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 SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 21, 1906

**CONFERENCE NOTICE.**  
 The Seventy-seventh semi-annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday, October 5, 1906, at 10 a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.  
 On account of the General conference being held on the first Sunday in October, it is suggested that the last Sunday in September be observed as fast day in the Salt Lake, Ensign, Liberty, Pioneer, Jordan and Granite stakes.  
 By order of  
**THE FIRST PRESIDENCY.**

**NOT REAL POLITICS.**

During the present political campaign in this State it is likely that a great many things will be said and done, in a partisan spirit, that will create much ill-feeling and be a source of regret to those responsible for them when "this cruel war is over." We can see no good reason for the invective, personalities and rasping insinuations which are already indulged in before the contest is fully opened. Much less is there occasion for direct falsification of the movements and motives of opposing parties and candidates.

The policy here alluded to is called "politics" by some very radical persons, but the term is improperly used when so applied. Politics signifies the science of government. It does not include scurrility, abuse, libel and scandalous stories or behavior. These are degrading tactics often used in partisanship, but cannot be classed properly as politics.

Why cannot a political contest be conducted, especially in this State, on the lines of fairness, honor, gentlemanly conduct and language, and a disposition to do justice both to friend and foe? Why talk about the "Democratic wolves," or the "Republican hyenas?" Why hold up to scorn and reproach good men, respectable citizens, reputable neighbors, just because they differ in their political views with their assailants? Is not that kind of warfare dishonorable, vulgar and indecent?

It often calls forth applause from the lower grade of partisan humanity, but is disgusting to thinking persons who are entitled to the name of gentlemen or ladies. It has no weight as an argument. It sheds no light, illustrates no principle, evokes no pleasant feeling, and if not received in a public assembly with dead silence, ought to be hissed until its author becomes ashamed of himself and reforms his conduct. A lively anecdote, a funny story, a display of wit and genuine humor, a speech and an article in writing, but anything of that kind should not descend to coarseness, buffoonery or unjust accusations or imputations.

Political contests in Utah ought to be conducted on a higher plane than that which is common to partisans elsewhere. The people here know better, if they do not do better. The great body of them are personal friends. Many of them belong to the same church and are united by religious ties. Yet they appear at election times in fierce hostility toward each other, and cannot brook the slightest difference in opinion or contrary views in caucus, convention or at the polls. Why cannot rational people concede to those whose political faith is opposite to their own, the sincerity and good motives which they claim for themselves? Why should a Republican say or think that this Democratic fellow citizen is dishonest or insane, because he cannot see as he does; or a Democrat regard this Republican neighbor as a knave or a fool for a similar reason? An old copy book motto in school boy days was "Many men many minds." This tersely states a condition common to humanity through all the ages. "Difference of opinion should never alter friendship," is another adage which should be kept in view at all times and particularly during political campaigns. Physical force, personal abuse, irritating language, false accusations, ridicule, opprobrium and similar agencies will never harmonize conflicting theories or bring together disputing advocates. Harmony cannot be brought about by persistent discord.

Political parties appear to be necessary in the present imperfect condition of society. They are formed in all the civilized nations of the world. They are founded on doctrines that appear to their devotees to be right and beneficial. As a rule their active members are sincere in their beliefs and consistent in their efforts to establish them. They have the same end in view, that is, good government for the common welfare. Of course there are individuals in all parties who simply aim at their own aggrandizement or the possession of the objects of their ambition. Too often they become unscrupulous, untruthful and unworthy of public respect. However, they soon become objects of suspicion and aversion and are finally repudiated by the public.

The masses of the voters should keep their eyes wide open when regarding candidates for public office, and take good care not to place in high station any responsible position that class of adventurers and selfish aspirants that are unworthy of the confidence and respect of mankind. The admonition frequently repeated that "good men and wise men should be sought for diligently," and such persons only should be upheld for public service, is wise for the people of this State to follow. It is not intended thereby to convey the impression that such individuals can only be found in one particular party or church or association. Good men and wise men may be found among believers in the various creeds and members of different political organizations and secular societies.

If men of corrupt habits, dishonest practices, untruthful utterances and unscrupulous conduct were barred out of public positions, politics would be purified and good government would be assured. The people who form the majority of the population of this State should, of all others, follow the advice we have mentioned and refuse to vote for men whose very character and example and influence and language, proclaim them as unfit to manage the affairs of a city, a county, a state or a nation.

