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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 7, 1909.

VOTE FOR THE CAPITOL.

During the session of the Constitutional Convention in 1895, the question of fixing a State Capitol for Utah received much consideration and was the subject of many hours of discussion. That body of men decided on Salt Lake City as the Capital of Utah. Discussion was had as to the advisability of placing in the Constitution a provision that the Legislature of the State could not, under five years, as the minimum, and ten years as the maximum, make any appropriations for the erection of a State Capitol. The reasons advanced for this provision were sound; the convention feeling that a young state, assuming the debts of territorial government should not blindly proceed to erect a state capitol, especially as it would take some years to develop the exact needs of the commonwealth in the matter of accommodations, and a few years would indicate the financial ability of the people to proceed in this work. Ten years was the maximum time urged for such a constitutional provision; but five years was deemed by the majority as more than sufficient to demonstrate the doubtful issues. The ultimate result of the deliberations of the convention was the conclusion to trust to the judgment of the Legislature themselves in providing for a State Capitol. And so the Constitution was adopted.

Thirteen years have passed since the holding of that convention. The State has grown and prospered during that period as during no other like period in her history. During all these years the State government has been conducted from the City and County building, and the State has played the role of tenant to the City and County governments of Salt Lake City and county, and numerous landlords of Salt Lake City. During this period the volume of business transacted by the State has steadily increased; departments of administration have been added, and each year state officers have been compelled to seek office quarters in different parts of the City, many of them remote from the central government. The result has been that the transaction of business has been hampered and delayed. Especially is this true with relation to people from the outside counties who visit Salt Lake City to transact business with the State. These parties invariably visit the City and County building for the transaction of their business and in many instances are compelled to buffet about the City in an endeavor to locate the departments with which they wish to transact business.

The business of every department of state is so closely allied that good business judgment demands a central government, where a man who has matters to transact may proceed to the completion of his errand without straying all over the city.

With the growing volume of business transacted the accommodations originally secured in the City and County building have now become inadequate and in every department there is a crying demand for more room for the comfortable and expeditious handling of the daily routine of work. The Legislature during its biennial meetings is lacking in adequate accommodations; The Supreme Court, the highest tribunal of the State, is quartered in rooms far too small for the proper and dignified transaction of its business; the Secretary of State is literally crowded out of working room, by the vast accumulation of records, documents, relics, souvenirs, etc., all of which should be filed away in the archives of a state building. The Attorney General, whose duties require his presence at the City and County building, practically every day of the week, is located in the business district, because there is no available room in the City and County building for him; the insurance commissioner, the state veterinarian, the state board of health, the state horticulturist, the state fair, the state chemist, the state board of sheep commissioners, the adjutant general and other officers are unable to find accommodations at the building.

With the growing volume of business done by the State, the business of Salt Lake City and County is increasing and the time is not far distant when these governments will require additional room for the transaction of their business and the State will be compelled to vacate, or scatter other officers of its government to remote locations. So that, sooner or later, the State will be required to make other arrangements and when that day comes, unless early provision is made for the accommodation of her officers, the embarrassment to the State administration can only be guessed.

The building of a State capitol is not a matter of experiment; it is a matter of necessity. Practically every State in the Union has proceeded to build its own home. Utah has a magnificent and grant for this purpose; the Legislature has passed measures which make the building of a capitol at an early date a most simple matter; and the burden to the people is light and distributed over a period of 15 years.

Certainly no more opportune occasion will present itself for the people to

join in making the Capitol building a reality.

For these, and many other reasons, we hope the citizens tomorrow will by their vote authorize the special tax asked for as a financial foundation of a magnificent State building.

THE NEW "MUTUAL."

The Mutual Improvement associations of the Church have been, and still are, great educational factors among the young Latter-day Saints. The splendid showing both in attendance and enthusiasm made by the young people at their annual conference which closed Sunday indicates that the mutual's usefulness is not lessened in the least.

In the past, these organizations have devoted their attention mainly to studying the principles of the Gospel; but since the Priesthood quorums have been more thoroughly organized and courses of study have been prepared for a systematic study of the Gospel, it becomes necessary, to avoid a duplication of studies, for the Y. M. M. I. Associations to branch out into a somewhat new field and emphasize a line of activity to which they are especially fitted—that of social life.

