

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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

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

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.**  
(In Advance)  
One Year \$3.00  
Six Months \$1.50  
Three Months \$0.75  
One Month \$0.25  
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00  
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00

**NEW YORK OFFICE.**  
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager  
Foreign Advertising Office, 110 N. W. 42d  
St., 117 Park Row Building, New York.

**SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.**  
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 25 Geary St.

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, JUNE 18, 1905.

**DESERET NEWS 'PHONES.**

Persons desiring to communicate by  
telephone with any department of the  
Deseret News, will save themselves and  
this establishment a great deal of annoyance  
if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's Office, 2103.  
For Deseret News Book Store, 24-L.  
For City Editor and Reporter, 23-L.  
For Business Manager, 21-L.  
For Business Office, 20-L.

### A MARVELOUS WORK.

Senator W. A. Clark must feel the  
thrills of a victorious warrior, when he  
contemplates his triumph over the nu-  
merous obstacles that arose in his way,  
when he determined to carry into prac-  
tice the project of the reclamation of the  
lands which depleted the advantages of  
a union, by a direct railway route, of  
the two great and growing cities of  
Salt Lake and Los Angeles. He had to  
encounter not only the physical diffi-  
culties in the way, the contention of a  
rival road, legal technicalities and dis-  
putes, and the great financial outlay  
consequent upon the project, but also  
the formidable doubts about right of  
way into this city, and those eastern  
connections without which the enter-  
prise would be a comparative failure.

But with his usual persistence and  
living faith he pressed forward, with  
the firm conviction that, as in other  
important matters in his career, cir-  
cumstances could be made to bend to  
his purpose, and that the way would be  
opened up to a full consummation of  
his design. As to the financial part of  
the enterprise only a liberal mind and  
capacious resources were involved. He  
determined to build the road, so to  
speak, out of his own pocket. He car-  
ried not for either stocks or bonds. The  
road was to be constructed, no matter  
at what risks or what cost.

With him were men of force, experi-  
ence and eminent ability. To each of  
them is due a word of praise. They  
worked together with a will. They  
were not to be bluffed, nor dissuaded,  
nor prevented from undertaking their  
gigantic task. Every prediction unfav-  
orable to the building of the road has  
fallen to the ground. Senator Clark  
and his associates have conquered all,  
the dream of many years has been ful-  
filled and realized, and today we have  
with us a host of strong, pushing, in-  
tellectual and up-to-date business men,  
who have come from the wide-awake  
and beautiful city of Los Angeles to  
view the glorious and partial of the  
hospitality of the lovely, peaceful and  
progressive city of Salt Lake.

Mutual interests draw together the  
people of the two cities. It is a pleas-  
ure to greet our friends from South-  
ern California. We feel honored by  
their presence. We rejoice at the easy  
means of communication which have  
been established by the completion of  
the Salt Lake Route, which traverses  
large tracts of territory in three  
States and makes their intercourse  
profitable for all. It is a splendid piece  
of work, viewing it from every stand-  
point. It shortens travel from the  
shores of the Pacific in Southern Cali-  
fornia to all points on the way to the  
Atlantic coast. It is a boon to the  
traveling public.

Its benefits have only commenced to  
be experienced. The possibilities it  
presents for the opening up of vast  
undeveloped regions are just begun to  
be perceived. They mean a great ad-  
dition to the iron, coal and other min-  
eral supplies for the Great West. The  
impetus into cultivation of untold acres  
capable of profitable production, the  
building of thousands of homes where  
desolation now reigns, and the estab-  
lishment in the wilderness of towns  
and hamlets, with schools and churches  
and all the splendors of modern civi-  
lization. The success of this under-  
taking means the transformation of a  
great area where silence has reigned  
for centuries.

We congratulate Senator W. A.  
Clark and the bright and brainy men  
connected with this great work on the  
success that has already come to them,  
and on the bright future which shines  
up so gloriously. And we also con-  
gratulate the people of the two cities  
that are now grasping the fraternal  
hand, on the beneficial results that are  
due to come from the consummation  
of this long-desired enterprise.

Surely the world does move, and the  
visions of the seers and the predictions  
of the prophets concerning material  
developments, the removal of sterility  
and barrenness, the breaking forth of  
waters in the desert, the running to  
and fro of horseless vehicles, the har-  
nessing of the lightning, the swift  
communication between communities  
and nations, and the preparation of the  
way for universal brotherhood and ex-  
ulting peace, are becoming splendid  
realities, calling us all to work together  
in the interest of united humanity and  
the prevalence of light and truth and  
liberty!