That partisanship which prefers a candidate of a given party who is evidently unfit to represent the people in any public capacity, to a gentleman fully qualified in every respect for the position to be filled because he is of an opposing party, is not politics nor good sound sense. The welfare of the people at large will never be secured while such adherence to party rule and requirements is carried to this extreme.

While the tactics which we have deplored in this article are resorted to for the accomplishment of party purposes, real politics will be kept in the background, and that which comes to the front and operates and takes the lead in public affairs will be the ordinary low-down, debasing, disturbing and degenerating influence which goes by the name of politics, but has no more right to the term than diabolism has to claim the title of the righteousness of the King of kings.

**THE CUBAN SITUATION.**

Secretary Taft and his assistant have landed in Havana and commenced their investigation into the causes of Cuba's internal strife. Both parties have submitted statements regarding the events that led to the revolt, and the conditions upon which they will make peace. Secretary Taft regards the situation as complicated and states that the investigation will, necessarily, take more time than he had anticipated.

There are three political divisions in Cuba. The Moderate and the Liberal are the principal parties, while the National Liberal party forms a small group with some influence in the vicinity of the capital. But there seems to be no well determined issues between these parties, although they hold different views regarding the policy of the government. President Palma belongs to the Moderate party.

The present trouble commenced when, in April, 1905, Senator Sangulillo called at the palace and charged the Chief Executive with the crime of having used his official position for the advantage of his own and his party's interests. General Maximo Gomez, presiding at an indignation meeting at the Liberal club, made a brief address in which he said that he "felt the heat of revolution in the air," and that the time had come "to put a stop to the abuses of the government and to the attempt to set up an oligarchy." The presidential campaign, in which this was one of the opening incidents, was marked by many unfortunate events. A Town Hall was burned, Enrique Vieja was assassinated, elected Liberal officials were removed from their places and Moderates were appointed to succeed them until there were few, if any, Liberals left in office or in government employment. Scores of Liberal leaders were arrested on various pretexts and put in jail. Gomez, the Liberal candidate, then withdrew from the contest.

"The revolution would have broken out then but for the refusal of Gomez to plunge the country in civil war. But other disappointed aspirants for offices continued the agitation, and three months ago the storm broke loose suddenly, possibly before the appointed time. The administration of Palma seems to have been a marked success. Peace and order have been maintained, and prosperity has prevailed. What the revolt is about, is, therefore, not easily comprehended. But, the matter will undoubtedly be fully investigated, with a view to finding a remedy for any real evils that may exist.

**TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.**

The Trans-Siberian railroad, it is announced, has again resumed regular passenger traffic, and twice a week an express leaves Vladivostok for Moscow. The distance is made in about eleven days, and only once cars are changed. First class fare, including berth, from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is \$128, and second class fare \$90. Breakfast and supper can be obtained in the dining car on the la carte plan, and the glaner is a table d'hôte, and costs seventy-five cents. The amount of baggage transported free for each passenger is limited to fifty-four pounds. These figures are reported by the American consul at Vladivostok. They may be of interest to the American traveling public, as many undoubtedly will contemplate a tour across the Old World, after having seen America first.

The Trans-Siberian railroad was one of the most important factors in Russia's war with Japan. It was owing to the skillful management of this line of communication that the Russians were able to make any resistance at all and secure the acceptance by Japan of the peace terms of the Portsmouth treaty. It seems that German military authorities had carefully calculated the capacity of the road for carrying troops and supplies, and that, according to this calculation, it was impossible for Russia to maintain an army of 500,000 men in Manchuria. The Japanese, it is said, prepared their general plan of campaign on that basis. But, owing to the railroad, the capacity of which had

**A GOOD PEOPLE.**

An enthusiastic admirer of New Zealand, writing for the New York World, claims that no poverty and no criminal class exist in that country. The people, we are informed, are enjoying Millennial conditions to some extent, although that happy transformation of society is still far from an actual fact in other parts of the globe.

According to the writer referred to, when she visited New Zealand, a man was under trial for having killed a Chinaman. He had done the deed in the insane belief that it was his mission to help exterminating the yellow race. This case of homicide, it is said, was something so unusual as to horrify the entire population.

The absence of thieves is another striking feature. The writer quoted says she spent several weeks in a house in Auckland—a city of 70,000 inhabitants—not more than ten minutes' walk from the center of the town. And during that time a latchkey was always, night and day, in the outside keyhole of the front door. The lady of the house explained that she kept it there so that no one might accidentally get locked out. Most of the people in the house merely dropped portieres across their bedroom doors at night and left the doors wide open for a free circulation of air.

