

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.
Morris G. Whitney, Business Manager.SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance):
One Year \$2.00
Six Months \$1.25
Three Months \$0.75
One Month \$0.25
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of R. F. Cummings, manager.
Public Advertising, from our Home Office,
111 Park Row Building, New York.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 15 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 at Salt Lake
City as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 2, 1905.

DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
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if they will take time to notice these
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For the Chief Editor's Office, 333.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74-76.
For City Editor and Reporter, 333-2.
For Business Manager, 74-76.
For Business Office, 333-2.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

There appears to be a greater number
of graduates from the eighth grade
of the public schools in this city in
1905 than in any previous school year.
This is very encouraging, not only to
the pupils, but to the public. The efficiency
of our district schools is something to be
greatly admired. In spite of obstacles that
have been in the way, the progress of our
public school system has been steady and rapid.We have a high class of public educators.
Our school teachers are to be highly
commended, not only for their work
but for the interest they take in the
cause of education. One reason for their
success is the intelligence of their pupils.
There is not a brighter body of children
of school age in any part of this country
than can be found in Utah. Generally speaking,
they are eager for instruction. They desire to be
punctual in their attendance. They are usually
neat and clean in their appearance and
are compliant with the rules of the school
system.Improvements in the methods of instruction
are continually being adopted and
carried out. The school buildings are
spacious and in good sanitary condition,
and were built with an intelligent view
to the purposes for which they were
constructed. We may reasonably take pride
in the work that is performed therein.
A great deal of money is being expended
in the cause of education. It is well spent.
The instructors of our children should be
properly remunerated for their services and
encouraged in their labors. Providing school
books and other supplies from the public funds
is a wise measure, and so far has worked
advantageously. On the whole, the public
school system of Utah is of a high character
and one of which no citizen of the State
need be ashamed.The educational establishments of the Church
of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are
splendid institutions, with principals and
professors thoroughly educated and specially
fitted for the departments in which they
employ their talents. A nominal fee is charged
for entrance, but they are supported by the
funds of the Church, and every year calls
for an increase in the appropriations
needed in their direction. The addition of
manual training to the usual courses of
general instruction in those institutions is a
very valuable feature. The idea that every
student of higher education must qualify
for some branch of the professions,
and must eschew physical labor and
despise toil, is altogether erroneous and
injurious. Efficiency in the various
trades ought to be encouraged, for
education is not complete without instruction
in useful labor. Agriculture should also
be taught where it is practicable and
scientific farming and horticulture should
be features of tuition and practical experience.The State University ought to be
made the real crowning feature of our
educational system, and it will be undoubtedly,
when the dispute that has arisen
between it and the Agricultural College is
settled in the way that is inevitable.
The lower branches of instruction which
now form a part of University tuition
should be relegated to the College, and the
highest course of the latter be confined to
that former. The Agricultural College should
be maintained where it is and for what it
was established. There is no need for
friction or ill-feeling concerning this
matter. Both institutions are essential
parts of our educational system, and each
has its own special and particular sphere,
although both might be maintained under
one efficient supervision. This, however,
is a matter for future action, though it may
be for present consideration.Our high schools and college and university
are institutions which may be pointed to
with much satisfaction, and considering the
age, population and property of the State,
may be compared favorably with the educational
establishments and facilities in many other
parts of the Union. We commend the work
performed in all of them to the just
consideration of the people of Utah, as
worthy of the highest praise and of future
cordial and generous support.

A NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.

The pupils of the La Fayette school
have poorer playground facilities, we
believe, than those of any other district
school in this city. When out of the
building they are exposed to two great
dangers while engaged in amuse-ments. One is the open viaduct near
by, in which one life has been lost
during the present year, and where the
rushing water forms a continual temptation
to venturesome juveniles, to look into
them at the risk of falling in and being
carried away by the torrent. The other is
the passage of the street cars, boys being
likely to run upon the track when playing
and receive injuries in spite of the watch-
care of the motormen and conductors.
Now there is a way by which a good
playground could be provided and at the
same time a great public improvement
could be effected. The mention by the
"News" of the advisability of finishing
the boulevard, suggested the project of the
City Canyon park, devised long ago and the
completion of which has been many times
urged upon the City Council. If that piece
of city property were improved according
to the original design, it would make a
pleasant spot to look upon from the
boulevard, also for the people of the
neighborhood to use as a resort, and the
center could be left open for a playground
for the La Fayette school children.
We present this matter for the consideration
of the City Council. The improvement of
those grounds would be a good work to
perform, and it is due to the people of that
vicinity that the purpose in view in rearing
that plot of ground should be carried out
without further delay. Will our city
fathers take the necessary steps to im-
prove the grounds and make the park what
it ought to be?

