SEE THE DAWN OF UNIVERSAL PEACE

Speakers View the Coming of the New Era With Prophetic Eyes.

LESSONS DRAWN FROM WAR.

Addresses Dwell Upon Sorrow And Suffering Apace With Strife.

serices Held to Commemorate Conprence at The Hague Attended by Great Numbers of People.

Yesterday afternoon's peace meeting drew an enthusiastic audience that filled the main auditorium of the First Congregational church, and part of the guiday school room. The program was well arranged, the oratory being sultably relieved with pleasing music. in the platform were the peace comittee, including Col. George B. squires, chairman in the absence of Gov. Cutler, Secy. J. M. Sjodahl, John Henry Smith, Rabbi Freund, Rev. Dr. W. H. Paden, Rev. P. A. Simpkin, Rt. Rev. F. S. Spalding, D. D., Very Rev. Dean Benjamin Brewster, Very Rev. Dean W. R. Harris, D. D., L.L. D.; Rev. Limperopulus, M. P. Stathakes and Mrs. J. B. Cosgriff. Prof. Arthur Shep-herd officiated at the organ. Col. Squires opened the meeting, stating it had been called in accordance with the call from the governor in his circular of April 23 last, in anniversary of the Hague conference for the promoion of universal peace, and announced be opening hymn, which was sung by the congregation to the tune of "Duke reet," as follows:

0 God, beneath Thy guiding hand our exiled fathers crossed the sea; And when they trod the wintry strand With prayer and psalm they wor-

thou heard'st, well pleased, the song, Thy blessing came; and still its power ll onward, through all ages bear The memory of that holy hour.

Laws, freedom, truth, and faith in God Came with those exiles o'er And where their pilgrim feet have trod,

God they trusted guards their

And here Thy name, O God of love, Their children's children shall adore, Till these eternal hills remove,

And spring adorns the earth no more Rev. Dr. Paden in his opening invo-cation besought that the time should come, and that it be not far distant when the causes for war should be removed; when mankind should be ac-tuated by the spirit of "Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven." "Mercifully care for our rulers; grant then wisdom that they may execute the law righteously. May we all look up to Thee together in the spirit of Thee together in the spirit of

Rev. F. B. Short of the First Methodthey, F. B. Short of the First Method: tchurch was not present to read the ripture selection, so the chair called Rev. Dr. Paden who read Isalah xv. Chairman Squires made an elo-ent introductory address, in which dwell briefly on the lessons drawn om the Civil war as emphasizing the ors of warfare and the advantages

LESSON OF THE REBELLION.

Veteran of the Civil War Tells of Its Horrors in Eloquent Address.

The address of Col. George B. Squires as in part as follows: I am not unmindful of the honor of residing over your deliberations in the overnor's absence, and I assure you have I am in full sympathy with the bleets and purposes of your meeting. The who has seen war in all its hormay well be among the foremost a world movement for universal c. I represent the Grand Army eace. I represent the Grand Army f the Republic, an organization which as worn the nation's uniform and releded its weapons during one of the reatest wars of history, and which togat forms a great conservative body f citizens, serving the nation as well y its patriotic devotion in peace, as t served the nation by its valor in tar.

a nation ever had just cause for war was excusable. It was prevent the dismemberment fought to prevent the dismemberment of our territory and to preserve the flag from dishonor. It was not for personal aggrandizement, or conquest. It was long and bitter and bloody. Defeat and victory, hope and despair walked together hand in hand until its very close, and out of its turmoil and confusion we brought back to you a mation redeemed by the blood of sacrifice, a race made free from the bonds of slavery, and a flag, a glorious flag, without a single stripe erased or polluted or a single star obscured, withsingle star obscured, with It a stain of dishonor upon its beautifolds, as they flash in their splenron every sea, emblem of the greatt, the freest of the nations of the
arth. It was a just war, a neces-



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sary war, a war for principle, and its results were magnificent; but who can estimate its cost in blood and treasure and human misery?

