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DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday excepted.)

Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance.)

One Year\$3.00
Six Months1.50
Three Months75
One Month25
Saturday Edition, Per Year2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Address all business communications and all remittances to:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 7, 1906

A CHECK IS IMPERATIVE.

In an address to the students at the University of Chicago, Thursday, Prof. John Mason Tyler of Amherst College drew attention to the physical degeneration which is noticeable in the children of business and professional men, and traced it to the strain of modern life on the nervous system. This he showed was intensified by the system of education now in vogue. He remarked:

"Children a century ago went to school on the average of 12 weeks a year. Sixteen weeks was an extra long term. Forty weeks were spent on the farm, in open life, studying nature, physical needs, and the world. That surely was the grandest system, the best system we have yet had.

"Ten months are spent by the children today in school. And there are many of us urging vacation schools just to take the children off our hands for the other two months."

No doubt there is much truth in what the professor presented. The custom of cramming our children in the public schools and requiring them to pursue their studies after school hours, also the establishing of summer schools for teachers and young men and women just merging into manhood and womanhood, tends to increase the tension of the nerves in place of that exercise of the muscles which promotes physical development and force.

The kind of amusements, too, which are in fashion aid in the agitation of the nervous system, and the late hours to which indulgence in frivolous entertainments are continued, act in the same direction. The kind of food which forms the staple nourishment in many families adds to nervous excitement rather than to muscular nutrition. Bone and sinew receive less than their proper portion of support.

Speaking of amusements, we desire to direct the attention of parents and guardians and instructors of our youth to the inordinate craving for that kind of excitement which is evident among the people of this region. A large proportion of them seem to think that recreation of the kinds we have mentioned is an essential part of the daily routine. "Where are you going tonight?" is the common query of young men and women, and even the children enter into the spirit of the times and desire to rush here or there after some kind of amusement, that adds neither to the growth of the mind nor the development of the body. More money is spent for such amusements in this city than is perhaps expended in any other with no larger population.

The effects of this mistaken manner of life cannot fail to be apparent in the generation now growing up, and we fear that the degeneracy complained of by Prof. Tyler will result, unless a short turn is taken from that direction into a more rational and steady and progressive mode of life. The highly strung nerves of so many men and women, particularly the latter, are evident to all critical observers, and the habit of resorting to stimulants aggravates the disorder and tends to bring about evils of far reaching consequence.

Thoughtful people among us will do well to give these subjects deep consideration, and they should use their efforts to bring about a better condition of affairs in a community which expects to establish longevity, health and vigor, mentally and physically, in the posterity which God shall give to them.

A CANADIAN CANARD.

From Alberta papers we learn that a portion of the Canadian press has been affected by the anti-Mormon spirit, which actuates some public journals nearer home, and that they resort to similar tactics in their endeavors to arouse prejudice against the Latter-day Saints.

The facts in the present case are these: A military organization has been effected in that part of the Dominion, called the Alberta Rangers. A call was made for them to go into camp for military training, and a squadron was expected from the town of Cardston. A meeting was advertised for those who intended to join the squadron, in which it was stated that Major D. J. Campbell of Macleod would be present to provide. The appointed day arrived and the young men intending to join gathered, but the Major did not put in an appearance, nor was there anybody present to take his place, so great disappointment ensued. Consequently there was no Cardston squadron at the muster in Macleod. A paper published at that place, called the Advance, thereupon had the following to say on the matter, and this was copied into other Canadian papers:

"It was expected that a squadron would arrive from Cardston, and had been received to the effect that the Bishop of the colony has refused to allow the men to participate. This comes like a bolt from the blue to most people. The people of Cardston have been loud in their professions of loyalty and patriotism to the British government, and we fondly imagined that the new comers would prove a tower of strength to their adopted country in the event of an emergency, but our hopes have been rudely shattered by the refusal of the inhabitants of Cardston to take part in the military training young Canadians are now receiving. We expected this from the Donkeybros but not from the Mormon people who in the days of Joe Smith proved themselves particularly capable in feats of arms."

