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Charles W. Penrose - - - Editor. Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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KEEP IT IN MIND.

The proposition to hold an intermountain Fair in 1907, recommends itself to the great body of the people in this and surrounding states, Some doubts are occasionally expressed by timid folks as to the possibility of giving it that magnitude and importance that is desirable. We are not among that number. We believe that the object in view can be attained, if the people who are chiefly interested will enter into the spirit of the work and bend their energies in that direction.

The State expositions which have been held have been very good in many respects, but they have not been, lately of the magnitude that might have been expected, considering the growth of population and the development of material resources and products. This has not been due, in our opinion, to any lack of energy on the part of the D. A. & M. Society, but rather to the want of interest by the farmers, frultgrowers, stock-raisers, miners and other classes of the community, in failing to respond to the invitations extended and sending to the fairs the best specimens of skill and art and home products that could be presented. Those who have taken an active part in the State exhibitions are entitled to credit for their efforts, and the public generally have shown interest in the matter by attending the fairs in great numbers.

As ample time is given for the work of preparation, the Inter-mountain Fair of 1907 should prove the finest thing of the kind ever seen in this mountain region. It is not expected that it will be ranked with the great World's Expositions that have gained so much fame, but it can be made so ettractive that people will come from afar to witness what can be done in the "Wild West," and a spirit of emulation will be aroused among the people of the states and the territories adjacent, which will stimulate their energies in competition and result in great improvements in all kinds of Western industries.

It will aid also in correcting wrong impressions that exist outside of Utah concerning its people, their social, religious, politcal and other conditions. and therefore it should receive aid and encouragement from everybody who desires the welfare of the thrifty and rapidly growing commonwealths on

movement all that its promoters hope conduct, would be required, for when or anticipate. Its purpose is good. We soveral individuals unite and form a community, be it a family, a city, or a nation, agreements as to their rela-

tions to one another become necessary. THE LATEST WAR TALK. Individual rights and duties must be The anecdote from Tokio, to the ef-

fect that the Japanese government is contemplating offering Great Britain friendly advice concerning her military system, should, perhaps, be read in connection with a London dispatch on a speech recently delivered by Lord Roberts. The English field marshal is said to have renewed his campaign for the enlargement of the standing army, and it is conceivable that some sympathizer with the cause of militarism may have been at work in Tokio, in order to aid the agliation at home for more soldiers.

Lord Roberts, it is sald, in an address before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce affirmed that the nation was as absolutely unprepared for war as It was in 1899. He urged the adoption of 1,000,000 men as the military standard. half for the defense of India and the other half to fit the nation to maintain a European struggle. It does not appear that the great English soldier places much confidence in the peaceful

effect of the alliance with Japan, which, however, was justified on the plea that it would be a promoter of peace between nations. Lord Roberts seems to entertain fears for India. Will the Tokio incident aid the agitators, by spreading a military fever among the British people? It is noteworthy that also in this

country, the agitation for a larger army is being revived. A contributor to the North American Review deplores the unpreparedness of the United States for war. He finds fault with the militia. He compares our military strength to that of other countries, and argues that we could easily maintain an army three times as large as our present land forces. His logic on this point is peculiar. He says the property value of the country is no less than ninety-four billion dollars. It would not cost more than \$1.06 for each \$1,000 worth of property, to maintain a large and efficient army. But he forgets that a few individuals own more than half of the national wealth, and that comparatively few earn over \$1,000 a year. He also forgets that through indirect taxation the burden of maintenance is not placed evenly according to the property owned, or earning capacity, and this

favor of militarism.

We hope the time will soon come

when men will cease their efforts for

the creations of armles and navies, and

the study of the arts of war. Progress

is sure to be retarded in propotion to

the time and energy devoted to work of

destruction. And there is yet so much

that the inhabitants of Mars live on

a most delightful globe, "But why

should not this beautiful earth be made

just as delightful? There is heat

enough, if evenly distributed, to make

every continent and every island a

semi-tropical country, and there are

mountain peaks enough to furnish snow

and ice for cooling purposes. There is

defined, and the maintenance of the rules thus laid down means "government." Even the ideal state must, therefore, have laws and government. These will be ideal, too, during the happy time predicted by all the Prophets, for the King of Glory will be at the head of the nations, combined into one great family. An-

archy., or the abolition of government is, then, not to be looked for. There is no anarchy in the entire universe of God, if not in that place where the archenemy of both God and man presides. Perfection of government, not its discontinuation, is the necessary sequence of the evolutionary forces now in operation in soclety everywhere. Fut, while we are living under the

conditions that now prevail, laws must be enacted and governments loyally supported. Only so can the human family receive the education and training necessary as a preliminary to entering into the more perfect conditions. If as men and women now are, each one was his own law-giver, and could follow his own inclinations, be they ever so contrary to the rights and the welfare of others, there would be no security of person or property, no harmonious endeavor toward higher publie good. Many a man might say and make himself believe: "It is God's will that my neighbor should cease to exist." and none could gainsay it. Many a man would deem it the will of God that part of his neighbor's property should be his. Confusion would ensue Barbarism would be reinstated. Humanity would sink lower and lower. That would be to retard and not to hasten the day of final redemption. Jack Frost has suddenly closed the

east's open winter. A lock canal has been recommended Now let it be rushed.