SCENES OF HORROR.

We were a part of the great army of citizen soldiers who won the victory. We know all its horrors, all its privations, all its sufferings. We feit its blighting influence. We were there in victory and in defeat; on the long march; in the quiet bivouac, on the lonely picket; in the cautious advance; in the mad whirl of the charge; in the exultant hour of triumph. xultant hour of triumph.

In the mad whirl of the charge; in the exultant hour of triumph.

We have seen our comrades fall and dle with glazing eye turned up to the sky. We have seen the crushed and mangled bodies taken to the field hospital with all its horrors. We have been at the roll call that comes after the battle, when the missing ones are to be accounted for. There was glory for a few, there was misery untold for countiess thousands; shattered limbs; broken and emaciated bodies; widowhood and orphanage; a land drenched in blood and tears, filled with despair, and shadowed with mourning; a land made desolate by the wastage of war. You may count, if you please, the paltry dollars, but who after all can count the sum total of the awful cost? I am not authorized to speak for all my comrades, but for myself I believe war to be just what Sherman called it, and I have had enough. I am not sufficiently optimistic to imagine that universal peace can come at once, or that the world powers are going to sink their warships and disband their armed forces immediately.

There must first be a strong sentiment created among the nations in favor of peace, and for the present I would have our nation in a state of complete preparedness, with a powerful navy and a standing army strongly efficient and thoroughly equipped to form

navy and a standing army strongly efficient and thoroughly equipped to form the nucleus of a mighty force of citizen soldiers on which we may safely rely, and which shall not only prove a menace to the strong but a protection to the weak.

TO EXTEND SENTIMENT.

TO EXTEND SENTIMENT.

To create and extend that sentiment is the object of this gathering, and while we may differ somewhat in methods to be used we shall not differ as to what results must be sought for. All honor to Governor Cutler for taking the initiative in this matter, and to the committee of devoted men and women appointed by him who have labored so diligently in the cause they love. To-day you complete your organization to be called the Utah Peace society, and so it shall be that the state which gave to the navy one of its greatest and best-beloved admirals will have a Peace society named for it before there is a battleship bearing its name.

I bid you Godspeed in the work so auspiciously inaugurated, expressing the hope that you will increase in numbers until every lover of peace within the wide borders of the state shall be enrolled in your society. May universal peace come upon the world like a benediction, and may the future historian make bright his glowing page with the triumphs of diplomacy, of arbitration, the triumph of peace; and upon every school house and temple of learning; upon every church that raises its tall spire toward heaven, and every public building; upon the poor man's cottage and the palace of the king, let there be inscribed in letters both bold and bright—Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men! Good Will to Men!

THE COST OF WAR.

The Rt. Rev. F. S. Spalding Tells of The Vast Fortune Expended for Army and Navy.

Mrs. Edward Moore, soprano, sang very acceptably Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer," Prof. Shepherd playing the organ accompaniment; followed by Rt. Rev. F. S. Spalding, bishop of this Episcopal diocese, who said in part as follows: "For 1908, the American people have appropriated \$100,303,602 for the navy: \$98,820,403 for the army, with \$2. have appropriated \$100,303,602 for the navy; \$98,820,403 for the army, with \$3,-221,176 for increase of coast defenses, a total of \$202,446,181, a very large amount of money, six times as much as the United States expends for its legislative, executive and judicial departments; one-quarter more than is paid in pensions; and we have the reputation among other countries of being specially generous to the veterans of our among other countries of being specially generous to the veterans of our wars; twenty times as much as is expended on our agricultural department, and four times as much as is expended for civil service administration. We spend only \$2,000,000 for our diplomatic and consular service, which is for the protection of the lives, liberty and property of our citizens in foreign lands. protection of the lives, liberty and property of our citizens in foreign lands. The maintenance of an army and navy means readiness for war, and yet the whole world is profoundly at peace! Now, what is our object in these great sums for warlike preparatons, when we hope and pray that war may never come to pass? Why are so many men taken from the production of material wealth, and put into a service that means the destruction of life and property? Is this the cost of peace? We raised \$14,000 to send our high school boys to San Francisco, dressed in uniform to honor a great sea captain who as a cedet was identified with this state. They saw the great warships state. They saw the great warships sail into San Francisco bay, and visit-ed them; and why? Was it to prepare them as soldiers for conflicts to come;