of the Cardston ward had nothing to do with the failure of representation at the camp from that town, and that personally he was in favor of the military movement, as was Edward J. Wood, President of the Alberta state. Those two gentlemen were greatly surprised and annoyed at the intimations of the Advance. They declare their intention of tracing out the author of the calumnies published in that paper and copied by the Lethbridge News, the Blairmore Times and other papers in that region, as there was no excuse for manufacturing such a groundless statement. The Star, in a long editorial denounces it strongly and remarks:

"It can be said without fear of controversy or contradiction that the Mormons of Cardston and elsewhere in Alberta and the Dominion of Canada, are ready to join in any move that is calculated to show their loyalty to the Empire and the Realm. No Bishop will interfere with the movement, no president of state or other ecclesiastical authority will hinder its progress."

The disposition to put the "Mormons" in a false light before the public is not confined to portions of the United States, but appears to prevail to some extent in Canada. It is one of the fundamental precepts taught to the Latter-day Saints that they should be subject to the laws of any country in which they reside. This rule has been observed by our co-religionists in Canada, and a full investigation into the little affair which has created so much commotion will demonstrate that fact beyond fair dispute. We hope our friends in Alberta will succeed in following this canon to its original source, and in holding up the author to the scorn and contempt which he deserves. From a small spark like that a big fire may be kindled, and the false flame may take some time to extinguish by the waters of truth. No delay should be had in obtaining the proofs of its origin.

LAWS ENACTED.

The total number of laws enacted by this Congress is given officially as 3,392. These are exclusive of public and private resolutions, of which there were 14 adopted by the session just closed. This is certainly a respectable showing as to quantity. This country does not lack laws, to insure the happiness of its citizens.

Many of these 3,392 laws will probably never be heard of by a great number of citizens, but others are of general interest and importance. Among these is the bill for the regulation of railroad rates. This occupied considerable time of the past session. As passed it provides that all rates of common carriers shall be just and reasonable, and it gives the interstate commerce commission full power, upon complaint and after a full hearing, to fix a reasonable and just maximum rate, which shall remain in force for two years unless changed by the commission or set aside by the courts. It takes in as common carriers, oil pipe lines, express companies, sleeping car companies and private car lines. Railways are prohibited from engaging in production or any other business than transportation, such as coal mining, but pipe lines are excluded from this provision. The bill further provides for the publication of all rates, fares or charges, and forbids changes except on thirty days' notice.

Another measure that is supposed to be of great importance to nearly all manufacturing interests is the free alcohol bill. This provides for the "withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses by mixture with suitable denaturizing materials." This law becomes effective January 1, next, and it permits the withdrawal from bond, without the payment of internal revenue tax, denatured alcohol for use as fuel, light and power or for use in the arts and industries.

The meat inspection law is another important measure, demanded by the general public. It provides for government inspection of all meat products put on the market by packing houses. The animals are to be examined before they are slaughtered, and if diseased must be killed separately and destroyed. The inspection is to follow the product into the case, so to speak, in order to secure food fit to eat, and slaughtering and packing establishments must be inspected by expert sanitary inspectors and kept in perfect sanitary condition according to rules and regulations drawn up by the government. As to labels, all meat food products which are marketed in cans, canvas or other receptacles must have attached to it a label which shall state the contents.

All this is well, as far as it goes, but it does not provide any remedy for the moral evils that are believed to exist in connection with the gigantic establishments. If Upton Sinclair's "Jungle" is not dastardly fiction, the moral atmosphere in Packingtown is worse than the physical. Moral purification is more needed even than "inspection."

The law on naturalization is one that should be noted by all interested. It provides for the establishment of a bureau of immigration and naturalization, the duty of which shall be to register a personal description of each alien as he arrives in the United States. The immigrant is then given a certificate, which must be produced when he declares his intention of becoming a citizen.

The statehood bill merges Oklahoma and Indian Territory into one and stipulates that they shall be given statehood as soon as they have adopted a constitution. It also provides that Arizona and New Mexico shall be admitted as one state, provided a majority of the citizens desire to enter the Union as one.

