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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 31, 1909.

ANNUAL Y. M. AND Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The Fourteenth General Annual Con ference 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 lo attend the meetings to be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 6th, at 10 a. m. and at 2 and 7:30 p. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH. HEBER J. GRANT. B. H. ROBERTS. General Suptcy, Y. M. M. I. A. MARTHA H. TINGEY. RUTH M. FOX. MAY T. NYSTROM. Presidency Y. L. M. I. A.

Y. L. M. I. A. NOTICE.

In connection with the June conference, department meetings of the Y. L. M. I. A, will be held Friday, June 4, at 2 p. m., in the Fourtcenth Ward Assembly Rooms. There will be a meeting for Secretaries and Treasurers and another for the Traveling Library. Matters of interest to others will be discussed, however, so a full attendance is desired.

MARTHA H. TINGEY, RUTH M. FOX, MAE T. NYSTROM. Presidency Y. L. M. L. 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 B. FELT. MAY ANDERSON. CLARA W. BEEBE, Presidency Primary Associations.

GIVING TRUE INFORMATION.

The Bureau of Information has just issued a booklet containing over ninety pages, on Utah, Its People, Resources, Attractions and Institutions. The data it gives have been compiled with the object in view of furnishing reliable information on numerous topics that interest tourists, and also home-seekers and investors. The little book opens with a brief geography of the

CLOSE THE STOCKADE. A number of gentlemen in this City have formed a Civic Betterment League, and their efforts are, at present, directed toward the closing of the so-called

stockade, by the aid of the courts. Some of their friends, it seems, have expressed the view that the "stockade,' in all probability, is a good thing, relatively speaking, because it confines a 'necessary evil" within a limited area; and that the work of the members of the Betterment committee, in securing evidence against the inmates, is really too vile for any respectable person to

engage in. Those who reason in this manner do not realize the evils of that institution. The probability is that they do not know anything about it, at all. They simply jump at a conclusion.

That "stockade," as we have said before, was not erected for the purpose of restricting the evil, but to make

noney for stockholders and others. As consequence poor creatures of the very lowest type have been imported, so we are informed, from Denver and other places, and each of them, naturally, has an agent, if not more than me, soliciting "trade" wherever they can do so. As a result, the district, it is said, is visited every evening by rowds, as if it were circus day, and young boys attracted by curiosity are mingling with hardened sinners within the enclosure, witnessing sights and listening to proposals of sin and shame Meanwhile, the "business" is not "restricted." It is being carried on in other parts of the City just the same. The establishment of that "stockade" in this City is nothing less than a terrible calamity, from a moral point of view. The men who devote time to securing the evidence necessary for a successful prosecution, deserve the gratitude of this community. No one but men of unassailable character could do that. The entire moral element of

the City should support them. We look to the authorities whose sworn duty it is to maintain the law, to close that institution and punish everyone connected with it, not excepting the owners of the property. Public sentiment is beworked up, by the impuing dent defiance of those interested in the "stockade," and we doubt whether this sentiment can be defied much longer, with safety. The police can close the place, if they want to. In other cities this has been done. The failure of the police to clean up that cesspool is an indictment against the present admin-

#### SCIENCE AND BOOK OF MORMON.

istration.

Dr. James E. Talmage who has just returned from an Eastern trip speaks entertainly and with scientific accuracy about archaeologic finds he has examined. Dr. Talmage, like all scientists, is very conservative in his estimation of the value of data as actual proofs of any theory, but after having inspected a very large collection of relics of the Mound builders, he is of the opinion that the history of these people, when better known, will confirm the story of the Book of Mormon.

For instance two civilizations are plainly discernible in those relics. One is farther advanced than the other. And one is not anterior to the other, but both have existed at the same time, and this is one of the great puzzles in ancient American history. If the more primitive civilization could be

## HIGH PRICED WHEAT.

## The recent rise in the price of flour and wheat should induce our wide impetus that is astonishing. By organ-izing, all the grain raised by dry farm-ing (which keeps better than the irri-gated grain) could be kept, each share-balden bautre for anone in the start of a start. and wheat should induce our wide awake citizens to study very carefully the proposition of storing grain against a time of famine An advance of probably not less than 50 per cent within a weeks means big profits to those who were fortunate enough to have their bins full; there are not many le-gitimate enterprises yielding such re-turns. The toiling masses ought to protect themselves against such costly sur-prises by organizing, to store up wheat, when it can be bought cheep. Fatten, the wheat king, excused his specula-tions on the ground that there is a shortage of grain in sight, caused by the fact that the population of the United States is growing faster than our productive area: and he bints that United States is growing faster than our productive area; and he hints that this disproportion will increase unless more wheat is raised. This may happen in our country, just as it has happened in Germany on account of the tremen-dous industrial growth of that country. In our own intermountain region, we have of late years been favored with more moisture than formerly, so that dry farming has proved a great suc-cess; much land is now being dry farmed; large companies are being orfarmed: large companies are being or-ganized to prepare the land, and every-

