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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 19, 1907.

## AT THE HAGUE.

The accounts from the Hague do not encourage the friends of peace to expect very important results from the congress in session there. Secretary Root at Mr. Carnegie's peace meeting in New York this year, warned against expecting too much from this Hague conference, and Mr. Stead intimated that his faith was rather weak, when he said, in substance: "If you had attended as many peace meetings as I have, you would be sick and tired of them now." The discussions at the Hague seem to prove the foresight and wisdom of the speakers who indulged in pessimistic utterances.

M. Bieherstein, the German delegate, is said to be one of the most commanding figures at the conference. And he is said to meet every appeal for the widening of the scope of the peace tribunal with arguments based on the assumption that great wars are still to be expected, and that, consequently, the best that can be done now is to define contraband of war and agree upon blockade regulations. Dispatches state that it has been a keen disappointment to Mr. Choate and his associates to find themselves almost alone in advocating the immunity of private property at sea in time of war. They had not expected to carry the congress easily, but they had looked for British support.

One feature of the gathering is the appearance at the Hague of a number of peace delegations from various countries. Scarcely a day, it is said, passes without the arrival of some deputation of some sort. The International Council of Women, who favor the application of the Golden Rule to international affairs and social usages, recently presented an appeal to President Neldoff urging universal peace and unlimited arbitration. To this address the diplomat replied that peace can only come about gradually, and that nothing great can be accomplished in haste. There have also been deputations from other women's organizations, from the churches of England and various other institutions, all of which are courteously received. The appearance of these delegations should convince the members of the congress that their deliberations are followed with deep interest by people everywhere, and encourage them to go as far as possible in the direction of liberal reform.

Some good will come of this congress. It will convince the friends of peace of the necessity of taking up the work of education more earnestly than ever instead of relying for victory on the labors of congresses that meet only occasionally.

## THIS IS RACE SUICIDE.

Paris dispatches have recently told about the formation of a league in France for the suppression of motherhood. The agitation, it is alleged, has been on for three years, and now it has taken the form of an appeal to the women of the nation.

The awful story goes on to say that a few women started a league in the little town of Roubaix, in northern France, and now the membership runs into the thousands. The propaganda is centered in the towns of Lille, Tourcoing, and Mouscron. The walls of these towns, it is said, and the villages and hamlets near by are covered with flaming sheets, proclaiming a general strike against increasing the population, and begging women to refrain from motherhood. Bands of women, apostles of the movement, are also traveling through the country holding meetings for men and women, and distributing pamphlets and leaflets.

We hope the story is a canard. We hope the moral status of our great sister republic has not fallen so low as to permit an agitation of that kind to continue unrebuked. But it cannot be denied that modern tendencies will naturally lead to just some such effort at national annihilation. It cannot be denied that the home is in danger of dissolution. There was a time when the home was the great institute in which character was formed. Family circles are becoming a tradition merely. According to modern habits of life, "home" is but a lodging-house. It is a place from which to go out as frequently as possible. If one were to propose that the whole family remain at home for the evening and have some pleasant readings, and some good comfort and peace, such an one would be pronounced a back-number.

The abolition of the home is logically followed by race-suicide. When there is no home, children are naturally regarded as a nuisance. The ignominious craving for pleasure makes the care of children a hard task. When you have babies you cannot go out to theaters; you cannot dance; you must stay at home and mind the children.

There is, to be sure, another side to the story. Statistics show that of the 37,730,000 population of France there is a working population of 19,750,075, and no less than one-third of the number of wage-earners are women and girls. Nearly a third of the persons engaged in agricultural pursuits are women. Others are employed in the lowest

professions and about 35 per cent are engaged in commerce.

Under such industrial conditions, women being driven away from the position of the presiding genius of the home and forced into the ranks of bread-winners, nothing is to be expected but the decay of the home and the evil consequences of such decay. A crusade for home, then, must not be directed entirely against the prevailing craze for amusements, fun, and ease. It must aim at a return to the good, old-fashioned ideas of home and home-building.

## SUNDAY LAWS.

Canada's Sunday law, which went into effect on the 1st day of May, this year, is regarded as "oppressive" by one portion of the population. A league has been formed with the object of agitating for an "open Sabbath."

