

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
(In Advance)
One Year \$3.00
Six Months \$1.75
Three Months \$1.00
One Month \$0.35
Saturday Edition, per year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, per year \$1.50Correspondence 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 Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 26, 1909.

CHANGE OF FAST DAY.

Owing to the fact that the conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association will be in session in this city on the first Sunday of June, the Fast day will be observed on the last Sunday of this month, May 30, in the Salt Lake, Ensign, Pioneer and Liberty stakes, in order to give all in those stakes interested in Mutual Improvement work an opportunity to attend the conference.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency.

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

The Fourteenth General Annual Conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, on Saturday and Sunday, June 5th and 6th, 1909.

All officers and members of the association are requested to be present at all of the meetings of the conference, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to the Saints generally to attend the meetings to be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 6th, at 10 a. m. and at 2 and 7 p. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
HEBER J. GRANT,
B. H. ROBERTS,
General Sup'ty. Y. M. M. I. A.
MARTHA H. TINGEY,
RUTH M. FOX,
MAY T. NYSTROM,
Presidency Y. L. M. I. A.

Y. L. M. I. A. NOTICE.

In connection with the June conference, department meetings of the Y. L. M. I. A. will be held Friday, June 4, at 2 p. m., in the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms. There will be a meeting for Secretaries and Treasurers and another for the Traveling Library. Matters of interest to others will be discussed, however, so a full attendance is desired.

MARTHA H. TINGEY,
RUTH M. FOX,
MAY T. NYSTROM,
Presidency Y. L. M. I. A.

ANNUAL PRIMARY CONFERENCE.

The seventh annual general conference of the officers of the Primary associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, June 4th, 5th and 6th, 1909. All officers, stake and local, are requested to be present at all the sessions of this conference.

LOUIE B. FELT,
MAY ANDERSON,
CLARA W. BEEBE,
Presidency Primary Associations.

THE TRUE PATRIOTISM.

That was an admirable view of patriotism which was presented by Gov. Folk in his address Monday evening in this city. "Patriotism," he said, "had become a meaningless word, a synonym for war. In eight years this has been changed. We have learned that there is a patriotism of peace as well as a patriotism of war, and that it is just as essential to the welfare of our country. Patriotism was once counted a service to one's country in time of war. We still have men who are willing to die for their country on the battlefield of war, but who are not willing to live for their country in time of peace. We want the patriot now who will live for his country and for his countrymen. True greatness is in service; it is as important for the private citizen to give this service as for the man in power and authority."

We believe it a fact that to most of the younger men and to not a few of the older ones, the idea of patriotism is more or less identified with the thought of military service in time of war. The patriot in the common view, is the soldier who helps to fight the country's battles.

But if this were the only patriotism, there is comparatively little of it; wars are not frequent enough to enable many to participate in them; and yet, as all admit, there are too many wars already.

Very happily, however, patriotism for either its existence or manifestation, does not depend upon war. Gov. Folk is an exemplar of the higher patriotism of which he speaks. The purification of political methods, the exposure and punishment of official bribe-takers, the exaltation of personal honesty as the chief qualification for office-holding—these are some of the things for which Mr. Folk stands as one of the leading exponents and examples in American political life today. His declaration that some of the greatest men of our nation have never held public office, and that some of the smallest have been office holders, is not, in his experience, the mere assertion of a plausible wit, but is a truth generalized from his own personal experience. The saying states a condition not limited to Missouri politics; it has pertinent application in many parts of the Republic, not excluding our own locality.

The truest patriotism, as Mr. Folk points out, is that in which every citizen can engage, whether in time of

war or peace; it consists in such participation in the affairs of government as will secure the honest, efficient, and progressive administration of all its affairs.

The general advice of the Missouri publicist is well worth heeding; because special instances for its application are continually arising. He says: "Let us maintain inviolate the principle of popular self-government, and recognize the largest liberty of the individual citizen consistent with law and order; unite in enforcing the laws and in counteracting any attempt to defy them. Let us not array one class against the other, but preserve the rights of all by causing each to respect the rights of the other. Let us not seek as a remedy for existing evils less democracy, but more democracy; not more money, but more manhood; not more cunning, but more conscience."

