

PEACE MEETING WELL ATTENDED

Stirring Addresses Delivered by
Those Who Urge Abandon-
ment of War.

BEGINNING IS IN THE HOME.

The Propaganda Must Assume the
Phase of Progressive Education
Until Universally Recognized.

The Jewish Synagogue was well filled last night on the occasion of the second annual meeting of the Utah Peace society. Addresses were made by the speakers whose vignettes appeared in the "News" Saturday. The proceedings were pleasantly varied with well given vocal selections from the choir gallery. Former Gov. J. C. Cutler presided, and with him on the platform were Gov. Spry, Rev. E. I. Goshen, Mathoniah Thomas, T. A. Williams, Tabbi Freund, J. M. Siodahl, Prof. Arnoldson and N. P. Statnikov. The choir was composed of Mrs. Hammett, Miss Dwyer, Mr. Siodaway and Mr. Kent, with Miss Rothchild as organist. T. A. Williams opened with prayer, in which he expressed an earnest desire for Christian peace, that this era might be one of peace, and that peace might soon be spread over the whole earth. Gov. Cutler made a few introductory remarks in which he expressed his gratification at seeing so many people present, so many interested in this movement that is now becoming world wide. The speaker alluded to the fact that there is a diversity of opinion as to how this may be encouraged and achieved, and he made the following conclusion. One idea is to stop building warships. Another is to always be ready for war by maintaining a large military and naval armament—thus deterring peaceful conditions. Another idea is to stop building warships. Another is to always be ready for war by maintaining a large military and naval armament—thus deterring peaceful conditions. Another idea is to stop building warships. Another is to always be ready for war by maintaining a large military and naval armament—thus deterring peaceful conditions.

Proceeding the next speaker, Robert H. Siodaway, the tenor of the choir, sang "O Love Divine."

Gov. William Spry followed, speaking without notes. He said the presence of so many people indicated a widespread interest in the peace movement.

"The people of Utah are a peace-loving people. The bickering and strife which have been present in Utah in the past are things of the past. In this we have accomplished much. It is necessary for the establishment of universal peace to begin at home. Let the people of Utah have made peace among themselves. In doing that I believe that their expression at this time will have great weight."

I desire to say right here and now that I stand ready and willing to do anything in my power to aid in this movement. This I say both in my official capacity and as an American citizen personally.

Governor Spry expressed his firm belief in the words of the Great Teacher who proclaimed "Peace on Earth and good will toward men" and taught that we should do to others as we would have others do unto us. Gov. Spry expressed the hope that the time will come when nations will go to war no more, but will work in harmony for the advancement of mankind. But until such a time arrives, it may be necessary to so arrange our own affairs that nations may be compelled to stand on our own footing, to build more warships, to recruit more men for our army. But let us hope and pray that this may not mean more war. It is for us to apply the remedy to ourselves in the first place, to attend to our own problem before attempting the reform movement elsewhere. We must commence at home, he said.

MATHONIAH THOMAS.

Mathoniah Thomas was next introduced. He said there was some dispute as to when the movement began, but it did not make any difference as to that. He said the movement was for the purpose of stopping the shedding of blood. Killing by dueling one time had had the sanction of the world, but now it is considered a barbarous custom of settling differences. It was merely a matter of education and the present movement sought to educate the masses to a true conception of the peace movement. By doing what we are doing tonight, sowing the seeds of peace, we shall be people finally arrive at peace. If we can stop dueling with the individual, we can stop it with the nations. Mr. Thomas made a strong reference to the careful and peaceful diplomacy of the United States government at the close of the Civil war, which resulted in the international court of claims that sat in Switzerland for the adjudication of the Alabama claims, and at whose behest Great Britain paid millions of dollars indemnity for the ravages of Confederate private ships that had been built in English shipyards and gone forth to prey on American commerce. Mr. Thomas prayed the time might not be distant when nations would no longer shed the blood of the innocent to avenge an alleged national affront. The progress of the cause of international influence is a tribute to the beneficent influences of a true civilization. The peace movement is a tribute to the beneficent influences of a true civilization. The peace movement is a tribute to the beneficent influences of a true civilization.

THE REV. E. I. GOSHEN.