### "FLAG DAY."

"Flag day" is a day well worthy of  
commemoration. Although there is no  
authentic record of the date of birth  
of the national emblem, the event cer-  
tainly is more important than some  
others that are celebrated annually.

The need of a national flag was felt  
in 1775, and Congress then, on the re-  
commendation of Franklin, and others,  
adopted the Stripes first used as the  
emblem of a Philadelphia light-horse  
troop. The "union" mark was retained.  
This flag was raised over the Ameri-  
can headquarters at Cambridge, Mass.,  
in the beginning of 1776. After the  
declaration of independence Congress  
ordered the "union" removed and re-  
placed by thirteen stars. This new  
flag was first displayed, it is said, at  
the battle of Brandywine, September  
11, 1777. With the admission of Ver-  
mont and Kentucky, 1794, two stripes  
were added, but by the Act of April 4,  
1818, the number of stripes was limited  
to thirteen, the number of the original  
colonies—and not an unlucky number  
either—and one star was to be added  
for each new state.

It would take volumes to describe  
what that national emblem stands for  
among the nations. It has symbolized the  
triumph of liberty in the world, over  
tyranny. It has been a standard  
around which have gathered many  
of the noblest and best spirits  
from all the nations, and from under its  
folds they have sent forth the forces of  
light and intelligence that have given  
to the history of the world a new direc-  
tion. Its unfolding to the breeze has  
signaled a new day, a new era,—the  
resurrection day of this age of the  
world, with its triumph over prej-  
udices, superstitions, and gross errors.

And the Stars and Stripes still wave  
for liberty under law, and the protec-  
tion of equal rights. Some do not un-  
derstand its message. Oh, they sacri-  
legiously pervert it. They do not ac-  
cept the freedom the freedom they  
claim for themselves. There is need  
of a "flag day," that the message of  
the glorious American emblem may be  
correctly interpreted, in accordance  
with the spirit in which this Republic  
was founded and brought home to  
every citizen. It is a glorious message.

### A BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.

The completion of the Norwegian  
coup d'etat without an effort on the  
part of the deposed monarch to de-  
fend his position, except by registering  
a protest, is almost without precedent  
in history. But the fact reveals the  
nobility of character of the man whose  
motto, as a king, has been, "The wel-  
fare of the brother-nations." By au-  
thorizing his own interests, and those  
of his house, to the welfare of the Nor-  
wegian people, he deserves, it seems to  
us, a place in history among heroes;  
many a "hero" has found it easier to  
give his life for a country, than to  
surrender, without resistance, position,  
power and emoluments.

King Oscar is a grandson of Marshal  
Bernadotte, who was elected heir ap-  
parent of Sweden in 1810. It was due  
to the statesmanship of this French  
general that the Scandinavian union  
was established. Europe at that time  
was determined to give Norway away  
as a douceur for the part Sweden had  
taken in the struggle against Napoleon,  
and more particularly in the battle at  
Lepanto. But the Norwegians demanded  
independence. Carl XIII Johan, the  
Swedish king, led an army into Nor-  
way, to carry out the intentions of the  
powers that had signed the treaty of  
Kiel. At this juncture Bernadotte came  
to the conclusion that the inter-  
ests of both countries would be better  
served by a union of two independent  
kingdoms, than by a conquest. This view was  
accepted, and the Norwegian constitu-  
tion of Eldsvold, with slight modifica-  
tions, was accepted by Carl XIII of  
Sweden. It is a peculiar circum-  
stance that a grandson of Bernadotte  
is now called upon to prevent, if pos-  
sible, a clash of arms on the peninsula,  
as his grandfather did a hundred  
years ago. If he succeeds, as un-  
doubtedly he will, Norway will owe  
its independence, next to Providence,  
to two Bernadottes.

King Oscar is also a great grandson  
of Empress Josephine. His father,  
Oscar I, married a granddaughter of  
Josephine's son, Eugene Beauharnais.  
He is now 56 years old, and has been  
the union king since 1872.