We presume New Zealand has its moral drawbacks, as well as the rest of the world, but the conditions that obtain there are well worth studying. The criminality of the older countries is due to numerous causes. Drunkenness is one of them. Disregard for life and property may be traced to the lamentable influence of wars and feuds and acts of personal revenge. The spirit of lawlessness engendered by such means is nourished and fostered by a sensational press with no other purpose than to make money for its owners, regardless of by what means. New Zealand has been almost free from such influences, and this is visible in the public and private life of the citizens. A notable instance is this reported by the writer in the World:

"On election night in Wellington, the capital of the colony, the streets were thronged with crowds of men, women and youths who pressed in front of the newspaper offices where returns were posted, hurried from one office to another, or roamed about in search of amusement. I walked about with the crowds—fully half the population of Wellington must have been on the streets—and stood in their jams for hours, and I did not see a single instance of disorderly behavior of any sort. The papers the next day reported three cases of rowdyish misconduct, in all of which the offenders had been immediately arrested. I was so amazed by the absence of criminality and of the ordinary lawlessness one comes to expect in cities and large towns, that to assure myself I made a study of the police reports in the daily papers. Criminal cases, of the sort that means crime and a criminal class elsewhere, rarely come up in the magistrate's courts."

We hope the people of New Zealand will be able to keep their reputation for purity of morals, honesty, and orderly conduct. The danger of degeneration, through contact with the contaminating elements, is very great.

The solution of the Cuban situation is still in solution.

To General Funston Cuba is a sort of McGregor's heath.

It is quite the proper thing to pay flying visits in balloons.

"Put none but molasses cake in the pantry," says the school boy.

More people will be glad to see Stensland on his return than he ever dreamed of.

Platforms to suit everybody. Walk up, ladies and gentlemen, and make your choice.

It is hard to name the "winning ticket" but easy to name the others. It is Dennis.

May Taft and Bacon be able to say to Cuba, "We bring you peace, and peace with honor."

The negroes held in peonage in Missouri are not being mistreated in any way. They are simply being killed with kindness.

No man who is being "urged" by his friends to become a candidate for office was ever known to say, "Urge me no more, your prayers are vain."

An eastern editor intimates that all the wrong doings in Pittsburgh do not find their way into print. And for this the public is truly thankful.

"What is higher on increasing unreasonableness of shorts," says a Chicago paper. Then it must follow as the night the day that "shorts" will also be higher.

Mark Twain's plea for spelling reform is one of the best things he has ever put out. Seventy and a half years of age are in him, but not one whit of his wit is lost.

A New York typewriter girl is said to have declined an offer of marriage from her millionaire employer. It was some other girl; no typewriter girl would refuse a millionaire's offer of marriage.

If Secretary Taft finds that Palma's government is wholly in the right and the insurgents entirely wrong, or vice versa, will the United States support, vi et armis, the party held to be in the right? That is the great question.

The Louisiana state university authorities at Baton Rouge have refused to admit several Filipino students. No reason for such action is given, but it is plain. The Filipinos are a rather dark-skinned race, and to Louisianians and southerners generally all people who are not white look alike.

Secretary Root by his absence in

**WHAT BOSSES ARE AFTER.**

The voter can be under no delusion as to the issues at present before the people. The bosses in their fight for political power are trying to convince everybody that party interests are paramount to public interests. But what they are really trying to do is to perpetuate a system under which the power of duly elected and supposedly responsible officeholders in state and city are subverted to the will and direction of private citizens responsible to nobody but themselves.

**AUTUMN RHAPSODY.**

Baltimore News.

The fine old wine of autumn is in the air, and the sun, even though hot enough at midday, has a rich, cool orange and gold in its early morning and late evening rays. The foliage about turned yet, but a swift and hurried glance betrays indefinable suggestions of the color wealth stored up for us. Winter, spring, summer, may fall us, but autumn, never. August may break the record of years for rain and general dreariness, but with late September and October and early November nature forgets her past unpleasantness and gleams resplendent, forgiving and forgivable. This is by far the most lovely of our seasons. Spring has a certain freshness and beauty, but not to compare with the majesty and grandeur of our October holidays. The most delicate russets and tans and fairy golds and garnets run riot in our favored region. Our little valleys are veritable valleys of the Rhine and our woods glorious in their very decadence. And the best of it all is that this year we bid fair to get our nearest of autumn a little ahead of time.

