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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 5, 1904

Y. L. AND Y. M. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The general conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, June 5, 6 and 7.

Joint officers' meeting will be held on Sunday morning, June 5, at 10 o'clock, in the assembly hall, and general public meetings in the Tabernacle on the afternoon and evening of that day. On Monday and Tuesday, June 6 and 7, business meetings will be held, for the Young Ladies in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms and for the Young Men in Barrett hall.

All officers and members of the associations are requested to be present at all the meetings, and a cordial invitation is extended to all the Saints to attend the Tabernacle meetings. They will also be made welcome at the business meetings.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
Gen. Supt. Y. M. M. I. A.
THOS. HULL,
Secretary.
ELMINA S. TAYLOR,
Pres. Y. L. N. M. I. A.
ANN M. CANNON,
Secretary.

A PRACTICAL ADDRESS.

Press of other matter has delayed extended notice in the Deseret News of an address delivered at the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, April 30, 1904, by E. H. Harriman, the far-famed railroad magnate, projector and president. A fair report appeared at the time in our press dispatches. It has recently been published in full, and is worthy of special mention. The subject was entitled, "Domestic Exhibitors," but it treated in a practical as well as a philosophical manner the important question of co-operative effort and its effects.

The speaker, after paying a deserved tribute to President Francis and the promoters and managers of the great World's Fair, with its magnificent buildings and grounds, its combination of charms in garden, lake and fountain, its immense exhibits and their representation of the artistic and industrial development of this country and of various nations, showed that by co-operation of resources, activities and energies the wonderful results presented had been achieved.

Mr. Harriman declared that, "The first law of our civilization is the co-operation of all individuals to improve the conditions of life." He touched on the intelligent and wise "division of labor" as requisite to the development of special talents, and showed that only through co-operation could the great undertakings of modern times be successfully accomplished, and that this was true of scientific and philosophical research and labor, as well as in the tilling of the soil, in manufacturers and in transportation. Man has thus found it possible to improve his condition, only by co-operating with and depending upon the works of others. Hence he deduced the aphorism: "Co-operation, the first law of civilization."

Modern transportation, he argued, furnishes a notable instance of the truth of this. Without advancement on those lines it would have been practically impossible, he emphasized, "to assemble the materials and exhibits which make up the present vast exposition. The methods of management in railway affairs have been changed on the principle he promulgated. "Formerly, the management of short lines of railway was vested in the person of one officer with autocratic power over his subordinates. Now, the affairs of large railway systems are administered by an organization of officers, each peculiarly fitted by education and experience for the administration of his particular department. Through co-operation of these officers large economies are effected, and service is improved and its cost lessened, benefits which, in the end, always inure to the public."

The speaker contended for further improvements on the same principle in the means of transportation, and the necessity of co-operation not only upon the part of capital and between employer and employe, but of the national and state governments. As to the latter, he claimed that while it may be necessary to control the matter by law, such legislation should be upon enlightened and reasonable lines and "not of a radical or hostile nature." He admitted that unwise and arbitrary acts of railway managers had contributed to the causes for unfriendly legislative measures, but showed that "the evolutions of experience had largely removed the conditions which produced a conflict between the state and railway interests," and affirmed that "the time has certainly come when the state

should no longer unnecessarily burden or obstruct the railway interests, but should co-operate in improving the conditions of transportation, with the result that the service can and will be improved."

Prest, Harriman touched on the labor question conservatively and on the hypothesis that regard for others, their rights and interests, is essential to the working out of the problem of advancement. He approved of the idea of co-operation in the forming of organizations for the betterment of the condition of working people. But he showed that though "each class of workers has its particular interests which may be legitimately improved by co-operation among its members, and thus far the labor organization has a lawful purpose; but, while standing for its rights, it cannot legitimately deny to any other class its rights, nor should it go to the extent of infringing the personal and inalienable rights of its members as individuals. On the contrary, it must accord to its own members and to others the same measure of justice that it demands for itself as an organization."

The great railway builder and manager enlarged on this theme, showing that "no one can escape this law of co-operation." He declared that, "Self-interest demands that we must observe its just limitations. We must be ready to do our part and accord to all others the fair opportunity of doing their part," "as who obstructs the reasonable adjustment of the questions, who fosters strife by appealing to class prejudice, may justly be regarded by all as an enemy to the best public interests." The speaker added: "In all that I have said, I have not intended to ignore the personal rights of the individual, the right of initiative, of individual action, of independence of thought and speech. Such rights are in their nature inalienable, and no organization which seeks to obliterate them is consistent with our laws or government."