The object of this organization is to obtain:

1. The right to buy and sell refreshments on Sunday, intoxicating liquors excepted.
2. The right to have popular lectures or similar recreations on Sunday where an admission fee may be charged.
3. The right to have music in the parks, to open museums, picture galleries and reading rooms on Sundays.
4. That selling a postage stamp, cigars, tobacco, newspapers or magazines on Sunday shall not be considered a crime, making the vendor liable to a fine or imprisonment. This clause is not intended to authorize the opening of news or cigar stores, but simply to permit drugstores, hotels, etc., which are always open to incidentally oblige the public if they wish without incurring penalties.

The Canadian Sunday law closes all places of business and amusement on the Sabbath, permitting only through boats and trains to operate. All Sunday excursions and concerts were prohibited, the sale of Sunday papers and even stamp vendors put out of business for the day.

England, too, has its league working for the removal of the restraints put up by law against the desecration of the Sabbath, but it has not succeeded to any great extent, during the fifty years it has existed.

Neither of these organizations asks for the opening of saloons and places of amusement on the First day of the week. They are only trying to secure the sanction of the law for the opening of art galleries, museums and similar places, and the selling of a few articles that could, however, just as easily be procured the day before. In this country the case is different. Here saloons and places of questionable character are open in violation of law, and public officers ignore the Sunday-desecrating business and defy the sentiment of the decent citizens to whom they appeal for votes.

## WAR TALK.

It is easy to believe that the recent war talk was encouraged by naval officers who are firmly convinced that it is the duty of Congress to appropriate many million dollars for new battleships and dry docks. It is a common trick, but it very often has the desired effect. Whenever German war lords want more money for the army or navy, a scare is gotten up in which Great Britain or France figures as threatening the peace of the empire. In England and France fear of Germany is generally relied upon for a similar purpose. It is, therefore, not impossible that some of the war horses of the United States and Japan are playing the old trick, for the same old purpose. Mr. Bryan seems to be of the opinion that this explains, partly at least, the recent flurry.

The New York Evening Post quotes Senator Hale as confirming the suspicion that the war talk originated in the usual way. The Senator declares that the project of a Pacific cruise of the battleships "had its birth with the General Board of the Navy." That body, a few years ago, exploited a war-scare with Germany; and now, Senator Hale explains, since the people have got tired of that, "they tried the same performance with Japan." The Senator adds that the country ought to understand that "the two military branches of the government live and thrive on war." They regard it as an opportunity eagerly to be sought, not as the worst of calamities. And it is but the sober truth which Senator Hale states in saying: "There has never been a day when it was safe to leave to them the policies that make for peace or war."

This is interesting reading. At the same time the dispatches tell the story of the capture of Japanese spies in American forts. A few days ago word was sent out from San Diego, Cal., to the effect that a Japanese was captured while drawing and photographing the fortifications at Fort Rosecrans. The feeling among the Americans, it was added, is at fever heat, and hostile demonstrations are being made in the lower part of the city, where the Japanese quarters are located. The excitement spread rapidly and thousands of Japanese laborers hastened into the city from the lemon groves and railroads. They were determined to meet force with force.

And this fellow is not the only one interested in the fort. Another Jap was discovered a few days after the capture of the first, making sketches. He had been employed as a cook. When his room was searched, works on engineering in the Japanese language, including Bentley's works, well illustrated with drawings, were found. It was plain that he was a cook only for appearance's sake. So the dispatches stated.

Such stories are not calculated to act as oil upon the troubled waters. If they are true, they furnish food for serious reflection. If they are not true, the originators of them found by public branding as enemies of peace.

The war talk has inspired columns upon columns of comment in the press. The following from the Minneapolis Tribune is entirely out of the ordinary line of comments:

"Heaven preserve us from war with Japan till we learn the elementary rules of the game. We are twice as populous and several times as rich as Japan. We have no army, but we can turn out an armed mob twice as big as hers. We have twice as many battleships, well-manned, which we can fill with sea-sick landlubbers in case of need. We can raise or borrow \$10 to her \$1 and can probably make \$10 go about as far as \$1 of hers. We

everything but efficiency and what patriotic American ever bothers his head about military or naval efficiency in time of peace? Suffice it unto the day is the evil thereof.