Attention is called to the address issued by the General Superintendent and endorsed by the M. I. A. convention last Saturday. It ably points out the conditions which have made the new movement advisable, and recommends that the authorities in the stakes, wards, and missions of the Church lend their support to the Mutual Improvement associations in their endeavors to carry out the requirements of their enlarged program.

The movement is a good thing, and ought to be hailed with delight by all. It will mean much for the young—gymnasiums, athletics, contests, more activity in civil and social affairs. A glance at the nature of the committee recommended to be appointed will give a good idea of the enlarged field of activity opening to the young; and when the new order is fully working there will be no need of our young people connecting themselves with questionable clubs and organizations in order to get an all-round development. Let us all help the cause along.

THE RESPONSIBILITY.

"Something over a week ago the 'News' fired a number of questions at The Tribune—Tribune, June 5.

We did nothing of the kind. We did not "fire" any questions at that paper. The Tribune denied the responsibility of the so-called "American" party for the "stockade," and we admitted that that nest of vice is not a party institution. At the same time we suggested a series of questions the truthful answers to which would, in our opinion, indicate the responsibility for the "stockade." These were the main questions:

"Did or did not, a gentleman in the confidence of 'American' party leaders go to Ogden during the first 'American' administration to negotiate with the stockade woman for the establishment of a similar infamy here with the endorsement of the mayor or council? Did or did not, an 'American' chief of police publicly recommend the dedication of part of the City for immoral purposes? Did or did not, another 'American' official give the plan his endorsement? Did or did not, the 'American' police department, after the vigorous protests of the public, do anything at all to close the cribs or has that department, in violation of law, aided the owners of the stockade in procuring inmates? Finally, has the 'American' organ, had one word of protest against the establishment of the stockade, except under municipal ownership?"

But these questions were not addressed to the Tribune. On the contrary, the "News" took pains to exclude that idea by adding:

"These questions are commended to the careful investigation of those who are desirous of placing the responsibility where it belongs."

How the Tribune, knowing that its only concern is to place the responsibility where it does NOT belong, can claim that the questions quoted were addressed to it, is beyond comprehension. But the Tribune did pretend to answer. It said it did not know that anyone went to Ogden, during the previous "American" regime, to discuss a stockade proposition. It admitted that an "American" chief of police publicly proposed the infamous establishment, but added that the Tribune did denounce it; which is not true. The Tribune denounced the municipal ownership idea but not the stockade. The paper denied that another "American" official had given the plan his endorsement, "officially," though no question was raised as to the endorsement being "official." It asserted that the "American" police had done its full duty in the matter, and that the court had taken it out of the hands of the police, both of which assertions are notoriously false. After this dodging and falsifying the Tribune suddenly recovered itself and demanded that the "News" answer a series of questions on topics entirely foreign to the discussion regarding the responsibility for the stockade. Naturally we declined to be drawn away from that issue by so rude tactics.

At the proper time we may take up these questions which are, all very easily answered to the satisfaction of all fair minded men and women. But just now the public is interested in the question of where the responsibility for the "stockade" in defiance of law and public sentiment rests, and the Tribune cannot wriggle away from it by asking irrelevant questions.

Our contemporary elaborates, as usual, on "the malignant treachery to truth as it is represented on this point by the 'News'" referring to our expression of doubt as to the correctness of the Tribune representation of the case against a contemporary. But nobody who has followed the tortuous course of the Tribune accepts any statement that appears in its columns, without corroboration. The Tribune was never known to accord justice to an opponent. It was never known to represent an opponent fairly. Malice, hatred, vindictiveness are plainly seen in all its controversial efforts, and we are perfectly justified in doubting any statement it makes. Its utter unreliability is well illustrated in the article

under review, which the Tribune opens with the assertion that the "News" fired a series of questions at it.