It will be seen that Prest, Harriman has studied both sides of the great economic question of the relations and rights of capital and labor; that he does not view the matter from a narrow and contracted standpoint; and that his conclusions are practical as well as ethical, and that he has in mind the welfare and progress of the nation and humanity at large. He concludes his very able address, which we commend to organizations of labor as well as of capital, with the following terse sentences: "The possibilities of the future are boundless. With a land of unparalleled resources, occupied by a people combining the best elements of our modern civilization, and governed by laws evolved from the highest and best progress of the human race, no eye can foresee the goal to which a co-operation of all these forces must lead."

THE JAPANESE ASSAULT.

Some surprise has been expressed at the success of the Japanese infantry assault upon the fortified positions of the Russians in the vicinity of Port Arthur. The defeat of the Russians seemed to prove that frontal attacks upon fortified entrenchments are practicable, in spite of rapid-fire guns, barbed wire, and all modern devices. But it now appears that the victory was not due to the infantry attack, but to the bombardment of the Russian line of defense from the ships in the bay. The Japanese account of the engagement makes this clear. It says that at a "critical moment the ammunition of the artillery ran low and it was decided to cast the remaining ammunition into one desperate assault. Fortunately, however, at the moment this decision was reached, the Japanese squadron in Kin Chow bay, which had ceased bombarding when the infantry first moved forward, suddenly resumed the shelling of Nanshan hill. Then it was that the issues of the day were determined, at a moment when the outcome was flustering between success and defeat for Japan, and an almost certain repulse was converted into victory. . . . With all the Japanese guns centering their fire upon the Nanshan forts and trenches, the Japanese infantry sprang over the bodies of their comrades who had sacrificed their lives in the previous fruitless charges. The entire line rushed forward toward the Russian left, where the fire of the Japanese squadron had proved most deadly, and which was the first to weaken under the death-dealing bombardment. And it was there that the first breach was made in the human wall that all day had been an invincible barrier to the impetuous assaults. From this it is evident that but for the timely support of the battleships the Russians would have held their strong positions. The most heroic assaults would have been in vain. Line upon line of Japanese infantry might have been mowed down to no purpose. The lesson of the storming of that position will not be lost upon students of military tactics.

FLAG DAY.

The "American Flag Association reminds the public, in a circular letter, that June 14, 1904, will be the 127th anniversary of the adoption, by Congress, of the beautiful design that forms the American flag. It is suggested that the day be suitably observed throughout the country. Among the suggestions made are that the Stars and Stripes be displayed upon municipal buildings, churches and private dwellings, that schoolteachers arrange for patriotic exercises appropriate to the day, and that American patriotic societies throughout the country generally be urged to assist in awakening public enthusiasm in the observance of the anniversary.

If the ambition of the Flag Association is to inaugurate one more holiday, we are afraid it will not carry the popular sentiment, although no nation has a higher regard for its colors than the Americans have. The adoption of a design for a flag and the birth of independence will have to be remembered together on the great holiday of the nation. The demand is for fewer holidays instead of more of them.

We believe, however, that too much patriotism cannot be displayed in honor of the flag that stands for human rights, for liberty of conscience, and

for the protection of victims of prejudice. Those who love such principles, naturally view with affection and reverence the symbol that stands for them. But if the adoption of the design is to be remembered, it should be in a rational manner, by strains of music, and explanations of the meaning of that flag. Let the celebration be worthy the cause of which the American flag is, or should be, the champion.

JOSEPH IN EGYPT.