These, with the appropriation bills making a total of \$89,182,501 are among the important measures enacted. A large portion of the appropriations is for the Panama Canal. The act relating to this matter appropriates \$16,569,000 to cover deficiencies existing, and \$26,609,000 to continue work during the present fiscal year.

A THREATENING SPEECH.

The sensational speech in the British Parliament by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, is entirely different in tone from the addresses recently made by members of that august body, recommending the revival of the question of disarmament at the next Hague congress. It was rather

a warning to Turkey, and the allies of the Sultan, that England is as ready to arm, as to disarm.

Sir Edward declared that the recent attacks upon British officers at Tientsin were deliberate manifestations of enmity to Great Britain, and that, unless the authority of Lord Cromer and the government of Egypt was strongly upheld, it might lead to a situation requiring the adoption of "stern measures." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman recently declared that, since "the policy of huge armaments feeds the belief that force is the best, if not the only, solution of international differences, it becomes one of the highest tasks of the statesman to adjust armaments to new and happier conditions." The question now is, does Sir Edward actually see danger in the Egyptian situation, or does he merely wish to offset the impression for peace created by Sir Henry?

Be that as it may, there will be no movement toward disarmament, yet. It is one of the doctrines that everybody admits to be true but which nobody cares to follow in practice, until somebody else has taken the initiative. And no government will do that, until the general sentiment in the world is radically changed. But, as this can be done only by reformatory work among the masses of the people, the day of realization of the ideal is still far off. The work has only commenced.

Great Britain is today in a position to take the lead in the shaping of the affairs of the Levant. Her influence in Egypt is paramount. Japan has released her of police duty in eastern Asia. Russia cannot cross her path in Constantinople. If it should become necessary to take up the tangled Turkish question and settle it for good, Great Britain can do it now, if ever. She holds the supremacy over all Europe upon the sea, and she would be in a position to dictate terms. Perhaps some such thoughts were in the mind of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, when he spoke about a "situation requiring the adoption of stern measures."

AS TOLSTOY SEES IT.

Tolstoy has enriched the world with many valuable contributions to its literary treasures and the sum-total of its wisdom, but when he rails at the Duma for not bringing forth something new and original in the line of government, he displays a childishness that cannot be accounted for even as due to advanced age. What a starving nation needs is bread, not something new and original. And that is what the Duma is praying for. It asks for the means of nourishing both the bodies and souls of a people brought to the verge of spiritual and physical starvation. It does not demand fancy dishes. It begs for the kind of nourishment that experience has proved beneficial, on which other nations have grown and developed.

As yet the Duma is only petitioning, imploring, suggesting. It has no power to legislate. The imperial rescript creating the assembly promised to submit certain measures to its judgment, but no measures of any importance have been submitted. The Czar retained the right of initiative, and he uses it by doing nothing. Never was a parliamentary body in a more perplexing position. The people look to it for relief, and the government has tied its hands, so that it can do nothing but speak. What does the Russian philosopher expect under the circumstances?

It is not impossible that the government advisers created this situation in the hope of rendering the people's representatives ridiculous in the eyes of the constituents, believing that this would cause a reaction in the popular sentiment toward the autocratic government. If so, the plan was laid with all the acuteness for which Russian diplomacy is famous. But it has failed. The Russian people are aware of the fact that but for the government, the Duma would act. They know where the obstacle to progress is. The people's delegates have wisely avoided quarrelling between themselves. They are united in their demand for constitutional government and a responsible ministry. This is all they can do.

Tolstoy suggests the regeneration of Russia by the revival of a "true Christian spirit which will make men love labor, nature, and truth." It is true, such a revival would save Russia, but if Tolstoy seriously believes that it is within the power of the Duma, or any other parliamentary assembly, to "regenerate" the country as suggested, he is less of a philosopher than he is reputed to be. He might as reasonably expect the Duma to create a new heaven and new earth and to cast the adversary of mankind into the bottomless pit.

Of course those Sacramento Bee girls will get busy.