or the better to appreciate the value and necessity of peace?
Great Britain is expending \$300,000,000 on her navy; France \$54,000,000; and Germany immense sums on her army and \$98,000,000 for her naval esetablishment, is this a tribute to neace? Is it ment. Is this a tribute to peace? Is it the duty of the United States to in-crease its warlike appropriations and

crease its warlike appropriations and enlist in its ranks more men to fight their brother men?

Is it not possible to buy peace in some other way, which will savor more of economy, more of rightcousness, of wisdom? The present policy of conducting things reverses the process of civilization. Must we send ships around the world to preserve peace? You have heard of the motto. In time of peace preserve for war. I would change that heard of the motto. In time of peace prepare for war.' I would change that to read 'In timese of temporary peace, prepare for permanent peace.' It takes two to make a quarrel; and the best way is to resolve not to be one of the two. Then there certainly will be peace. The surest way is to stay our hand and hold our tongue. Overcome not evil with evil, but overcome evil with good."

with good."
THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

President of Utah Peace Society Unable to Be Present Urges Peace.

Gov. John C. Cutler, who is now in Washington, sent the following word to the gathering, which was read by Chairman Squires:
The Peace Committe and Ladies and Gentlemen—Regretting that I am foreed to be absent from your second meeting devoted to the peace idea, I still am glad to have the privilege of greeting you briefly in writing. And I wish

to congratulate you and the other citizens of Utah on the auspicious beginning of this movement last May, and to express the hope that it will receive an irresistible impetus from the meeting you are holding today.

There may have been times in the past history of the world when war was honorable, justifiable, and even necessary. There may be such times in the future. But there never has been and never will be a time when war is not brutal and inhuman. I hope the time will come, and soon, when war will be no more, a ban of absolute prohibition being placed on it by the nations of the world. There may be honor in the cause of war; there may be glory in its results; but in war itself there is nothing lovely or nobie or desirable.

UNJUSTIFIABLE WARS. UNJUSTIFIABLE WARS.

War is never justifiable when engaged in for purely selfish ends. Only when it is in defiance of a nation's or a people's rights, or of weak humanity arrives conversion can it has appropriate

when it is in defiance of a nation's or a people's rights, or of weak humanity against oppression, can it be approbated at all. And I am proud of the fact that, if I read history aright, our nation has engaged in war only for these justifiable causes. The United States was founded in a war of defense against unbearable oppression; as a nation it received its baptism of fire in a war to protect the rights of its seamen and other citizens against the unjust opposition to naturalization expressed in the words, "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman;" it exemplified the "big brother" idea of the Monroe doctrine in the war with Mexico; it preserved its own life and unity against the two forces—slavery and sectionalism—in the War of the Rebellion, and made its beneficent and protective policy worldwide in the war with Spain.

WAR AN EVIL.

WAR AN EVIL.

In support and furtherance of the ob-In support and furtherance of the object of this organization, I wish to say that there is no ethical argument for war. No one can defend or justify it on the ground of essential good. In every respect, so far as war itself is concerned, it is evil. It has always been so, no matter how necessary it has appeared. It will always be so, no matter how necessary it may become. Some writers have declared that war strengthens a nation; makes its people brave and self-reliant; develops qualities of courage and manliness and endurance not to be gained by other means. If that argument of war ever applied—and I am not willing even to durance not to be gained by other means. If that argument of war ever applied—and I am not willing even to concede this much—it was in times of violence and barbarity. It cân not apply in times of civilization and progress. If in the childhood of the nations they must be like the small boy with the chip on his shoulder, saying to the other boy, "Now test your manilness and mine by picking an unnecessary quarrel," this attitude does not comport with the dignity and progress of the nations' maturity.

