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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 27, 1907.

GOV. CUTLER FOR PEACE.

Governor Cutler, we understand, is in favor of a general observance in this city of the 18th of May, the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague peace congress. If we are correctly informed, his idea is that, in addition to the meetings which undoubtedly will be held as usual under the auspices of various organizations, and especially the societies in which the progressive Utah women are interested, a large mass meeting be held in some convenient hall, and that speakers of various denominations be invited to address the audience.

The suggestion is good. We hope it can be carried out. It is especially appropriate that this year be dedicated to a popular discussion of the subject of peace, because the second Hague congress will soon assemble, and American delegates to that gathering should be made to realize that they have the hearty and full support of the American people, and not only of a few wealthy men who can afford to get up peace congresses for their own amusement.

The time, it will be admitted, is yet far distant, when nations can with safety disarm their armies and sink their battle ships into the deep. But it will come. Events are moving rapidly, and no one can tell what the next few years will bring. A decennial in our age of steam and electricity seems to equal a century of former ages. Distance, whether in time or space, is, therefore, no longer what it used to be.

This country has had a great many prophets of peace, and first among them was Washington, the greatest warrior of his age. "Peace with all the world," he said, "is my sincere wish. I am sure it is our true policy." "God grant," was the prayer of Benjamin Franklin, "that not only the love of liberty, but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man, may pervade all the nations of the earth, so that a philosopher may set his foot anywhere on its surface and say, 'This is my country.'" Thomas Jefferson: "Peace has been our principle, peace is our interest, and peace has saved to the world this only plant of free and rational government now existing in it. . . . However, therefore, we may have been reproached for pursuing our Quaker system, time will affix the stamp of wisdom on it, and the happiness and prosperity of our citizens will attest its merit. And this, I believe, is the only legitimate object of government, and the first duty of men and not the slaughter of men and devastation of the countries placed under their care, in pursuit of a fantastic honor, unaffiliated to virtue or happiness." Josiah Quincy was well aware of the danger of too aggressive militarism, to liberty. He said: "War establishments are everywhere scenes of despotism, when engrained on republics, they always begin by determining the best sap to their own branch, and never fail to wither by withering every branch except their own."

The best men of all nations and ages, the most far-seeing philosophers, have looked forward to the time that is to come, when civilization shall have advanced so far as to render war no less aberrant than human sacrifices, for instance, or cannibalism. It is yet far distant, but if it is ever to come, much preliminary work must be done. To do this is the aim of the friends of peace everywhere. That is the object of peace societies, peace meetings, and peace congresses. They all unite in the prayer of Whittier:

"Lead once again, that holy song a tongue,
Which the glad angels of the Advent sung,
"Thine cradle-anthem for the Savior's birth,
Glory to God, and peace unto the earth;
Through the mad discord send that calming word
Which wind and wave on wild Gennesareth heard—
Lift in Christ's name His cross against the sword."

A PUBLIC DISGRACE.

On Thursday night, he it said to the shame of the city, county and railroad company, a little boy, thirteen years old, terribly, perhaps fatally, injured, by being caught between two cars was permitted to lie without aid or attention for more than an hour, while the officials of all three, either remained indifferent or declined outright to attend to his wants. The proceeding was inhuman. It was outrageous. Each was called upon, each was appealed to, and each in turn refused to do anything. After an hour of the most execrating pain, some one telephoned the police station, in the name of humanity, to come and have the boy removed. This request was acceded to and the broken body of the hapless victim handled as tenderly as possible and removed in the patrol wagon to his parents' home. This is not the first exhibition of official and corporate cruelty that has been displayed in this class of cases. It has frequently occurred before, and under the system, or lack of system, that prevails in Salt Lake it may happen tomorrow, and the next day. Surely there should be some one whose duty it should be to look after the injured and dying, without the matter of expense having first to be threshed out between unfeeling and unympathetic authorities. The technical quibble as to

whether, city, county or railroad company should pay the bill is a matter that can be adjusted afterwards. While they are engaged in an unseemly wrangle upon the subject the victim may die for want of help. The common dictators of humanity cry out against the present shocking practice and the official who condones or encourages it should hang his head in shame.