The Fourth of July casualty list grows. So does the country.

Seattle has "made good" on her anarchist bomb-manufacturing story.

Mr. Cleveland must have been pretty sick to have postponed a fishing trip.

San Francisco may be lacking food and raiment but her drink supply is abundant.

There doesn't seem to be any monopoly of plans to destroy and prevent monopolies.

The Shaw-White killing case may be a mystery, but it has ceased to be a nine-days wonder.

Sir Joseph G. Ward's way of solving the trust problem recalls Greeley's way of resuming specie payments.

An information has been filed against John D. Rockefeller. This is not for his information but for his reform.

In Chicago where they have private tunnels and tap the mains they believe in the saying, "Stolen waters are sweet."

Governor Henly and Attorney-General Miller have started in to see if they can lick the French Lick Springs hotel company. May the best man lick!

President Roosevelt declines to pre-

side at the reception to be tendered Mr. Bryan on his return. Though he will be absent he will not be forgotten.

Tailor Winter says that the American soldier has the best build and bearing in the world. Evidently he, like Sam Slick, believes in soft sawder and human nature.

A distinguished alienist declares that Alexander Dowle is a monomaniac. A pretty good guess; but had he said he was a moneymaniac he would have hit the nail squarely on the head.

Our climate is given credit for the country's marvelous growth, and now it is being blamed as the cause of its degeneracy. That's right. Give it to the climate; it has no friends.

Another Pittsburgh millionaire is suing for a divorce. Those Pittsburgh millionaires have so much money they do not know how to get rid of their surplus save through litigation in a divorce court. That will always relieve their piteous purses.

The British do not take the winning of the Grand Challenge cup by the club Nautique de Gand gracefully. They should, for they are always and loudly boasting that if they are not sportsmen in the true sense of the word they are nothing. But they are very human after all and do not relish defeat any better than others, nor conceal their chagrin better.

The New York Commercial says the packing house exposures have cost the big Chicago concerns \$20,000,000 within ten days. Such an assault upon the pocketbook is more effective, the Commercial thinks, than all the criminal prosecutions that could be brought from now until the end of the century. But will not the American consumers be made to pay that \$20,000,000, or do without the products of the packing-houses?

Sir Joseph G. Ward, the premier of New Zealand, has a simple solution of the trust problem. If, for instance, any man, or company, should buy up all the ice plants and raise the price to consumers, we would, he says, immediately build ice plants and give the people all the ice they wanted at a reasonable price. But what capitalist would care to risk a competitive war with an almighty trust? By intelligent co-operation the people might be able to regulate the price of the commodities they use, but the principle of co-operation is not so generally applied as it ought to be.

An American millionaire who, with his automobile, ran over and fatally injured a girl in France will have to serve a term in jail, as well as pay a heavy fine. Strenuous efforts have been made to get the full sentence remitted, but so far in vain. Witnesses declared that he was driving at the rate of 80 miles an hour, when the accident happened, and that he continued at the same speed after the child had been struck. The judge declared that American motorists are in the habit of running down French peasants as though they were chickens. They should not need to go abroad and learn, in foreign jails, the value of human life.

Hypocrisy often enters as an important ingredient in diplomacy. Here is our government announcing the elevation of the American legation in Constantinople to the rank of an embassy, and expressing the hope that this decision will be recognized as fresh proof of the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Rank hypocrisy! The decision was a necessary measure of self-protection against the annoyances and humiliations our representatives in Constantinople were submitted to very frequently on account of their lower rank in the diplomatic corps. As an ambassador, Mr. Leishman will rank with other ambassadors. He will be heard with more respect and will be in a position to conduct negotiations on any question with greater promptness. The step taken will be of advantage to American interests in Turkey, but the Sultan will not construe it as a proof of friendship.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Smiles.

It is moral courage that characterizes the highest order of manhood and womanhood—the courage to seek and to speak the truth; the courage to be just; the courage to be honest; the courage to resist temptation; the courage to do one's duty. If men and women do not possess this virtue, they have no security whatever for the preservation of any other.

