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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 17, 1909.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED.
Box Elder Conference, advertised to
be held June 5th and 6th, is postponed
to be held June 12th and 13th.
JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.

**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 Associa-
tions of the Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints will be held in
Salt Lake City, on Saturday and Sun-
day, June 5th and 6th, 1909.
All officers and members of the as-
sociation are requested to be present
at all of the meetings of the confer-
ence, and a cordial invitation is here-
by 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 4 p. m.
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
HEBER F. GRANT,
B. H. ROBERTS,
General Sup'ty., Y. M. M. I. A.
MARTHA H. TINGEY,
RUTH M. FOX,
MAY T. NYSTROM,
Presidency Y. L. M. I. A.

ANNUAL PRIMARY CONFERENCE.

The seventh annual general confer-
ence of the officers of the Primary as-
sociations 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 ses-
sions of this conference.
LOUIE B. FELT,
MAY ANDERSON,
CLARA W. BEEBE,
Presidency Primary Associations.

PEACE SUNDAY.

A number of excellent addresses on
peace were delivered in this City
as well as throughout the State, yes-
terday. The speakers in the Taber-
nacle, in many of the ward meeting-
houses and other places of worship
devoted the entire time to the consid-
eration of that subject, and the annual
meeting of the State Peace society in
the Synagogue closed the day's
program with a grand finale of mas-
terly eloquence, and inspiring song
and music.

It is very important that the sub-
ject should be considered in the pul-
pits, because what is needed is the en-
lightenment of the public on the
better and more humane way of set-
tling international disputes. The chief
danger of war among civilized nations
now is to be found in public sentiment.
To lead and guide that sentiment
right, through the enunciation of
true principles is one of the duties of
the pulpit.

Some modern wars have been forced
through the pressure of public opinion.
There would have been no conflict be-
tween France and Germany in 1870,
but for the clamor of a misguided peo-
ple. Popular sentiment, excited, it is
said, by agents of Bismarck, forced
Napoleon III to proclaim war against
Prussia, and to invade German terri-
tory, on a most frivolous pretext. The
streets of the French capital were
filled with an excited populace, shout-
ing, "To Berlin! To Berlin!" and Na-
poleon was given to understand that
unless he gave way to the people in
the matter, their wrath would be
turned against his government and
against his dynasty, instead of against
Prussia. Napoleon knew, and his min-
isters were well aware that France
was no match for Germany, but the
Emperor was forced to yield to the
clamor of the excited populace se-
conded by the press.

It was a similar sentiment that forced
Japan into the war with Russia in
1904. And as for our own war with
Spain, in 1898, a contributor to the
North American Review, Dr. Pritchett,
claims that President McKinley often
expressed his firm conviction that he
could have obtained all that we de-
sired of Spain, "if they had let me
alone."

It is clear to any thoughtful observer
that if wars are to be no more, public
sentiment must be enlightened. States-
men and financiers do not, as a rule,
want war. When the general public
abhor national conflicts, they will not
occur. And where can instruction in
all that goes to secure peace, brother-
hood, and unity among men be given
to better purpose than in the churches?

The efforts for peace are not in
vain. According to Holy Writ the time
will come when "many people shall go
and say, come ye, and let us go up
to the mountain of the Lord, to the
house of the God of Jacob; and he will
teach us of his ways, and we will
walk in his paths; for out of Zion shall
go forth the law, and the word of the
Lord from Jerusalem. And he shall
judge among the nations, and shall re-
buke many people." The prophet clearly
describes a future time when the
inhabitants of the earth shall be
willing to receive divine instruction and
submit to divine laws. Then the Lord
shall judge, or act as arbitrator, among
the nations, and as a result: "They
shall beat their swords into plowshares,
and their spears into pruning hooks;
nation shall not lift up sword against
nation, neither shall they learn war
any more." (Isaiah 2: 3, 4.)
Furthermore, when nations shall have

learned to turn their weapons of war
into agricultural implements; when
they shall have learned to spend the
money and energy now devoted to mar-
tial purposes upon the production of
the necessities of life, then there will
be not only peace but an abundance of
prosperity, and also perfect religious
liberty, for the prophet declares: "They
shall sit every man under his vine and
under his fig tree; and none shall make
them afraid. . . . For all people will
walk every one in the name of his God,
and we will walk in the name of the
Lord our God for ever and ever." (Micah 4: 4, 5.)