The Rev. E. I. Goshen, who spoke next, drew a strong parallel between the barbarous nations which were for war on the slightest provocation, and the civilized nations dominated by the spirit of fairness in their disagreements with one another. He said, in referring to the vast expense of naval armaments, "Six hundred thousand dollars are needed every year to maintain each one of these gunboats, and look at the scores of them. There are 900 men in each battleship, who ought to be out there making good roads and helping sanitation. The army ought to be reduced by three-fourths, at least. On the sea America has never been whipped the days of John Paul Jones, and they weren't then, and they won't be unless they fight with whippers, and when they need it. They tell us that we need a great navy to protect our island possessions. What do we want these to do? The point is that we are capable of self government and that there will be no need longer for us to look after them."

Mr. Goshen made eloquent reference to a painting representing war that he once saw in an eastern art gallery. The artist had done all in his power to portray the horrors of war, but he fell far short of the mark, for the manifold distressing evidences due to warfare cannot be put on a canvas. The peace resolution which the conference of 1899 adopted regarding the restriction of armaments. As these have considered

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ably increased in almost every country since the last-named year, the conference declares that it is highly desirable that the various governments again take up this question for earnest consideration.

"Now, if all mankind is tired of the burdens of militarism, something more effective ought to be done, something more than earnest consideration. It is the duty of the citizens that bears the brunt of war—not the money maker or the soldier. Mr. Goshen acknowledged that not everyone can agree, but at the same time, others have the same rights that we have, and both nations and individuals should learn to respect each other's rights. It is our mission to hold up the banner of peace before the nations of the world, and to prepare the common rights of humanity, and in preparation for the time when there shall be war no more."

PROF. TORILD ARNOLDSON.

The next speaker was Prof. Torild Arnoldson of the state university, whose father was the Swedish recipient of the Nobel peace prize. Prof. Arnoldson said:

The executive committee of the Utah State Peace society recently expressed a desire to obtain some direct message for this meeting from K. P. Arnoldson of Stockholm, the Swedish recipient of the Nobel peace prize. As this, owing to the lateness of the notice, has not been possible, I shall begin with a few extracts chosen from his speech of acceptance before the Nobel committee, Christiania, on Dec. 10, 1908.

"Many are beginning to realize that militarism is lying as a heavy curse over the nations. This is perhaps not so much on account of the unspeakable horror of war—war pure and simple. We have not yet reached that stage. We do not yet consider it beneath us to give time and attention to tools of destruction. We are not yet filled with a righteous wrath against evil, against the brutalizing influence that militarism exerts upon ourselves, darkening our view of life and teaching us to fear and suspicion, through which we are led to cause each other so much suffering and sorrow."

"No, it is primarily the economic burden of militarism that has opened the eyes of many. It has been estimated that the armaments of Europe have cost \$35 for every minute of the twentieth century. The military expenses of the great powers between the first and second Hague conferences, 1899-1907, is to say, during eight years, were increased by \$33,000,000. The income goes on constantly. As for small states, the military budget of Sweden, for instance, increased during the decade 1885-1908 from 27,700,000 crowns to \$4,300,000, that is to say, more than trebled. Abundant statistics are to be had at the International Peace bureau at Bern or the Nobel Institute in Christiania. It is becoming evident that there is a close connection between the oppressive system of militarism and the bad social conditions. A vast amount of energy is wasted for the benefit of none. Rightly used, it would cause the earth to double its harvest, turn the power of countless rivers into mills and factories, and open unheard-of possibilities for the development of the best in man."

"It is an encouraging sign that those who are highest in authority now begin to realize that something must be done to remedy the evil."

"We see the czar of Russia issue a peace manifesto which leads to the establishment of an arbitration tribunal at The Hague, and the president of the United States exert his influence with the powers to make a similar move. We read that the old emperor of Austria delights in being called the 'peace emperor.' We learn of the international institute of agriculture, founded and endowed by the young king of Italy, and of his desire to donate the marble for the Palace of Peace at The Hague. The sovereigns of the world are beginning to realize that the peace congress at London with the words that if the nations can have no higher aim than to promote international good will and friendship as being the surest means for the realization of the highest ideal of mankind and that it would be the aim of his constant efforts to reach this ideal. Emperor William wires the international conference at Berlin that the blessings of peace are dear to his heart, and the same thing is repeated by the crown prince, who asserts, on his father's behalf, that the latter is especially solicitous to maintain peace, because peace is and will be the foundation of all cultural progress. The president of the French republic continues to be the spokesman for world peace, and the ruler of Japan makes use of every opportunity to convince the world of his love for peace."