Exchange.

"The latest testimony to the fact that riches do not bring happiness comes from the lips of a member of perhaps the richest family on earth, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, when recently asked for his views on happiness—whether he thought that riches led to happiness, replied: "Ah, no!" answered the millionaire, sadly and slowly, "that would be too glorious! Happiness is something totally different. I suppose," he added, reflectively, "some advantages do attach to money, or people would not give themselves so much trouble to gain it; but, believe me, the truest source of happiness is—work!"

Dr. D. W. Simon.

Wherever the gospel of the message of redeeming love to perishing souls has been preached by men who themselves rejoiced in being redeemed sinners the result has been revival, and nowhere more markedly than in rationalistic, speculative, scientific, and critical Germany.

Hugh Black, in Friendship.

The joy that comes from a true communion of heart with another is perhaps one of the purest and greatest in the world, but its function is not exhausted by merely giving pleasure. Though we may not be conscious of it, there is a deeper purpose in it, an education in the highest arts of living. We may be enticed by the pleasure it affords, but its greatest good is got by the way. Even intellectually it means the opening of a door into the mystery of life. Only love understands after all. It gives insight. We cannot truly know anything without sympathy, without getting out of self and entering into others. A man cannot be a true naturalist, and observe the ways of birds and insects accurately, unless he can watch long and lovingly. We can never know children, unless we love them. Many of the chambers of the house of life are forever locked to us, until love gives us the key.

New York Mail.

Religious journals of the old school, like the "Observer," of this city, are expressing a good deal of sorrow just

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 7, 1906

SPECIAL

FOR MONDAY AND WEEK!

Wash Dress Goods
at HALF PRICE!

Ladies!—Do You Realize What That Means!

THE latest and most desirable Wash Dress Goods for this season of the year at Half Price. Not shop-worn or out-of-date goods, but the very best kind of Summer Dress Goods.

A very exceptional sale, commencing July 9. We must make room for our Fall Goods that are beginning to arrive, and in order to do so make this exceptional offer of All Wash Dress Goods, consisting of Embroidered Mulls, Embroidered Swisses, Embroidered Lawns, Silk Organdies Tissue, Soie Faconnee, Figured Crepe de Paris, Silk Mulls, Mousseline de Soie, Nagasaki Silkette, Ombre Novelty. Very beautiful and becoming and are a real snap **AT HALF PRICE**

DELAYED SHIPMENT OF SUMMER GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

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10% OFF

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Protects you from the sun, but allows breeze to pass through them. You can see passes-by, but they cannot see you. . . .

Can be raised and lowered instantly. Will remain at any point desired without difficulty. Completely equipped for erecting. . . . Directions given with each shade.

They are made of selected Linden Fibre, woven with strong Sene twine. Highest grade of materials and workmanship. Perfect in every detail, and nicely stained to harmonize with the finest home. Regular price from \$2.50 to \$6.50, for one week **TEN PER CENT OFF.**

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Demonstration of a toilet liquid soap—purity, excellence, delightful—superior to fine cake soap.

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36 Main St., Salt Lake City. Wholesale & Retail.

Summer Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear and Hosiery.

These must be light in texture and cool in appearance, neat and natty.

Prices are not high for these but the quality is the best. To present a pleasing appearance costs but a small amount in money and time, and brings prestige and the esteem of others as well as self satisfaction.

Underwear and Hosiery for Everybody.

now because there is almost a universal tendency not only to apologize for the proved heretic, but to make a hero of him. "The assumption is," says the Observer, "that nobody has any business to have any clear-cut, definite religious convictions which will interfere at all with the fads and fancies of any other." Unconsciously, perhaps, this excellent religious journal has hit upon the real secret and explanation of the difficulty that it treats. It is the growth, the common acceptance, of the principle that no matter how clear-cut, how definite, how strong, how intense one man's convictions may be, he has no right to interfere with the convictions or the doubts of any other man. The right to doubt is new so strongly entrenched that doubt itself is promoted to the grade of a merit or a principle.