INDIRECT TAXES.

A French statesman once humorously
defined indirect taxation as "the art of
getting the most feathers off the goose
with the least squawking."

Indirect taxes are those paid on im-
ports, or on tobacco or alcohol made in
this country; in a word, the customs
duties and the internal revenue taxes.
Such taxes are easy to collect. The
more judiciously they are levied, the
less attention the people pay to the
use made of their money.

Indirect taxes are generally not re-
cognized as taxes. Few even suspect
their existence. They are paid in the
form of enhanced prices of the taxed
articles. The government revenue is
not discerned in the transaction, but it
is there. When, for example, alcohol
is purchased for scientific purposes by
museums and colleges, it may be ex-
empted from the government tax and
is then purchased at about one-third,
as we recall the figures, of its usual
price for other purposes.

The fact that people are not aware of
the indirect taxes they pay on taxed
articles is undoubtedly the reason why
so little interest is taken in public ex-
penditures. Public extravagance is
lightly referred to by the average man,
because he is more or less under the
influence of the vague delusion that it
is none of his own money that is being
spent by those who manage public af-
fairs.

Some political economists have there-
fore long maintained that:

"An income tax, vigorously collected,
and without exemptions down to \$2,000,
or \$3,000, or \$4,000 a year, would be the
most efficient political educator the
American people could possibly have.
It would give to hundreds of thousands
of political daydreamers an active and
practical interest in their national gov-
ernment. It would put them on con-
stant inquiry what they were paying
for, and whether they were getting
their money's worth."

Certain reasons why the income tax
should become a part of the national
system of taxation are thus stated by
the Inter-Ocean:

"Such a tax would be truly arousing
and awakening. With it we should hear
no more complaints about the people's
taking little interest in their national
government and its doings."

"With an income tax at least half the
voters would have something concrete
to vote for or vote against. We should
have once more a definite—an extreme-
ly definite—political issue that would
appeal to the average man and arouse
him to positive opinions and to posi-
tive action."

"Over and above all, we should have
an end of countless political delusions
and harebrained projects which exist
today merely because they are not
supposed to be paid for by anybody but
the government."

This form of taxation is largely em-
ployed in Europe, especially in England.
In this country it has not found general
favor.

MILK AND OIL.

A prominent physician, some time
ago, made the suggestion that the best
home cure for consumption is an al-
most exclusive diet of milk. The ra-
tional treatment today of pulmonary
troubles is considered to be a question
of nutrition and reconstruction, or as-
similation of food, and plenty of it,
and this the doctor referred to an-
swered by recommending large quan-
tities of milk.

Milk, he said, is the ideal food, con-
taining the correct proportions of car-
bohydrates, fats, and albumenoids for
perfect nutrition of the human system.
Olive oil, he added, is a perfect nerve
feeder for the millions of nerve fol-
licles of the stomach and intestines,
which in this disease seem to be ir-
ritated and starving for lack of proper
nourishment.

These are simple remedies that none
need hesitate to try. The patient is
recommended to take no less than a
gallon of milk a day, gradually in-
creasing the quantity to two gallons.
It should be taken fairly hot, and in
doses of a pint and a half six times
a day. The olive oil should be taken
in two-ounce doses morning and even-
ing.

It is claimed that the patient will
find that if a gallon of milk is taken
every day, with the olive oil, perfect
assimilation will be established.
Strength will be gained to build up the
system faster than the bacilli of the
disease can tear it down, and this pro-
cess will lead to ultimate recovery.
That is the theory.

If, however, as contended at the tab-
ernacle congress, infested cows are a
chief source of danger, the patient
should make sure that he gets the milk
absolutely pure. This is a condition
not to be ignored.

RED HAIR.

The dispatches make a note of the
fact that the new Sultan of Turkey has
red hair.