TO CREATE SENTIMENT.

And yet it is a sad commentary, but a necessary one, that, looking at conditions and setting aside for the present our theories, the conclusion is inevitable that as war has been found unavoidable in the past, it may be in the future. I must confess that I am not one of those who are so optimistic of immediate and universal peace as to have the nation unprepared in event of war. Yet I am more than willing to join with others in the creation of a sentiment of the nations, while encouraging the idea of a preparedness for war if it shall again become unavoidable. The old adage of the peaceloving fighter of the past, "Trust in God and keep your powder dry," is still good, and will hold good until universal peace shall have been secured.

GOVERNOR PLEDGES AID.

GOVERNOR PLEDGES AID.

And yet war is brutal. It always was And yet war is brutal. It always was and always will be. War is unnatural, even the famous words of Gen. Sherman, characterizing war, are not too strong. And I think that every man who has been engaged in war will say that he does not desire it again for its own sake. Therefore, let the word go forth from this and similar gatherings that the utmost and constant endeavor of this and like organizations shall be to reprobate war; to place it on the plane of other hateful things; to help forward the time when civilized nations forward the time when civilized nation will not engage in it or permit uncivilized ones to do so. This work I commend to you as individuals and as a body. I thank you for your past activities and invoke your future aid in this cause.
In conclusion, I call attention to the

fact that one of the purposes of this gathering is to effect an organization gathering is to effect an organization. To prepare for this organization was the object of the first meeting. I shall be glad if this object can be carried out today. And I further trust that the organization you form here will become affiliated with the American Peace society for the promulgation of the splen-did idea underlying it, and to inculcate the beauty and the value of peace through active and efficient effort. wish you God speed in your work, and pledge you all the assistance I can

A VOICE OF PROTEST.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Scanlan Takes

Issue With Those Why Cry for War. Mrs. Emma Ramsey Morris sang with athos and effect, "The Flag Without Stain," Walter Poulton playing her plano accompaniment; and then Very Rev. Dean W. R. Harris of the Catholic church read the address prepared by Rt. Rev. Bishop Scanlan, D. D., on "The Contrast Between Heathen and Christian Civilizations as Making for Peace." It was an able paper as fol-lows:

Peace." It was an able paper as follows:

It is indeed a very great gratification for me to be with you in spirit on Sunday afternoon, and, though I am precluded from assisting and taking part in your deliberations, to help, so far as I may, the laudable burpose for which your meeting has been convened. I deeply regret that the condition of my health bars me from, in person, uniting with you in the public appeal which your sympathetic hearts will make to the good sense of the civilized nations of the world, and to that of the American people in particular, in behalf of universal and permanent peace. Your meeting, as I understand the object for which it has been called, assembles to add the expression of the good will and encouragement of the people of our city to the voice of Christian civilizacity to the voice of Christian civiliza-tion raised, in Europe and America, against the dreadful spectacle, enacted

FIT THE GROCER.

Wife Made the Suggestion.

grocer has excellent opportunity to know the effects of special foods on his customers. A Cleveland grocer has a long list of customers that have been helped in health by leaving have been helped in health by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Cof-

He says, regarding his own experi-

He says, regarding his own experience:

"Two years ago I had been drinking coffee and must say that I was almost wrecked in my nerves.

"Particularly in the morning I was so irritable and upset that I could hardly wait until the coffee was served, and then I had no appetite for breakfast and did not feel like attending to my store duties.

"One day my wife suggested that inasmuch as I was selling so much Postum there must be some merit in it and suggested that we try it. I took home a package and she prepared it according to directions. The result was a very happy one. My nervousness gradually disappeared and today I am all right. I would advise everyone affected in any way with nervousness or stomach troubles, to leave off coffee and use Postum Pred Coffee." "There's a Reason." Read "The Read to Wellville." in pigs.

in pigs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest

A VOICE OF PROTEST.