"The sovereigns of the smaller states declare themselves of the same spirit, and so do their respective ministers in parliament, press, and on the occasion of royal visits."

"No international controversy is likely to cause war if subjected in due time to expert trial. This is the mode of procedure which the responsible governments have adopted in vital international questions. To be sure, Europe is still divided into allied groups. But when need arises, there is immediately general co-operation, as there was in the case of Morocco, the Balkans, Crete, etc. So also in the case of the recent Scandinavian treaties. And the same policy is actually followed in the case of matters in spite of much wise talk about trade wars. 'America does not threaten.' She is only gathering herself together. The foundation stone has been laid of a palace for the Pan-American bureau at Washington, a temple of peace for the western hemisphere. Nor does Japan threaten, having considerably diminished her military budget. And warlike adventures do not appear to the peaceful temperament of the Chinese."

"This international status finds expression in an arbitration court prepared by the French ministry of foreign affairs, on which a red line connects the capitals of the 32 states which at the second Hague conference in 1907 voted in favor of a complete system of compulsory arbitration. It is no less fittingly voiced in the resolution passed by the same conference and worded thus: 'The conference confirms the resolution which the conference of 1899 adopted regarding the restriction of armaments. As these have considered

ably increased in almost every country since the last-named year, the conference declares that it is highly desirable that the various governments again take up this question for earnest consideration."

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It is expected that steps will be taken for the adoption of the Arnoldson plan by the Universal Peace congress, which is to meet in Stockholm next August. It would be a fitting counter-part to the arbitration pact now being circulated in the United States and elsewhere by Miss Anna Eckstein in Boston, a petition already signed by more than 5,000,000 people.

In a circular entitled "A Letter to the Signers," Miss Eckstein explains the need and object of her petition. Copies of the same have been placed in the hands of the audience and will be further distributed. The text of the petition, just published by our local papers, with space for signatures, is as follows:

"To the Governments Represented at the Third Hague Conference: We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, believing that adjustment of all international interests by conventions and treaties will remove the causes of war, thereby minimizing the necessity of armaments and effecting gradual reduction, voice our gratitude for the official steps already taken toward this end, and desiring to support further concerted action, respectfully petition that at the third Hague conference a convention be agreed upon by virtue of which each nation shall declare itself in honor bound to:

"First—To adjust in speedy succession all its international interests by the peaceful means of arbitration, each containing a clause pledging avoidance of war in the settlement of future difficulties relating to the given arrangement.

"Second—When this adjustment of the international interests is in process of completion, to avoid war also in the settlement of any difficulty that may arise from an international interest not yet covered by a preventive convention or treaty, with the understanding that a decision of any difficulty by pacific means shall in no case endanger the self-preservation and development of any nation."

In order to bring the matter before the Utah State Peace society, the suggestion has been made of presenting for its consideration and eventual adoption the resolution which Miss Eckstein submitted some 10 days ago to the Second National Peace congress in Chicago.

It would read as follows:

"Resolved, by the Utah State Peace society at the annual meeting, held May 16, 1909, that the signatory powers of The Hague conventions be respectfully requested to place on the program of the third Hague conference the subject of the world petition, said conference, which are as follows:

"First—The establishment of a universal law by which a decision, by pacific means, of any international difficulty shall in no case endanger the self-preservation and development, i. e., the vital interests and honor of any nation.

"Second—Removal of the causes of war by regulating in speedy succession all international interests by conventions and treaties, each with clause insuring pacific settlement of any difficulty that may arise from said arrangements."

"Resolved, That the president of the Utah State Peace society appoint a committee whose duty shall be to forward this resolution to the signatory powers of The Hague conventions, either direct or through mediation of the permanent Hague tribunal."