There are no leisure classes in the schools, and there shouldn't be else-

where. The Chicago packers hope they are "immune." Why not see Colonei Mann to make sure?

An Oregon man has been shot twice destroys his economic argument entirein mistake for a bear. He must be a ly. It is, however, about as logical as regular Adam Zad. most of the arguments that are used in

> It must take an immense amount of silver to line the clouds that hang over this city and valley at the present time.

The National Packing company is a holding and not a slaughtering company. It even refuses to slaughter prices.

to do, before this earth becomes a perfect abode for man. Unity of effort of A lady in this town says that she has all nations is required, not quarrel and never seen "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Evibrutal competition for the choice pordently she is not the "oldest inhabtions, as among beasts. M. Flammaritant." ton has recently expressed the opinion

"Can a man honestly earn \$100,000,-000?" asks a magazine writer. Having had no experience in that line, we are unable to say.

Isn't the W, C. T. U. going a little far when it undertakes to control the matter of wine or water at Miss Roosevelt's wedding breakfast?

"Do Americans hate wealth?" ask

traveling American as a vulgarian has too much foundation in truth. TAUGHT THE TEACHER.

Los Angeles Examiner.

A woman in Pittsburg has been fined \$500 for horsewhipping a teacher who had punished her son in the high school. The sentence was probably used The sentence was probably just. A woman with a horsewhip is not a pleasant thing to look at. But she is, at least, as agreenble a spectacle as a grown man thrashing a half-grown boy.

GOOD STOCK. New York Evening Post.

To have provided kings for two new thrones, those of Greece and Norway, and queens for Great Britain and Russia, is something of a title to remem-brance, and the late Christian IX, of Denmark will possibly be remembered chiefly from the honors that fell so readily to his children and children's readily to his children and children's children. The eagerness with which greater monarchs sought alliances with the house of Oldenburg, and European chancelleries welcomed its scions as candidates for debatable thrones, testi-fles not only to the strict neutrality of Denmark, but also to general confidence in the royal stock.



Everybody's and the 35-cent magazines have about 160 pages. The ten-cent magazines average 112 pages. There is nothing in any other magazine at any price so vital as the powerful fact-stories in Everybody's. The fictionthe very highest order.









WHEN

At Z. C. M. I. ADPRING HEADQUARTERS FOR EVERYBODY The 1906 Spring Dress Goods! Light in both color and weight is the slogan of fashion for this spring, and the demand in all classes of dress goods follows the same trend. White and grey will predominate in the color effects, tending strongly to plain goods for both indoor and outdoor wear. The mixture cloths are almost plain, while the printed fabrics are most attractive from the beauty of their floral designs and colors, all bordering on the modest order. The strong and brighter colors are largely confined to the light, airy fabrics that will be worn for kimonos and dressing sacques. COME NOW FOR THESE A new line of Dress Goods for Children's Dresses and Ladies' waists, double width, in small We have just received a line of handsomely colored Albatross, an all wool fabric, for both street and house wear, the correct thing neat patterns, very pretty. Of-for this spring, at. 50c The prettiest line of Challies ever manufactured; in slik stripo and plain effects, patterns to suit all tastes. Come for first selections at, per yard, 60c, 50c, and 45c The new spring sultings are just the daintiest creations ever designed; checks and stripes will be mostly worn by correct dress-ers. You may get them 65c Fashion predicts an extraordinary demand for silks for Shirt Waists this season. We have all the late and approved silks, There is another line of spring in large and small checks. Grey effects will be the most popu-





trust its success will be magnificent and lasting.

this slope of the Rocky Mountains Friends, neighbors and fellow-citizens. keep in your minds' eyes the Intermountain Fair for 1907!

KEEP THE WORK MOVING.

The Manufacturers and Merchants' association appears to be actuated by a persevering and diligent spirit, with good prospects of accomplishing something really beneficial to business in this city and state. It is attracting general attention and public support. We look for material results, before many months pass by, and will be greatly disappointed if the movement is permitted to die out.

One of the measures to be considered at the next meeting of the association relates to advertising. We believe that nobody interested in the work that has been started will despise or belittle the force and benefit of legitimate advertising. It is a power in the business world. Its necessity is recognized by all five and energetic firms and companles, and there is no particular need for us to make any plea in behalf of newspaper advertising. The day has gone by when that was a matter of rational dispute. But we understand that the purpose of investigating the subject is to guard against that which is called "fake advertising."

