

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 2, 1909.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-eighth annual general Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday, April 4, 1909, at 10 o'clock a.m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

A general Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle on Monday, April 5, beginning at 6 o'clock p.m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHON H. LUND,
First Presidency.

DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will convene at the Tabernacle, Sunday evening, April 4, 1909, at 7 o'clock. All invited.

A special meeting of the stake superintendents will be held at room 301 L. D. S. college building, Monday, April 5, at 8:30 a.m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
DAVID O'MAKAY,
General Superintendent.

RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The April Conference of the Relief Society will be held in the Salt Lake City Assembly Hall, Friday and Saturday, April 2 and 3, 1909; meetings commencing at 10 a.m. and at 2 p.m.

Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, an officers' meeting will be held in the Fourteenth ward, at which all stake officers of the society, who can, are expected to be present.

Saturday afternoon at 2 will be the closing meeting of the conference. It is desired that there should be a representation from every stake organization and a large attendance of members.

The General Authorities of the Church and officers and members of the Y. L. M. I. A. and Primary associations are cordially invited to be present at the conference meetings in the Assembly Hall.

BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,
General President.
IDA SMOOT DUSENBERRY,
Counselor.

ADMIRAL EVANS TOMORROW.

Tomorrow, Saturday, evening, the people of this City will have an opportunity of hearing Admiral Evans tell something of the wonderful story of the circumnavigation of the globe by the American fleet. That voyage is one of the historic naval exploits of the world. It was followed with intense interest by people in every civilized nation. The opportunity of hearing the story related by Admiral Evans himself is one that the people here cannot afford to miss. The Tabernacle should be crowded. An excellent musical program will also be rendered.

A JANUFORM ORDINANCE.

The Tribune, in a whining reply to a "News" editorial, admits that the so-called American City council's liquor ordinance was framed, not in the interest of reform, but with the election in view. The paper says the "News" fears that "the American party will gain prestige and votes through the passage of this ordinance, and that the church will lose somewhat of the political power which it has so ruthlessly exercised in the past, and which it is so fervently determined to retain to the greatest possible extent." It is fervently funny—the expression is not quite as good as fervently determined, but we trust it will pass—to read about the church fearing to lose its political power by the passage of an ordinance closing the saloons between 12 midnight and 6 o'clock in the morning. But such rubbish! The Tribune readers are offered daily in that sheet. However, no neither the church, nor the Deseret News has anything to fear from the political plots inspired from the Tribune office, and as the church has not exercised any political power in the past and is not aspiring for political influence in the future, because it believes that church and state are, and must be, in this country, entirely separate, no other construction can be placed, consistently, on the Tribune's whining diatribe, than the one we have already stated. It is an admission that the liquor ordinances in question is a purely political contrivance, intended, on the one hand, to force the liquor dealers to vote for officers with whom they have a "pull"; and, on the other hand, to induce the decent citizens to vote with the liquor dealers, in the belief that they are lending their aid to a reform measure. The ordinance is a regular Janus. "Janus is a subtle Janus, and has two faces." And the Tribune admits it, in this admission of its little ideal.

The milk cure for general debility reminds us that an experiment is being made by a young surgeon at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, to ascertain whether the sting of the honeybee cures rheumatism. Under his charge are many rheumatic patients, and mindful of his early experience he arranged with his mother at Stockbridge, Mass., to send him a hundred vigorous honeybees each week. The first installments have been put promptly at work and do not seem inclined to shirk their responsibility. The theory is that the peculiar poison of the bee acts as a counter-irritant or an antidote to the uric acid that produces rheumatism. The method of application is to put a few bees in a glass, invert the glass over the affected limb and let the insects do the rest. The patient is watched very closely and the treatment renewed daily. The Boston Transcript says that some of the worst cases were selected for the test and steady relief has followed the application of this natural surgery. It is claimed that people who keep bees and are on intimate terms with them seldom are troubled with this painful malady.

leaders find the party, at this time, rather demoralized. The bitter hatred that inspired it from the first, and which found an outlet in the nauseating fulminations last fall, has lost its spell except over a few individuals who can never learn nor forget anything. The financial mismanagement of the affairs of the City by which the community has been plunged into debt beyond reason, has shaken the confidence of many who feel the burden of taxation as a load too heavy to carry. The red-light district proposition, which decent citizens had to fight in court, opened the eyes of many. The attempt at cheating a large number of citizens in the matter of improvements, by seeking to obtain the passage of a law authorizing the council to assess the cost of improving street intersections against the property that already had been assessed for improvements in other parts of the city, was a revelation of present methods. The party is demoralized. And now the leaders—that is clear from the wince of the Tribune—hope to rally their forces and continue themselves in power for another term, by the aid of an unholy alliance between the votes that are controlled by the liquor interests and those of the citizens who demand strict regulation of the saloon. The "American" leaders have correctly read the signs of the times and found that there is a very strong temperance sentiment in Utah, and in this City, and they propose to utilize it for their own selfish ends and purposes. That is the meaning of that ordinance. It holds out higher license as a reform feature. But it should be evident to all that higher license simply means that the saloons will collect more from their patrons, to make both ends meet. It means more money spent for drinks and less for the wives and children of the victims. Higher license can never be a substitute for prohibition.

Any scheme of the so-called American party leaders to continue themselves in power and control of the City, especially with aid of the liquor and red-light interests, must be viewed with apprehension by the people generally, no matter what their creed or party affiliations may be. The party was conceived as an anti-Church proposition, and as such it is entirely foreign to American institutions. It is as much out of place as an anti-Catholic, or anti-Semitic, party would be. The grafting of such foreign growths upon American institutions cannot be made safely. Any proposition that has a tendency to create abnormal political conditions must be met in the spirit of true patriotism that should be the characteristic of citizens of a free country. For that reason the plots and schemes now on should be brought to nought by the voters themselves, by the election of men, or women, who are known to have the public welfare at heart.

The party leaders, it is true, have the control of the election machinery, and they have managed to obtain the power of placing thousands of "employees" on the streets, by skillful planning of "improvements" for which nothing need be paid out of the public funds; but, notwithstanding all it is quite possible for the citizens who are opposed to the election of a vice-controlled City government to go together and elect honest, practical business men next fall. And that is what is needed after years of mismanagement.

Speaker Cannon is supposed to know everything but he says that he doesn't know when the House will pass the Payne tariff bill.

Suppose that England reaches her financial limit in building Dreadnaughts before Germany does hers, what will England do then?

Georgia has done away with the last vestige of her convict system. She is to be congratulated on doing one of the best things she ever did.

Count Zeppelin's airship has stood the greatest and severest test to which airship was ever put, and it came out unscathed. Long live to Count Zeppelin!

A rural Judge in Georgia has ruled that to call another man a liar is a breach of the peace. In Georgia, then, sometimes to tell the truth is to break the peace.

"When does profit become usury?" asks Dr. Alexander Graham Bell in a current magazine. Profit becomes usury when we pay it instead of receiving it.

The Argonaut.

Concerning the reliability of things in print, it is recalled that Charles M. Grant, editor of the "Argonaut," said one morning, and then he said, "If it was not said I would kill the man who wrote that." This interesting revelation was made by Rev. J. C. Harris, pastor of Kingston Congregational church in a lecture on Kipling. It was hard to believe, he said, that the man who could write "The Recessional" could descend to the level of "Pay! Pay! Pay!" No man was more keenly alive to his own blunders than Kipling.

London Globe.

"I was sitting with Kipling in his garden at Rottingdean when a str-organ struck up. The August Mindel Biegler, Kipling's violent one moment, and then he said, "If it was not said I would kill the man who wrote that."

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