FOR A BIG FAIR.

And so we are to have two big State Fairs during the current biennial period. The decision was reached at a meeting on Thursday night. On the principle that a half loaf is better than no loaf at all, the decision of the board of directors will be received with satisfaction by the people of Utah.

For two years past there has been more or less talk about a seven-state intermountain exposition to be held in Salt Lake for a month of the autumn of 1907. It was the full intention of President McDonald and associates to have called the recent Legislature for an appropriation of \$500,000 for that purpose, but it became apparent in the early days of the session, that, owing to the condition of the State's finances, the request could not be granted, so the proposition was not pressed. Determined to do the next best thing possible, the Fair officials have been considering for some time the policy they should pursue. Finally they have reached a unanimous agreement, with the result already set forth. Some day we may have the intermountain enterprise that has been so fondly and favorably looked upon. But it will not be in the immediate future. There are big financial problems ahead and a State Capitol to build. Until these have been satisfactorily cared for no intermountain fair move can become popular or practicable unless a few million men will step to the front, organize a corporation and take their chances on the outcome. That such an undertaking would be of vast benefit to Utah there is no doubt. But as to financial success there is strong doubt, and the chances for its launching under the circumstances indicated are anything but bright. But as to the success of the two State Fairs there need be no apprehension. They can be made to not only meet, but surpass the most sanguine expectations concerning them, just as did the last one which left such a substantial balance in the treasury.

THE PRESIDENT AT JAMESTOWN.

The address of President Roosevelt opening the Jamestown exhibition will be read with more than usual interest, both at home and abroad. It is an admirable epitome of the history of this Republic. It refers to some of the chief dangers by which our institutions are threatened, and defines the policy of this country both with regard to its internal affairs and its relations to other powers.

Our own domestic affairs are of most interest to American citizens. President Roosevelt speaks plainly and forcibly, when he says that "the cornerstone of the republic lies in our treating each man on his worth as a man, paying no heed to his creed, his birthplace, or his occupation, asking not whether he is rich or poor, whether he labors with head or hand; asking only whether he acts decently and honorably in the various relations of his life, whether he behaves well to his family, to his neighbors, to the state."

He reminds his hearers of an all-important truth when he says that "other republics have fallen, because the citizens gradually grew to consider the interests of a class before the interests of the whole; for when such was the case it mattered little whether it was the poor who plundered the rich or the rich who exploited the poor; in either event the end of the republic was at hand."

And when he exclaims: "We are resolute in our purpose not to fall into such a pit. This great republic of ours shall never become the government of a plutocracy, and it shall never become the government of a mob. God willing, it shall remain what our fathers who founded it meant it to be," he voiced the sentiment of every true American citizen. Plutocracy and mob rule are the evils and charlatans between the dangers of which the best statesmen must steer the ship of state, lest it perish in the whirlpool when endeavoring to avoid the monster on the rock.

The greeting of the President to the foreign powers is one of peace and good will. To quote:

"To all of you here gathered I express my thanks for your coming, and I extend to you my earnest wishes for the welfare of your several nations. The world has moved so far that it is no longer necessary to believe that one nation can rise only by thrusting another down. All far-sighted statesmen, all true patriots, now earnestly wish that the leading nations of mankind, as in their several ways they struggle constantly toward a higher civilization, a higher humanity, may advance hand in hand, united only in a generous rivalry to see which can best do its allotted work in the world. I believe that there is a rising tide in human thought which tends for righteous international policy, a tide which it behooves us to guide through rational channels to sane conclusions; and all of us here present can well afford to take to heart St. Paul's counsel: 'If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.'"

