

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 8, 1905

A WORD OF WELCOME.

The Deseret News extends a hearty
welcome to the members of the South-
ern California Press Association who
are now visiting this city. We hope
they will have an enjoyable time while
amongst us. Such attractions as can
be furnished will no doubt be offered to
them, and they may be assured that
the people of Salt Lake are glad to
extend to them a greeting hand. Cal-
ifornia is united with Utah by many
ties. At one time this whole region
was under Mexican control, but has be-
come a part of the domain of the United
States, enjoying the rights and privi-
leges that belong to citizenship in this
great country. The people of Cal-
ifornia, and particularly in the south
are broad-minded, warm-hearted and cul-
tured people with whom it is a pleas-
ure to be associated whether in a busi-
ness, a social, or a fraternal manner.
We have many interests in common,
and now that the Salt Lake Route is an
accomplished fact, our communication
is made easy, the ties that bind us to-
gether are stronger, and we anticipate
many returns of visits to and from our
friends in Southern California. We
hope the editors and their companions
on this trip will find something to
please them and to write about on their
return. They should judge us by our
works. They will see on every hand
the fruits of industry, unity, skill, and
progressive civilization. They will find
us to be very much like other people
who have in view the welfare of our
state and nation, who love humanity,
believe in God, and desire to promote
the happiness of all mankind. Welcome
to Salt Lake!

BUILD THE BOULEVARD!

The building of the boulevard ap-
pears to be meeting with some oppo-
sition, for what reason we are not able
to state from positive knowledge. We,
therefore, leave out the question of
motives and come to the subject itself
from such considerations. The City
Council, by a good majority, has de-
cided to build the bridge over City
Creek, which is necessary to the com-
pletion of the project. The commercial
club, which resurrected the plan long
ago, prepared but for some time left
in abeyance, has guaranteed the rais-
ing of \$5,000 for the completion of the
roadway which will be one of the finest
in the country. That it will be for
general benefit, no one will have the
temerity to deny. Why, then, the op-
position that now appears for the pur-
pose of obstructing the movement?

The Deseret News long ago advocat-
ed the building of the boulevard, and
joined in the demand for its revival sev-
eral weeks ago. In order to show that
we are in earnest in this matter, we
take pleasure in announcing that the
business department of this paper will
donate the sum of \$100 in aid of the
enterprise and will receive subscrip-
tions from any person or persons who
desire to contribute, no matter how
great or small the amount, which will
be forwarded to the proper parties as
soon as required. The "News" has no
other object in view in rendering this
service but the support of a valuable
public improvement, which ought to be
very popular, and be accomplished with-
out unnecessary delay.

We ask our readers to investigate the
subject and to unite with us, if they
feel so disposed, in rendering aid to the
prime movers in the present work. Pay
no attention to obstructionists, who
have their own ends in view in prefer-
ence to the general welfare, but take
a broad and public-spirited view of a
project which will add greatly to the
attractions and conveniences of our
beautiful city!

THE PORTLAND BUREAU.

Questions have come to us concerning
the little building on the Portland Ex-
position grounds, which is a branch of
the Information Bureau of this city.
There appears to be an impression
among some of our citizens, through
misinformation, that it is part of the
Utah building erected under state au-
thority and state funds. This idea is
entirely incorrect.

The truth is that the Utah building
is devoted solely to Utah products,
manufactures, and specimens of edu-
cational and other skill and art. It is a
very attractive structure, standing on
an eminence which commands a view
of the grounds and the waters, and is in
a position to be seen by visitors to the
Fair from almost every standpoint. It
attracts large crowds of people who in-
variably praise both the building and
its contents, and particularly the min-
ing and educational exhibits. They are
pronounced the best in the Exposition.
There is nothing within the walls of
the building which is not properly there
under the provisions of the law in rela-

tion to the matter. There is not any-
thing sectarian or denominational or in
any way objectionable to a sane visitor.
It is well conducted, kept in fine order,
and represents the state and not any
faction or party or creed therein. It is
a credit to Utah, and is so pronounced
by hosts of people who have inspected
it, and who admire both the building
and the exhibits.

The little but neat and attractive
structure, which is used as a branch of
the Information Bureau, belongs to
some gentlemen of this city, who paid
a big price to the Fair Commission for
the rent of the ground on which it is
situated, and it is not connected in any
way with the Utah building. The lat-
er on the border of the waters and is ap-
proached by a long series of steps con-
structed for the purpose, while the for-
mer is on separate ground, away down
on the border of the waters and is ap-
proached by a gravel walk on the level.
It has for sale curios of varied kinds,
and some literature for gratuitous dis-
tribution. It is under the direction of
Mr. Percy Goldard, and is not a part
of or associated with the Utah build-
ing, either by location or otherwise.
Visitors to the Utah building need not
go or pass near to the Bureau unless
they so desire.