Learned ethnologists claim to
have evidence that the greater propor-
tion of worldly success is won by men
and women with Auburn locks. If they
mean by this that the blond type in
some respects is stronger than the brun-
ette, they are probably correct, though
there is, of course, no rule without ex-
ception.

Here is an array of facts said to be
recorded by history: Martin Luther
was blond; John Knox was blond; Dan-
ton the picturesque figure of the French
revolution, had light brown hair and
gray eyes. The following are classed
as belonging to the blond type: Wil-
liam Pitt, Charles James Fox, Frank-
lin, Washington, John Paul Jones, La-
fayette, Kosciuszko, Major Nelson,
Wellington, Palmerston, Gladstone, and
Emperor William.
Among the women of history the fol-

lowing are said to have gloried in red
hair: Helen of Troy, Sappho, Poppaea,
Heloise, Joan of Arc, Lady Godiva,
Mary Stuart, Anne of Austria, Eliza-
beth of England, Catherine of Russia,
and the wicked Lucretia Borgia. It is
also supposed that the daughter of
Herodias who danced before Herod was
yellow-haired. The old masters depicted
her with golden hair.

According to the statistics on the
subject it has been established, it is
said, that among the men of sanguine,
buoyant, ambitious temperament—the
men who by sheer personal force carry
their fellows with them to success or
trashing defeat—the men who have
carved their way through history, the
proportion of blonds is as twenty to one
of brunettes. Among the famous men
of the Anglo-Saxon race, whether in
England or America, it will be found
that more than two-thirds of the po-
litical reformers, agitators, economists;
considerably more than half of the
bankers, financiers, lawyers and mer-
chants, and a majority of the explor-
ers and adventurers and soldiers of
fortune who founded new colonies and
added new chapters to the history of
the world, had light hair.

On the other hand it is almost cer-
tain that statistics would show that
the great thinkers of the world have
been dark-haired men. The poets, art-
ists, musicians, scientists, authors,
have been largely of the dark, medi-
tative, introspective type. Taken
all in all, the dark type of humanity
has exercised as much influence in
history as the other type, if not more.
It is not safe to base any conclusions
as to the future of Turkey, upon the
color of the hair of the new Sultan.

If one is not wise it is wise to look
wise and say nothing.

Be sure you are Wright then go
ahead with your alrship.

The more a man curbs his temper
the less he cavorts around.

"Where does Mr. Bryan stand?" asks
an exchange. On his feet.

Today African Hons are appeasing
their hunger by biting the dust.

The Paris postmen's strike has be-
come an insubstantial pageant faded.

Uncle Joe says that in his boyhood
days bathtubs were almost unknown.

It takes nine tailors to make a man
and more to make a tailor-made dress.

The man who thinks he knows it all
is just as happy as though he knew
it all.

When the high tariff men ask for
bread they do not expect a stone; they
look for cake.

It doesn't make very much difference
whether or not the worm turns, except
to the worm.

When the speed mania hits a chauff-
eur he is very apt to hit some pedes-
trian with his auto.

James J. Hill has undertaken to pro-
vide the tariff debate with terminal
facilities. May he succeed.

This is a representative government
all right enough but one sometimes
wonders just who is represented.

If not the Protestantism of the Pro-
testant religion, Senator La Follette's
dissonance is the dissonance of dissent.

So that it is a good day for washing
Monday it doesn't make much differ-
ence what kind of weather it is Sun-
day.

It was much easier for Speaker Can-
non to defy Dr. Osier than it would
have been for Dr. Osier to have defied
Speaker Cannon.

Already Colonel Roosevelt has begun
to write a series of articles on his hunt-
ing experiences in Africa. As the late
lamented Artemus Ward would say,
"This is 2 muntch."

President Taft said that some sched-
ules of the tariff needed revising up
and some needed revising down. It be-
gins to look as though Congress would
not reach those needing revision down-
wards.

Mr. Gore, the blind senator from
Oklahoma, has introduced a resolution
in the Senate whose object is to ascer-
tain whether the retail dealers are prac-
ticing extortion. Anybody but the
Senator can see that they are.

NOT A NAPOLEON.

