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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 10, 1909.

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

The Fourteenth General Annual Conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations 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 to attend the meetings to be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 6th, at 10 a. m. and at 2 and 7 p. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.

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MARTHA H. TINGEY.

RUTH M. FOX.

MAY T. NYSTROM.

Presidency Y. L. M. I. 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. BEBBE.

Presidency Primary Association.

THE SITUATION BRIGHTENS.

At Ogden last Sunday the Rev. Noble Strong Elderkin referred to conditions in that city in a pulp editorial read in the First Congregational church just before his regular sermon. His subject was "A Wide-open Town and the Mormons."

He declared that the coming of thousands of eastern people to the Grand Army encampment makes it imperative that Ogden should renew its efforts to erase police protected gambling from the category of our municipal crimes.

Declaring that, while loath to reopen in the pleasant spring-time, the subject of city-protected vice, the preacher went on to say:

"Our officials apparently cannot resist the approaches of the be-diamonded gentry. There is little hope that their backbones will undergo any marked stiffening process in the near future. But the struggle for the east will be here before long. In the course of time they will return to the east. Do we want it reported by 40,000 easterners that Ogden is a wide-open town?"

"So, I turn to my Mormon friends again. We Gentiles frankly confess that without your aid we cannot carry through any change in existing municipal conditions. United effort is needed. Mormon leadership is absolutely necessary. You have an institution so perfectly organized that in a moment you can hunt 10,000 protesters against the hideous injustice of openly tolerating gambling. I am tempted to ask if it isn't just such a crisis as this that your organization is worth while? You have rights, of course, but only a city owes you much, but you, owe the city much. You have great power. The greatness of your power increases your responsibilities."

"The name of the city is at stake. Protected gambling must be suppressed by Aug. 1."

We agree most heartily with the sentiment expressed in the last sentence just quoted.

Why should not gambling be suppressed in Ogden or anywhere else? Why should not "Mormons" and all other law-abiding people be able to unite in the suppression of such evils?

There is only one reason urged why they should not do so. If any "Mormon" official should utter from the pulpit such facts as Mr. Elderkin has very properly urged, a loud outcry—a veritable "howl"—would go up from those who are interested in securing the political support of these accessories of crime and civic disorder.

If the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Elderkin is carried out, will not the "American" party and its organs in this city, at once call upon all the gambling and saloon element to "vote against the hierarchy"? It is our opinion that they will; nevertheless, it is more important to battle for the right than to try to appease an element whose present leaders are implacable. We therefore call the attention of people of all parties to the proposition of the Ogden minister. Why not try it in Salt Lake City also?

When ministers of the gospel will come out for civic righteousness in this way, we think that "the situation brightens"; and this is the only divergent view we can express upon the Ogden minister's diagnosis of the case now requiring treatment by the city authorities. He says:

"The situation does not brighten. The ease with which the city council can be bowled over is not reassuring. I may illustrate. The council resolved, so we were told through the press, to grant no more liquor licenses on the ground that at present, we were somewhat overstocked with irrigating enterprises. Then came along a little bit of a fellow—a follower of a racing game—who spoke confidentially and passed around the cigars, and blandly observed that Ogden was sure enough progressing, and eight big strong men fell down before the hurricane of suavity."

"We don't know what to expect. We are not sure what the next move will demand. The danger at this time is that we shall be overrun with smooth ones who will want our eastern virtues to enjoy the season with us and who

will be willing to divide with the city—share and share alike—for the privilege of operating some neat little confidence game."

It is the old story, of the course of social disease due to civic paltering; but the remedy is plain and easy of application. A great majority of the people are opposed to the very existence, to say nothing of the open flouting, of the vices and lawlessness to which the minister refers. Why, then, should not the churches, and, in fact, all Christian and law-loving citizens unite to put an end to the evident reign of debauchery and vice now impudently paraded before the eyes of a long suffering public?

Let good citizens of all classes just resolve upon it and the battle for public decency will be quickly won.

FLAG DAY.

The American Flag association has again sent out a circular reminding the people of this country that June 14 is Flag day, and recommending that the day be observed by the display of flags, and patriotic exercises in schoolhouses. It is now 132 years since the Stars and Stripes were first adopted as the national emblem of liberty.