It is to protest against the unending It is to protest against the unending repetition of these woeful tragedies, against the perpetuation of these monstrous and unnatural manifestations of national ill-will which sporadically and mysteriously expressed itself in a thirst for blood, that you have met today in a temple of peace. There are those who contend that war is inevitable; that it is a decree of fate that men should slaughter each other in hecatombs, to anticipate the overpopulation of the earth, and that, therefore, it is idle to dream of universal peace.

We answer that, unless our dreams

We answer that, unless our dreams of peace actualize themselves into facts, Christian civilization has failed of its mission, and that our race will still retain much of the shameful civilization of the heathen. From a review of the past from a study of the history of our race before and at the time of the crucifixion and from the extraordinary advance toward humaneness, to the recognition of a common Pather in heaven, and consequently our kinship and brotherhood, we are justified in expecting the realization of our dream. Under our Christian civilization mankind has made, since the birth of our Redeemer, a wonderful advance toward the time foretold by the Prophet Isalah, when: We answer that, unless our dreams

THE PROPHETS PROMISE.

"The worf shall lie down with the lamb and the leopard shall dwell with the kid; they shall not hurt nor shall they kill, for the earth is filled with the knowledge of the lord, as the covering waters of the sea."

The contrast between the social and moral condition of our race today and that of 1990 years ago is so striking that even the fool of the psalmist, who said in his heart, "There is no God," if he were now alive, would be constrained to admit that Christianity has marvelously altered the heart of man, for good, for decency and clean living. Nor need we, when studying this wonderful change for the better in the condition of our race since the time of the resurrection, resort to a comparison between the civilization of today and the barbarism of many ancient peoples. It would be unfair to look for the endightened views of antiquity among tribes like the Nasamones, who set out into the desert on an expedition against the south wind, that had dried up their wells, and were of course overwhelmed in the sands. It would be unfair to The contrast between the social and vells, and were of course overwhelmed in the sands. It would be unfair to ivilized heathenism to look for culture among the Libyans, whose mansions among the Libyans, whose mansions were made of the asphodel shrub secured with rushes; nor among their neighbors, who built their houses of blocks of salt, in a country where, Herodotus remarks, it never rained, most fortunately. In all matters which concern the soul, the morals and feelings of mankind, in pre-Christian times, it would be unjust to conclude that civilized and enlightened mankind was woefully depraved and debased, simply because we had discovered that such wretched creatures as the Padeans, Issedones and other savage tribes mentioned by Livy and Herodosuch wretched creatures as the Padeans, Issedones and other savage tribes mentioned by Livy and Herodotus, and such madmen and monsters as Nero, Tiberius and others, wallowed in loathsome habits and acted in all matters more like brute beasts than human beings. But from Greece and Rome, from Assyria, Babylonia, Egypt, Persia, Syria and Carthage, we might, well expect to receive genuine spectmens of the civilization and humaneness which flourished among the most cultivated and enlightened nations, before the coming of the Son of God and the establishment of Christianity. No student of history may deny that Themistocles represented the educated and enlightened men of his country. Plutarch tells us that Themistocles, with his own hand, cut the throats of the three nephews of the Persian king, Xerzes, captured by Aristides, and offered them as a sacrifice in honor of Bacchus Omidiews. These roung man were prisoners of war, of royal blood, and were immolated to Bacchus to invoke the help of the god for the Greeks, who were about to begin the naval battle of Salamis. This act of crueliv could

LESSONS OF THE PAST

mandment of Jesus Christ, to love our steighbout and heroic examples of self-sacrifice, of self-deman, martyrdom and death, before he could be persuaded to hope for even the possibility of a change to a higher and a better life. In his critical and learned work on mythology, the gifted and accurate Banier, tells us that:

"Among all the peoples of the earth before the redemption man has slaughtered his fellow man and tortured him with nameless cruelties, and there is not a spot of earth on the globe of ancient who were about to begin the naval bat-the of Salamis. This act of cruelty could not have taken by surprise the Persian king, when he heard of it, since the soothsayers, who accompanied Xerxes on his expedition against the Greeks, had by his order buried alive nine youths and as many streng to recentif youths and as many virgins, to propiti-ate the gods of the countries the Per-sians were passing through. Herodotus

states that the custom of burying alive was common in Persia and that the queen of Persia ordered 14 children of illustrious birth to be buried alive that Contrasted with the horrors of war in

the spirits dwelling in the earth might favor her husband's (Xerxes') enter-Can we believe Josephus, the Jewish historian, when he tells us that the king of the insolent and lascivious Moabites, when encompassed by his enemies, brought out his son and heir and, lift-

from time to time, of human beings slaughtering each other, and leaving the fair face of the earth, given to us by our common Father in heaven, saturated with blood, and with the tears of widows and orphans.

ing him unto the walls of the city, slew him in sacrifice to the gods of the nation? Must we credit the author of the Book of Judges when he records the beast of the captive King AdonPoezec:

"Seventy kings, whose fingers and tion? Must we credit the author of the Book of Judges when he records the boast of the captive King Adon?bezec: "Seventy kings, whose fluers and

"Seventy Rings, whose lingers and toes I cut off, gathered up the leavings of the meat under my table."

In the golden age of Roman civilization lived Julius Caesar and Octavius Augustus, who, as lovers and patrons of the fine arts, accomplished scholars, warriors and statemen, are held up warriors and statemen, are held up or the line arts, accomplished scholars, warriors and statesmen, are held up for our admiration in our high schools, colleges and academies. Of Julius Caesar we dare say little in plain language. His utter moral rottenness was loath-some and his deprayity beggars description. Cato might well shake his head at Caesar's loose toga. His manhood was worthy of his youth. His letters to Anthony reveal a filthness beyond all belief; yet so barefaced was crime and cruelty in the golden age that he was lauded by Seutonius for 'his abborrence of cruelty," because be cut the throats of the pirates he had taken when he might have crucified them. Caesar was proclaimed a god, after his death, by Augustus, the Roman emperor. This same Augustus, according to the calm and cautious blographer of the Caesars, upon a mere suspicion, and that, too, unfounded, plucked out with his own hand the eyes warriors and statesmen, are held ut suspicion, and that, too, unfounded. plucked out with his own hand the eyes of the Roman knight Quintus Gallus and then put him to death by ignominious torture. And what of the fate of prisoners of war? After Mark Antony and his friends were starved out in Perugia, and the army forced to surgender the prisoners were brought out. render, the prisoners were brought out and put to death in batches. Three hundred of the Roman knights and nobles of Antony's army, selected by Oc-tavius Augustus, were slaughtered around the altar exceled to the Manes of Julius Caesar, as if they had been 300 sheep or bulls or oxen.

THE THIRST FOR BLOOD

After every battle the prisoners of war were either slaughtered on the field, sold into slavery or reserved for death at the gladiatorial combats. In the most refined periods of the Roman empire, at the latest and brightest epoch of heathen or classical civilization, prisoners of war were compelled to destroy each other for the delectation of the citizens, not only in Rome, but wherever an amphithesater was tion of the citizens, not only in Kome, but wherever an amphithester was raised, in Europe, Africa, Asia Minor and Asia proper. Even small country towns like Pompeli and Herculaneum had these gladiatorial shows, where prisoners were publicly slaughtered for the amusement of the people.

The amusement of the people,

"As soon as the prisoners who were
condemned to fight with each other, or
with wild beasts," writes Seneca, "were
brought out upon the arena, the spectators became enemies of the buman
combatants and desired nothing so
much as to see them quickly slaughtered."

much as to see them quickly state ered."

Ziphilinus, in his life of the Emperor Commodus, relates that when the contest between the prisoners was too equally sustained the imperial monster became so enraged at the combatants for not dispatching one another more quickly that he had the wretches tied together to make sure of their immediate death. Lactantius adds:

"So ferocious was the thirst of the spectators for blood that should one of each pair of combatants not fall quickly the whole crowd flies into a rage against them and fresh men must be brought out to dispatch them."