This is a beautiful thought well expressed. And no one need to fear that it is not sincere. Europeans, judging by the insincerity of old-world diplomacy, are apt to regard the utterances of American statesmen, too, as rather Pickwickian. They are inclined to the belief that Americans who talk peace in public places are apt to profess sentiments more or less at variance with the National policies and aspirations of their own country. It is generally pointed out that the item of its international policy on which America lays the greatest stress—that is to say the Monroe doctrine—threatens the peace of the world continuously. Americans know it. It is said, and maintain an enormous navy because they know it, and they mean eventually to have a navy big enough to whip any force that may be sent across the Atlantic with the intent to dispute their right to manage the entire Western Hemisphere. But no one need to fear that this country has any but peaceful intentions to maintain, and it will yet become apparent that the mission of this country in the world is to hold an advance position in the general progress

of nations from the darkness of barbarism to the glorious light of a Millennial day. Why were the blessings of freedom, of light and truth showered upon this nation by the Almighty in this age and generation, if not for the purpose of enabling it to become a blessing to all mankind?

The three-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic was a well chosen occasion for a brief review of its past history and a consideration of the present needs. If the people remain true to the ideals and standards of the fathers, the future will be still more glorious than the past. We need to guard against foreign entanglements and still more against the designs of enemies at home, no matter under what guise they appear, and this necessity the President emphasized in his address at Jamestown.

BUSINESS SENSE COUNTS.

Union Pacific stockholders will naturally be pleased to learn that their common stock is to earn from seven to eighteen per cent in dividends for the fiscal year ending June 30. That is a return that should satisfy the most grasping capitalist in the country. It proves one fact conclusively, and that is, the business ability of Harriman, and that this great trunk line, worth as once an almost worse than worthless property, has under his far-seeing and progressive policy, become a most valuable and desirable holding. We have heard a good deal about railroad agitation and the passage of legislation adverse to corporate interests during the past year, but from the advance reports just given out, we find that so marvelous a business has been done that the dividend surplus on this road will be in excess of \$7,000,000 over last year. It is stated that this increase is made possible by the reinvestment of securities in other properties, all of which goes to prove the business sagacity of the "little Wall street wizard." It is also significantly observed that the augmented earnings represent actual cash and that they are entirely exclusive of numerous tangible equities accruing to the Union Pacific.

Briefly stated these enormous returns make it clear that the country is still prosperous and that the railroads are getting a phenomenally large share of the profits. No wonder the bears of Wall street recently made a raid on the Harriman interests with a view to raking some of them in. They are decidedly attractive to the money kings of the country. The prospective June dividends show that Harriman knew what he was fighting for when the assault was made upon him.

ATTACKING THE WOMEN.

The women of Utah will, we presume, notice with peculiar interest that the daily defender of corruption and graft has finally thought it necessary to make a vicious assault upon woman suffrage. If it has not, we are informed, "improved the moral tone of the community." That is a sin of omission charged to woman suffrage. But it is also guilty of sins of commission. It "has added to the virulence and the acrimony of political contentions." Women are said to be "more bitter antagonists, more unrelenting foes, more indiscriminating supporters and friends than are men," and so forth. The intelligent women of Utah will be glad to learn how they are regarded by a concern that has for some time posed, very dramatically, as their champion par excellence. After a while there will be another election, and the same concern will appeal pleadingly to the women of this community for aid in continuing in power the creatures through whom it hopes to profit at public expense. Let the women remember that in the opinion of that champion they are really unworthy of the franchise.