King Oscar is very generally regard-  
ed as one of the best of monarchs, and  
one of the most urbane, most gifted,  
and courtly of men. He is about 6  
feet 6 inches tall, finely built and statel-  
y, and towers "head and shoulders"  
above most of his subjects. The king  
is a deeply religious man, and his con-  
sort, the queen, is even more devout.  
She is sympathizing with every good  
effort, and his second son, Prince Ber-  
nadotte, is noted throughout Europe  
for his philanthropy and religious zeal.  
He is the president of the Y. M. C. A.  
of Stockholm, the chairman of a mis-  
sionary society, and of many like insti-  
tutions. He has himself organized a  
mission to the Lapps, and he frequen-  
tly preaches when he has an opportu-  
nity. King Oscar has great literary  
gifts; he has published more than one  
volume of verse, and he is never hap-  
pier than when surrounded by literary  
people.

The Scandinavian countries, and  
Norway especially, have been very  
prosperous during their union. Form-  
erly wars were so frequent as to ex-  
haust both nations. Whenever any  
difficulty arose, an army was sent over  
the border, often to starve, or freeze, to  
death. There was neither glory, nor  
profit, in the frequent military ex-  
peditions. Peace has been enjoyed  
ever since, and both countries have  
prospered. Norway was in 1814 a poor  
country, without credit, without trade  
or improvements, and almost without  
intellectual life. Its population was  
in 1814 about 1,144,000; now it is more  
than two million, and it has paid, be-  
sides, a tribute of more than 600,000  
of its population to the United States. It  
had in 1814 no credit; it has now an  
excellent one, and its government  
bonds are always at a high premium.

We notice that Mr. Loveland, who is  
to fill the position of foreign minister,  
in an alleged interview refers to the  
controversy that preceded the revolu-  
tion, as "our difficulty with Sweden."  
The gentleman must be incorrectly  
quoted, for there was no "difficulty  
with Sweden." The difficulty was be-  
tween the Norwegian king and the po-  
litical party that happened to be in  
power. The "difficulty with Sweden"  
dates from the day the Norwegian  
Storting declared the union dissolved,  
but that "difficulty," Sweden has not  
yet had time to discuss officially. The  
parliament will meet in extra session  
this month, for the purpose of taking  
whatever action may be thought prop-  
er, and, no doubt, a way will be found  
to overcome the "difficulty," without  
an appeal to arms.

### PANAMA LABOR.

To an inquirer concerning the chances  
for employment on the Panama canal,  
we can only reiterate what has been  
stated before, that, according to all re-  
ports, only the more responsible posi-  
tions command wages high enough to  
tempt a good American laborer; but  
these positions are filled by appoint-  
ment, in Washington. Those who go to  
the isthmus in hope of securing well  
paid jobs, are, as a rule, disappointed.  
The rough work on the canal construc-  
tion is plentiful, and anyone who can  
stand the hardship of hard labor in a  
tropical climate, is almost sure of em-  
ployment, but the pay is said to be low,  
according to American standards,  
though it seems a fortune to the Jamai-  
cans and other laborers. According to  
reports, steamers are bringing working  
men from nearly every state in the  
Union, who must either return home  
disappointed, or take their chances with  
the native workmen. It must also be  
remembered that, notwithstanding all  
precautions, the health conditions are  
very far from satisfactory. Many cases  
of sickness have been reported. Every-  
thing considered, it would be folly for  
an American laborer to start for Pana-  
ma, without having a good position as-  
sured beforehand.

The tie that binds—the purse string.

Secretary Taft knows his place. It's  
on the lid.

The navy is giving Baltimore and  
Washington the Dickens.

Do you hear that rustling sound in  
the air? It is the Angelus' wings.

The minister from Norway and Swe-  
den to Washington has packed his grip  
and bid this country farewell.

The Newburyport News says that  
"the Connecticut legislature will grate  
nuttings three weeks longer." The in-  
grates!

Venus now appears between 2 and 3  
o'clock each evening. Venus should be  
looked after and made to keep better  
hours.

Dr. Osier, famous for his old age anti-  
dote, is to be created a doctor of laws  
by Oxford. Even the doctor is growing  
old by degrees.

Nan Patterson is disgusted with the  
public because of its lack of enthusi-  
asm for her. Honors are even. The  
public is disgusted with her.

A great department store that is to  
be erected in New York will have a  
hospital section. It cannot fail to prove  
very useful on bargain counter days.