The gentlemen who own the little
building and the wares offered there
for sale, have vested rights to the
ground on which it stands which they
have acquired in a legitimate manner,
and only malevolent or uninformed in-
dividuals will raise any objection to it.
If they do it does not matter. No one
is compelled to go to or near the Bu-
reau, but it is nevertheless an object
of interest to many people, for the
great body of visitors to the Fair are
not influenced by the bigotry that
seems to control some otherwise intel-
ligent persons. Our correspondents
need be under no apprehension concern-
ing this simple matter, and we mention
it in this public way so that the facts
may be known and falsehood may lose
its sting.

THE RIGHT OF PRESIDENCY.

Adhoo subscriber to the Deseret
News presents the following question,
which he said had been a matter of
discussion in a Sunday School Union
meeting, and he desires an answer
through the columns of the Deseret
News:

"Would a Bishop who was a descen-
dant of Aaron (Deut. and Lev. 66,
verses 14-20) hold the right to pre-
side over his ward, or would a president
be necessary?"

In reply, we will say that ordination
to the Bishopric, whether of a lineal
descendant of Aaron or of a High
Priest chosen to act in that calling, does
not confer upon the person ordained
any right of presidency over a Ward
of the Church. When a man is chosen
and ordained a Bishop in the Church,
if he is called to preside over a Ward
he is set apart for that presidency by
the laying on of hands. Priesthood and
presidency are two different things.
When a man is ordained a Bishop he
holds that authority in the Priesthood,
whether he presides over any part of
the Church or not. If he is called to
preside, he is set apart for that particu-
lar presidency, which he occupies
by divine calling and the "common con-
sent" of the people over whom he pre-
sides. When that presidency termi-
nates from any cause, his Priesthood re-
mains. He still holds the office of a
Bishop, but has no responsibility to pre-
side. We hope this will make the mat-
ter clear to our correspondent and to
others who may desire information on
the subject.

It may be considered proper by the
attendants at Sunday school meetings
to discuss such questions as the fore-
going, but it appears to us to be some-
what out of the line of Sunday school
subjects, and we are of the opinion
that the general Priesthood meeting
would be a much more suitable gather-
ing for the consideration of such ques-
tions than a Sunday school meeting of
any kind. There is a time and a place
for all things, and it would be well
if subjects brought forward for discus-
sion were suited to the time and the
place and the occasion where they are
introduced.

A CONQUEROR OF GIANTS.

The prospects of peace between Rus-
sia and Japan are very bright. The
Czar has been reduced to a state of
utter helplessness. His throne is tot-
tering. Should the war continue and
the Manchurian army sustain another
defeat, it is almost certain that the fire
of revolution now smoldering in the
different parts of the empire, would burst
out in full flame. The Russian rulers
know that they must secure peace with
Japan at any cost, in order that they
may pay undivided attention to the in-
ternal affairs of the country.

Japan has given the world the great-
est surprise. When that country first
entered the arena against China for the
control of Korea many predicted the
speedy downfall of the Mikado's power.
For what chances had little Japan
against the giant of Asia? But the giant
soon begged for mercy. Japan rose
in the estimation of the world, but it
was still argued that the Chinese army
was rotten, and that the war was mere
child's play. Then, the struggle with
Russia came. And again many pre-
dicted the end of Japanese influence
in Asia. For what chance had little
Japan against the giant of two contin-
ents? But this giant is also begging
for mercy. Japan has become the con-
queror of giants, while so-called Chris-
tian nations have tried their strength
and valor mainly against pygmies.

Many things have contributed to
Japanese success. Like the ancient
Goths and Saxons, they have for coun-
less generations fostered a race of
fighters, who know no fear and who
desire no more glorious fate than to die
for the country. People acquainted
with Japanese conditions tell us that
from the highest to the lowest, the
people of Japan have a dominating
sense of their own high destiny. They
believe in their country; they believe
that they have not only a divine call
to perpetuate their own nation's exist-
ence, but to be the leaders of Asia. As
a consequence, no man in Japan feels
it a hardship to serve his country as a
soldier, even in time of peace. He

recognizes it as a privilege. The Jap-
anese army, therefore, is an army of
staunch, willing and enthusiastic sol-
diers. It is also an army of men who
are intelligent and capable of taking
the initiative. It can be depended on in
any emergency.

Another factor in Japanese success is
the unquestioned integrity of the of-
ficials of the country. It is asserted that
probably no nation on earth can claim
so high a system of official integrity as
this island empire. Every dollar ap-
propriated for a warship goes into a
warship; every dollar appropriated for
army supplies goes into the object for
which it is appropriated. There is no
stealing, there is no graft. In Japan,
the man who should be suspected of
making money for himself out of the
war, would be considered a traitor,
and treated as such.

