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DESERET NEWS 'PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of annoy-
ance if they will take time to notice these
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THE PRIMARY ASSOCIATION.

This is the twenty-fifth anniversary of
the organization of the General
Board of the Primary Association of
the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-
day Saints. It takes the children of
the Saints at as early an age as they
are capable of receiving religious in-
struction, and trains them in the prin-
ciples and ordinances of the Gospel,
and in lessons of morality, honesty,
truthfulness, fraternity and charity. It
supplements the work of the Sunday
schools so far as it relates to the little
ones, the older members of the Sun-
day school being usually connected
with the Young Men's and Young
Ladies' Mutual Improvement Asso-
ciations. The impressions made upon
early childhood are lasting and influ-
ential.The primaries take children under
their care from four years old to four-
teen. These juveniles are taught how
to pray in public and in private, to in-
voke the divine blessing upon their
food at meals to sing in solos and in
concert, and to display their talents
in various directions for profit and en-
tertainment at their regular gather-
ings.The first association of this kind was
started at Farmington, Davis County,
and was organized Aug. 11, 1879, with
Audelia Spencer Rogers as its presi-
dent. On September 9, 1879, a Primary
association was organized in the Ele-
venth ward, Salt Lake City, with Louise
B. Felt as president. Other associa-
tions were very soon formed, and the
work spread until in 1881 it had ex-
tended into twenty-four stakes of
Zion, with a total of 6,915 members,
who had held during the year preced-
ing 8,582 meetings. The good work
progressed until a General Board was
organized June 19, 1889, with Louise B.
Felt as president. Matilda M. Barratt
and Clara C. Cannon as counselors
and Lillie T. Freeze as secretary. The
present officers of the General Board
are Louise B. Felt, president; Lillie T.
Freeze and Josephine R. West, coun-
selors; and May Anderson, secretary.At the annual conference of the offi-
cers of the Primary Association, held
in this city June 9th, 10th and 11th
1905, an account of which was crowded
out of our pages, there were reported
625 associations out of a total of 659,
with a total of stakes and local officers
numbering 6,725. The total enrollment
of members was 42,249, of whom
26,169 were boys and 26,080 were
girls. Most of these associations are graded, and 255 of
them have libraries of their own. They
hold regularly weekly meetings in all
the wards and have special meetings
at stated periods, of stake and local
officers. They also arrange for enter-
tainments in the respective wards,
and make regular reports to the Gen-
eral Board.At the recent conference of the offi-
cers of the Primaries, the services
were exceedingly interesting and pro-
fitable. Addresses were delivered on
stated subjects suitable to the occa-
sion, discussions were had on the les-
sons presented, and vocal and instru-
mental music of a high class was en-
joyed. One of the pleasing features
of the conference was the exhibition of
handwork prepared by the children of
the Salt Lake Stake Primaries, super-
vised by Mrs. Walter J. Lewis, consist-
ing of plain sewing and darning, orn-
amental and fancy work, which was
eulogized by President Arthur H. Lund
in a very interesting address, who em-
phasized the idea that spiritual de-
velopment was first in importance in
Primary instruction, and that this need
not interfere with encouragement in
handwork, which should be conduct-
ed that utility should precede the orn-
amental.On Sunday morning President John
H. Winder gave some most excellent
instructions, and expressed his hearty
approval of the work being accom-
plished by the sisters in training the chil-
dren of the Saints, so that they might
grow up to be useful members of soci-
ety and also have faith in God and
be inclined to obedience to his com-
mandments. On Sunday afternoon the
Primary associations assembled with
the Mutual Improvement associations
in the Tabernacle, and took part in the
exercises, and were represented in a
public address by Minnie Loveland
Snow.On Monday evening the General
Board gave a reception and banquet inthe Twenty-second ward meetinghouse,
which was a delightful occasion. A
splendid feast was enjoyed and Presi-
dent Smith addressed the assembly in
a fervent and touching manner, en-
couraging the officers of the associa-
tions and the General Board in their
great work of juvenile instruction and
inspiring them for future and further
efforts. The other speakers were Sis-
ters Emmeline B. Wells, Ruth M. Fox
and Edna Barker, who spoke on
timely topics. Solos, duets, Japa-
nese and fancy drills by little
girls and a fine cantata by the Twen-
tieth Ward Primary Association made
up the program. It was a grand oc-
casion and gave renewed impetus to
this excellent organization.The organ of the Primary Associa-
tion is called "The Children's Friend,"
and was started on January 1, 1902, under
the auspices of the General Board.
It is a very useful and interesting
periodical, displaying much literary
talent, both original and select, and has
a subscription list of over 4,000, which
is gradually increasing. Its offices are
in the Templeton building, where
Sisters Louise B. Felt and May Anderson
may be found busy with their good
work.The Primary associations of the
Church should be appreciated and en-
couraged by parents and attended by
the great body of the children of the
Latter-day Saints. It has a special
mission to perform, the fruits of which
are already perceptible in the conduct
of those who attend its meetings, and
which will be more fully apparent in
the after lives of the boys and girls
who receive the instruction and train-
ing which these associations impart.
All the officers and teachers are to be
commended for their gratuitous and
spendid labors of love.