COLD FOR CONSUMPTION.

A Washington physician proposes to
take a party of consumptives to Green-
land this summer, in the hope that the
dry, Arctic climate there will be of
benefit to them. Reports by explorers,
that no one "catches cold" in the far
northern regions, must have suggested the
proposed experiment. And it is more than
likely that the pure air in the high latitudes
will aid sufferers from lung troubles to a
speedy recovery. Consumptives were formerly
sent to southern California, to Florida, or
to Egypt. To take them to Greenland is
a complete reversal of this practice. The
result of it will be watched closely.Not all sufferers can afford to take
a trip to Greenland, but most of them
can find, in mountain regions, the climatic
conditions of which it is proposed to take
advantage in that northern country, and
sanitaria may be established with that end
in view, nearer civilization. However, should
cures be effected in Greenland, that country
will before long be teeming with patients
from all over the world. They will bring
civilization with them. Arctic lands may yet
become valuable.

JAPAN'S PEACE TERMS.

In view of the probability that Russia
and Japan will, before long, be engaged
in discussing peace terms, the various
articles published by Japanese writers on
the conditions the Mikado is likely to insist
upon are of timely interest. One of these
articles, which must be calculated to pre-
pare and influence public opinion, appears
in the North American Review. The writer
in the Review believes that the first item
will be a demand for Port Arthur. Then
Japan will claim the war-vessels now di-
mantled in neutral ports, as well as the
Vladivostok squadron, and she will exact
an agreement with Russia that the latter
country send no more warships to the Pacific.
He thinks, further, that the restoration
to Japan of the island of Saghalien must
also be demanded. Manchuria, he says,
will be restored to China by Japan, under
a guarantee from Great Britain, the United
States and Japan herself that the province
will never again be leased or ceded to a
foreign power; and, in return, China will
be asked to open to the commerce of this
world a number of her provinces and
ports which are now closed. Japan will
take the East-China railway, from Harbin
to Port Arthur, and the portion of Siberia
which lies east of the Amur river, including
Vladivostok.The ideal for which Japan is struggling,
is, according to this author, to make Japan
so strong that no western power will care
to molest her in her rights. In order to do
that, she must establish herself as the mistress
of the Northern Pacific. Her flag must cover
the entire stretch of coastline from the
mouth of the Liao river to Nikolaievsk,
and she must have sufficient hinterland,
to make her sovereignty solid. "At the end
of our diplomatic defeat," this writer con-
tinues, "ten years ago, which crowned our
victorious land with a crown of thorns, we
were happy enough to receive a precious
lesson. And now the people of Nippon are
prepared to do either one of these two
things: to die in this present struggle,
under a cloudless sky, a death honored
and brave, such as would have been dear
to the hearts of the samurai of old; or to
live in such a manner that the very idea
of aggression upon their rights would be
ridiculous even in the eyes of the civilized
West."This, as far as it is the sentiment of the
Japanese people, is a notice to the rest of
the world, to keep off, when peace terms
are to be discussed. Interference will be
resented. Japan has fought her own battles
and proposes to arrange her own terms of
peace. And who can blame the people for
demanding this as an inviolable right?

DUAL PERSONALITY.