These are some of the reasons the
events in eastern Asia impress upon
the nations of the world. Russia particu-
larly should be benefited by the ex-
ample of Japan. Both are autocratic
countries, but in Russia autocracy is
combined with an abject condition of
the mass of the people and rottenness
among the ruling classes. In Japan
there is autocracy, but the people are,
nevertheless, free, educated and intel-
ligent. The Czar does not dare to give
his country a western form of govern-
ment, on account of the ignorance and
superstition of the bulk of the nation.
Let him study Japan, and learn that
freedom and enlightenment can go with
a "paternal" form of government. Let
him give to his people the blessings
of civilization, even if he deems the
time not yet ripe for a constitution and
a truly representative assembly.

A HANDSOME VOLUME.

One of the most handsome contribu-
tions to recent literature of Utah is a
little volume of poems by Mr. John
Greenville Weaver, entitled Lights and
Shadows. As the title page indicates,
some of the poems are somber and some
gay. They embrace a variety of sub-
jects from "Sunset on Great Salt Lake"
to "The Song of the Ages." The author
gives his readers "An Old-fashioned
Love Story" as well as "Song of Win-
try Ranges." He sings and warbles
about "Rosesons," "Castle Gate," "June
Lovers," "Mount Nebo," "Utah Lake,"
and many other topics, and as he sings
on, echoes of song and music awaken
all around, in mountain and valley, on
lake and in canyon. For Mr. Weaver
is a poet, with a poet's understanding
of nature and every-day life. The vol-
ume is most handsomely bound, and
the typographical work is excellent in
every respect. It is a matter of pride
to record that it is home-work, all
from the Deseret News establishment.
We understand almost the entire edi-
tion has been disposed of, but that a
few copies still are for sale in the De-
saret News book store. The little vol-
ume would be a beautiful adornment of
any parlor table.

ABOUT ZIONISM.

At the Zionist convention at Basel in
1898, a proposition was presented from
the government of Great Britain, in
which the Hebrews were offered a
tract of land in British East Africa,
230,000 square miles in extent, on which
they would be at liberty to settle and
form a Hebrew state, independent in
the management of its own internal af-
fairs. The offer was accepted by many
as an alternative to the proposition
of settling in Palestine, which, it had
become clear, was not practicable im-
mediately. A commission was there-
fore appointed to explore the region
offered, and report on the conditions
for settlement. This commission has
completed its mission, but its report is
unfavorable, and this seems to meet
with general approval among Hebrew
Zionists, both in America and Europe.
The matter will again be considered
by the congress that is to meet in Bas-
el in the fall, and it is now generally
supposed that the kind proposition
of the British government will be de-
clined with thanks.

Much can be said on both sides of
the question. Zionism means, of
course, the restoration of the Promised
Land to the chosen people, and to many
it must seem like mispent energy to
build another state as a preliminary to
the entrance into the land of Canaan.
Besides, the tract offered is very dis-
tant from the land of the fathers, and
the question as to what degree of in-
dependence the new colony could en-
joy as an integral part of the British
empire. The land was reported to be
rich, and might be made desirable
by the building of lines of transporta-
tion and the development of its natural
resources. But Zionism, it was point-
ed out, does not mean the coloniza-
tion of any vacant land, but it means
the redemption of Palestine, if it means
anything at all. The congress of Bas-
el will further consider all the ques-
tions connected with the matter, and
the conclusions will be interesting to
all who have followed the Zionist
movement.

This movement, by the way, is one
of the remarkable phenomena of our
age. It is very largely misunderstood,
both by Jews and Gentiles, but light is
shed upon it every year, and it is seen
to grow in importance and magnitude,
as the years roll by. There is no
doubt that the Jews will, finally, be
gathered in Palestine as an independent
nation. Nor is there any doubt that
the preparations for this gathering are
now going on. To any one famil-
iar with the ancient prophecies, it is as
plain as day that the time is approach-
ing when Michael shall stand up for
his people and accomplish their deliv-
erance.

The Russian navy cannot even cap-
ture its own warships.

Mayor Weaver's motto: "If you don't
see the resignation you want, ask for it."

Mr. Cleveland denies that he intends
to quit the Equitable. He proposes to
sit on the lid and hold things down.

"Are pretty teachers best?" asks the

New York World. With teachers as
with others, pretty is as pretty does.

The honors being paid to the body of
Admiral Paul Jones prove that it is
not true that no one honors a dead
lion.

At Bisley the Englishmen beat the
Americans through better shooting at
the long ranges. They can't beat them
at the short ranges by a long shot.

"Let no one discuss my presidential
boom," says Secretary Shaw. When
the day comes that he wants it dis-
cussed he may find his request literally
complied with.

The Kansas oil refinery law has been
declared unconstitutional by the state
supreme court. It is just as well, for
it was a vulgar, begotten of popular
excitement and delusion.

