

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.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
Five Years, \$10.00
Three Years, \$6.00
One Year, \$2.00
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

NEW YORK OFFICE:
In charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign
Advertising, from our Home Office, 117 Park Row
Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:
In charge of E. J. Cooper, 36 O'Farly St.
Correspondence and other reading matter for
publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Address all business communications to:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Post Office of Salt Lake City as
second class matter according to the Act of Con-
gress March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 11, 1903.

THE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will be held next Sunday, June 14. Meetings will commence in the morning at 10 o'clock in the Assembly Hall, in the afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Tabernacle and in the evening at 7 o'clock also in the Tabernacle. A general attendance of the officers and members of the Stake organizations is requested at the opening exercises. The theological classes of the Sunday schools with their teachers are expected to be present at the morning services. There will be no meetings in the city wards on Sunday evening. The bishops, Presidents of quorums and of the auxiliary societies should not only attend the several meetings of the conference, but notify the members so that all may be informed and have an opportunity to take part in the proceedings. Some of the leading Church authorities will address the congregations. A very interesting and profitable time is anticipated.

BLOODSTAINED BELGRADE.

An awful tragedy has been enacted at Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, where, it seems, the king, queen and a number of prominent men have been assassinated, in order to make room in the government, for the opposing party. From the dispatches it appears that the Serbian people are remarkably quiet, notwithstanding the sanguinary drama enacted within the walls of the palace. Neither the king nor the queen was very well thought of by their subjects, and the attitude of the populace is therefore natural. Undoubtedly the assassination is a sequel of the recent coup d'etat, by which King Alexander wiped out the constitution, became an absolute despot, and then started his government with a new constitution in his hand. The constitution that was done away with had only been in force for two years. It tolerated a free press, and prescribed a secret ballot. The king and queen were both objectionable to the king, and to the queen. By the murder of the sovereign and his supporters, the constitution of 1901 is again restored. The friendly opinion of the press at the time of Alexander's high-handed proceedings, was that he had committed a "blunder," and this appears to be but too true. What the effect of the assassination will be upon European politics remains to be seen. Serbia is a storm-center, and serious disturbances there are sure to be felt over a wide area.

THE BRITISH TARIFF QUESTION.

The British premier has evidently succeeded in smoothing over, for the time being, the difficulties threatening the cabinet on account of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff policy. Mr. Balfour, in his speech on the subject in the Commons, stated that it would be rashness to interfere with the great system which had been in operation for so many years, without a careful examination; at the same time he thought it necessary to take cognizance of new conditions and new problems. He professed to believe in free trade, but his mind, he said, was open to suggestions regarding alterations in a system framed to suit conditions of fifty years ago.

This is a graceful retreat from the position of the Colonial secretary; it is a distinct recognition of the fact that the British people is not yet prepared for a protective tariff, and that the question must be thoroughly discussed before it can again be brought up in Parliament. The premier has correctly interpreted the handwriting on the wall, and saved the situation. Mr. Chamberlain boldly declared that a revolution in the fiscal system of Great Britain was needed. A tariff ought to be enacted which should discriminate in favor of the British colonies and against all countries which taxed colonial products. Only this, he said, could the members of the empire be firmly held together. "Only thus could the imperial fiction be converted into a solid and enduring imperial fact."

There was reason to believe that Mr. Chamberlain spoke for the government, but the government was not committed, and the retreat from that position could therefore be made with honor. But the issue is not dead. It has been brought before the British public in a peculiarly dramatic manner, and will undoubtedly be kept in view for a long time, among other political issues. And free traders of this country will continue to point to Great Britain as a proof of the soundness of their theory.

POOR EXCUSES.

The only apology tendered by the Tribune for its unwarranted attack on the new Board of Horticulture, which was answered in the Deseret News, is that the paragraph in the instructions

of the board as to the use of white arsenic was left out of the document as printed by the Tribune, because it "had been pined and the copy was absolutely unintelligible;" therefore, it is said, "the paragraph was killed."

The very natural query that arises is, how was the matter set up in the first place, if "the copy was absolutely unintelligible?" Again, it was printed in the Deseret News from which the Tribune probably took the document, and in any case it was very easy to get the paragraph therefrom and reset it even at a late hour, as it only contained about eight lines of matter. The alleged "killing" of that paragraph gave occasion for the attack on the board in reference to the substitution of Paris green for white arsenic, and the attempted excuse for its omission is as pitiful as the attack was uncalled for and vindictive.