The Tribune is particularly sore because we referred to the expenditure of the loan of 1905, and tries to make it appear that it was the Morris administration that broke the pledges made. Nothing shows with greater plainness the straits in which the Tribune finds itself. In 1905 the City authorized a loan of \$550,000 for the improvement of the water works system, of which \$350,000 were to be spent on the Cottonwood conduit; \$200,000 on development at Utah Lake; \$100,000 on the distribution system, etc. Then there was a change of administration. And the new administration reported that \$443,000 had been spent on the conduit, which the engineer estimated at \$350,000, and which had been contracted for about \$232,000. The sum of \$100,000 was asked for to improve the water distributing system, but the new administration claimed that they spent \$221,000 on that item alone. And so all the way through the list. The Tribune says it insisted that the pledges made to the taxpayers should be faithfully lived up to. "This," it admits, "was not done." Very good! The "American" administration, notwithstanding the insistent exhortations of the organ, did not, by the Tribune's own admission, live up to the pledges made by its predecessor. Why, then, rail at the "News" for saying the same thing?

The Tribune coming back, after its long ramble, to the main issue, says: "It is not a question of what the American party official have done in this matter at all. For, the incorporation under which the 'red-light district' was established, was issued by the State."

Indeed? So it is not a question of what "American" party officials have done? Possibly they, like the Sultan and the Czar, are above all responsibility. The State never gave its sanction to the establishment of a stockade for unlawful use. It was not asked to do so, and never did. If the whole truth were known, it would in all probability appear that the infamous enterprise was started after consultation with City officials and a promise of safety. Be that as it may, a so-called "American" Chief of police recommended a "stockade," and another "American" official sanctioned the plan. The "American" police has done nothing to close the cribs. And the "American" organ stands committed to a policy of establishing saloons and brothels as potent anti-Mormon agencies of "liberty." From these facts the Tribune cannot escape by asking questions that have no bearing upon the subject.

AIMING AT TOLSTOI.

A Russian publisher has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the crime of publishing the political pamphlets of the great Russian philosopher, Tolstoi. It is a peculiar fact that the Russian government seems to be afraid of prosecuting the author. So dear is he to the heart of the Russian people. But it can strike at the printer, with safety, and so it chooses that mode of revenge.

Tolstoi has greatly offended the Russian government. In 1905, for instance, he wrote a letter to the Times, in which he said, in part, referring to the Czar:

"It is the same machine by which in Russia at one time there ruled, killing and torturing men, the madly diseased Ivan IV; at another the brutal and cruel and drunken Peter, who, with his drunken companions, reviled all that was sacred to humanity; at another the utterly despicable Catherine I, a soldier's wife, passed from hand to hand; at another the German Baron, merely because he was the patron of Anna Ivanovna, a complete nonentity foreign to Russia; and at another Anna, the mistress of another German—merely because it was advantageous to some people to recognize as emperor her infant son John, the very one who was later on kept in prison and killed by order of Catherine II. Then the machine gets taken possession of by Peter's dissolute and unmarried daughter Elizabeth who sends an army to fight against the Prussians. When she dies the nephew she has fetched from Germany is established in her place and orders the troops to fight for the Prussians. This German is murdered by his wife, the completely foreign German Catherine II, who with her lovers takes Russia, and gives away to them scores of thousands of Russian peasants and arrangements for them Greek or Indian war schemes in the name of which millions of lives perish. She dies, and the half-witted Paul then directs the fate of Russia and the Russians as a madman can. He is murdered by the consent of his own son, and this particular reign for 25 years, alternately friendly terms with Napoleon and fighting against him, or preparing a constitution for Russia and then surrendering the Russian people he despised into the power of the dreadful Alexander. Next the fate of Russia is directed by the coarse, uneducated, cruel soldier, Nicholas, then by the unselfish, unkind, alternately liberal and despotic Alexander II. Then the completely stupid, coarse and unenlightened Alexander III. Today hereditarily has tossed upon the throne a weak-minded humor officer, and he, with his hangers-on, undertakes his Manchuro-Korean scheme, costing hundreds of thousands of lives and millions of rubles."