On the 14th day of June, 1777, Congress enacted: "That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The number of the stripes was increased by the admission of new States, but the original number was restored by act of Congress on April 4, 1818, when it was enacted: "That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be 13 horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty stars, white, in a blue field, and that on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag; and such addition take effect on the fourth day of July next, succeeding such admission." Since, 1818, twenty-six stars or sovereign States have been added to the Union, making forty-six in all.

The adoption of the flag was a long step toward the attainment of full liberty. The Declaration of Independence seemed to many to be too bold, too thoroughgoing. It made reconciliation out of the question. And when the Flag was decided on as the emblem of an independent nation, the Declaration of Independence was complete. That was the announcement to the world that the Americans had decided to be free, or to die.

SIGNS OF RECOVERING.

That the country is recovering from the effects of the late panic is evident by the fact that the importations of diamonds, automobiles and other expensive articles of luxury for the month of April were greatly in excess of the importations of such articles in April of last year. Moreover, the importations of all foreign merchandise at New York last month exceeded the total importations at that port in any recent April.

Another indication is the influx of immigrants. During the first quarter of the present year the arrivals of immigrants at New York were 99,554, as against 55,992 for the same period in 1908. The movement of immigration is greatly influenced by correspondence between those here and their friends in old countries and a general feeling among workers that there is to be work for them to do is better evidence of the trend of things than the opinion of any group of financiers.

GROVES FOR THE COUNTRY.

We have often wondered why the town and county authorities do not establish rural parks on a large scale for the growing of trees and the provision of a shady resort for the public in summer.

Not that we should like to see anything in the nature of a city park transferred to the country. We know from experience how expensive a luxury is a park in the city. It is also very artificial, and deteriorates very glaringly under even a little neglect. Nothing like a city park with its artificial and ephemeral beauty is herein suggested for the rural communities, but some wild and uneven area crossed by hills and ravines, strewn with boulders, blocked by tangled and impassable stretches of natural vegetation, abounding in retreats, rocks and banks, and a profusion of trees, shrubs, tall grasses, and wild flowers in the most inextricable confusion. The only clearings in country parks should be for roads, ball-grounds, etc., with a few cultivated wild flowers peeping out here and there from surprising nooks and corners.

The wild rose, the dogwood, the mountain laurel, the elderberry, and the chokecherry should abound; the oakbrush, sumach, sagebrush, and greenwood should retain their hold on the dry places, and the native maple birch, and box-elder should be reared in dense groves.

Absence of studied effort, a profusion of natural vegetation and an abundance of trees, including especially the native evergreens, the hardy catalpa, and the soft maple, should be plentifully set out, not alone for immediate shade and beauty, but finally for valuable timber. Such places, indeed, should be miniature forest reserves. Their beauty and attractiveness are undecidable; their value incalculable.

The State forester of Ohio, J. W. Green, advises also that large cities establish such wild groves within easy reach and call them nature gardens. The greater part of the work done in such groves should be along the lines of expert forestry. A grove so conducted becomes a school—almost a schoolroom—for the instruction of tree-planters in practical forestry.

Mr. Green is of the opinion that work of this kind could not be carried on through the agency of county or township officers. It would require the services of trained men, not necessarily graduates of forest schools, but preferably so. At least they should possess much practical knowledge of forestry. It may be stated as a fact

that forestry cannot flourish except under expert guidance.

Forestry is no more difficult than any of the various branches of agriculture, but it is a subject almost unknown to the general public. He notes also the hesitancy to embark in forest operations, because of the long time element and also of the fear or failure. At present it is difficult to learn from books how to conduct even the most simple and elementary forest operations, because the literature on the subject is scanty and does not meet the requirements for particular or special cases. The subject, or at least certain phases of it, must be studied before one can embark in it, unless he is able to secure expert advice from the beginning.

Few countries offer better opportunities for such rural forest spots than does our own State. For any town to have such a summer health resort and beauty spot nearby would so greatly enhance the value of the real estate in the town that the cost of maintaining the nature garden would be many times compensated.

James Hazen is in favor of free

Hydes.

Colonel Roosevelt is king of kings of beasts.

The protectorate doesn't protect vermin lions.

Are all the false hairs that women wear numbered?

Often the "six best sellers" are the six worst sellers.

There are just as good fish in the sea as ever were bought.

Senator Clapp's tariff speech was anything but claptrap.

