magazine for May contains several beautiful poems, a short story, "Echoes from the Stage," with portraits of Viola Allen and James Young, also "book reviews" and "miscellaneous." 416 Trust Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

The June number of Wayside Tales comes with a cover design strikingly suggestive of the beautiful season of the year. The following is the list of contents: "Mr. Wharton Assests," Courtney Frith; "Evolution of a Pulpit Gaffer," storyettes, William T. Valentine; "Beyond the Power of Man," Frederick L. Kosta; "A Samson's Day," Stanley Waterloo; "Never Again," poem, Robert Bellman; "Har Answer," Alanson Crosby; "Spring," poem, Philip Vandridge; "The Woman's Share," Constance Beatrice Willard; "By Way of the Limited," Page Walter Sampson; "The Verdict," Jean Cowgill; "I Would Forget," poem, Stacy E. Baker; "A Ride in the Morning," Edgar Maestren-Swan; "Miller, Great Democrat of Painting," Louis Llewellyn; "Between Covers and I," Charles C. Cretter; "Around the Lay-out," "Junius," "Salome," Oscar Wilde; "John D. Rockefeller," Marguerite Warren Springer; "The Holy Stone," Charlotte Perkins Gilman; and "The Voice of the Magazine,"—85 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.

TEA
Do you know good tea?
Do you know bad tea?
Do you know what we mean?
Do you know Schilling's Best?
Write for our Knowledge Book, A Schilling & Company, San Francisco.

GRAND THEATRE
GILES & HAMMER, Mgrs.
The Mack Swain Theater Co.
Positively last week.
Tonight And Tomorrow Night.
Matinee Saturday at 2:15 p. m.
The starring melodrama,
"THE SIDE WALKS OF NEW YORK."
Night—10c. Bargain Prices.
Matinee—5c. 2c. 1c.
NEXT ATTRACTION:
Pollard's Liliathus Opera Co. in the "Hells of New York."

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GEO. DYER, MANAGER
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The Distinguished American Comedian,
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In Three of his Most Brilliant Comedies
TONIGHT!
A skillful play by Madeline Lucette Ryley,
An American Citizen

Saturday Matinee,
"THE USURPER,"
SATURDAY NIGHT, Magnificent Production.
A GILDED FOOL.
Prices, 25c to \$2.00; Matinee, 25c to \$1.50.
NEXT ATTRACTION,
E. H. SOTHERN,
JULIA MARLOWE.
Monday—"Much Ado About Nothing."
Tuesday—"Romeo and Juliet."
Prices—50c. to \$3.00. Sale opens Friday.

High School Cadets
Military Hop,
Saltair, Tonight!
Tickets, 50 Cents.
Train—8 p.m. Sharp.

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BATH TOWELS
Such an assortment of bath requisites as we are showing has never been seen before in this city, and especially attractive is our variety of towels. They are different in size and texture, soft or rough, according to whether they are to be used for friction or drying purposes. The famous Cash friction towel is just the thing after a cold bath. They are all prices from 50 cents up. See them in our east window.
Where The Cars Stop.
The Great Prescription Drug Store.
SCHRAMM'S

Wind Up!
of the Greatest Annual May Sale Z. C. M. I. has ever held. Dry Goods Department,
SATURDAY, MAY 20.
Last Day of the Great May Sale! Offerings of SPECIAL BAR. GAINS in STAPLE GOODS at Far Below Wholesale Cost. You've Never Had Such Bargain Opportunities Before.

CLOAK DEPT.
Saturday Specials!
10 a.m. to 12 o'clock.
\$1.00 and \$1.25 WRAPPERS, in Percale and Flannelette, variety of patterns, all sizes **50c**
\$1.00 and \$1.25 BLACK MERCERIZED PETTICOATS **50c**
at
Two Wrappers and two Petticoats only to each customer.

Corset Dept. Specials!
A fine grade of Ladies' Corsets and Corset Waists, of such noted makes as the J. B. R. & G., Warner's, also Girdles, in slightly broken sizes. Original prices, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.25 and \$3.00, to be closed out at the astonishingly low price of [per pair] **25c**

SILK DEPT. SPECIALS!
Colored Wash Silks in checks and pin stripes, sold regularly at 65c yard, Saturday only at [per yard] **35c**

Millinery Specials!
TABLE NO. 1—All odds and ends of FLOWERS will be sold at—each **25 cts.**
TABLE NO. 2—All Ready-to-Wear Hats, worth up to \$4.50 each, on Sale Saturday, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., at **\$1.45**
TABLE NO. 3—All Pattern Hats **Half Price**

Special Specials FOR Saturday!
From 1 to 8 p.m.
Arnold's Celebrated FIL DE SOIE, regular 35c values at—per yard **17½c**
Arnold's Cotton TAFFETA, regular 20c values at—per yard **10c**

Z. C. M. I.
STREET CLOVES.
All colors and sizes—never sold for less than \$1.50, at—
\$1.15
ALL HAND BAGS at—
Half Price.

LADIES' NECKWEAR!
Embroidered Top Collars, Embroidered Turn-Over Collars, Fancy Stocks, Lace Stocks, etc., 25c, 35c, 50c values at—
15c

MONITOR FINE KID GLOVES
Never sold less than \$2. Saturday only at—
\$1.60
All Silk and Leather Belts in black and all colors—
Half Price.

Remember, the Great Sale in All Departments Continues to 9 p.m. Saturday, May 20th, 1905.
The Specials Enumerated Above are for SATURDAY ONLY!

JOSEPH F. SMITH, President
Geo. Romney, Vice President
THOS. G. WEBBER, Secretary
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