"Unless we are wiser than we were 10 years ago—and the newspaper gabble about naval movements does not prove it—the history of a war between the United States and Japan may be written in advance by making a composite of parts of the histories of the wars with Spain and Russia. The Japanese navy would be ready a year in advance 'to the last shoe lace' but nobody would know anything about it. Our navy would be half-ready only six months before the fighting. Then we should get busy with big appropriations and proceed to buy everything in sight, to the delight of the owners of rotten old hulks and dealers in embalmed meat products and shoddy clothes.

"An enterprising press would record every military, naval, financial and strategic preparation in hourly editions and big red type. The Japanese agents at the end of the cables would know more about our strength and preparation than our own government. When our far-flung battle line began to move across yellow manila with a megaphone would bawl its every mile of route its every weakness in imperfect discipline and hasty equipment from the admiral's bridge to the waiting ears of Japanese agents in Europe and America. The Japanese navy would disappear as if sunk in mid-ocean, after throwing an army corps into Manila and fortifying it for an outpost. The Japanese in Tokyo would hold the European correspondents with promises and blandishments, and the Japanese newspapers would discuss the weather.

"We do not care to pursue the parallel. If there would be no Rooseveltian massacre and humiliating peace, we should beat them in one year or in 10, but it would be a bloody and costly job."

And the worst of this, that most of it is true.

Fitz explains it by saying it was simply a case of too much Johnson.

The British government hasn't got MacLean alive or Ralsall dead yet.

According to Mr. Darrow, Orchard's crimes were simply a series of accidents.

One of the beauties of the oil strike in southwestern Utah is that it is all Virgin ground.

Mayor Taylor being both doctor and lawyer, should be able to cure San Francisco's ills.

In the heyday of his youth the President was no better pitcher of hay than he is today.

The aim of the new theatrical trust is not so much to elevate the stage as to raise prices.

Richard Croker says that the only thing on earth that he is afraid of is whisky. And yet there are no snakes in Ireland.

An Iowa pastor pictures the devil as a beautiful, seductive personage, with subtle qualities that attract rather than repel. Simply another Iowa idea.

The grand lodge of Elks has authorized the Memphis lodge to prosecute the negro Elks of that city. What's the matter? Are they looked upon as black sheep?

"Yellow politics" has had quite as much to do with all the talk of war with Japan as the "yellow press." It was the former that gave the latter its chance.

If a three-cents-a-mile passenger rate is reasonable in the sparsely settled west (and some of the roads long since voluntarily adopted that rate), two-cents a mile rate in the densely populated east is not unreasonable.

"One simple, plain duty now confronts the President. It is to announce officially, authoritatively, flatly and positively that the North Atlantic fleet will not be sent to the Pacific," says the New York World. Now will the President see his duty, do it and be good?

The London Saturday Review, that hates all things American, is disgusted and disgruntled over the reception that was given Mark Twain in England. It says: "The honoring of Mark Twain, meeting him on his arrival in London as though he were a pro-consul, shouting with laughter over his improvised wit, and so forth—how absurd it ought to make us look in the eyes of the world, if it doesn't. One of the chief newspaper owners in London remarked the other day that it was vain nowadays to offer the public 'serious stuff'; they would not read it—the day for serious articles on important subjects had passed. The worst of it is the public taste seems to be almost as depraved just now in the matter of humorous fare as it is in that of serious fare. No good jest of Mark Twain need be recorded apparently. Anything serves. . . . Mark Twain has written one or two capital books. But that is no reason why these antics and absurdities should be indulged in when he happens to be in England." Poor old Review!

## NO CAUSE FOR FIGHT.

Watertown Times.  
The best reason against war is that there is nothing to fight about. A little hoodlum street riot in San Francisco is certainly not sufficient cause for war.

## MIRRORS AS DETECTIVES.

Philadelphia Bulletin.  
"It is not solely to please the lady patrons," said an interior decorator, "that mirrors so abound in shops. They serve another and a more important purpose. They detect shoplifters. If you should study the various watchers in the employ of big retail stores, you would find that they don't watch the patrons directly. They watch their reflections in the mirrors. Of course they watch those that way is unperceived. The shoplifter glances at the watcher, sees that his back is to her, and secretes a pair of silk stockings in her blouse. At the next moment she feels an unfriendly and terrifying tap on the shoulder! and the watcher, who has caught her by the mirror's aid, bids her sternly to accompany him to the office."