thing looks favorable for large yields of grain. Bountcous crops, however, of grain. Bountcous crops, however, will avail us little, if only a few reap the benefits of higher prices, and our the benefits of higger prices, and our land is drained of its grain. What is needed is to keep wheat and corn here. There is money enough here to buy and store up every kernel; the farmer should have an opportunity of bringing his grain to some elevator, and receive certificates of deposit, negotia-

beinging ins grain to some elevator, and receive certificates of deposit, negotia-ble like any other commercial paper. The great majority of people do with-out diamonds, or gold ornaments, but all must have the "staff of life," hence an organization formed with the ob-test in view of preserving bread stuffs feet in view of preserving bread stuffs is bound to prove a blessing to the shareholders, provided wise and honest

shareholders, provided wise and holder promoters can be found. Much attention has been paid to fruit raising as a business which is profita-ble, and easily carried. Yet the late springs, with the attending frosts have a discouraging effect, while the abun-

of coming disaster, Lord Roberts, in the House of Commons, the other day, aid: "You may think you are safe,

but you are not. Be frank and tell the nation what is before them!" And another member of Parliament, recently declared in all soberness that German vessels had steamed into the Humber and returned. Mercy! "Presumably,' he explained, "The German military authorities wished to discover whether they could land troops in England without molestation. They commandeered two big merchant vessels lying at Hamburg-doubtless by arrangement with the owners, for secrecy was essential to the experiment. They marched soldiers aboard. The vessels steamed right into the estuary of the

Humber and then returned." And another alarmist has discovered in the very heart of London a depot of arms-5,000 Mausers, 7,500,000 rounds of

ammunition and goodness only knows what else. Also there are 66,000 German soldiers, disguised for the most part as waiters, street musicians and sausage It is almost laughable to hear such

fairy stories told in the British Parliament in order to frighten the people into generous sacrifices for battleships and other war preparations. They prove that statesmen count on the credulity of the common people. And it must be admitted that in this they are not always disappointed. People are creduous, even to superstition, notwithstanding the diffusion of education. We have had an illustration of this in this country, in the hysteria caused by the falsehoods of an anti-Mormon sheet, the vaporings of which are

gated grain) could be kept, each share-holder having a supply of several years on hand. Could not this storage of grain be arranged on the same basis as a life insurance, or a home building society, each member Liking a number of shares, and paying his monthly dues? If each head of a family would keep a three years' supply on hand, in suitable co-operative elevators or gran-aries, there would be very little sur-plus of wheat Furthermore, such a

aries, there would be very little sur-plus of wheat. Furthermore, such a local enterprise might prevent a too stiff advance of prices, locally at least, as well as prevent a slump. It is not improbable that the almost unbearable military burdens saddled upon European countries may be the cause of wars in the near future, be-cause of wars in the near future, be-cause of wars in the near future, be-cause it may be cheaper to fight than to keep up armaments. In such event there would be a heavy demand of wheat from our country, with a further advance of prices. It will soon be one hundred years, since the angel Moroni delivered his message to the boy proph-et; he predicted that wars, famine, and pestilence would be sent upon this genet: he predicted that wars, famine, and pestilence would be sent upon this gen-eration; counting one hundred years for a generation, but fourteen years remain during which to see the fulfill-ment of that prediction. It is no use to lock the stable when the horse is stolen, nor to seek to in-sure the house when it is burned down. A wise man provides against future loss, when possible. Another feature of this bread insur-ance company that could be incorporat-

Another feature of this bread insur-ance company that could be incorporat-ed with gratifying success is provided in a new process flour mill that is be-ing introduced, which does away with elaborate mill buildings. This style of mill, of a fifty barrel capacity, requires floor space of only eight by eighteen feet, and it needs no elevators or spouts. Thus the association could scient its own flour without having to grind its own flour without having to pay the miller a heavy toll.

Now will it need a modern Joseph with a practical plan to gather up wheat, or will the Latter-day Saints be enough to act for themselves? A. ADOLPH RAMSEYER.

coming one. Other people cannot 'do

this. At the close of his great campaign in wheat, Mr. Patten feels just as "bully" as ever any President did.

And now the speculators in wheat are all talking about the times they had in the merry month of May.

Having great facility with the pen nd the sword, Colonel Roosevelt finds neither mightier than the other.

President Taft has occupied the pulbit of several different churches, and he has filled them well every time.

When a multi-millionaire dies, poor cople find comfort in the thought that e cannot take his wealth with him.

If Marathon were not so busy lookng down on the sea it would take some notice of the Marathon races being ANS: run in this country,

Three men held up a New York restaurant and robbed it. How many men have been robbed by the restaurant will never be known.