Russia is anxious that Japan recog-  
nize her as an Asiatic power. It will  
be difficult for Japan to recognize her  
as a power at all, Asiatic or European.

The Cleveland Humane society sta-  
tionary says that men are kinder to  
their wives in summer than in winter.  
The explanation is easy. Summer is  
the time of the melting mood.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has one of  
the most valuable private libraries in  
the world; it contains some volumes  
that are unique and without price. But  
his most valuable book after all is his  
check book.

The High School cadets have returned  
from their week's encampment, looking  
 hale and hearty and as brown as a  
berry. Their efficiency in drill and in  
the manual of arms was a most pleas-  
ing surprise to all who saw them.  
They are a credit to their drill master,  
their school and their city. Welcome  
home!

That a 18-inch water main should be  
allowed to empty itself into the sub-  
way for four and a half hours, shows  
how very efficient the New York water  
department is. And even when it was  
shut off a private citizen had to tell  
the officials where to turn it off. But  
it must be remembered that things  
are done in a metropolitan manner and  
spirit in New York.

A contributor to Public Opinion of  
June 10 sums up some of the les-  
sons of the Chicago strike. He points  
out that it was unjustifiable from a  
union standpoint from the first, as the  
day when the garment workers could  
be tempted by a sympathetic strike  
had passed. It has done much, he says,  
to hurt the cause of organized labor in  
Chicago, and it has resulted in build-  
ing up the Chicago Employers' Associa-  
tion from a few members to a power-  
ful organization of employers. The  
Employers' Teaming company, a child  
of the strike, will be maintained as a  
menace to both teamsters and teaming  
contractors.

### COMMENTS ON NORWAY.

New York Times.  
There is nothing surprising or alarm-  
ing in the action. No actual union has  
existed between the two countries—that  
is to say, while they have been under  
one king, the "independence" of Norway  
in union with Sweden was formally  
recognized by Sweden, and Norway  
governed itself in all essential respects.

exists, is wisely hidden in the present  
movement.

### Pueblo Chieftain.

It is worth remembering, however, that  
the northern peoples, while slow to an-  
ger, are none the less courageous and  
determined when roused. Few nations  
have a better military record than Swe-  
den, and a war between the northern  
neighbors, if once started, would be no  
South American revolution or Carlist  
outbreak.

### New York Evening Post.

Norway is dangerously exposed to  
Russian aggression at the north and  
may need a protector. But what a  
valuable ally that nation of hardy sail-  
ors would make to England or to Ger-  
many! These are merely possibilities,  
but they give to what would otherwise  
be a merely Scandinavian matter a po-  
tential European import.

### New York World.

To Russia of all the European pow-  
ers the severance of the two countries  
seems well. By her geographical con-  
ditions she has lived shut out from the  
sea. Her one great impulse and ambi-  
tion has been to expand toward blue  
water. But the Mediterranean has been  
kept closed to her by her rivals. With-  
in the last year she has been driven  
from her one ice-free port by the Jap-  
anese, and now even the loss of Vlad-  
ivostok seems imminent. An outlet  
through the White Sea has proved  
practically useless. Owning Finland,  
the Scandinavian peninsula has stood  
as a barrier and constant temptation  
to her. Once entrenched there she would  
have passed Germany and taken rank  
with England as a maritime state.

### San Francisco Chronicle.

The dissolution of the political union  
which has existed between Sweden and  
Norway since 1814 has been accom-  
plished. The Norwegian Storting pass-  
ing a resolution yesterday detroning  
King Oscar II. Fortunately for both  
countries, the assurance has been given  
by Sweden to Norway that she will  
not resent the severance of the bond  
by the exercise of force. This assur-  
ance precludes, therefore, the possi-  
bility of war between the two nations.

### Chicago Record-Herald.

Sweden has exhibited throughout the  
last phase of the controversy as much  
calmness and self-restraint as Norway  
herself. She has entertained no inten-  
tion of resorting to force. King Oscar  
has duly protested against the seces-  
sion, resolution and there the matter  
will rest, apparently, until the Swed-  
ish diet gets a chance to consider it. There  
is vague talk of possible intervention  
by outside powers, but Sweden  
makes no appeal to them and decides  
to accept the situation and form an  
offensive and defensive alliance with  
Denmark. What excuse  
would there be for intervention?