THEY WANT PEACE.

Many of the friends of the Scandina-
vian nations are anxiously looking
forward to the further developments in
the existing crisis. The question of the
probability of an armed conflict is still
discussed. We do not believe, how-
ever, that there is the slightest ground
for fear in that direction. There was a
time, years ago, when ill-considered
threats were heard on both sides of
the peninsula, but since then wiser
counsel has prevailed. From the ex-
pressions we have seen in the Swedish
press, we judge that the Swedish people
will heartily second King Oscar in
his endeavors to preserve peace even
at the cost of his Norwegian crown.Nya Dagbladet Alleenho, for instance,
takes this view: "The Norwegian govern-
ment has exceeded its rights, but it acted
undoubtedly, in the belief that it did so
for the benefit of the fatherland, and no Swede will try to compel
Norway to remain in a union which
is so great for them." The
Swedish Dagbladet calls attention to
the fact that the leaders of the political
movement in Norway have, for
months, endeavored to create the im-
pression both at home and abroad
that there was danger of an attack
from the eastern neighbor, but this the paper
characterizes as an attempt at "painting
ghosts and the wall;" and ridicules
the loud assurances of a determina-
tion to fight and die for the threatened
liberty, while it is evident to all
that there will be no call for the
exercise of that form of patriotism. The
attempt at stirring up a spirit of war,
the Dagblad continues, "must sooner
or later disappear as a bursting bubble,
before the complete equanimity of
the Swedish government, and the ab-
solute love of peace as expressed by the
public opinion of the people."This we believe, reflects the general
sentiment in Sweden. The Swedish
Riksdag will meet in a few days to
consider the situation, and the problem
before it will be to effect the separa-
tion with as good grace as possible
under the existing circumstances.Friends of the Scandinavians are
also counseling the two nations to
patch up their differences and stand
together. They point out that the land-
hungry empire may some day take
advantage of the isolation, and help them-
selves to slices of territory, as they
have done before. This may be true.
So far, however, neither Russia nor
Germany has manifested any undue
hostile intent toward that subject than
any other. It is not true, in fact, that this
forecast of disaster may prove without
foundation.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL LOSS.