# Third and Last Week of "The Store Beautiful's" great





"Old Hickory" rocker, solid, com-fortable and handsome-a great \$2.20



Stock





State-wide High Grade Furniture



75c Reclining Lawn Chair that is Ad-justable-Splendid special. cut to 75c

Distinctive designs and finishes in every line including "Old Hickory" Chairs, Tables, Couches, Swings, Boyer's Gliding Swings, Patterson Hammocks, a Hammock with Steel Springs that you can't wear out. See the "Magic Flat" demonstrated. We still have a few of the popular jig saw puzzles left. Ask for one.

DARNING

STOCKING

State. Then it describes its climate and gives its history. The following extract from this part of it gives a good idea of the spirit in which it is written: "

"Utah holds out the hand of fel-lowship to all. Her people are broad ininded, tolerant, honest and progres-sive. Mr. Frederick Dellenbaugh, of New York, in his Breaking of the Wilderness' says: 'It must be acknowl-Wilderness, says: It must be acknowl-edged that the Mormons were wilder-ness breakers of a high quality. They not only broke it, but they kept it broken; and instead of the gin mill and the gambling hell, as corner stones of their progress, and as examples to the natives of white men's superiority, they planted orchards, gardens, farms, schoolhouses and peaceful homes. There is today no part of the United States where human life is safer than in the land of the Mormons; no place where there is less lawlessness. A peo-ple who have accomplished so much that is good, who have endured dan-ger, privation and suffering, who have ger, privation and suffering, who have stood the obloquy of more powerful sects, have in them much that is commendable; they deserve more than commendable; they deserve admiration, no abuse, they deserve admiration, no have been their matter what may have been their shortcomings in the earlier stages of their carcer."

Among the descriptive features of the booklet are the following: Utah State Flower, Trip Around the Temple Block, which includes the Bureau of Information, Assembly Hall, Tabernacle, Temple, the Great Organ, and the Choir; and several other Points of Interest, A special article by Maurice M. Kaighn, is devoted to the Grand Army of the Republic, and allied organizations. Another article describes Great Salt Lake, Several pages are devoted to hotels, the electric service, education, and the industries, including agriculture, sugar industry, and mining. The ever memorable story of the gulls is told and the book closes with Information for Tourists on many topics of interest. Numerous illustrations adorn the pages, and it is in every respect creditable to the publishers and compilers.

How much better for the City that such reliable information as this little book contains should be widely circulated than the slanders, spread broad-¢ast by the Tribune. We believe every ousiness man and every inhabitant of this City, who does not profit by falsehood, will agree with us in this The Bureau, in distributing such literacure free to thousands of tourists is doing commendable work for the building up of the City. This kind of work is bearing fruit as proved by the numcrous inquiries received from all parts of the country concerning Utah as a place for home-seekers. It is bearing fruit, as evidenced by the growth of this City notwithstanding the anti-"Mormon" efforts to check and retard it. The Bureau is one of the institutions to which Utah is indebted for the progress that has been made of late years and which will be still more

shown to have preceded or antedated the more advanced, there would be no difficulty in explaining their existence here by the generally accepted theory of evolution. But here are two degrees of culture both existing at the same time. But if the Book of Mormon is accepted as authority, this is just what we must expect archaeology to prove. From the Book of Mormon we learn that some people were brought over to this Continent at the time of the building of the Tower of Babel; and that another colony was planted here about 600 years before our era. The latter flourished for some time until they divided into two races, always at war with each other. As yet scientists have not given the

Book of Mormon theory the careful consideration it deserves. Perhaps American archaeology has not yet advanced far enough to be prepared for a fair test of that theory-an impartial confrontation of it with the evidences of antiquity. But as research proceeds, and data multiply, this will be done, and science will be aided by the Book of Mormon, just as that sacred volume

will be corroborated by science. Dr. Talmage says it has been found that cremation was practised by the ancient mound builders. When they decided to settle in a place, they laid out an enclosure, perhaps 150 feet long and 75 feet wide. Within this they burned the dead bodies and deposited the ashes in small chambers prepared for that purpose. Then they covered the entire enclosure with earth forming a large mound. pole. It is known that the ancient Hebrews,

in certain cases, practised cremation. The bodies of Saul and his sons, who were slain in war, were burnt, and a reference to cremation is also made in a prophecy by Amos (chapter 6: 10) in which a time of war and pestilence seems to be predicted. If cremation was known among the aucient Hebrews as a mode of disposing of dead bodies in times of war, we must expect the Nephites and Lamanites who engaged in almost constant struggles to have burned the dead bodies, for sanitary reasons, if, as the Book of Mormon represents, they were a branch of the house of Israel.

#### CREDULITY AND FEAR.

Great Britain seems to be in mortal dread of Germany. The latest evidence of that is the rumor that a terrible airship has been seen hovering over the British Isles, lighting now and again upon the mountain tops and then fluttering away no one knows where. Credulity says it is a German contrivance in which the enemy is studying English topography with a view to facili-

tating a future invasion. But this is not the only dreadful sign steps of a criminal without ever be-