Recently lawyers endeavored to per-
suade the jury in a murder trial, that the
defendant had a double personality, and
that he, consequently, was not responsible
for his evil deeds. This is a variation of
the insanity, and hypnosis plea, and has
the merit of novelty, if not of regard for
truth. It is just as correct, though, as most
of the attempts to prove insanity as an
excuse for crime.The case was that of George H. Wood,
on trial at Somerville, N. J., for the murder
of George Williams. His attorneys admitted
the killing, but, they said, he has a dual
personality. It was not his better self, but
his worst self, that did it, and therefore he
ought notto be punished, for the better self as
well as the worst would suffer the pen-
alty. The lawyers worked the theory
for all that could be possibly gotten
out of it. They even introduced wit-
nesses who professed to have seen a
horrible individual skulking under the
scene of the crime, and whom the at-
torneys for the defense endeavored to
convince the jury was Wood in his evil
personality. However, Wood confessed
to manslaughter and was sentenced to
prison for 30 years, whether he has one
personality only, or several.A French writer has recently endeav-
ored to account for dual, and even
plural personalities, by assuming that
various layers of the brain correspond
to different ages of the individual
life, and also to different per-
sonalities. He believes that the indi-
vidual ego, that is, the conscious in-
dividual being that thinks, feels, wills
and acts—may be divided into lesser
personalities, good or bad, which de-
pend on the state of the body. On this
theory it would be possible for a per-
son to lose himself, as it were, to be-
come changed, and different from what
he ordinarily is.It is evident that this reasoning is
too subtle for practical purposes, rest-
ing, as it does on suppositions, and, so
far as it denies personal responsibility,
it is erroneous and dangerous. New
Testament writers, who knew the se-
cret recesses of the human nature bet-
ter than any modern psychologists, also
speak of themselves as influenced by
dual forces. "For the good that I
would I do not; but the evil which I
would not, that I do. Now if I do
that I would not, it is no more I that
do it, but sin that dwelleth in me." This
language sounds almost as if referring
to a "dual personality" but it must
be considered in connection with this
clearly stated truth that the ego is
responsible not only for the sin com-
mitted, but also for the indwelling sin,
or sinfulness that is the root and
source of the sin committed.Togo is more than Poobah. He is
simply "it."Is this quiet in Philadelphia ominous
or merely natural?Dr. Gladden wants to take a little
exercise before coming back at Dr. Mc-
Arthur.The New York Evening Post asks:
"Why is Browning popular?" Because
he is so little understood.That bomb explosion does not seem
to have disconcerted the King of Spain
any more than a bull fight would have
done.Twenty-four members of the the-
atrical trust are to be tried in New
York. The trial should be very dramatic.The trustees of the Carnegie hero
fund should look into the case of John
Weaver of Philadelphia. It has un-
usual merits.Is there to be an aftermath to the
great battle in the Sea of Japan as
there was to the great battle off Santi-
ago de Cuba?The czar has decided that a national
assembly shall be convoked. That
means revolution in Russia, not neces-
sarily a bloody one.Loren's confession about the postal
frauds may not be good for his soul
but it undoubtedly will aid him with
his prosecuting attorney.With radium at three million dollars
an ounce it is important to know, when
purchasing it by the pound, whether it
is ounce tray or avoirdupois.Mr. Lawson says that he has been
the target for more mud than any man
of this generation. It will tend to
convince him that men are made of clay.Dr. Parkhurst declares that the very
air of both New York and Philadelphia
is tainted by dishonest money. His
smaller for talents is as keen as a blue-
bottle's.Hull, England, has paved thirteen
miles of streets with jarrish wood from
western Australia. And strange as it
may seem, there is much less jar in the
streets than there was before.There has been no better character-
ization of the Chicago teamsters' strike
than that of Franklin MacVeagh, who
calls it "an unprecedented combination
of every mistake and every abuse which
modernism has thus far evolved."Judge Kohlsaat is right in deciding
that express companies are engaged
in interstate commerce. They are more
than that. They dictated the govern-
ment's foreign policy in the matter
of the parcels post.To the western mind Admiral Togo's
statement, "that we gained a success
beyond our expectation is due to the
brilliant virtue of your majesty and to
the protection of the spirits of your im-
perial ancestors, and not to the action
of any human being," seems odd and
falsely and rather wearisome. To the
eastern mind it seems perfectly proper,
no doubt.

A "GET THERE" STYLE.

Chicago Tribune.

Japanese soldiers, it is said, do not
loose step, and have no more to say
about them, when on the march, than
a herd of buffalo. In fact, all they
appear to be good for as soldiers is to
fight.

THE EVIL OF OVERINSURANCE.

American Medicine.

One life insurance evil is the unscrup-
ulous agent, who skillfully evokes the
emotions of the father of a family to
the end that a larger policy is written
than can be sustained. In the standard
companies lapsed policies are at a dis-
count loss, for their calculations are
based upon a continuance of each one,
yet it is claimed that as a rule they
are a source of great revenue. When it
is remembered that a very large per-
centage of policies are allowed to lapse—
some say twenty-five per cent, or more,
it is evident that it is a great evil. In
view of the tender nature of the emo-
tions played upon, the natural anxiety
for the family's future, it is a gruesome
business, to say the least. No safecompany will insure anyone for a large
amount than can be kept up by the
insured's known income, but there is no
way of checking the evil in the case
of the poor, who take out small policies.