**THE CZAR.**

Cassell's Saturday Journal.

The Czar is below medium height and, though he does not look it, is something of an athlete. In a walk he can easily outdistance the average man. Federalism is, in fact, the exercise that appeals to him most. He can go miles and miles without requiring a rest, but nowadays he indulges in but few rambles. He does not fear death for himself, but he believes that God intended him to rule, and therefore he avoids unnecessary risks. The tales that are circulated periodically to the effect that he trembles for his safety throughout the living day are as untrue as they are absurd. Nicholas II. is also a fair swimmer. When he was in this country some years ago he patronized the Thames frequently, going down to a certain boathouse unattended and hiring a single sculler by the hour. Now and again he cycles. He finds no pleasure in pomp and ceremony, and were he free to conduct his own wishes he would cheerfully vacate the throne tomorrow.

**WHISKERS.**

London Graphic.

In the columns of "The Lady" we find a plea for the revival of the fashion of wearing whiskers. It is a little curious, perhaps, that such hirsute schemes cannot be left to the taste and fancy of the individual, but the modes do rule them as surely as they determine in what style a woman shall arrange her hair. Once upon a time the clean-shaven man used to be told that he looked like a groom; to tell him so at the present day would be, by implication, to insult Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Winston Churchill and the bishop of London.

**JUST FOR FUN.**

Unprepared.  
 A very thin girl named Miss Bratten, once went to visit at Manhattan.  
 She soon struck the floor.  
 Said she: "Well, before I skate any more I must fatten."  
 Denver Post.

An Upright Jury.  
 "I understand you've been condemned," gurgled the river as it hurried by.  
 "Yes," replied the old bridge, "and I suppose I've been judged by my peers."  
 Philadelphia Press.

Honesty.  
 Insurance Agent—Mr. Hargood, I'd like to talk with you about taking out insurance. I can write you the best kind of policies—death, fire, burglary, accident or cyclone.  
 Hiram Hargood—Say if you've got an insurance policy that'll insure the insurance companies, I'll talk with you.  
 —Life.

Dog Philosophy.  
 "I wonder, now," mused the dog, "what fool thing it is that my master wants me to do with that hoop he is holding out before me. Maybe he wants me to jump through it. I'll do it, and see. That was it, all right. How little it takes to make a man happy!"—Chicago Tribune.

Possible Causes.  
 Hobbs—What's the matter, old man? You look as though you had been through a threshing machine.  
 Slobbs—I've been blown up.  
 Hobbs—Wife or boiler?—Philadelphia Record.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**

In Pearson's Magazine for October the following excellent list of contents is offered: "A Boss-Tamer in Erin," James Creelman; "Light-Fingered Gentry," a novel, David Graham Phillips; "At the West," Monologue, Elsie West; "The Stained Collar," Detective Story, M. F. Goron; "Frisco," Story, Katherine M. Trimble; "The Kaiser's Escape," A. V.; "The Romance of Aaron Burr," Alfred Henry Lewis; "Faith," verse, from Victor Hugo; "October," poem, Page; "How Don Q. Threw Down the Gauntlet," Story, K. and Hesketh Pritchard; "The Marvelous Man-Ape," Story, James Ravenscroft; "The Yellow Galley-Pull," Story, C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne; "Beating the Broken Reed," "A Little Mother," Maude Ballington; "Protecting the World's Richest Man," William R. Stewart; "The Two Sides of It," an Editorial Department. —2-29 Astor Place, New York.

With the October number of The American Magazine a new editorial management—the Phillips Publishing Co.—begins its work. John S. Phillips, Ida M. Tarbell, William Allen White, F. P. Dunbar, Lincoln Steffens, Ray Stannard Baker and others are the new editors and publishers. They have done well with the October issue. One of the important contributions to the October number is an article on "The Power of the Press" by Mr. Dooley. William Allen White preaches a sermon in his article on "The Partnership of Society." Samuel Hopkins Adams writes most entertainingly of "Dynamite, The Power Unmistakable." Lincoln Steffens tells a New York police story. Leonard Keene Hirschberg, of John Hopkins university, describes "Popular Medical Fallacies." Frances Benjamin Johnston contributes a series of new portraits of the members of Roosevelt's cabinet. There is an editorial announcement of the plans of the new editors, and there are new portraits of the chief editorial associates and contributors, and some other features.—141-147 Fifth Ave., New York.