One result of the naval battle in
the Kora straits is that Russia, according
to reliable estimates, has lost its rank
as the third of the naval powers and
has relegated to the seventh place. Be-
fore the war, the naval powers ranked
as follows: Great Britain, France,
Russia, Germany, United States, Italy,
Japan and Austria. The order now is:
Great Britain, France, Germany, United
States, Italy, Japan, Russia and
Austria. This classification, however,
takes the Black Sea fleet into the ac-
count, but the ships of that squadron
are of an inferior type, and would be
of little use in a conflict with modern
battleships.Some have thought that the victory
of Japan calls for a mad competition
among the naval powers, for an in-
crease of their navies. They argue that
the rise of a new naval power in the
Orient is more of a menace than the
growing power of Russia. But this
opinion is, fortunately, not shared by
all. A naval expert, writing in the
Westminster Gazette, is quoted to the
effect that the disappearance of the
Russian fleet has created an ideal op-
portunity for a general reduction of
armaments. This view is supported by
industrial British periodicals. The
Yorkshire Post, says the New York
Post, argues that the mistress of the
seas can reduce her naval expenditures
and take the lead in urging a
universal limitation of war fleets. This
is also the view of the Liberal Speaker,
which recalls the fact that a few
years ago Mr. Goschen offered to re-
duce the English shipbuilding pro-
gram if Russia would cut down hers.We do not anticipate, however, that
the opportunity will seized in the
interest of a general reduction in navy
building. Russia will in a few yearshave regained her naval rank, as far
as tonnage goes, for money is always
found for war purposes, no matter how
poor a country may be. Public opinion
is not influenced enough for disarma-
ment. But the friends of peace should
not lose the chance of pointing out the
folly of binding unbearable naval bur-
dens upon the heavily taxed nations,
merely because Russia has lost her
military prestige.

LUNACY INCREASING.

The state lunacy commission of New
York reports an appalling increase in
insanity in that state, and more par-
ticularly in New York. It is custom-
ary with some to ascribe all manner
of ills to immigration, and it is, therefore,
not surprising to learn that this
increase in the number of mentally der-
anged is being attributed to that
source. Dr. Spitska, it is claimed, in-
sists that the principal cause of this
is that New York is the main port of
entry of immigrants. He believes that
if some method could be devised to get
the European immigrants on into the
country, where they could find fresh
air and have more favorable surround-
ings, New York's list of insane cases
would materially diminish.There is no, he says, the slightest fear that the
people of New York are going crazy.
The doctor, though evidently an immi-
grant, or a descendant of one, has not
acted on the suggestion he makes re-
garding newsmen.

CORRUPTION IN AMERICAN CITIES.

New Orleans Picayune.

The political corruption of cities in
the United States is the most striking
feature of the American system of go-
vernment. The greatest number of
voters in our cities are respectable
citizens, highly esteemed and believed
to be upright and honest in every way,
and yet too often the men who are
elected to office are tricksters, jobbers
and whoremongers. They are elected
by votes cast outright for them or by
silently consenting to such election.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The July issue of Suggestion contains
a variety of matter devoted to drugless
healing, nature cure, psychic research,
suggestive therapeutics, auto-sugges-
tion, the cultivation of will power,
memory and personal magnetism and
filled subjects. The drugless healing
is of great interest. The suggestion
of right mental attitude has a very im-
portant effect on health, happiness and
success.—1020 Drexel Boulevard, Chi-
cago.The following is the list of contents
of Out West for June: "When Spring
comes to the Dakotas," illustrated by
Sherlet M. Hall; "Redemption," poem
by Courtenay De Kalb; "Mendocino
Wilde," illustrated, by Margaret Troll;
"The Shalako Dance," illustrated, by
Mrs. W. H. Bartlett; "God Prayed,"
poem, by Harrison Conradi; "The Ride
of the Sioux," by James E. Jackson;
"Labor Is Prayer," poem, by Charlton
Perkins Gilman; "In the Mysterious
Quarter," by Edward Felton Wheaton;
"The Oasis," poem, by Theresa Russell;
"Criminal Captures in the Early
Sixties," by J. E. Meekants; "Men
and Causes of Disease," "The Corseted
Woman," "Back to Nature," etc. This
magazine always offers some common-
sense suggestions regarding the care
of the body and the preservation of
health.—151 West, Twenty-third street,
New York.VENTILATION in the New York sub-
way continues very bad. Why not try
taking the lid off?M. Witte says that General Treponi
is the dictator of Russia. And the Czar
is only the typewriter.Utah's Lewis and Clark exposition
building is not big but beautiful. A thing
of beauty is a joy forever."The chief reason that so many col-
lege graduates cannot express their
thoughts lucidly and well is that they,
as well as most other people, generally
lack the thoughts.May Weaver is putting the public
good before party. What an old fash-
ioned ideal! It is a recrudescence of
the one-time honored but now generally dis-
carded notion that party was a means to
an end and not an end in itself.M. Witte says that General Treponi
is the dictator of Russia. And the Czar
is only the typewriter.St. Petersburg newspapers declare
that Russia's worst enemies are the
United States and England. Nonsense!Her worst enemy is Japan, who has
locked her very nearly to a finish. But
the press of a defeated country cannot
be blamed for feeling sore at any and
everybody."If the world would abandon the stu-
dy of disease and crime and devote its-
elf to the study of wealth, health and
love, criminals, cripples and poverty
would cease to exist," says Mrs. Eddy.
There is no need to exholt the world
to the study of wealth, already it gives
more thought to that subject than any other.
It is not true, in fact, that this
study of wealth, when carried too far,
creates criminals?