### San Francisco Call.

We have in public life in this country  
a large number of first-class Norwe-  
gians and Swedes. They are judges on  
the bench, Governors of States and  
members of both branches of Congress.  
It would be well if their influence could  
be brought to bear upon their mother  
country to the end that war and the in-  
jury of a splendid race may be averted.

### TEA

Don't throw-away money  
on trash; there's good tea  
enough and good-enough  
tea.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like  
Bulling's tea.

### GRAND THEATRE

WED. and SAT. 10c & 20c

Denver Theatre Co. Props. and Mgrs.

THE BITTNER COMPANY.

Tonight! And Tomorrow Night.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 2:30 P. M.

A NEW UNNAMED PLAY BY

HARRY FAHRENEY.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Matinee

Saturday, 2:30 p. m.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

FRIDAY NIGHT 10c, 20c, 30c, Matinee,

10c and 20c.

### Clayton Music Co.

Utah's Leading Music House,

109-11-13 Main Street.

### Young Bros. Co.

23 W. 1st South

In our fine new store we

have a magnificent stock

of pianos including the fol-

lowing well known makes:

Blaisirs, Benning,

Grown & Packard.

We have a large stock of

Sewing Machines, Wheeler

& Wilson, Standard, Do-

mestic, New Home and

Household, a variety,

giving the purchaser the

advantage of careful com-

parison before buying.

Both Phones.

Bel 3025 Ind. 1035

### EDWARD L. BURTON

11 E. First South St., Phone 27.

BANK STOCKS,

SUGAR STOCKS.

And other High Grade Investments

Bought and Sold.

JOHN C. OUTLER JR.,

BANK

STOCKS AND BONDS

(Established 1893.)

Ruger Stocks and Other High Grade In-

vestment Securities Bought and Sold.

10 E. 1st St.

# JUNE SALE

Continues Throughout The Week.

One Third Off

On our Entire Lines of

SILK SUITS, CLOTH SUITS, SILK COATS.

20% OFF

On our Entire Line of

Wash Waists and Silk Waists.

Entire Line of

Children's Silk Coats

AT HALF PRICE.

These goods are all new and fresh and strictly fashionable—

nothing finer on the market.



## UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY SPECIALS.

Misses' Fine Summer Vests and Pants, white.	25c	Misses' Fine Swiss ribbed Vests and Pants, white.	35c	Misses' White Ribbed Lisle Black Hosiery, special June sale price.	25c
Boys' Light Weight Vests and Drawers, white.	25c	Ladies' Fine Knitted Vests and Pants, white.	15c	Boys' Fine Ribbed Heavy Hos- iery, special June sale price.	25c
Misses' Light Weight Balbriggan Vests and Pants.	35c	Ladies' Fine Sleeveless Vests.	10c	Ladies' Fancy mixed colors—a nice variety of Hosiery up from.	35c
Boys' Light Weight Balbriggan Vests and Drawers.	35c	Ladies' Fine Velvet Finished Black Cotton Hose, spe-	25c		

Store will close at 1 p. m. tomorrow—Flag Day. Join us in a  
pleasant outing to Saltair. Trains at 2 p. m. and each hour afterward

Z. C. M. I. Utah's Greatest  
Department Store

## OUR PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST

Ivanhoe suitings at	12½c	Men's Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers at...	50c
Grand Voile at	12½c	Black Satin Shirts	75c
Royal Sateen at	20c	Black Half Hose	12c
Ribbed Vests at	10c	Four-in-Hand Ties at	25c

Men's ready to wear Suits  
worth \$14.00 to \$16.00 for.. \$10.00

Cutler Bros. Co., 36 Main  
Street.

**\$3.00**

Shoes that look twice that and  
stay so, too.

We don't let anybody give  
you QUITE so much for your  
money as you are SURE to get  
from us.

**PATENTS, KIDS  
AND CALF.**

**Romney**  
Dependable Shoes

258 South Main St.

ESTABLISHED 1864

F. Auerbach  
& Co.

ONE PRICE TO ALL. NEVER UNDERSOLD

Absolutely Matchless Values  
In Muslin Underwear!

Go where you will you'll not find such values anywhere  
as we offer every day in the Year. This week's specials  
are fully ONE-THIRD LESS than ordinary values.

CORSET COVERS of extra fine cambie with lace trimmed neck and arm holes and ribbon drawn, this and three other excellent 40c values in all sizes, this week at.....	25c	LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS of fine haincock,
--	-----	--