**Fall Goods!**  
 Every day we are receiving shipments of Fall Goods. The Prince Chap, Norfolk, Eton, Pony, Tight Fitting and Blouse Jacket Suits are here in great variety—all original models. The three-quarter length coats will be very fashionable this fall, and we have a magnificent selection for you to choose from. Our line of Millinery has been replenished and is now as beautiful and complete as on Opening Day, when it was generally admitted we made the best showing in Salt Lake.  
**WILTON VEL-VET SPECIAL.**  
 This Week — Wilton Velvet Carpets, regular \$1.50, for . . . **1.22½**  
**Fruit Jars For Less Than Cost**  
 Just when fruit is plentiful and you are preparing for winter, we make a special offer on **STONE WEIR JARS** PATENT SELF SEALING  
 Strong, serviceable and easily operated, the patent self-sealing lid is so simple that a child can fasten it. In crates of one dozen lots, good for shipping. PINTS, in half or one dozen lots, 80 cents per doz. QUARTS, in half or one dozen lots, \$1.00 per doz. TWO QUARTS, in half or one dozen lots, \$1.50 per dozen.  
 These prices are less than original cost, but we must have room for new goods arriving.  
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**William Collier**  
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 Direct From His Tour of Australia. In His London and American Triumph.  
**"ON THE QUIET."**  
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 Prices—2c to \$1.00. Sale Friday.

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 MODERN VAUDEVILLE.  
**ALL THIS WEEK.**  
 Nita Allen & Co.,  
 Edith Helena, Brothers Damm,  
 4 American Trumpeters, O. M. Mitchell,  
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 Every evening (except Sunday), 7c to 50c. Box seats \$1.  
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 SALT LAKE'S MOST POPULAR THEATRE.  
**TONIGHT! At 8:15**  
 MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:30 P. M.  
**Mahara's Operatic Minstrels**  
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 Watch for Band Parade and Free Concert.  
 Coming Next Week, "A ROYAL SLAVE"

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 Salt Lake's Only Family Theatre.  
**TONIGHT!**  
 The Lyric Stock Company in  
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 Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Commencing Saturday Matinee, Sept. 22, the Charming Domestic Drama, **A MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER**  
 Evening Prices—25, 30, 40, 50c. Matinee—10 and 25c.

**Salt Lake Theatre**  
**SUNDAY EVENING,**  
 September 23, 1906, at 8 O'clock.  
**LECTURE**  
**ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**  
 By Mr. Edward A. Kimball, C. S. D., Member of the Official Board of Lecturers of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

**Roller Skating**  
**At SALGAIR.**  
 Opens Saturday, Sept. 16th.  
 Held's Band.  
 Special Skating Train Leaves for Saltair at 7:45 p. m.  
**Fare 25c Round Trip**  
 On this train only.  
 Charles A. Rolfe, Proprietor.  
 H. A. McCollem, Manager.

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 Stylish, Dressy and Fast; right priced goods; at 25c, 35c and 50c. Just the kind to go with the suits we are showing.  
**FOR MEN AND BOYS.**  
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 In the High School, regular four-year courses are offered, including a first class Normal Course, and students are prepared for college. Instruction in Theology forms a part of every regular course in the High School.  
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 In the Business College, thorough instruction is given in General Book-Keeping, Shorthand, Type-Writing, etc.  
**MISSIONARY COURSE.**  
 Under the immediate direction of the First Council of Seventy, there is given a missionary course of one year, intended to prepare missionaries for work at home or abroad; also an evening missionary class on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evening, from October to April, for the benefit of persons who work in the day time.  
**KINDERGARTEN.**  
 A Kindergarten training course is given especially for instructing teachers of Sunday School, Primary and Religion Classes.  
**TRAINING.**  
 Vocal music and drawing are taught by competent instructors. A well equipped Gymnasium is connected with the school, where daily practise in physical culture is had under competent instructors.  
**CATALOGUES.**  
 The High School and the Business College catalogues can be had by writing to the Registrar, L. D. S. University, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**ALLEGRETTI'S CANDY.**  
 The famous candy made in Chicago cannot be excelled. Toothsome and delicious Chocolates and Bon Bons. We are sole agents in Salt Lake for this world-famed candy.  
 We also carry a Fine Selection of Candy from the local factories, McDonald's & Sweet's.  
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 If you want a superior confection—a real treat—step into the  
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