According to the London Mail, Sir William Willcocks, who is said to be the greatest living expert on irrigation, having been director general of reservoirs of Egypt, recently delivered an interesting lecture, in which he shed new light on the dream of Pharaoh, and the interpretation of Joseph, by which the latter was raised from obscurity to a most prominent position in the state. The lecturer stated that in ancient days the waters of lake Moeris were conducted through a ditch to upper and lower Egypt, to irrigate the earth with richness and plenty. At the head of this irrigation ditch was a fortified island, Ha-Uar, and anyone who possessed this island could regulate the water flow, or cut it off, perhaps, entirely. That island was therefore, the key to Egypt. Sir Willcocks then goes on to say:

"History tells us, that Joseph arrived in Egypt late in the time of the Hyksos, who ruled lower Egypt, while Theban dynasties ruled upper Egypt. Between the two dynasties there was an unending war. As years rolled on the fortune of war went gradually against lower Egypt and upper Egypt kings won their way down the Nile valley, and about the time that Joseph arrived they might have been nearing Ha-Uar, the regulator of Late Moeris, and the true south-eastern frontier of lower Egypt. The very natural anxiety about the loss of the stronghold and the dire consequences which would ensue must have made Pharaoh dream repeatedly of fat and lean kine, of full ears and ears blasted with the east wind."

"Joseph, a thoroughly capable and shrewd man, as well as a God-fearing one, while lying in prison for many years, would have learned from his fellow prisoners, many of them captives from upper Egypt, that the aim of the Theban kings was the construction of a fleet and the capture of Ha-Uar. He took in the situation, and when he stood before Pharaoh boldly told the king to put away his flattering advisers and to realize the fact that Upper Egypt was preparing a strong fleet, and that when it was ready Ha-Uar might fall."

"The collection of corn was set on foot on a gigantic scale. Ha-Uar fell into the hands of the Theban kings. The Nile flood rose to its ordinary level, and the land which had long lain fallow brought forth by hand-fills."

"To my mind," Sir William adds, "there is no doubt that Ha-Uar is Ha-wara, and Pa-Zetku is the lake on which Hawara stood, the ancient Lake Moeris. The name Moeris was given to the lake by the Greeks a thousand years afterwards."

Russia is no longer spooling for a fight.

The office should seek the man, but the man must seek the job.

Kansas is having a great boom just now, chiefly in her rivers.

Kuropatkin is getting more watchful; Kuroki is getting more victorious.

Is Perdicaris' predicament in Africa any worse than Moyer's in America?

The Russians can't get that little brown man taste out of their mouths.

Olive complexions are very stylish. They are not acquired by eating olives.

A Missourian has invented a voting machine. Presumably it is made on the repeating principle.

Mr. George Gould will enter politics as a straight Republican. The straighter he is the more his leg will be pulled.

"Boston continues to have a remarkably low death rate," says the Herald of that city. Due, no doubt, to plain living and high thinking.

When it comes to the short strawberry box the dealers of course expect that buyers will be content to have quality instead of quantity.

In the matter of the Palma trophy Major-General Lord Chylesmore is playing the part that Lord Dunraven did in the matter of the America's cup.

Mr. George Fred Williams announces his intention of forming a new political party. Which is tantamount to saying that he intends to flock by himself.

Terence W. Powderly has been invited to lead the Knights of Labor again. He will scarcely accept. He knows a good thing when he sees it; he not only sees it but has it.

Some candidates for firemen in Chicago felt short of the required weight and were given permission by the civil service commission to go and fatten up. It will be strange if, later on, the fat is not "fried" out of them.

The Spanish press is industriously circulating the rumor that the United States has asked the Sultan of Morocco for a port on the west coast of Africa. The rumor is nothing but a "castle in Spain."

A vain Janke like that over the Palma trophy does infinitely more harm in creating ill feeling between Americans and Englishmen, than five hundred international marriages between American heiresses and English lords can do good.

A Heidelberg professor is reported to have aroused interest in Germany by propounding the theory that the German federal council has a right to end the empire, eliminate the Kaiser and construct a new federation. A very easy matter if anyone can be found to bell the cat.

London theater managers claim that the past season has been disastrous. The same cry is heard from other cities abroad and in this country. The London managers attempt to explain the fact by saying that the public taste is changing, and that they have not been able to determine just what their patrons want. Is it possible that the taste of the public is changing in favor of the ten-cent show?

The Prince Dolgorouki who is held at St. Petersburg on a charge of insanity for assault upon Count Lamsdorf, may be a near relative of the present Czar, if newspaper talk is reliable. This guess is based on the fact that Alexander II is said to have had a "morganatic" wife, Princess Dolgorouki, with whom he had a son. "Morganatic" marriages were quite frequent in the highest circles of European society at one time, and are so still, perhaps.

CONSCRIPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Great Britain now faces one of the consequences of her military policy. She has been able to furnish without trouble the small contingents necessary to carry on her little wars, but the conflict in South Africa taxed even her enormous resources to the utmost, while she must still consider the possibility of war, not with a community of farmers, but with one of the great continental powers. For this latter contingency her land force is notoriously inadequate. How to provide for her home defense is the problem which faces her people and upon which that ever present British help in time of trouble, a royal commission, has just made a report.

New York Evening Mail.
A tax on bread is not the only unpopular thing that the next British parliament may have to decree. The royal commission on the volunteer and militia forces has made a report which renders it perfectly clear that the conscription is the only thing that will provide adequately the men needed for home defense. The report practically resolves on the government the duty of making this great and startling change in British military policy, and points the way toward conscription eventually for the regular army as well as the militia.

ROOSEVELT AT GETTYSBURG.

Boston Transcript.
President Roosevelt in his speech at Gettysburg yesterday aptly characterized our Civil War as "one of those rare contests in which it was to the immeasurable interest of the vanquished that they should win. The South did indeed gain by losing and we suppose that there are very few southerners today who would if they could bring back the old South with slavery. The South without slave labor is immeasurably more prosperous than the South before the war. Though southerners may well recall with pride the valor and endurance of their fathers in the battlefield and the trenches, they must grieve that the difference between the sections could be settled in no other way than by the arbitrament of war. The war was not fought in vain for either the North or South. Each came out of the war stronger than it went in, each the other's better and better realized that the United States is and must be a nation, not a collection of states held together by the loose bond of political convenience."

New York Evening Mail.
In his altogether admirable Gettysburg address the President sounds the same note that he sounded in a recent utterance at Washington, and that Secretary Hay sounded the other day in his address at St. Louis. The old proverb has it that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." So it is, but perhaps the warning is needed more by a weak people exposed to "foreign levy" than by a great nation conscious of its strength. Indeed, extending it, What all three deliverances seek to bring home to the American is the necessity of self-restraint. Their message to a democratic people finds its text in the still older proverb, "He that rubs his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."

Boston Herald.
President Roosevelt had thrown upon him in his Memorial day address at Gettysburg what must have been a disagreeable task. If Gettysburg address of President Lincoln is perhaps the nearest approach in modern times to an address inspired by the genius of true eloquence. For another President to go to the same historical ground and to deliver an address on precisely the same subject is to invite comparison from which any man would naturally shrink. Evidently President Roosevelt considered that the only way to face this and win was to treat it in a purely matter-of-fact way, and not attempt to make what could be termed an extraordinary speech or to say anything which was markedly characteristic.

Binghamton Press.
The President's final word was the most significant part of his address, and was in complete accord with the sentiments expressed by the Binghamton Press in its memorial tribute of Sunday last. "All are at once now, the sons of those who wore the blue and the sons of those who wore the grey, and all can unite in paying respect to the memory of those who fell, each of them giving his life for his duty as he saw it. There is no place for sectional feeling today, and there is little of it. The country stands united in the bonds of patriotism, and he who would arouse sectional feeling is an enemy to the state and a foe to the common weal."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The frontispiece of the National Magazine for June is a reproduction of a painting by Verestchagin, representing an American soldier, wounded in the Philippines. Among the articles: "A Prince of China on the Pike at St. Louis." The magazine is full of illustrated articles. Among these are: "Affairs at Washington," Joe Mitchell "The Politics of the Exposition," Edmund S. Hocky, "Semi-Centennial of the Republican Party," Charles M. Harvey, "New Dawn of Knowledge: II—Mind," Michael A. Lane, "A Fugitive Sovereignty," William Hammett, "The Mountaineer's Dream," a story, Hugh A. C. Walker, "The Cream of the Joke," a story, Grace Macgowan Cooke, "Timely Topics of the Stage," George T. Richardson, "The Cry of the Violin," Philip H. Revere, and "The Naughtiest of Nancy," a story, Clara Howard Gordon, 244 Dorchester Ave., Boston, Mass.

"Oregon" is the title of a handsome illustrated 96-page booklet, descriptive of the resources and industries of the great state of the North Pacific coast. There are chapters, also, on the states of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. Several pages are devoted to the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition, which will be held at Portland in 1905 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by Captains Lewis and Clark, commanding a government expedition which had been commissioned by President Jefferson. The booklet may be obtained free of charge by addressing Henry H. Reed, secretary Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition, Stearns building, Portland, Or.

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