CHRIST'S COMMANDMENT.

CHRIST'S COMMANDMENT.

The same Lactantius, corroborating Pliny, writes "that as a part of the horrid performances, the warm blood of the dying prisoners was handed around the amphi-theater and drunk by the spectators."

Such became, at last, the games and pastimes of civilized society among the polite nations of antiquity, that the mutual slaughter of prisoners was no more to them than play to us, so completely had humanity become estranged from the human heart.

from the human heart.

Mankind required all the strength of the divine example of the love of man given on the cross, and the new commandment of Jesus Christ, to love our neighbor.

The professional from the control of self-services of self-services.

of earth on the globe of ancient civilization that has not been dyed with human blood thus barbarously

the golden age of Roman and Grecian civilization, with the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children; slaughter of men, women and children; with the unspeakable torture inflicted on the defeated and the horrible violation of women and virgins, that followed the capture of a city or town; face to face with the historical facts of the savage atrocities inflicted on the conquered, war today is merciful. Will any same man now yeature to tell us. any sane man now venture to tell us,



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in the presence of the miraculous change wrought by Christianity on the human heart since those times, that the expectation of a universal and permanent peace is the dream of a visionary? I dare to hope that the same Christian influence which humanized the heart of man and taught him to be mereful to a conquered foe, will in time prevail upon him to submit his grievances and his cause to the arbitrament of dis-passioned judgment and abide by its decision. It must be so.

For peace must triumph at the last Though 'round and 'round we run; For, ever the right comes uppermost, And ever is justice done.

For God is God and right is right, And right the day must win; To doubt would be disloyalty, To falter would be sin.

DAWN OF THE NEW ERA

William H. King Declares Yesterday's Gathering Prophetic of Peace

Mr. J. Brines sang as a solo, "If With all Your Heart," to organ accompaniment. Mr. Brines as usual was very effective. Judge W. H. King was the last speaker, in an impressive oration that was well received. He spoke exthat was well received. He spoke ex-temporaneously, and said in part:
This meeting is prophetic of the day which soon shall dawn when all na-ture shall be at rest, when there shall be golden sunlight and silvery moon-light, and when men will no longer shed the blood one of the other in war-fare. Too often we meet together and glorify war and bow the knee to the military chieftains. When the late Senator Hoar died the living exemplar of peace passed away; a man who did Senator Hoar died the living exemplar of peace passed away; a man who did in his lifetime many times more for the nation than all of the military institutions combined. Yet scarcely a voice was lifted to bespeak his praise. But, on the other hand, everywhere we see monuments raised to the memories of those who have made the valleys run red with blood. The time will come when Caesar and Alexander will be forgotten and in their places will be enshrined the memories of men who strived and labored for peace. shrined the memories of men who strived and labored for peace.

In 700 years of the history of Rome there was peace only during a total of 12 years. This is indisputable evidence that the world is growing better.

GOD'S PURPOSE.

How might peace be obtained among he nations? We want trade, and in ecking trade ye must conquer the peo-ole of other nations. England has girsessions. Perhaps she is rightly called

the Quene of the seas, 1sut I would not be misunderstood in this connection as saying a word against England, for to her we owe the principles of our Constitution, the foundation of our lib-

But to revert again to the subject, How can peace be obtained among the nations? It can come and it will come. God never made man that he should degenerate or be destroyed in war. Man will learn the arts of peace, and as he develops as an individual he will expand into a tamily, a tribe, a state. So, then, why should we not expand and become worldwide. The theory has been that we are a republic and consequently that we are a republic and consequently have no concern with the affairs of other nations. We have been so jealous of the Monroe doctrine that if there had een established an international trib-tual we would have feared that restric-ions would have been imposed upon us by other nations which we could not But as we progress we see that many of the theories we have held are merely

UNIVERSAL COURT.