The secret of success in Manchuria is the open door policy.

Straus will tell Uncle Sam which way the wind blows in Turkey.

Society people never advertise in the "we don't patronize" column.

The capitals of Europe can never lionize the Colonel as Africa has.

Possey county, Indiana, has gone "wet." What posies need is water not "wet."

Swimmers and automobilists go under more than any other class of people.

Abdul Hamid was thrifty. He put millions in German banks for a non-reign-y day.

If putting a boy in pants makes a man of him, many a man should be put back in knickerbockers.

A cyclone will raise a roof and even raze a house but it won't raise a mortgage on the house.

The pupils of the public schools have chosen their school colors. Always stand by your colors.

How can you judge a man by his fruits when the yield is only thirty per cent of a crop?

To be a Yale graduate is almost as good an asset as to have been a Rough Rider once was.

It is best to be born great. It is much easier than achieving greatness or having it thrust upon you.

A man in poor health may be in good business, and a man in good health may be in poor business.

It will take some time to determine whether the beginning of Mohammed's reign is auspicious or suspicious.

President Taft has a sore eye. Most have been inspecting that reflector to be used in signaling the Martians.

China wants to revise her tariff. She should be allowed to for she erected the first great Chinese tariff wall.

Some of the speeches on tariff revision recall Flannigan's famous remark, "What are we here for if not for the officers?"

Mrs. Boyle says that not half the truth has been told in the Whittia kidnapping case. That may be but enough was told to convict her.

It is just forty years ago today since the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific were united at the Promontory, where the last spike was driven. It was a great event and great changes have followed that event. Will the next forty years see as great changes? It will take forty years to answer the question.

WARNING FOR THE TRUSTS.

Baltimore American.

The trusts which meditate violation of the law have no comfort to find in Attorney-General Wickersham's speech. There will be no spectacular fight against them without sound foundation, but if they attempt to carry on practices which have been clearly defined as unlawful the department of justice will get them if they don't watch out.

TARIFF VARIATIONS.

New York World.

What do party distinctions amount to when the same day Senator McCumber, a Republican from North Dakota, makes a speech in favor of free lumber, and Senator Fletcher, a Democrat from Florida, makes another for the retention of the Dingley duties on lumber?

DEFECTS OF YOUNG AMERICA.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Young America is willing to wreck anything but his pride and his independence. The worst of it all is that, after he is spoiled in such ignoble strife, he loses his balance and his sense of discrimination, and is bad-mannered everywhere and at all times, even toward women. If bad manners among the young men and boys of this country are springing out of evil social conditions it would pay those responsible for such conditions to correct them. For bad manners make bad men.

THE TRUST OF TRUSTS.

Springfield Republican.

One of the heaviest of household burdens is the coal bill. In that particular we are in the grip of a power-

relentless as fate, that ordains a high price and makes us all meekly pay it or freeze. As it is in Philadelphia, so it is here and everywhere. The retail dealers in that city, "in accordance with their annual custom," have voted to advance the price 10 cents per ton each month from May 1 until September, at which time the price will have reached the minimum winter rate. To death and taxes has long been added an inexorable law which makes the price for coal. This is the trust of trusts!

JUST FOR FUN

"Is Reginald as literary as he used to be?" said one young woman.

"Yes," answered the other. "Only his tastes have changed. Before we were married he used to recite Omar Khayyam. Now he recites 'Poor Richard's Maxims.'"

"Was she hurt when she was thrown from the automobile?"

"Nope. She landed on her head."

A PLEA FOR PURE FOOD

By Paul Pierce, Editor National Food Magazine.

The wave of public sentiment in opposition to chemically preserved foods that has arisen through the Benzozate of soda agitation, exceeds the public indignation of a few years ago over the embalmed beef scandal of the Spanish war and the "Packingtown" tales of Upton Sinclair. And not without ample reason, for recent government action permits the use of this drug in unlimited quantities in all our food supplies, at the will and convenience of the unscrupulous manufacturer. It may now be used in milk, butter, cheese, meat, fish, canned goods and condiments, and for the time being, eternal watchfulness on the part of the people must be the price of safety. Tricked by the administrative operation of a food law, that was passed by force of public sentiment, and against the strenuous opposition of certain classes of manufacturing interests, the public must now make its own defense by determining against doubtful brands of prepared foods. And the people are being heard from. Millions of intelligent consumers are arraying themselves on the side of strict food purity based on the protection of the public health, while the press of the country has shown remarkable unanimity and moral courage in turning its batteries against the food adulterator and corrupt politician in an ardent effort to bring about a pure food era.