This is an awful arraignment of men whom officials of the type of Pobiedonosteff raised upon a pedestal to be worshiped as the anointed ones of the Lord, to save the world from anarchy. No wonder that the Czar hates the author of it. If Tolstoi were a revolutionist, he could easily have placed himself at the head of a large army, for his popularity would have won him an immense following in any revolutionary exploit of which he might have been willing to take the leadership. At the same time he would have commanded the moral support of public opinion in foreign countries. But Tolstoi is not a revolutionist. He is rather a "voice in the wilderness." He states the truth, as he sees it, without fear and without any calculation as to what its effects may be. He is not even a politician. But he is a greater power than if he were either a rebel, or a politician. And the bureaucrats hate and fear him.

Don't be a lemba.

Hope is no substitute for hard work.

Most divorce suits are cut on the bias.

Of course the jokers in the tariff

bill were put there by the paragraphers.

Square your accounts with the world before rounding out your career.

It is an easy matter to be the architect of your own castle in the air.

The stand-patters and the tariff reformers see their duty in a different light.

Patrons of Agricultural Park are wrestling their hardest with the race problem.

Colonel Roosevelt continues to see daylight through the animals of the dark continent.

Keeping in a rut is by no means the same as keeping in the straight and narrow path.

Heated debates in the Senate are but in keeping with summer heat in Washington.

Does the world owe the poet a living? asks the Literary Digest. Not that the world knows of.

No one ever hears of the wolf at the door in the summer time, probably because then the door is generally open.

As an exponent of the Iowa idea it would be pretty hard to beat Senator Dolliver. And it seems to be a pretty good idea.

The tariff debates make it plain that some statesmen think that party promises should be carried out on a shutter.

So opposed to running and racing are some of the city fathers that they have stopped water running in the drinking fountains.

France has been medaling in the affairs of San Francisco. Her action is not resented but is appreciated by the whole American people.

Having conquered the air the aeronauts may next undertake to loose the bands of Orion or to bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades.

Great Britain's answer to the Kaiser's telegram to the German Navy league will be the laying down of four more Dreadnoughts. The telegram to Kruger was as nothing to it.

The mysterious airship that was nightly seen sailing over Imperial valley turned out to be simply an image. That is the kind of mysterious airships that Englishmen have seen flying across the north seas.

Emperor William wants a great navy as an assurance of peace. All the advocates of such navies make the same plea. But is the assurance of peace any more than they had small ones? Even in the matter of great navies things that are equal to each other are equal to the same thing.

MAP OF 50,000,000 STARS.

From the London Mail.

In a few days astronomers from all parts of the world will meet in Paris for the "International Congress of the Map of the Sky," under the presidency of M. Baillaud, director of the Paris observatory. This map of the heavens will be the most colossal and also the most delicate and difficult task ever attempted by human genius in the realm of astronomy. Seventeen important observatories, besides the Paris observatory, for the past twenty-two years have been at work in their respective spheres on this stupendous task—those of Greenwich, Rome, Catania, Helsingfors, Potsdam, Oxford, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Algiers, San Fernando (Spain), Tacubaya (Mexico), Santiago (Chili), Cordoba (Argentina), Perth (Australia), Cape Town, Sydney and Melbourne. Twenty-two thousand and fifty-four negatives are necessary. So far 2,200 of them have been engraved on copper. The map when completed, and the catalogue will give the exact position, measurements and size of 5,000,000 stars down to the eleventh magnitude and of 50,000,000 stars down to the fourteenth magnitude.

HUMBLE GENIUS.

New York World.
Some of the well-known earmarks of genius are discernible in the dollar-a-day French workman who out of old cans and bottles and umbrella ribs has fashioned an improved system of wireless telegraphy. It was from a discarded surgical syringe that Watt made his model of the condensing engine, and Herschel with a tiny home made telescope discovered the ring and satellites of Saturn. The great workman is careless of his tools; invention meets the tests to which it is to be subjected with a view to its adoption in the French naval service he will rank with other great inventors from humble beginnings. The barber who invented the spinning-jenny, the colliery engineer who gave the world the locomotive, with the inventor of the sewing machine, the airplane, and electric light and a hundred other indispensable devices of civilization.