Chairman Shonts says that the isthm-
us of Panama is to be made healthy,
comfortable and enjoyable before the
real work of digging begins. Then in
all human probability it will be a
long time before the real work of dig-
ging begins.

Dr. Cabanes, one of the most famous
of the French deliverers in history, has
startled historians and romantics
by advancing strong proof that Cleop-
atra, the beautiful sorceress of the Nile,
was not killed by the bite of an asp,
but that she ended her life and killed
two of her servants with gas, says the
Chicago Tribune. Dr. Cabanes is wrong
though he is on the right track. It
was smelter smoke and not gas that
killed Antony's paramour.

The effect of the Pope's recent ency-
clical, by which Catholics were permit-
ted to engage in the political affairs of
Italy, is said to have been a complete
victory for the government. For the
first time, it is said, since the house of
Savoy took possession of the sacred
city good Catholics went to the polls.
The Liberals were defeated, the Moder-
ates and Clericals voting together. The
Italian government has, apparently,
come to realize that it needs the church
in its efforts for the maintenance of
law and order in the state.

"Posterity will speak of him as Secre-
tary Hay. Most men who have held
the office are dwarfed by comparison,"
says the New York Sun. Secretary Hay
filled a great position in a great way;
of him his country was justly proud,
and the nations of the earth honored
him, but it is little less than a synco-
phany to say that he dwarfs all other
secretaries of state by comparison. Are
Jefferson and Adams, Webster and Re-
ward dwarfed by comparison? For dif-
ficult and delicate situations Mr. Hay
in his official capacity never had to deal
with one that could compare with those
that constantly confronted Seward.
That he would have been equally suc-
cessful in meeting them is probable, but
he was never put to the test. He
would have been the last man to claim
that the problems with which he dealt
were so momentous as those that were
dealt with by Seward. As one of Presi-
dent Lincoln's private secretaries he
knew the difficulties his administration
had to meet better than any one.
Praise by comparison is but poor praise,
for "comparisons are odious." John
Hay needs no such boasting to place
him high on a pedestal of fame. They
but belittle him who try to belittle oth-
ers.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

New York Churchman.
This entanglement of vice and vir-
tue exists not only in Pennsylvania,
but wherever similar conditions of re-
spectable association in legislation and
fraudulent partnership in administration
exist. The strength of "Baines law
hotels" and gambling houses in New
York, of which the country has heard
so much, and which it has viewed so
difficult to deal with, does not lie in
themselves. It lies in their entangle-
ment with parties and party leaders,
and "respectable" citizens made part-
ners by the profits of "graft." No man
can undertake to profit at the expense
of the public, and suppose that it can
end with a small matter of dollars and
cents. He inevitably becomes the part-
ner and the supporter of those whose
vice he despises and loathes. It is a
lesson which the Christian citizen needs
to take to heart, and he may even ask
himself where his money is invested,
and how that investment derives its
profit.

Chicago Standard.
One cannot but wonder as he consid-
ers the corruption in our national life,
how far the Christian religion exercises
any real influence in commercial and
political affairs. We are supposed to be
a Christian nation. If anything is
fundamental in the religion of Jesus it
is honesty. Have we overlooked that
which is central in the Christian faith
while laying emphasis upon incidentals?
While we exalted confession and sym-
bol at the expense of the basal vir-
tues of character? How is it that men
who claim to be disciples of Jesus
Christ are found in such numbers
among those who plunder and rob? who
employ bribery and corruption to fur-
ward the ends that they have in view?
One thing is certain; the Christian pil-
grim and the Christian pew must speak
out for honesty, and Christian men,
who are such in truth, must array
themselves in conflict against wrong-
doing. We cannot afford to ignore the
corruption that is rampant in our land.
It is a serious indictment of our reli-
gion, and, if unchecked, it means the
certain failure of republican institu-
tions in America.

New York Observer.

The ideal use of national holidays in-
cludes, besides a reasonable amount of
diversion, something in the way of a
religious service, though it may be in
some cases brief, and an intelligent
while interesting setting forth, by the
masters of assemblies, of the ideals and
duty of the highest patriotism. New
that the bounds of the United States
have broadened out to territories across
the sea, it becomes more than ever the
duty of the patriot to reflect upon his
responsibilities as a citizen of a larger
world and a sharer in a more splendid
national destiny.

George McDonald.

You want to be true, and you are
trying to be. Learn these two things:
never to be discouraged because good
things get on slowly here, and never to
fall daily to do that good which lies
next to your hand. Do not be in a hur-
ry, but be diligent. Enter into the an-
cient patience of the Lord. God can af-
ford to wait, why cannot we, since we
have Him to fall back upon? Trust to
God to weave your thread into the
great web, though the pattern shows it
not yet.

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