Adventurers come here as strangers to the community, and by the factics of brazen professional book-agents, push their way into business houses and make contracts, which frequently turn out to be really for the benefit of the solicitor and of very little value to the intending advertiser. All kinds of enticing and aliming representations are made, which frequently fall in the sequel. It is intended to adopt means to guard the public against advertising fakirs and impostors, and we think the object in view is a good one.

Our home papers, in town and country, afford ample opportunities for general advertising, and the home job offlees can turn out just as good and useful work as any that exist on the outside. The spirit of encouragement of home industries should enter into this department of work. The association will do well to view the matter in that light and give it that aid, and attach to it that importance which it merits. The association also should avoid lending its influence in any way to the promotion of movements that cause division and bitterness among the people. who should become united in the work of building up home manufactures and ment. institutions. While it cannot afford to defend or champion the cause of one side in a local or national controversy, It will defeat its own object if it shows a disposition to take sides with the othpr. It must steer clear of all such entanglements and keep within the lines of

energy enough in the tides and other to furnish all the power needed. When men learn the lessons of nature, they will make room for millions of human beings, where now only thousands exist. And to this we are coming. But there must be peace among men, and justice, and love, before there will be very rapid progress in this direction. Man will not be permitted to become the master of nature, until he has learned to use his knowledge for the well-being of fellow-men instead of for their destruction. A wise father does not give his son a sharp knife, or a loaded gun, before he can trust him with such weapons. Neither will God entrust His children with knowledge that they are not fit to possess. Hence, progress will be retarded as long as militarism is per-

TOLSTOY. ANARCHIST.

mitted to be a dominant tendency.

Tolstoy is, at heart, an anarchist. Not in the generally accepted meaning of that term, which makes it almost synonymous with assassing. He is so far from being a terrorist, that he advocates non-resistance to evil. But he is an anarchist in so far as he believes that governments are unnecessary, and that the ideal society is that in which each individual governs himself. In a recent magazine article on the

Russian situation, he again gives expression to his peculiar ideas. He says the Russian revolution is due to the perception by the Russian people of the fact that their government asked them a good effect on the commissioners. to do things which were unchristianto become soldiers, for instance, and kill their fellow men. This perception he hopes to see growing general, and he looks forward to the time when there will be no governments to "coerce" people and when everyone will live "in obedience to the laws of God." In fact, he interprets the signs of the times as indicating that we are at the beginning of an era in which true Christians will "refuse to obey any hu-

man authority whatever." To an interviewer the Russian philosopher recently expressed the view that his countrymen made the mistake of "atming at some English or Amererican constitution. But those constitutions," he said, "are things of the past, and an ideal is never of the past, but always of the future." That expresses his view. Democracy is to him already a past stage in the evolution of human government, and the next stage, he surmises, will be "no govern-

There is a grain of truth underlying the error of the principles advocated by Tolstoy. If all men and all women would govern themselves according to the law of God, many human laws would be superfluous and many institutanglements and keep within the lines of its own legitimate sphere. We wish the But even then some laws, or rules of

an exchange. As no one ever heard of one of them refusing it when offered. it must be concluded that they do not. Minneapolis wants the headquarters of the See America league moved to that city. It's a fine ambition that

ica first." Populism may not be absolutely dead in Kansas but it is so moribund that a physician would be fully justified in giving it an anaesthetic to put it out of its misery.

At the dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria to the Chinese high commissioners by the various missionary boards whose headquarters are in New York, Rever Arthur Judson Brown, speaking on behalf of the boards, said: We mourn for the innocent who were sacrificed to blind rage, but we mourn not in the spirit of revenge, and the Presbyterian board, under whose care the missionaries were, has voted that it will not consider indemnity for the lives of the dead nor for any punitive purposes, but only for the property that will have to be replaced. This is not because the board does not value the lives of the missionaries, but because it will not set a price upon blood that is priceless, and because the board would have the Chinese see that the missionary gives his life not for money, but for China and for God." Those are noble sentiments, and cannot but have

KNOWS HUMAN NATURE.

Los Angeles Express, A New York justice-not Deuel-has abolished the use of the Bible in his court because, as he says, the holy book is profaned by the perjurers. In his court there is to be no more kissing his court there is to be no index assing the book to solemnize an oath, he be-ing satisfied by the uplifted hand or the simple affirmation. This judge says he is appalled by the amount of per-jury that comes daily under his observation, and he has concluded to let witnesses lie as they please while he will use his knowledge of human nature in the effort to sift out the truth.

SEE AMERICA FIRST.

Portland Oregonian, The art galleries of Europe, its myriad sites of historic interest, the fixed di-versity of its languages, habits and ways of living, the manifold opportuniways of living, the manifold opportuni-ties for study, for development of assthetic tasts and literary culture, and for widening the historic perspective— these attractions and others Europe has. Yet how can one equip himself to enjoy and understand all these things until, as a broad-visioned and matricite American he shell see them. patriotic American, he shall see Amer-ica first? It is probably true that most Americans who go to Europe have little understanding and less appreciation of what they see there, and even less un-