These are the ideas that we believe must predominate in the minds of an electorate that professes to give a government of, by, and for the people.

JUSTLY INDIGNANT.

Citizens and property owners on Ninth South and Ninth East streets, who have paid an exorbitant price for "improvements" under the so-called "American" administration, are justly indignant at the quality of the "improvements" delivered. An investigation of the sidewalks laid disclosed the fact that at one point the walk was crumbled and broken into small pieces for a distance of three feet. And where breaks have occurred it is seen that the walk, which ought to have a thickness of four inches, and which undoubtedly has been paid for as containing that quantity of material is only three inches in some places, and even less, in others. Every few feet there are cracks the entire width of the walk.

The people on Ninth East should not be surprised at the condition of the sidewalk. The so-called "American" administration has no particular interest in giving them the best work possible for the money. Its "improvements" are all, like houses "built to sell," made for show. The chief interest of this administration is centered in the perpetuation of the party in power, and in order to accomplish that money must be spent freely and there must not be too much inquiry into the manner in which it is spent, as long as the extravagance is not glaring enough to endanger the vote. "Improvements" under such management cannot but be disappointing. For neither contractors, nor workmen, are, as a rule, any more honest than they have to be.

This paper proved over a year ago that some of the macadamized roads of this city were constructed from some of the poorest material in the market—a soft, blue limestone, purchased from private parties and hauled long distances at the expense of the city, while the city owns good material of its own, which has been tested and found suitable. We proved that the city council had had its attention called to this, but that the protests had always been ignored. Specifications which appeared fair and exacting were never followed. They were ignored and violated, and the result was bad work at a high price. This seems to be the rule in nearly all the "improvements" in the city of late years.

SCHOOLS AND RELIGION.

Dr. Joseph W. Cochran, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, in an address before the General Assembly at Denver, made a rather invidious attack upon the American school system, when he referred to the universities as "godless." Religion is not taught in the state schools, it is true, but that fact alone should not make them "godless." Geology, astronomy, botany, chemistry, etc., can all be taught in a God-fearing spirit, just as well as theology. All sciences may be studied as avenues leading to a knowledge and appreciation of the Author of all existences. So a school is not necessarily godless because it does not teach systematic theology. It all depends on the spirit in which it is conducted.

But we believe more time should be given in all our schools to morals. The pupils should be taught morals not only indirectly, but directly. A great many boys and girls are permitted to grow up with very hazy notions concerning falsehood and deceit. They have no very strong contempt for a person who lies deliberately, or who cheats in business. The conscience of many is absolutely dead to such sins. If the children in the schools were taught to be true, in every sense of that word, the world would be better off than it is; if they were trained to look upon truthfulness as a cardinal distinction of manhood and womanhood; of gentility of soul, as a passport to good company without which none may enter—upon a lie as a bar sinister forbidding him who utters it for self-advantage the society of gentlemen—their growing minds would absorb that feeling and it would become a firm part of their moral fiber.

In this respect our public schools could be improved. Religion can not be made part of the curriculum as long as no single brand of it is accepted as the only genuine article. But concerning the fundamental principles of morals there is practically no difference of opinion. They could be taught to great advantage.

PHYSICIANS SPEAK ON FLIES.

The latest phase, locally, of the war on the house-fly, is the engagement of physicians and members of the board of health to speak before various classes and associations. Several will address the parents' class meetings of the Latter-day Saints' Sunday schools.

From such indications we begin to believe that the case against the fly will be quite as firmly established in the mind of the average man as it undoubtedly is in the minds of the scientists of the present generation.

determined effort to move the people to act together and exterminate the offender.

So far as scientists are concerned, the verdict is already rendered. Acting as an international jury they have found the fly responsible for conditions that collectively rival the horrors of war and pestilence. This insect is convicted of being the carrier of the deadly germs of typhoid fever, cholera, tuberculosis, diphtheria, leprosy and the plague.

The typhoid fly has therefore become an international outlaw. From England, France, Germany and the United States the decree has gone forth that the fly shall be exterminated.