Furthermore, the medical fraternity has never shown a more united front in any question than in condemning the use of benzozate of soda in food preparation. Physicians know its irritating effect upon the digestive organs and the extra labor that it places upon the kidneys. They know that in its cheaper grades, those in commercial use, it is either a dangerous extract from coal tar or has its disgusting basis of manufacture in animal refuse. They also know that its use is not to preserve good material, but to permit the working off upon the people a refuse-by-product of meat, fruits and vegetables, and that the amount of filth and semi-rottenness, and to avoid the necessity of decent sanitation in manufacture.

Not only are thousands of physicians urging action against the government action that has nullified one of the most important provisions of the national food law, for which so much had been hoped and promised, but women's clubs and other organizations are actively discussing it, while the legitimate food manufacturing interests are organizing to protect the good name and reputation of the great prepared food industry and the associate State Dairy and Food commissions are renewing their activity toward securing a reform that will be real and lasting.

Five thousand years ago, the Egyptians embalmed their dead. Then came at least a partial cessation from the use of chemicals in the preparation of food, when capitalistic greed and graft have administered poison to the people with meat and over-ripe fruit and vegetable refuse, preserved with benzozate of soda.

The arguments handed out to the innocent consumer by men commercially interested in chemicals, and their use in foods are misleading, as they are based on the fact that the amount of chemicals used in preservation of a single article of food is not enough to poison a person. This is deceptive in that it is not a matter of actually killing a consumer, but of insidiously introducing into his system in various foods, various chemicals calculated to gradually undermine health, without his choice or knowledge. Also, the greater evil is becoming known to many consumers, that of the preservation by means of chemicals of spoiling raw ma-

"Without suffering any damage?"

"Well, it smashed a rat, a double row of punts and seven rats!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Visitor (to convict)—My unfortunate friend, want of thought is the cause of much crime. Temptation could be better resisted if one paused to consider the results. "Take time when next you are tempted to steal; take time."

Convict—Wot yer talkin' about? That's wot I did take—I stole a Watch.

—Baltimore American.

"What sort of a carpet beater is best?"

"Mine is bald-headed and rather stout, but I wouldn't go so far as to say he is the best."—Houston Post.

Do your constituents write to you about the tariff?"

"I should say so," answered Senator Sorghum. "And I must say that if I were as selfish in my politics as some of the members of the House, I'd have been sent back to private life long ago."

—Washington Star.

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One Week Today

Commences Z. C. M. I. ANNUAL MAY SALE

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MONDAY, MAY 17th. WAIT FOR ITTHE GREATEST MERCHANDISING EVENT of the whole year
Bigger reductions than ever before. No marking up. Every price reduction will be absolutely genuine. It will pay you to be in attendance ONE WEEK TODAY, Monday May 17th.

TODAY and all this week our entire line of Parasols and umbrellas, ladies' misses, children's, ranging in price from 25c to \$10.00, at . 20% Off

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TABERNACLE

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CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

SEVEN SOLOISTS FROM EAST

TABERNACLE CHORUS

SALT LAKE CHORUS SOCIETY

SALT LAKE LADIES' CHORUS

SALT LAKE FESTIVAL CHORUS

SALT LAKE MALE CHORUS.

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Festival Chorus and Male Chorus in "Cavaliers Rusticans" and "Fair Ellen."

Chorus Society in Gounod's "Galop" and miscellaneous numbers by Orchestra, Soloists, Male Chorus and Ladies' Chorus.

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Miscellaneous program, Orchestra and Soloists.

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Spohr's "Last Judgment," by Tabernacle Chorus and Miscellaneous Program, Orchestra and Soloists.

Season tickets, \$1.50; single admission, \$1.00; general admission, 50c.

Reserved seats at Clayton-Daynes Music Co.

FRED C. GRAHAM, Manager.

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Matinee every day at 3 p. m. Wonderful picture reproduction of the world's greatest battle.

BURNS-JOHNSON

And Best Round from the

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Showing present and retired champions in action so you can judge who is the best man.

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