## ANOTHER NAVAL MOVEMENT.

Washington Herald.  
As a result of the flurry over the prospective dispatch of a fleet to the Pacific, another significant naval movement has been announced. We refer to Great Britain's graceful waiving of her treaty rights in order to permit the United States to send an

Lakes. Already this country has more naval craft on the lakes than the treaty allows; but, in spite of that, we have now, after a friendly understanding with London, dispatched to the inland seas the captured Spanish gunboat Don Juan de Austria, which is to be used as a guard ship and training school for the naval reserve.

## PECULIAR NAME OF JUDGE LANDIS.

Boston Transcript.  
Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who has compelled the great Rockefeller to come into court, is said to have been named in commemoration of the battle in which his father was wounded. As that engagement occurred in 1864, and Judge Landis was born in 1866, his peculiar name cannot have been bestowed on the spur of the moment. A similar instance of peculiar paternal choice in naming a child is exhibited in the case of Captain Malvern Hill Barnum of the regular army. His father must have had some reason akin to that of the elder Landis, for while the battle was fought in 1862, Captain Barnum was not born until fourteen months afterwards. Possibly there are military associations which civilians cannot understand that make certain events of peculiar significance in the lives of veterans. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that a few years ago there lived in Boston two colored men, brothers, sons of a veteran, who bore, respectively, the given names of Army-of-the-Potomac and "Sixth Corps."

## SAGE COUNSEL.

Ben Franklin.  
If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as of getting; the Indies have not made Spain rich, because her outgoes are greater than her incomes.

## JUST FOR FUN.

The Real Problem.  
"Miss Smith has written a problem novel, hasn't she?"  
"Yes."  
"What is the problem?"  
"How to make it sell."—Life.

She—You can form no idea how bright my little sister is. She repeats every word after me.  
He—She must get awfully tired.—Pileggi's Blatter.

"Were you glad the jury disagreed?" the prisoner was asked.  
"Not altogether," he replied, thoughtfully. "After hearing the lawyer's plea for me I really had some curiosity as to the question of my guilt."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"De worst thing about a lazy man," said Uncle Eben, "is dat he ain't satisfied to take life easy his self, but insists on comin' aroun' durin' workin' hours, tellin' stories."—Washington Star.

Raynor—I know, of course, that old Pragmatt is offensively positive and controversial, but he's generally right. Isn't he?  
Shyne—Blame him, yes! That's what makes him so offensive.—Chicago Tribune.

"You must have been dreaming of some one proposing to you last night, Laura."  
"How is that?"  
"Why I heard you for a whole quarter of an hour crying out 'Yes!'" —Pileggi's Blatter.

"The older bachelors grow the more conceited they become," said Ada Lewis, of "Fascinating Flora." "I was talking to one recently and I asked him why he did not marry. He evaded the question by describing a series of young women he had known and finding some fault with each one. But all of them, it seemed, had married."

"You are in danger of getting left," I said to him. "You had better hurry up before it is too late."  
"Oh," said the bachelor, "there are just as good fish left in the sea."  
"I know that," I said, "but the bait isn't there danger of the bait becoming stale?" —Young's Magazine.

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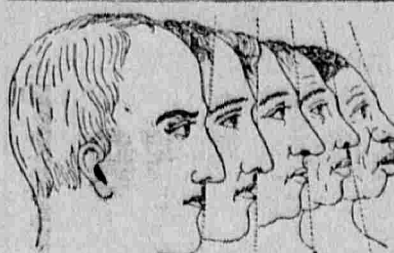


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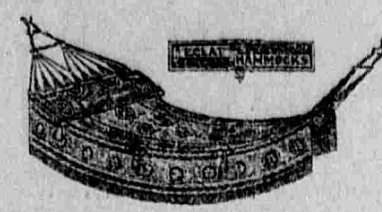
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Ladies' wide leg lace trimmed knitted pants, \$1.25 value for.....	75c
Ladies' low neck and no sleeve union suits, wide leg and lace trimmed, also tight fitting and knee length, our entire line in prices from 50c to \$2.25	20% off
Children's knitted pants, wide leg, lace trimmed, 35c value for.....	25c
Children's summer union suits in all cuts, 75c value for.....	50c
Ladies' black lace hose, regular 35c value for.....	25c
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