Leslie's Weekly.

A few years ago the name of Aguinal-
do was ringing daily around the
world. Since the former general of the
Filipino army was deposed from pow-
er, he has been living in peaceful ob-
scurity on his plantation in Cavite. He
has adopted American agricultural ma-
chinery and runs a big steam plow. His
chief crops are rice and hemp, and he
has an up-to-date planter, he is meeting
with financial success. An American,
who formerly lived in the Philippines
and was Aguinaldo's teacher, has de-
clared that the Filipino Cincinnatus
was a greatly overrated man, and was
by no means the brains of the revolution
against Spain. Aguinaldo appears
to have thoroughly accepted American
domination.

MRS. FISKE'S WORK FOR ANIMALS.

New York Press.

Mrs. Minnie Madden Fiske finds time
in all the activity of her stage duties
to work for the cause of kindness to
animals. Every year she sends a sub-
scription to a humane society in Milan,
Italy, and just now she is distributing
pamphlets urging the better treatment
of horses in lumber camps. She is
sending these pamphlets throughout
this country and Canada. She says
horses in the camps are practically
without protection and that the lum-
bermen need instruction in caring for
them. The actress frequently distri-
butes pamphlets on the humane treat-
ment of animals to drivers of horses in
the streets. She never fails to do this
when she sees a man cruel to his horse,
always carrying a few pamphlets with
her.

TIME TO BEGIN THE BATTLE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The time to erect fortifications is be-

fore the enemy is in sight. There may
be a more technical expression for the
idea, but on the soundness of the propo-
sition one may safely stake his reputa-
tion for veracity. Also, and by the
same token, the time to put up the
familiar defenses against flies is
before the flies have taken pos-
session of the home. For
months the anti-fly crusade has been
preached; now is the time to abandon
theory for action. If the way to exter-
minate the fly is to exterminate it, then
the quicker the task is begun and more
persistently it is pursued the more thor-
ough will the task be accomplished.
Put up the screen doors now; screen the
windows and take all the other precau-
tions possible against the invading
army of insects that is now almost
due. Prevention is better than cure.
Keep the fly out of the house and do
your part in the great movement for
its extermination.

JUST FOR FUN

"Ethel's a horrid thing!" "Why I
thought you were friends!" "Well, we
aren't any more. She has a more
hideous hat than mine and I'd told
my milliner to go the limit."—Phila-
delphia Ledger.

Hanks—Bet a dollar cigar against
a stogie that a pretty girl is coming
down the street. Hanks—How can
you tell? Hanks—Here comes the
ugliest bull pup I ever saw.—Chicago
News.

They were looking at a portrait of
Catherine of Russia. Said the man:
"What a remarkably strong and vig-
orous face she has!" Said the woman:
"I wonder if her hair waved natural-
ly?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

'Twas the age of the wireless tele-
phone. "Gimme a double L—7,954
Kazoo, quick!" said the patient sub-
scriber. And as he listened this came
right back at him from the exchange
"Airbusy!"—Detroit Times.

Merely Local.—Young Thomas, af-
flicted with a green apple pain in his
midst, thus explained his condition to
his mother. "Mother, I've got an aw-
ful bad pain right in the middle of my
stomach, but the rest of me feels
fine!"—Lippincott's.

A Quiet Spot in the Suburbs.—"Gay-
boy has given up horses and drink
and all his bad habits, and has set-
tled down in a quiet little place in
the suburbs." "Where?" "The cem-
tery."—Illustrated Bits.

Saw Through Her.—"Wot 'ave yer
been doin' to yer eye, Laura?" "Cold
my dear, from them draughty key-
holes."—The Tatler.

In a Hurry.—Lady—Oh, porter,
doesn't that train stop at this station?
Porter (proud of the line and of the
4:40 express)—No, lady; it don't even
cestate.—The Bystander.

The Suburban Crime.—Mrs. Knicker-
—What became of Bridget? Mrs. Sub-
burb—Cookknapped.—New York Sun.

"Why did you change your coal
dealer?" "I didn't like the name of
the last one." "What was it?" "Littie-
ton."—Detroit Free Press.

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