The intimation about the delay of the board in issuing its instructions, when in fact they were published with remarkable promptness, is not explained by the pious paragraph. Nor does that excuse the charge made today of the "utter incompetency of the present board," before that body has had time to do anything but issue the rules and regulations under consideration. As most of the formulas were the same as those formerly published, their "utter incompetency" does not reflect very brightly upon the intellect and experience of the predecessor, who gnashes his gums as a would-be critic.

The Tribune is as badly turned around on its horticultural criticism, as it was in regard to the bathhouses at Saltair, when insisting that they were moved round to the east so as to "project out into the lake," when that would put them on nothing but sand, as the water of the lake lies "out into" the west. Better be sure you are right; (not Wright) neighbor, before permitting such stuff as the points mentioned to go into your editorial columns.

TOO MUCH EATING.

An inquiry of deep interest, and one which may become of practical value, is being carried on by Prof. Chittenden, director of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale university. It relates to the amount of nourishment necessary for the human body, to perform its various functions properly. The question to be determined is whether the average human being is not eating too much, for his own good. The professor has conducted some experiments which he believes, justify him in taking a view contrary to the commonly held opinions on the subject, and he explains his position in an article in Popular Science Monthly for June.

According to the best authorities, in this country and Germany, the average man needs 115 grams of protein a day; 55 grams of fat, and 550 grams of carbohydrates; with a total fuel value of 3,055 large calories, or heat units. When hard work is to be performed, this quantity is increased considerably. Some authorities hold that these are somewhat too low, and make considerably higher estimates.

Prof. Chittenden maintains that these standards are false, and that the fact is that by living up to them, much food is wasted and injury is done to the system, inasmuch as the delicate mechanism is overloaded. In proof of his proposition, he quotes the case of one Fletcher, upon whom the experiments were made. Prof. Chittenden had him under scientific examination for thirteen days in January, and in February a more thorough series of observations was made. In the February tests the diet was prepared of cereal food, milk and maple sugar. This was taken twice a day for seven days, and was selected by the subject as giving sufficient variety for his needs and quite in accord with his taste. He took such amounts as his appetite craved, and the daily consumption amounted only to 45 grams of protein, with fat and carbohydrates sufficient to bring the fuel value up to about 1,600 large calories. That is to say, according to Prof. Chittenden, people are eating at least double the amount that is good for them.

Fletcher was tried both at leisure and hard work. And it was found "that he was able to perform more work with less fatigue, on his scanty diet, than any man of his age, who lives according to common standards. And the food of the subject cost just about 11 cents a day, 77 cents a week! Talk about the cost of living! Mr. Fletcher claims that he has followed his present plan for nearly five years; he takes two meals a day; sugar and carbohydrates in general. He is always in perfect health, and constantly in a condition of fitness for work. He practices thorough mastication, with more complete insalivation of the food (liquid as well as solid) than is usual, thereby insuring more complete and ready digestion and a more thorough utilization of the nutritive portions of the food.

Experiments, in order to furnish a true basis for conclusions, should embrace more than one individual, but in all probability the experience of Mr. Fletcher would become that of any other healthy person who would try his mode of living. It is the story of Daniel in Babylon over again.

The great secret of success is a secret still.

The horseless carriage and the carless horseman are both dangerous.

The stock levees of Wall Street are breaking and letting a good deal of water out.

Yesterday Senator Hanna did not say "Hands off!" when he gave his daughter away.

The sufferings of Topsy and the Kansas towns are forgotten in the woes of East St. Louis.

Thousands of men have been sent bagging the Mississippi but don't seem able to knock it down.

There should be no divorce left in the truck of the Mississippi floods, for the Mississippi is boiling over.

Only twenty days more in which the

sweet girl graduates and other young ladies can become June brides.

"An appendicitis party is the latest thing on cards near Winchester," says the Boston Herald. Cut it out! Cut it out!

Are there to be no circuses this summer? Many a parent is anxiously waiting to take his little one to the show.