JUST FOR FUN

Sleeping Around.
"Annie, where's papa?"
"He's upstairs, asleep?"
"Where you upstairs, dear?"
"No, ma."

"Then how do you know he's asleep?"
"I heard him doing it. He's sleeping out loud."—Illustrated Bits.

Who Got It?
Jack Spratt could eat no fat.
His wife could eat no lean.
But it didn't matter, because Bridget was cooking for the policeman on the beat, anyway.—Harper's Bazar.

No Room for Doubt.
"I understand the Duke's search was fruitless."
"Yes; he found a peach."—Smart Set.

"Do I make myself plain?" demanded Mrs. Jawback at the end of her curtain lecture.
"You couldn't do that, my dear," said Mr. Jawback, mildly. "I will acknowledge that I am stupid, but not that I could be plain."—Cleveland Leader.

She (after the tiff)—You will admit you were wrong?
He (a young lawyer)—No; but I'll admit that an unintentional error might have unknowingly crept into my assertion.—Christian Endeavor World.

Wigwag—Good evening, Mrs. Guzzler. Is Mr. Guzzler in?
Mrs. Guzzler—He has just gone down to the corner for a little exercise.

Wigwag—I think I'll join him. In which—er—corner does he take his exercise?—Philadelphia Record.

Our early closing movement, as announced June 4, was found inconvenient and unsatisfactory. However, commencing June 12th

Z. C. M. I. Will Close At 2 p. m. Saturdays

Every department is included.

We respectfully ask the co-operation of our patrons. Do your week-end trading Friday or early Saturday morning if possible. It will facilitate business and assure prompt delivery.



VOTE FOR THE CAPITOL.

By Hon. John C. Cutler.

Editor "News":
The question is being asked, Does Utah need a State Capitol? and a morning paper quotes a man who, it says, is opposed, though otherwise of sound mind, as saying: "I am not going to help Bill Sperry build a monument to the honor of Governor Sperry."

In all of our papers there have been many excellent reasons given why we should have a State Capitol, and there are so many more which could be given. One is embodied in the statement said to have been made by Mr. Harriman that in a few very years Salt Lake will be the largest city between the Mississippi river and San Francisco. Salt Lake City, and County will need all the rooms in the City and County building, and the State will be obliged to move out. As it is now, the State has to rent rooms in other buildings for a number of its boards. It is paying a yearly rent at the present time as follows:

Rent Salt Lake County building \$5,000.00
Rent Salt Lake City for use of Legislature 600.00

SALT LAKE THEATRE
LAKESIDE THEATRE
JUNE 10, 11, 12,
Charles Frohman Presents
MARIE DORO
In William J. Locke's Scintillating Comedy
"The Morals of Marcus"
As given at the Criterion Theatre, New York City, with a brilliant supporting company.
Prices, 25c to \$2.00. Matinee, 25c to \$1.50. Sale of seats Tuesday.

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Bell 434. Ind. 122.
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Edlinor Glynn's Powerful Love Tragedy
THREE WEEKS
With
BERYL HOPE
Elaborately Staged and a Strong Cast.
Usual Prices—Night, \$1.00, 75c, 50c.
25c; Matinee, 50c, 25c.
Next Week—Ralph Stuart with his great play, "The Master at Arms."

BUNGALOW
Bell 3553. Ind. 281.
TONIGHT,
RALPH STUART—MARY HALL
And Associate Players, Presenting
A COURIER OF FORTUNE.
By A. W. Marchmont, Author of "By Right of Sword."
Usual Prices. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

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4 Night and 1 Matinee Beginning
MONDAY, JUNE 7.
Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.) Present
The Great New York Success,
"THE BLUE MOUSE"
By Clyde Fitch.
Prices for this engagement, 50c to \$1.50.
Seats now on sale.

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One of our two-piece Summer Suits, skeleton lined, well padded shoulders and non-breakable front, where greatest freedom from heat is desired. Prices, \$6 to \$35.

With the Summer Suit goes the Sailor or Panama Straw Hat. Prices of the former, \$1.50 to \$5.00, and the latter, \$6, \$7.50 and \$10.00.

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