Is it not rather unkind of the daily slanderer to administer this kick to womanhood in general, so short time after the "crusade" in which so many women of the country joined the motley anti-"Mormon" crowd? While the agitation was hot the women were good enough. Their money was acceptable. If there was anything wrong with the moral tone of the community, this was not said to be the fault of woman suffrage. Then all the women were angels whose purity had to be protected. What has happened, that the champion of virtue "all of a sudden" has discovered that the sweet, gentle women are guilty of having added acrimony and virulence to political contentions? Is this a sting at them by way of revenge because the Senate refused to violate the Constitution of the country? The women should not be held responsible for this. They were deceived by smooth crooks and humbugs who were paid for preaching falsehoods, and many of them honestly believed they were serving a good cause by joining in the hue and cry about Utah and the "Mormons." The Senate simply unmasked the deceivers, and the local instigator of strife should blame itself, and not the ladies, for the infamous defeat it suffered. It was its own fault. It had no cause against the Church or anyone connected with it. Its position was false. Let the blame rest where it belongs, on the lack of truth and every other merit in the contention upon which the crusade was planned. You cannot build a house of loose sand, no matter how earnest the builders may be.

THE LEGION OF HONOR.

The act of the French government in bestowing upon Mr. Carnegie the cross of the Legion of Honor, at the recent peace congress in New York, was one of the most significant evidences of how "times change." The honor was conferred upon him for his active work in the interest of peace. "The order of the Legion of Honor was instituted by Napoleon in 1803, and previously existing orders having been abolished. It was primarily intended as a recognition for military services. Napoleon, one of the greatest warriors the world ever saw, was its grand master. Several modifications of the original rules and regulations of the order have taken place. In the time of Napoleon the cross and the ribbon were greatly coveted and val-

antly striven for, but later the decoration had been so lavishly bestowed that its original significance was well-nigh lost. By 1843, it is said that the regularly decorated members numbered more than 40,000 of whom a proportion were insignificant and had rendered no distinctive service whatever to the country.

Today membership in the Legion is considered an honor, because it is an order to which only merit is admitted, as a rule at least. Mr. Carnegie received the distinction because he has donated money for a palace of peace and taken a lively interest in matters pertaining to civilization. How are times changed! A decoration originally intended chiefly as a recognition for bravery in war, is given to a man who has devoted part of his immense wealth to the work of abolishing war. As straws show the direction of the wind, the red ribbon around the neck of Mr. Carnegie is evidence of the turn in public sentiment since the days of Napoleon.

"Who ain't ready, holier I." "I,"

hollered the Jamestown exposition.

There is one good thing about a backward spring. It tends to check the rush of spring poetry.

Electing marines in uniform from the Congressional library might be termed a suit in ejectment.

To sell a herd of buffalo to a foreign government seems like selling an American birthright.

"If Jefferson should come to Utah," Well, he would be welcome as all distinguished strangers are.

When it comes to buying books for the schools it is realized that the cost of making books there is no end.

New Mexico's prospective new governor should find it an easy matter to carry favor with the people of that territory.

The President minds the various censures and condemnations of him just about as much as a duck does falling rain.

No one will kick because water is being poured into the Great Salt Lake. It is when it is squeezed out that the kick comes.

Commissioner Bingham couldn't have given the New York police department a greater shaking up if he had been an earthquake.

Sometimes some conductors go too far. For example, when they carry a passenger a block beyond the point where he asked to be let off.

So it seems that all this talk about an alliance offense and defensive between King Edward and King Alfonso was really nothing more than a castle in Spain.

In the case of the little boy who was crushed between cars on one of the railroads in this city, first aid to the injured seems to have been to let him lie in the baggage room for an hour or more without any attention. It was simply inhuman.

The efforts of the street car company and its employees to come to an agreement are most commendable. They will doubtless evaluate in a satisfactory understanding. The public praises both sides for the course they are at present pursuing.

That members of the marine corps were ejected from the Congressional library because they wore the United States uniform is simply ridiculous. If there is any place in the Union where such a thing could not be done that place is Washington. If the marines were ejected they doubtless gave good cause for the ejection.

The committee of one hundred of the American Association for the Advancement of Science wants to have a secretary of public health added to the cabinet. If the various bodies that want a secretary in the cabinet should have their desire gratified, the cabinet room would not hold chairs enough to give all the secretaries a seat.

JUST FOR FUN.

Generous.

"Who is this lame man that you want the quarter for?"