The adoption of this resolution would strengthen the petition in our state. The fact that our highest officials are interested in the noble cause for which this society stands will give it prestige and tend to arouse more enthusiasm. And this is needed for indifference is often a greater hindrance of the good than open opposition. To be sure, there are few real opponents of international peace. One may be a personal friend and admirer of a professional fighter who can see no other glory than that of war and no other solution for the present condition of international distrust than increased distrust and more guns to emphasize it, and who, in his zeal, denies the advocates of peace the honor of being real patriots. But we must count with such headstrong opinion. For the glamour of war and the fascination of war talk is a heritage which clings to many and appeals to the imagination of the young. The soundest arguments, a thousand times repeated, avail little against this time-honored nightmare of the nations.

See Them Today

"Our victims keep on asserting that we must be prepared for war as the only means of securing peace. The proposition, they say, is precisely the same as if a city would dispose of its police force, a county of its sheriff and a state of its militia, but they are either unwilling to admit or incapable of seeing that neither does

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"THERE'S A REASON"

a city nowadays keep a police force as a safeguard against another city, nor a county a sheriff to punish crime in a neighboring county, nor a state militia for defense against another state in the Union.

Most assuredly we should have an effective national police. So should other countries. But just as it should be the duty of the militia, if need be, to execute the verdict of the state in controversies between the countries, and the duty of our national army to do likewise in international relations, so a powerful international army and navy should enforce the decision of a supreme international authority in disputes between the nations.

It is a mistake to say that the peace workers advocate complete disarmament. They, if any, are the champions of law and order and the effective enforcement of the same. But they insist upon replacing lawlessness in international relations by law, and demand the restriction of national armaments in favor of strengthening the international. This is the goal which the advocates of peace in all countries have now set before them.

At the school and the press combined for good would make the efforts of the peace workers an easy task. The first two are coming more and more into vogue. Their influence to bear upon the third. Then let these three great educators of the people sound the note of international peace, which to our minds is the absolute prerequisite for the development of the best, not only in our national life, but above all in our own Christian selves.

The conclusion of Prof. Arnoldson's address the chairman called upon the audience to stand and in that way pay a silent tribute to the winner of the Nobel peace prize.

Charles Kent, the well known baritone, then sang with marked effect, "Sweet Land of Liberty."

RABBI FREUND.

Rabbi Freund of the Synagogue, who spoke next, said in part:

"I deeply sense the honor of addressing an assemblage that meets to pay its tribute to the world peace movement. You have no doubt been surprised with addresses that touch the various phases of the struggle for peace. You who read and keep in touch with current topics cannot be ignorant of the strides forward of what in the Lord's recent inception was considered Utopian—a project to foster and for women's organizations to foster and for effeminate men to take part in. But the line of progress, slow but sure, has enlisted the best types of humanity, for the peace movement is humanity's answer to the far-reaching cry for more of peace and less of war."

"I am an ungrateful task to assert that the peace movement is not necessarily the outcome of religion, but paradoxically in despite of religion. For the wars which so often have engaged nations, and necessarily devastated their numbers, have been motivated by religion's most ardent devotees. In fact, have often been designated as religious wars. And the sanction so often given as justifying them is the assertion that in a distant past, as taught in the literature sacred to the occidental world, wars of the Lord were frequent. Our criteria for the passing of judgment on such warfare are the advanced standards of present day civilization. However, religion improperly understood and interpreted, has helped to perpetrate the evils and horrors of war."

"If all Christian nations were nations of Christians, there would perhaps be no war. They who are the professing followers of the Prince of Peace should be the first to strive for the enduring establishment of world peace."

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At \$3.00 we're showing a very natty, patent kid, with green suede top, button. Worth more, but this is our price.

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spectfully requested to present this petition to President William Taft." The resolution was adopted unanimously. The exercises of the evening were concluded with the hymn "America," by congregation and choir, with benediction from the Rev. E. I. Goshen.

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Relieves tired nerves, brain fog and headache following mental strain, overwork or worry.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

The Salt Lake Builders' Investment company filed its articles of incorporation Saturday in the county clerk's office. The organization has a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$1 each with which to carry on a general building, house furnishing and realty business. Of the total amount of stock 30,000 shares have been paid up by taking over from N. C. Merrill of certain patents for house fixtures and a

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One piece side combs in shell and amber—small and medium sizes, 52c. Large size 50c.

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