COSTLY HOSPITALITY.

New York Press.

France has suddenly awakened to the
fact that she has been exercising a
rather costly hospitality to the Russian
fleet in the Far East. The complac-
ency with which the occupation of Ja-
bati, Madagascar ports and Kaniyath
Bay as Russian naval stations was
viewed has given place to something
like panic for what may come here-
after. St. Delouise, deputy from Indo-
China, is now demanding \$42,000,000 to
put the colony in a state of defense,
and an augmentation of the French na-
val force in Eastern waters. Whether
Japan is meditating revenge or not,
never again will France dare to leave
her Far Eastern possessions unpro-
tected. The island empire may never
attempt reprisals for the coal and pro-
visions furnished to the Japanese, but
the spectre of such a possibility will
always haunt the minds of French
statesmen.

NOT ENOUGH TO TALK ABOUT.

New York Commercial.

The ministers announce that they
have a fund of \$600,000 accumulated
for the salvation of Greater New York.
Good! If they spend it all here no ques-
tions will be asked.

AN AUTOMOBILE SAINT.

Springfield Republican.

One of the ludicrous fancies of the
day is the selection in Italy of St.
Christopher as the patron saint of au-
tomobilists, and Queen Margherita has
her motor car adorned with images of
the saint. Everyone knows the legend
of St. Christopher, the stout giant, who
bore an infant across a swelling flood
to find him so heavy ere the crossing
was accomplished that he almost sank
under the burden. The automobile rec-
ord is that children have been crush-
ed under the cars, in New York city
specially, because the little crea-
tures can't get out of the way. Per-
haps it is different in Italy.

JAPS STRIKE.

Springfield Republican.

The story of the strike of 2,300 Jap-
anese coolies in Hawaii deserves a
more detailed narrative than the me-
ager cable message furnished. A strike
means an organization of labor from
within, and the oriental coolies have
never shown a tendency toward in-
ward collective action. One reason
why employers on the Pacific coast
generally desire Chinese or Japanese
labor is that they do not strike. But
the Hawaiian episode and the violence
attending it shows that in absorbing
western civilization the Japanese are
not stopping at wars between labor and
capital.

THAT WOULD NEVER DO.

Philadelphia Ledger.

President Eliot of Harvard thinks the
loss of a few of these or four men
should be cut to two weeks and that
football ought to be ended. Why, the
man wants to make the college
course a serious matter!

THE PEN'S LEGATEE.

Atlanta Journal.

Gen. Nedzu is reported to have
learned typewriting. He has learned
that the great victories of the present
day are won by typewriters.

TEA.

Common tea is poor or
middling.
Better try good!Your grocer returns your money if you don't like
Schilling's tea.

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GRAND THEATRE.

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We can furnish
that—if your busi-
ness has merit.

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?

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are not abso-
lutely neces-
sary for your
comfort, even
if your porch
or veranda is
situated so
that it gets
the full force
of the sun's
hot rays, pro-
vided you are
supplied with

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To our store will well repay
you. It's worth your while to
look at our window and see our
splendid bargains in fine toilet
scopes.

Our soda fountain is justly
popular these days.

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Both Phones 374. "By the Monument."

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is absolutely pure. We make our
own ice cream. We know the
quality of every ingredient, and
our rules against the various
substitutes and adulterations
used in many warm weather
drinks are as stringent as those
which govern the preparation of
our subscriptions. If it's soda
water you want, Schramm's is
the fountain to visit.

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This Will in Particular.

Shirt waist suits, made of fine lawn, black,
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waist tucked and has large sleeves. Shirt is of-
ficial shape and cut very full. These suits are
regular \$2.50 values. Saturday only—

\$1.15

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The Star Feature of THE SATURDAY SALE SPE-

CIALS is a big lot of LACE CURTAINS AND MADRAS

CURTAINS rejected by us, because they arrived too late

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2 Lots—400 pairs in all—Curtains, worth \$3.50 a pair. Special

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SATURDAY NIGHT from 7 to 9 o'clock, come to an-

other feast of COUCH COVERS, 75 in the lot. Couch Cov-

ers, 3 yards long and 59 inches wide, alike on both sides,

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Saturday night at:

VALUE \$2.00, Saturday Night at

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Ladies' Embroidered Turn-Over Collars, all white or with

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7½cts

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GENTS' FINE SUMMER UNDERWEAR, in plain Bat-