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania recently remarked that he never reads newspapers. This saves him many heartburnings and some libel suits.

A forest reserve can be created in the twinkling of an eye, but it takes centuries for a forest to be created. Hence the wisdom of preserving those we have.

"The Mothers' Congress is a good and interesting thing; but still there is nothing that can take the place of an old fashioned quilting, which was the mothers' congress of other days.

A cloudburst at Morenci, Arizona, had the effect of cooling the ardor of the strikers and preventing possible trouble. There is nothing like the hose for quelling a riot. It is superior to the most improved rapid fire gun.

The oldest inhabitant of the Mississippi valley does not remember such disastrous floods as this year's. Not even Mark Twain, who remembers so many things about the Mississippi, remembers anything like the present floods.

In the matter of the Kishineff incident Russia will neither accept aid for the sufferers nor a protest from any foreign power. She thinks she is able to take care of her sufferers and herself. And she probably is.

Rarely has Europe witnessed such a bloody tragedy among its rulers as that enacted at Belgrade yesterday. The slaughter was not unlike that in the last scene in "Hamlet." So far as the dispatches have told there has been nothing unusual occurring in Serbia, and this frenzied outbreak was sudden and unexpected. What it portends no one at this time can say.

The interdependence of labor and capital was well set forth by Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant prince, in an authorized interview the other day. Said he: "We feel if this agitation continues that labor will be out of employment for the reason that the employer is now paying as much for labor as it is possible for him to pay and live. We are obliged to look far into the future since we import our goods from all over the world and make large contracts in advance, even in this country; therefore, under present disturbed conditions, we are necessarily more conservative. The prosperity we are now enjoying will not continue unless labor is willing to continue earnestly at work at the present very high prices. Those prices for labor must certainly go down as soon as there is any material let up in business."

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The people will rejoice to learn that after 62 days' absence he (the president) is again back in the White House. There have been constant apprehensions that he would be injured or killed in some one of the 27 states and territories through which he has passed. He has now seen the whole country more thoroughly than any previous president of the United States. Our domain is truly vast, and it is fortunately inhabited by a people who do not let the grass grow under their feet, but take immediate advantage of all the possibilities. Great are our people, vast is our territory, and fortunate is the nation to possess Theodore Roosevelt, an executive worthy of the great trust which the people have confided to his hands.

Chicago News.

Aside from its political effect, it will not be surprising if the tour proves beneficial in creating a better understanding on both sides of the Mississippi of the real needs of the nation. The president's trip has directed attention conspicuously to the fact that the west is to play a part of growing importance in national affairs. He himself undoubtedly has learned much within the past two months as to the needs of that section. It is fortunate that his character and personality render him well fitted to win and hold the confidence and esteem of both sections of the country.

Kansas City Times.

In his comment upon the president's western trip, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler seems to attribute the enthusiasm displayed by the audiences to their approval of Mr. Roosevelt's policies. This explanation is only partly correct. Their appreciation was evoked by the man himself rather than by the success of his administration. A president with a faultless record might tour the country without provoking anything like the demonstrations that have marked the progress of the present journey. His courage and his absolute sincerity are at the foundation of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity.

Los Angeles Express.

While the president's trip has served to impress upon the foreigners the vastness of the American republic and its practically limitless resources, in addition it has demonstrated most clearly the power Mr. Roosevelt holds in the estimation of the people. Everywhere he has accorded a welcome that for warmth and enthusiasm has become a familiar record might tour the country without provoking anything like the demonstrations that have marked the progress of the present journey. His courage and his absolute sincerity are at the foundation of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity.

New York Mail and Express.

The 15,000 miles of his route have carried him through many states and territories, brought him into contact with many thousands of his fellow-citizens and conveyed to him necessary and distinct impressions both of regions and of humanity. He will bring to the resumption of the more formal duties of his high office a fresh sense of its responsibilities and a broader as well as more vivid realization of the vastness of his country and of the application of serious statesmanship to its future development. He ought to be a better president for his journey. If he has been able to combine with his strenuous traveling and speech-making the pleasure of intellectual companionship and the benefit of some intervals of recreation, he is to be congratulated upon a further gain.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

Friday and Saturday,
June 12th and 13th.
SPECIAL TOUR OF MR. N. C.