"Er-well, you see, its the doorkeeper at the circus."—New York Telegram.

Don't Consider.

Willie (aged 3)—Say, pop, what is a biographer?

Pap (who takes in vaudeville, sentimentally)—One of those men who run a biograph machine at the theater.—Exchange.

The Divisions.

Knicker—Speech is silver, silence gold.

Hocker—And letters are paper currency.—New York Sun.

How Many Helped.

He—I am a confirmed bachelor.

She—Indeed? May I ask how many girls assisted in the confirmation?—Lippincott's Magazine.

Ancient as Could Be.

Mrs. Bryden—And is this chair really an antique piece of furniture?

Dealer—Antique, madam! There's no doubt about that. Why, it was so worn-out when I bought it that I had to have a new back and a new seat and three new legs made for it.—Answers.

Very Polished.

Betty—Mr. Cynique is very polished, isn't he?

Willie—Dear, yes. Everything he says reflects on some one.—Illustrated Bits.

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Roosevelt is the president's attitude toward the railroads. He is the best friend they have, and they ought to realize it. The railroads had better stand with him. If they do not accept his moderate measures they may be confronted by a man in the White House who will approach the question of the railroads from an entirely different standpoint. I regard the president's influence as to the railroads as wholesome and conservative.—Andrew Carnegie.

Honest Service. No one can take into account the general condition of the country today without being convinced that American life is in a sounder and better shape now than it has ever been before. The people are more generous, the standards higher, and the young men have a better prospective of life than they have had for many a day. Every problem which is being presented to the American people is being successfully solved because there has been a moral revival and that is true. There has been a clearer view of man's obligation to those about him and a quiet determination on the part of the people at large that no man shall who he may be, shall be faithless to the people as a whole and at the same time enjoy public respect. Any one who gives thought to the subject will come to the conclusion that there is nothing in the world which is worth having which is not gained through the respect of the people at large. You cannot enjoy yourself long if you do not have a sense of honor and find duty and self-respect paramount. There is no use to make men good by mere law. We want men in office who will refuse to do things that are not appraised as just and honorable. The question is, who is the best service to be rendered in a straightforward way which the people in their sense of justice will approve?—Governor Hughes of New York.

Non-Creation of the crisis in Cuba. Cuban Republic has been delayed, and Causes Rejoicing every one is thankful for the indefinite postponement of the creation of another republic. All serious minded people here agree that this is the net result of Secretary Taft's

visit. From it will flow immediate benefits. Planters now feel that they may make another crop, perhaps two, which is a much better outlook than before he came. The prospect afforded of the American troops remaining at least two years enough to get the bankers and money needed for agricultural and industrial operations within that time may be loaned, though in somewhat lesser amounts than usual. But there will be no boom, as would have followed the frank declaration of the intention of the United States to establish a protectorate.

Although many believe the policy of the administration in putting off the elections forebodes an unavoidable American control thereafter, the failure of Mr. Taft indicates such an intention forbids complete universal confidence in the continuous peacefulness of the island. Mr. Taft leaves just enough hope and certainty to keep the political factions temporarily quiet, but not enough of either to assure the future in the minds of the property owning and industrial classes, who care nothing for parties but want imperishable peace. They respect President Roosevelt's determination to keep his promise to turn over the country to the Cuban government as soon as he is convinced the tranquility of the country will permit. Their great satisfaction is in the belief that that time will never come, for they see in the revolution, carnage and destruction which they believe will come later absorption to that promise, which they think should be rescinded now in the true interests of the island.—Cable Dispatch to N. Y. Herald.

Editor Stead a T. Stead is an interesting man. He is a national sensation, and is interested in peace only in the same way that could create a sensation by getting a fair amount of personal advertisement out of it.

