

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(Sunday Excepted.)  
Corner of South Temple and East Temple  
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Hercie G. Whitney - Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.  
(In Advance.)

One Year ..... \$3.00  
Six Months ..... 1.50  
Three Months ..... .75  
One Month ..... .25  
Saturday Edition, Per Year ..... 1.00  
Semi-Weekly, Per Year ..... 1.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.  
Address all business communications and all remittances to  
THE DESERET NEWS,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 20, 1907.

# THE PEACE MEETING.

The peace meeting held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, in response to the call issued by Governor Cutler, must be regarded as a success. The attendance was large, considering the fact that public interest on Sundays is necessarily divided between numerous gatherings of a religious character. The addresses made were eloquent and practical, and the musical exercises were really inspiring.

Governor Cutler has, we understand, for some time been of the opinion that the time has come for the union of the friends of peace and arbitration in Utah into one efficient organization for the promotion of those laudable objects. That this opinion is justified was evident from the unanimous and hearty vote upon the resolutions proposing the preliminary steps toward such an organization. The Governor, consequently, named a committee to take the matter up for consideration and to report to a subsequent meeting. And thus some practical result was obtained from the Tabernacle meeting.

One of the significant signs attending the beginning of this movement is the misrepresentation and insinuations that have already been accorded it from anti-Mormon sources. The attempt to discredit it will, however, fall flat. This is a world-movement. It is in accord with the spirit of civilization, and anti-Mormons will have about as much success in their obstructive tactics, as would an army of pygmies in an effort to stop the revolution of the earth. The anti-Mormons form a pretty small and insignificant crowd, as compared to the hosts of splendid men and women throughout the world, who are now giving thought, labor and means to the furtherance of the great ideal of peace on earth.

We hope general interest will be awakened in the peace movement among all classes of people of this state. There is no reason why Utah should not take a leading part in this work, as well as in every laudable effort for the promotion of the happiness of mankind.

# NATURAL STRIFE BREEDER.

There are a few hard-shelled, narrow-minded bigots in Utah who do not want peace at any price and would not have it if they could, at home or abroad. Chief herald and exponent of the dissension crowd is the newspaper organ that is controlled and published for the benefit of disgruntled politicians. Even the peace meeting of yesterday, called by the Governor of the state, and held in the Tabernacle, is made to do duty in the way of engendering religious prejudice and animosity.

Called primarily and solely in the interest of tranquility the organ sneers that "the distinguishing feature of the meeting was the predominating presence of a large number of Mormon dignitaries, sandwiched in between whom were some orthodox clergymen of Salt Lake, whose course during their residence in Utah has never invited the hostility of the Mormon Church." It will next be in order for the sheet to designate these gentlemen as "Jack Mormons," an opprobrious reference which it is wont to apply to any and every non-Mormon who is inclined to stand for a "square deal" in Utah. The fact that a majority of the men and women who occupied seats on the pulpit were of Mormon faith is not strange in any particular. The meeting was held in a Mormon house of worship, immediately after the communications of that church had concluded their regular Sunday service, and quite naturally they remained to attend the peace session that followed. The organ is aware of all that, but simply seizes upon and so construes the fact as to give an incorrect conception of the scope and purpose of the meeting. It was simply another chance to install prejudice, and it made the most of it.

# THE AGE OF ELECTRICITY.

When experts are enumerating the wonders of electricity, we can realize the significance of the statement that we are living in the age of electricity.

In Germany an electric furnace has just been completed for determining the fusion points of refractory substances. In it temperatures between 1,500 and 2,000 degrees can be maintained.

Sheep shearing is now being done by electricity, and it is asserted that by the new method 2,000 sheep can be handled in one day at a camp.

Then there is the self-winding electric clock, giving absolutely correct time. The clock, it is said, can be placed anywhere in the house and are connected to the telephone wires. The telephone clock never stops, never runs down and once a day they are automatically set from the central office. The system is cheap and safe.

Electricity is playing an important part in the reconstruction of the world. In Mexico, for hundreds of years, the great mineral wealth of the country, as well as its commercial and industrial development, were handicapped by lack of fuel. The burros and Indians did all the work. Recently the great water powers of the mountains have been developed and turned into electrical energy to drive the ore mills, car lines and the mining machinery. The results have been astonishing and

the growth of the country since then wonderful. The increase in natural products and manufacture amounts to millions of dollars. The General Electric company was among the first to recognize the value of Mexican water power and to teach the inhabitants the importance of electricity. Within the past few years the company has booked orders of millions of dollars' worth of electrical machinery for that country and has harnessed the Neacaxa waterfall, the largest in the republic.

In Africa the work of redemption by electricity is progressing rapidly. Cecil Rhodes' dream of telegraphic connections between the north and south of that continent is about to be realized. Fifteen years ago he declared that he intended to stretch a telegraph wire from Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean. The work was pushed rapidly until the line reached the barbarous regions beyond the Zambesi. As fast as the tribes became friendly, the line was advanced to Ushi. In the meantime, the reports say, the line from the north has been completed as far south as Port Victoria on the shore of the great lake. This left a gap of 450 miles through a mountainous wilderness to complete the transcontinental line. Preparations are now being made to establish wireless telegraphic communications across this gap.