GOODWIN

In Madeline Lucette Ryley's Comedy of Love, Humor and Pathos.

"The Altar of Friendship."

With original productions from Knickerbocker Theatre, New York City.
Seat Sale began this morning.

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Woodmen of the World Today.

10th and 33rd Wards June 12th.

Largest Dancing Pavilion in the World.
140x250 feet.

GOOD BATHING.

Temperature of water 56 degrees.

TIME TABLE.

Leave Salt Lake: Arrive Salt Lake:
No. 2 9:20 a.m. No. 1 1:30 p.m.
No. 4 2:20 p.m. No. 3 3:45 p.m.
No. 6 4:20 p.m. No. 5 5:45 p.m.
No. 8 6:20 p.m. No. 7 7:45 p.m.
No. 10 8:00 p.m. No. 9 9:30 p.m.
No. 12 9:45 p.m. No. 11 11:30 p.m.
*Sunday's last train leaves Saltair at 9:00 p.m.
Trains from 1st South and 4th West Streets.
J. E. Langton, Gen. Mgr.

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BICYCLE RACES

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HEAGREN VS. LINBERG.

Motor Paced.

Coming "Little Christopher,"
Comic Opera.

Sacred Concert Sunday Night.

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Each ticket entitles the holder to 10 cents in trade.

TO-NIGHT and all this week—MYRTANA'S DOG SHOW.

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MANY COSTLY PRIZES.
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Ladies, don't forget we have Netmasks and Wrist Bags; latest styles.

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Des. News Bldg. Phone 374.



Some People

Like corn as one of the chief ingredients in what they drink, but the most healthful and proper way is to buy it ground by the new process, into "MAIZENES." Dainty dishes prepared with Maizenes are especially appetizing.

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Watch repairing is part of our business, and we give careful attention to it. We will at your request correct the kind of watches that need extra careful adjustment. We try to have our work give such satisfaction as will win the confidence of all who leave their watch repairing in our hands.

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DAY WOULD BE NIGHT, JOY WOULD BE WOE.

If that defect in your vision were not checked—cured—in time.

KNICKERBOCKER, O. D.

Advices on the subject of impairment of sight: FREE. We will at your request correct H. Prices are right.

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Beaven & Murry, 303 Auerbach Bldg.
W. S. Ramer, over Walker's Store.
Wilma F. Hoedling, 228 Deseret News Building.
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Any kind of COAL you want?

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Pennsylvania Saponifier is the original and old reliable Concentrated Lye for family soap making and general household uses. It saves of soap-making. The success of this article has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. None genuine unless Pennsylvania Saponifier Co., Philadelphia, Pa. is stamped on the lid.

WHITE GOODS.

With such White Goods values as follow, long preferences are unnecessary. Each offering speaks for itself.

Our 25c White Victoria Lawn on sale this week at 16c (per yard).

The best 25c White Soft Eng. Nainsook made from the finest Sea Island Cotton, full 26 inches wide, on sale this week, per yard, 25c.

Merveilled White Foulard Satin Waistings, in fancy figured effects. A most entrancing display of the season's newest and best kinds. Worth \$1.00. On sale this week per yard, 66c.

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ESTABLISHED 1854

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MOST TEMPTING LOW PRICES.

THE MOST MARVELOUS PRICE REDUCTIONS EVER MADE IN THIS CITY. EVERY PIECE OF EMBROIDERY FROM THE NARROW BABY EDGE TO THE FINEST ALL OVER IN HAMBURG NAINSOOK OR SWISS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS GREAT SALE. THE ASSORTMENTS ARE GREATER, STYLES AND PATTERNS MORE BEAUTIFUL AND PRICES LOWER, THAN ANY EVER OFFERED IN ANY EMBROIDERY SALE HELD IN THIS CITY.

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1,000 yards cream Curtain Serim, 40 inches wide—in a variety of lace stripe effects, special for this week 4c per yard.

Extra wide Imported Curtain Swiss in figured and dotted designs, for window and door drapery. Note 45 inches wide. Regular price 25c. Special for this week (per yard) 16c.

Merveilled White Foulard Satin Waistings, in fancy figured effects. A most entrancing display of the season's newest and best kinds. Worth \$1.00. On sale this week per yard, 66c.