Mr. Stead says there would be peace if it were not for the newspapers, and he is so much exercised over this fact that he wants to have it made a criminal offense for a newspaper to publish any false statement that is calculated to embroil the nations. This is a very shallow idea, because the newspapers are only the modern way of doing what was done when there were

no newspapers. In those days rumors and gossip about war and diplomacy were circulated orally. It was a slow age, but this gossip had the same effect that the newspapers have now, and if there were no newspapers, or if they were muzzled, the same process would be resumed.

The only difference is that the newspaper is an accelerator. It can produce a war cloud suddenly, and the net result is beneficial to the world, just as a monetary quarrel between India and Cuba is preferable to 12 months of slowly incubating grudge. Mr. Stead would send the editors to prison if they printed anything about international matters that turned out to be untrue. If this would be good policy about diplomacy, it would be a poor policy about everything, and Mr. Stead, who prints magazine, might be in jail half the time. Sensational advocates of peace are no better than sensational advocates of war.—Chicago Chronicle.

Working of Rich One of the gratifying thing about war is that it produces a paper is an accelerator. It can produce a war cloud suddenly, and the net result is beneficial to the world, just as a monetary quarrel between India and Cuba is preferable to 12 months of slowly incubating grudge. Mr. Stead would send the editors to prison if they printed anything about international matters that turned out to be untrue. If this would be good policy about diplomacy, it would be a poor policy about everything, and Mr. Stead, who prints magazine, might be in jail half the time. Sensational advocates of peace are no better than sensational advocates of war.—Chicago Chronicle.

For the Future. The many young men whose fortune would admit of their living idle lives are turning their hands to some useful occupation. We hear repeatedly of rich young men who leave college to do overalls and begin at the bottom of some great industrial system to work their way up to greater and greater usefulness, thereby mastering the various stages so as to be in a position to take part later in management.

Apart from the individual good which such an experience involves, the community has much at stake in this tendency. Among other things, it almost invariably guarantees that the bond of sympathy, fellowship and common interest, or whatever else it may be called, which unites the wage worker and the manager, is sure to be strengthened. The young man who begins at the bottom and takes his chances with others who never expect to rise above the wage status, is pretty sure to get well enough acquainted with the wage worker to understand his feelings, thoughts and interests, so that when the time of conflict approaches he may be able to find points of common agreement by his better understanding of the other side of the question.—Wall Street Journal.



A Long Glove Special!

Commencing Monday morning, April 29, special during week, a \$4.00 Glove for \$3.00

For swell functions or for nicest street wear there is nothing more appropriate than long tan gloves. Commencing Monday morning we will place on sale a line of Women's 16-button Cape Prix seam Gloves in Havana tans, all sizes. The swellest long glove at an exceptional price. They sell regularly at \$4.00 per pair, during this week we will sell them at **\$3.00**

For the Sweet Girl Graduate.

A fine new stock of Beautiful White Dresses in Dainty Lawns, Swisses, Nets and Point d'Esprit, all 1907 models. Both the Princess and the two-piece effects. Exquisitely designed and artistically trimmed in laces, embroideries and ribbons. They range in price from \$10.50 to \$30.00.

Fine Novelty Suitings.

A splendid line of Novelty Suitings, plaids checks, pin checks, block checks, all seasonable colorings. Particularly suitable for ladies' jackets and separate skirts. A purchasing opportunity that you should take advantage of. These goods sell regularly at 65c a yard, while they last will be sold at **45c**

STYLISH, SEASONABLE OXFORDS

You will find an Oxford very cool and comfortable for summer wear. We are offering a splendid line of the newest styles—each one a swell effect—in white, tans and blacks. An elegant assortment very reasonably priced.

Straws for Summer!

The good weather suggests straw HEADWEAR. Nothing nicer—nothing cooler—nothing more BECOMING. We have a very fine line of Panamas, adjustable to your favorite shape. Prices ranging from **\$6.00 to \$9.00**. The popular John Steison split straw yacht hat, only **\$4.00**. Great variety of straws—Milans, Porto Ricans, Splits, Senate and all the favorite styles. Also Boys' and Children's straw hats in the favorite styles, and a great variety of Mexican hats.

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