Dr. Howard describes the common or typhoid fly, *Musca domestica*, as a "medium sized, grayish fly, with its mouth parts spread out at the tip for sucking up liquid substances. It breeds in manure and barnyard filth and is found in nearly all parts of the world. It cannot bite, yet no impression is stronger in the minds of most people than that it actually does penetrate the flesh with its proboscis."

Since this fly lays its eggs in horse manure and all kinds of filth, it becomes especially dangerous, since it ceaselessly travels from its egg-laying to its feeding places, scattering the germs of disease wherever it alights.

The body of this fly is covered with minute bristles, which are usually covered with germs. During the buzzing of the wings these germs are blown off and float in the air until they come in contact with solid material, when they settle and generally begin to propagate.

The foot of the typhoid fly is one of the most wonderful works of nature, and in every way plays its part in the infection of any substance over which the fly walks by distributing the germs which adhere to the pads. In these pads lies the power of the fly to walk on the ceiling or on the window pane, for they are covered with the hairs that carry the germs.

Disease marks the presence of the fly, wherever the insect abounds. The sleeping sickness of Africa from which only a few ever recover, is caused by the tsetse fly, *Phlebotomus*, or the blindness in the Nile river basin in Egypt, is caused by the communication of the disease by flies. Pink eye in the United States has been traced to a fly, and in the animal world many cases of fatal disease in cattle can be directly attributed to flies. But the common house fly, the typhoid fly, is the worst offender—the premier criminal of the insect world.

Frederic Bulkely Hyde says of this creature:

"Loving filth and feeding on the worst refuse, it is a disgusting creature. It can find, often supping its choice meals from the open sore on the face or the eyes of some foul diseased person, it comes into the house and deliberately chooses the cake or pie, or perhaps the sugar, upon which to finish its repast. The small hairs on the feet, each and every one of them, carry thousands of the tiny eggs of the disease the fly has last visited, and these germs in turn are deposited on the food that we are about to eat or in the milk into which the fly often falls."

It is the hope of the doctors that the public can be aroused on this matter. We advise the people to attend the lectures on sanitation especially those that deal with the fly.

The ultimate consumer's name seems to be mud.

Doubtless Senator Aldrich could write the story of a bad boy.

When inclined to say what one pleases it is best to soliloquize.

Kernit has killed a warthog. What relation is it to the Erymanthian boar?

No man's voice is so fine that people like to hear him sing his own praises.

President Taft is very much in favor of playgrounds. Golf links are playgrounds.

The chances for free lumber have been relegated to the senatorial lumber room.

It is easier and more comfortable to live in the minds of posterity than in many flats.

When he shot that alligator in Panama Secretary of War Dickinson shed no crocodile tears.

The early strawberry is almost as sour as a lemon but it is considered a much nicer gift.

The more "jokers" that are found in the tariff bill, the less of a joke the tariff bill becomes.

Is the Calhoun trial to drag along as long as the celebrated case of Poor Peter Peebles against Plainstanes did?

So well has Senator Bailey learned to say "No" that sometimes he says it when there is only a roll call to ascertain whether there is a quorum present.

England and Germany are giving some signs of developing symptoms of criminal insanity. Too intense thought about the greatest navy is probably the cause.

A dispatch from Nairobi says that the accuracy of Colonel Roosevelt's rifle fire has astonished not only the settlers, but the members of his party as well. The native fauna find it simply killing.

Gotch has cancelled his engagement with Hackenschmidt because he is about to have his nose operated on. This is rather odd as the Russian has never been able to put his nose out of joint.

If Uncle Toby had been trained in sanitary science he never would have thought of raising the window and letting that fly so, for he would have known it was a medium for spreading disease.

Chicago University students are invited by their professors to express their candid opinion, in writing, of members of the faculty. The pro-

fessors, if half wise, will let well enough alone.

The Tribune, the organ of the "American" party and the anti-Mormon movement, never lets an opportunity slip, (found or made, usually the latter) to try and belittle Senator Smoot's work as a member of the Senate finance committee. Contrast this small, despicable course with what the Boston Transcript says, editorially:

"Road Smoot is becoming one of the recognized leaders of the finance committee of the Senate. Witnesses agree in declaring his questions the most searching and his information apparently the widest of any of the younger members of that body. His first term was engrossed in efforts to avoid dislodgment because of a connection with the Mormon Church. Now he is making a reputation as Aldrich's general assigned to command the Rocky Mountain division of the high protection army."