I believe a universal court is possible and that it will be established. Andrew Carnegle has donated a building at The Hague as a peace temple. The time will not be long hence ere nations will o into that temple for justice. Why of submit our international controvers es to this high court, as difficulties sies to this high court, as difficultien between individuals are settled by state courts? Instead of spending the vast sums which I heard a previous speaker enumerate for the maintenance of armed forces—more than half the revenue of the United States—we could spend hundreds of millions for schools, spend hundreds of milliochurches and highways.

UTAH TO URGE PEACE.

J. M. Sjodahl, Secretary of Utah Society, Presents Resolutions And Constitution,

As Judge King concluded, quite a As Judge King concluded, quite a number of people arose to leave. Col. Squires immediately called out, "Don't leave; we are going to have a treat now"—as the Orpheus club was filing in on the platform. There was a general titter at this, and the colonel seeing the point, turned to Judge King with the remark that there was no reflection on his elegator, speech it was flection on his eloquent speech—it was a musical treat he meant. The Or-pheus club sang Handel's "Largo," and they did it well, to organ accompani-

(Continued on page seven.)

BECOMING approach with dread, for nothing compares to the pain of

child-birth. The thought of the suffering in store for her, robs the expectant mother of pleasant anticipations, and casts over her a shadow of gloom. Thousands of women have found the use of Mother's Friend during pregnancy robs confinement of much pain and insures safety to life

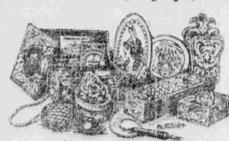
the coming event, relieves "morning sickness," and other discomforts of this period. Sold by druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. Book containing valuable information mailed free THE BRADPIBLD REGULATOR CO.

of mother and child. This liniment is a god-send to women at the critical time. Not only does Mother's Friend carry women safely through the perils of child-birth, but it gently prepares the system for

Interesting Sale in the Art Section.

Tempting Reductions in Pyrography and Fancy Needlework Articles. The Sale Begins Monday

Pyrography Sale



10 and 50 per cent reduction on the entire stock of stamped bass wood.

This sale is nec essary because the new shipments for fall and the holidays will soon arrive.

If you have been thinking of buying an outfit and learning pyrography, now is the opportune time. Free instructions.

Many Special Prices

All boxes, from those at 25c to the large shirt waist box, 20 per cent reduction. Chair, desk and table at half price,

Our entire stock of panels at half price. Pipe Racks and Brownies reduced from 25c to 15c. Handsome Tobourettes, 12x15, at 50e. 10c reduction on all Pyrography outfits.

10 per cent reduction on Bulbs and Points The Eclipse Outfit Regular \$2.25-Special, \$1.50.

This Pyrography outfit contains one designed bass wood box; one benzine bottle; one alcohol lamp, with glass top; one imported black double-rubber bulb; a two-foot imported rubber tubing; one metal union cork; one cork handle; one genuine platinum point; two practice pieces; one bottle of art stain; one bottle of art filler. The whole outfit for \$1.50.

Tinted Sofa Cushions

These are stamped on the best art denim in the following designs: Swastika, Violet and Conventional. Regular 75c for 25c. One day only.

Post Card Albums

Regular 25c for 10c. Regular 75c for 65c. Regular \$2.25 for \$1.50. Regular \$2.75 for \$1.95.

Stamped Pillow Top, With Back

Black huck, and embroidery floss, of selected colors and in quantities sufficient to complete the embroidery, together with instructions and diagrams, showing just how to execute this simple and beautiful needle-work. All for 50c

B. and A. Embroidery Silks

We carry a full line of B. & A. embroidery silks and Columbia yarns. We unhestitatingly recommend them to be

Sale on Floss Pillows

The best grade of silk floss sofa pillows. 16x16 25c 22x22 55c

Go-Carts, every style and at inside prices. Interesting basket store on the floor below. New shipment of well wearing sprinkling hose. Every mail order is looked after by an experienced shop-