But great as have been the achievements of civilization by means of electricity, greater things are yet in store. One of the problems before the scientists is to produce electric light without heat. This problem nature has solved in the little firefly, but how is it done? When this secret is revealed, there is no reason, we are told, why the streets of a city at night should not be as light as they are by day. We are living in an age of electrical wonders, but wonders will never cease.

# "DOLLAR WHEAT."

There is a good deal being said in the commercial centers of the country just now about "dollar wheat." It is just one week ago the price reached that point, and since then the Chicago wheat and commission houses have simply been overwhelmed with orders from all parts of the country, in the belief that now is the time to buy. As a result enormous profits have been made, and so far no losses or failures have been reported.

The extraordinary demand for wheat at this particular time arises from the report that the world cannot hope to raise a large enough crop this year to supply the demand. In other words, it is expected that the consumption will far exceed the production. Speculators have been very diligent in the dissemination of that thought, which, when it was once put in motion caused a tremendous stir on two continents. It is by no means certain that the anticipated shortage will occur, as it is quite generally believed that the "green bug and blight" scare has been over-worked. But in the meantime wheat speculators have made great fortunes and the farmers have fared very well. In Utah the wheat raisers should be happy for the outlook in most of the grain raising counties is for an abundant yield. Another good rain storm or two will make it a certainty on all the dry farms where plantings was done in the proper season, and of course, the irrigated farms will have all the water they need, and more, this year.

# HEAT FROM AIR.

Following the discredited story from Altoona, Pa., about the utilization of ashes for fuel, comes a report from Washington to the effect that one Mr. Swearingen, whose address is given as 513 Second St., northeast, has an invention (or is it a discovery?) enabling him to utilize the natural heat of the atmosphere for practical purposes.

According to the report, Mr. Swearingen is absolutely certain of the success of his contrivance. He asks the Commissioners for a chance to demonstrate that he has permanently solved the smoke nuisance problem. When the demonstration is made, his purpose is to file a caveat in the Patent Office.

"Thermodynamics has been my study for some years," writes Mr. Swearingen, "and while there is little of which I can boast, with little is the gift for solving unusual problems. Within four days after my service begins, I will furnish a written description of my process that will show the mechanical availability of natural heat."

Mr. Swearingen's proposition is under consideration by the Commissioners.

To transfer the natural heat of the atmosphere into mechanical action is no easier anyhow than to burn ashes. It is sincerely to be hoped that this inventor does not offer the public something similar to the proposition to extract gold from the water of the ocean.

# KIRIN'S OPEN DOOR.

Ever since the settlement of the war between Japan and Russia there has been a vast amount of discussion about open and closed doors for foreign trade in various parts of the Orient. Regarding that subject Consul-General James W. Ragsdale, of Tientsin, reports to the Washington authorities that an organization has been formed at Kirin to arrange for the opening of the provincial capital to trade from the outside world. Kirin is the capital of one of the provinces of Manchuria and the center of one of the finest agricultural sections of China. The regulations under which the city will be opened to the trade of foreign nations is as follows:

1. This city is opened to trade in the interest of China. The management of local affairs, police work, and general administration will remain in the hands of the officials, while the promotion of trade and the encouragement of industries will be the duty of the merchants.  
2. This port is opened by China voluntarily, and all matters in connection with defense, administration, and the advancement of trade shall not be interfered with by the foreigners. Any foreign merchant who comes here for trade must, however, be received with politeness, but the foreigners will not be allowed to trade beyond the concession, and they are subject to the taxes levied in the port.  
3. Certain land in the port may be leased to Chinese and foreign merchants

alike, and the period of lease is forty years. After that the lease may be renewed or discontinued subject to the decision of the government.

4. The leaseable land lies outside of the eastern gate of Lien-huapao. The organization may buy this from the owner and then lease the land to Chinese or foreign merchants. With the exception of that which is to be made into public roads, the land will be divided into three classes and leased in fangs.

5. The expenses of the report will be raised by means of taxation, for which the regulations will be the same as those in force in Tientsin. Both Chinese and foreign merchants are subject to this taxation, while the duty on foreign goods will be collected according to a stipulated tariff.

6. With the exception of judicial affairs, all matters are to be under the management of this organization, which is a body of merchants under the direction of an official director. The members or shareholders of this organization have the right to vote for a board of managers and control the capital. The managers are to look after the interest of trade. Besides there are other officers who are to attend to the affairs of the organization.

To the grafters belong the spoils.

It looks as though Ohio needed a peace conference.

It may be that Secretary Taft is going to the Philippines for peace.

Pastor Clark's repentance must have been genuine. He returned the fee.

The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The price of franchises varies.

The Americans are keeping General Kuroki busier than the Russians did.

Cuba objects to raising a standing army, preferring to raise cane or Cain.

San Francisco's government now might be described as Septem contra Schmiltz.

Mayor Schmiltz doesn't propose to confess; just proposes to keep 'em guessing.

To go from North America to South America by the quickest route, first go to Europe.