MECKLENBURG HISTORY.

Springfield Republican.

The Mecklenburg declaration of independence, which President Taft has now helped to celebrate and to dignify, remains in the embittered field of historical controversy, notwithstanding the presence, in an official capacity, of the nation's chief executive at the annual ceremony. The assertion that Mecklenburg county, N. C., declared its unqualified independence of King George III and his parliament, on May 20, 1775, might be true; but, even if it were, the significance of the act is less than a ludicrous exaggeration. If the three tailors of Tooley street had declared their independence of his majesty's government, the shock to the British empire must have been no less profound than a similar manifesto by an isolated county in an American colony. It seems unnecessary to say that it was the Joint Declaration of Independence by all the colonies that made the independence movement a reality. A county or a township, here and there, might have anticipated the Philadelphia convention, but the course of history would not have been changed had there been no Fourth of July.

MR. ROOSEVELT FOR MAYOR.

Washington Star.

The talk of Mr. Roosevelt for the mayoralty of New York is another illustration of how political speculation with his name persists. In the case of no other man of this generation is the thing more in equal measure. Mr. Bryan is much talked about, but only in connection with the presidency and a seat in the senate. Mr. Roosevelt's admirers associate his name with more service in the white house than in the senate, with more service as governor at Albany, with the governor-generalship of the Philippines, with the New York mayoralty, and what not. No end of work is suggested for his busy hands to do. It would be an extraordinary episode even in the history of so extraordinary a man for the nomination in question to go to Mr. Roosevelt. The authors of the suggestion do not consider that it would be necessary for him to return and make a campaign against Tammany, their idea being that the authorized use alone of his name would arouse the big town from one end to the other, and carry the ticket to victory.

A HERO OF PEACE.

Boston Post.

Nature renews herself upon her masters. The surgeon who devised the operation for appendicitis passes away from the same disease. The city of Guayaquil, the port of Ecuador, is probably one of the most dangerous yellow fever straits in the world. Dr. William Wightman, an expert on yellow fever, was especially detailed there to sign bills of health for vessels sailing to United States ports. This responsible duty made Dr. Wightman practically the protector of the United States from yellow fever invasion. It is a duty that requires constant indifference to that which is fraught with deadly peril. At last the plague he fought turned and rent him. After a five-days' battle, he passed away another hero of peace, a sentinel of danger, whom the country grieves to honor only in placing the wreath of appreciation upon his grave.

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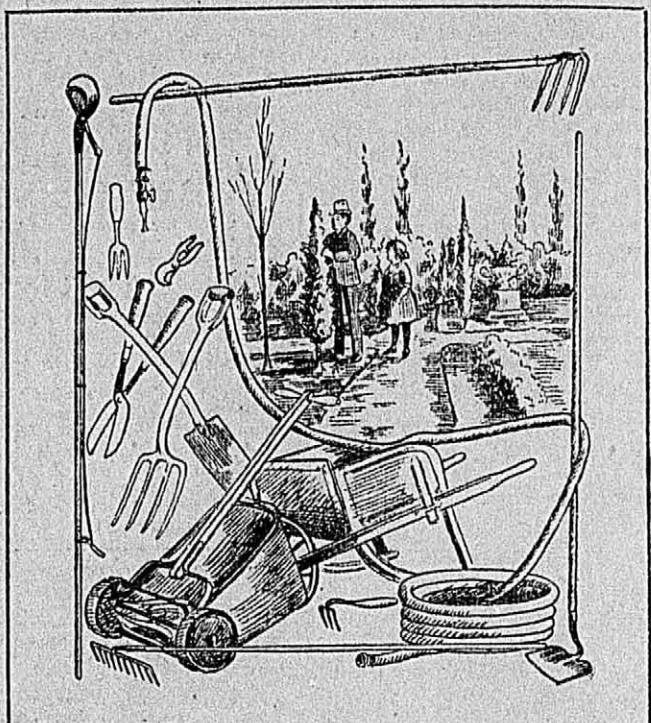
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