GOOD DEEDS UNRECORDED.

Washington Post.

The revelation of municipal rotteness
in many American cities has
been spreading like the tipping over
of a form of dishonesty—and the rapidly
growing desire to "get rich quick" by
any means that does not lead directly
to the penitentiary door, all reveal dis-
heartening weaknesses of character in
American cities. If the public mind
should daily day by day, were to be taken
as a standard of the moral tone of the
entire community the inevitable conclusion
would be reached that the whole
country was going to the bowwows. But
the evil that men do is blazoned from
the sun, and when good is rarely
mentioned. It is humdrum and com-
monplace to perform one's duty daily and
be honest. There is no news in such
conduct.

MARRIAGE AND REPENTANCE.

Boston Globe.

A young man and a young woman
went to the theater to attend a matinee.
"Let's get married," said the young man.
"I'll marry you," said the young woman.
They left the theater, and they did.
Perhaps a few months from now they may get a
divorce and nobody will be surprised.

CITY OWNERSHIP AND POLITICS.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is plain that successful municipal
ownership of public utilities is
possible only when municipal politics is
thoroughly reformed and purified. Long
before that stage of purification can be
attained, intermediate progress might
easily bring us to a point where operation
by corporations could be success-
fully regulated for the public benefit.

"AGING" A RUG.

London Mail.

A good deal of fraud is practised in
selling antique "Kazaks," "Daghestan"
and similar rugs, for there are
hardly any of these which are more
than 15 years old. They are "aged"
artificially. But you must understand,
nevertheless, that these rugs are well
made of the very finest wools, and thenative dyes used are pure and good.
When they have been made they are
left in the village to "the butcher," the
name given to the tannery. No one, in fact,
knows exactly what happens there.
There is plenty of traffic. Here the carpets
are trampled upon and made to look
old. They are afterwards washed in a
running stream and then dried in the
sun. And by these means the rug gets
its antique appearance. It is never appre-
ciated. What may be called a genuine
"antique" is thus manufactured and
sold in the bazaar for 10 times or 20
times the price for which it could be
bought in London.

LINEVITCH'S POSITION.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The meager news received from
the scene of land operations indicates
that Oyama is strengthening and
making more complete the cordon he
is establishing around Linevitch's army.
The London Telegraph's Tokio corre-
spondent reports that Linevitch is in a
position of strength and is practically
surrounded. If so, it is very clear that
hostilities will not be suspended pending
the negotiations for peace lest the
Japanese army should put in jeopardy
the advantage which it has gained. In
other words, the Japanese are looking forward to
the attainment of their triumph by
Oyama on land in the near future as
Togo obtained in the Strait of Korea
over Russia's sea forces.

THE NEWEST THINGS.

are here in Hats for mid-summer wear—Polos, Sailors, Cordneys—mil