All the contestants in the State high school meet did themselves proud; some prouder than others.

Dr. Osler says hope is one of the best medicines people can have. True, but hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

"Can a newspaper paragraph expect to enter heaven?" queries the Atlanta Georgian. It would be a case of great expectations.

General Kuroki likes sport. It is to be hoped that when he returns to Japan he will not make sport of America and Americans.

"Americans do not recognize genius," says George Bernard Shaw. But they find no difficulty in distinguishing between genius and puerility.

The Japanese since the war have been infected with the get-rich craze, but now they are putting the brakes on. A shrewd, sensible people are the Japanese.

The heir to the Spanish throne has been named Alfonso Pio Cristine Eduardo Francisco Guillermo Carlos Enrique Fernando Antonio. Ten names! They should be decimated.

Editor Stead calls Mr. Carnegie the biggest cow in the world whom everybody is milking. All the reply Mr. Carnegie can make to such criticism is to sigh and exclaim "Io!"

An automobilist in Chicago ran down a wagon and was killed. The driver of the wagon was arrested. It is too much of such justice that causes so much popular discontent.

# OUR WHEAT CROP AND EUROPE.

Chicago Record-Herald.  
It is natural to associate abundant crops with prosperity, and hence there is nothing surprising in the talk of "a lean year" that followed in some quarters the recent report of the agricultural bureau on winter wheat. Newspapers spoke of the "pessimism" that underlies the "dollar wheat" cry, and advised conservative calculations and plans with regard to trade and activity. But the relation between our crops and our general prosperity is not so simple. The European situation is a very large factor. While the indications are that the loss as compared with last year's winter wheat harvest may be considerable, the condition of the crops abroad is such that a heavy demand for our wheat is probable. At good prices, may be expected. The American farmer will not mind a reduced acreage and diminished yield if he can secure a compensating gain through higher prices.

# WATER RIGHTS OF STATES.

New York Evening Post.  
Besides its incidental vindication of the doctrine asserted by Senator Spooner, in the debate on the Reclamation bill, that Congress has no power, after creating a court, to limit its judicial powers, the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Arkansas River case has most important practical bearings. Kansas virtually accused Colorado of stealing her river. Colorado was using water from the Arkansas River for productive irrigation projects, which would have been destroyed had the court upheld to the full the Kansas contention. As it is, Justice Brewer's opinion is truly applied common-sense. Colorado must not be allowed to monopolize the water, says the court in effect, but both States are entitled to use it exactly as if they were neighboring riparian proprietors under the jurisdiction of the same State. "Equality of right and equity between the two States forbids any interference with the present withdrawal of water in Colorado for purposes of irrigation." Justice Brewer adverts to the fact that, if Kansas could have obtained its rights and its citizens from abstracting water, Oklahoma, into which the Arkansas River next passes, could have taken the same action against Kansas. Such downstream tyranny has at least been averted.

# PASSING OF GREAT STRIKES.

New York World.  
According to former Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright the era of great strikes is passing, a result he attributes to the growth of a spirit of conciliation. Certainly there have been no labor conflicts of recent years comparable in violence, in the numbers engaged and in the magnitude of property losses with the railroad strikes of 1877 or 1894, or with the Homestead disturbances of 1892, relatively small though the number was of those participating in that bloody quarrel. The strike has not been seen in a long time, as in 1886, of an entire labor organization ceasing work because of the discharge of a single em-

ployee, nor has a Debs called out a great army of workmen in a sympathetic strike since the Pullman troubles of 1894. Less is heard of armed Pinkerton detectives in the field or of militia companies waiting orders in their armories. Capital and labor have each learned the lesson of the folly of using their giant's strength like a giant, and the gain is great.

# JUST FOR FUN.

"When we were out automobilizing on the boulevard yesterday I stopped to look at the rhododendrons." "What part of the car is that?"—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

"Oh! George," she exclaimed, "now that you've seen my new hat you simply can't regret that I got it. Isn't it just a poem?" "Well, if it is," replied John, "I suppose a proper title for it would be 'Owed to a Milliner.'"—Philadelphia Press.

"Thawabey—But what have you against my friend, Selley?" "Bawkey!" "He has so many confounded new-fangled metres." "Thawabey—I admit he's original there; but his matter is all right. There's nothing new in that."—Town and Country.

"Now here," said the enthusiastic real estate agent to the prominent politician, "is one of the most desirable houses in the capital. It has exposures all around—" "Good heavens!" cried the prominent politician, with a start of dismay, "that's just what I'm trying to get away from!"—Baltimore American.

# There Are Others.

The king of Servia admits that he is in immediate need of money. It certainly does one good to hear that others are in a similar fix to ours.—Washington Post.

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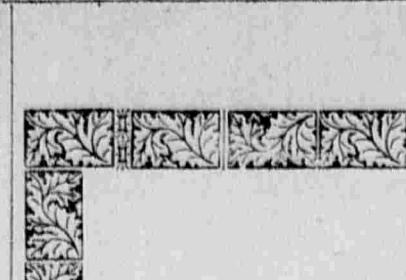
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