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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 31, 1906

TOO VILE FOR ENDURANCE.

The Deseret News has protested against the use of vulgar and profane language by members of the City Council when engaged in the transaction of public business. Of course such vulgarity and profanity is improper and to be condemned at any time. But the proceedings in the council chamber last Monday evening were more than usually offensive and have caused deep disgust among the respectable people of this city.

On Thursday evening, however, in committee when the nuisance complained of by reputable citizens in the Southwestern part of town was to be inquired into, and the conduct of the health department was to be investigated, under a resolution introduced by Mr. Fernstrom, the blackguardism indulged in by some of the participants was so extreme as to provoke an emphatic and timely remonstrance from Mr. Tuddenham. The notion expressed by one offending speaker that he had a right to say what he pleased, was promptly negatived, and he and all public officials ought to be taught a lesson in decency, public decorum and the rights of others, as against their own whims and scurrilosity.

An "investigation" does not mean personal and defamatory attacks upon its promoters. They do not meet the case at issue. They serve to show that "investigation" is not desired but rather to be prevented. If this is to be considered in any sense a "reform" council, let the reform begin within itself. This is so badly needed that the manner of speech and continual quarrelling that disgrace the council are a far greater nuisance than the stench which has driven the residents of the district mentioned to invoke the aid of the courts for its removal.

The decent inhabitants of the city are with us in our protests against the squabbling and vile language of the offending officials, and unless a "reform" is effected, measures will have to be adopted to rid the city of the crying evil. As we have heretofore suggested, the root of the wrong is in the choice of such individuals to transact the public business. The change needed must come from the determination of the sensible and respectable men and women, who now withhold their presence and influence in primaries and conventions to step forward and take measures to put into office fit, capable and honorable persons regardless of religious or factional distinctions.

CALLS FOR "HELP."

We have once or twice alluded to a publication professing religious and "Christian" which acts as the organ of "The American Anti-Mormon Association." It devotes at least one page a week to appeals for money by a person named Neal, who is the "field agent" for the society. They are really ludicrous in their open greed and in the little tricks that are resorted to in order to wheedle dollars and even dimes out of people who are led to think that "Mormonism" is something awful and to be "stamped out." Neal calls it "Joesmithism." He delights in slang and tries to be witty but the strain after the dollar is seen in every item he furnishes. In a recent number commenting on the receipt of a dollar from a sister in Mississippi, he mentions the issue of some anti-Mormon pamphlets and says:

"They will be rushed through. Ten thousand copies of each one—150,000 this run. Eighty-five cents, making one million altogether. Think of it! Then, like this sister, sit down and send in at least one dollar."

"It keeps my nerves jingling when I think of what ought to be done, of what could be done, and then note the slowness of folks to respond to the call for help."

That is but a sample of "the calls for help" that are sent out every week with lamentations when they do not bring in the dollars. In the same number from which the foregoing paragraphs are clipped, appears the following, which caused the "News" to notice the Weekly that publishes it:

"There is a 'Gentle' bureau of information in Salt Lake City, established and maintained by the 'Woman's Missionary Union' of Salt Lake City and the Utah Methodist association. This is a non-partisan political and religious association, but it can 'see things.' I am in receipt of a letter from the secretary, Richard Wake. He writes:

"We are sorry for the non-settlement of the Smoot matter. We are convinced that the delay, and also the minority report, are the result of a corrupt bargain made between the heads of the Mormon Church and Republican leaders to turn over this state to the Republicans, if nothing should be done at Washington to interfere with Mormonism. Politics are at the bottom of the matter. It is too bad."

For shame "Bro." Wake! Don't you believe that bearing false witness against your neighbor is forbidden by Christian precept as well as the Mosaic law? Was not Leah in the Republican ranks before Reed Smoot was elected a senator? Have you the slightest evidence that any such "bargain" as you charge was ever made or attempted or talked of between the parties mentioned? Were you not merely repeating the idle gossip of peanut politicians and seeking to spread falsehood and create prejudice on the same lines as the "Gentle" bureau of misinformation is run upon? The non-settlement of the Smoot matter is perhaps a pity, but what would you have said if it had been decided in favor of law and constitutional right apart from religious bigotry and sectarian clamor? It would have been worse than "too bad" for you and your ilk, wouldn't it? But how is your bureau getting along? Does it bring in as many dollars as Neal is getting? Wake, oh Wake, the thing from sleeping!

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Next November a "divorce congress" will convene in Philadelphia. The object is to consider a proposed statute relative to the annulment of marriage and the granting of divorces. The measure, when accepted by the Philadelphia assembly, will be submitted to Congress in the hope that uniformity in the legislation pertaining to that subject may be obtained throughout the country.

The importance of uniformity in the marriage and divorce laws has long been recognized. What is permitted in one state is unlawful in another, and the legal status of a person may therefore be perfectly correct in one city, while it is the opposite across the border, a few miles away. The causes for which divorce is granted differ in different states. The restrictions on remarriage also differ.

As an illustration of what one commonwealth permits, it can be stated that both bigamy and blandry may be legalized in the state of New York in certain cases. If a husband, or wife, is deserted for five years, the deserted party is permitted to marry, provided the deserter had not been heard from during that period. If the deserter returns, the second marriage may be declared void, but if no steps are taken to have it annulled by decree of court, one husband may live in lawful wedlock with more than one wife, or one wife with more than one husband, as the case may be. The children are legitimate and both wives are entitled to dower. This condition would perhaps not be countenanced in any other state, though it does not appear that New York has suffered greatly from tolerating an exceptional, abnormal status, in preference to the breaking up of families.

Divorce legislation should aim at the stemming of the tide of legal separations, as well as at the establishment of uniformity in the laws relating thereto. It is estimated that about one million divorces have been granted in this country during a period of twenty years. Something is, clearly, wrong where family ties are broken at such an enormous rate. Is it the ease with which divorce can be secured, that is to blame? Or, is it the lack of character, the contempt for moral ideals, the spirit of rebellion against restraint? Our age certainly exhibits many symptoms of all these failings.

It is a subject upon which the churches differ in some essential points. In the Roman Catholic church the validity married may not remarry so long as either of the parties is alive. Where there are sufficient reasons the church permits legal separation of the wedded couple. The Protestant Episcopal church forbids a minister to marry any person who has been divorced otherwise than "God's word doth allow," i. e., for the marital infidelity of the other party. Presbyterian ministers must refuse to perform the marriage ceremony in the cases of divorced persons, except as such persons have been divorced upon grounds and for causes recognized as scriptural in the standards of the church. In the Methodist Episcopal church no divorce, except for adultery, is regarded by the church as lawful, and no minister is supposed to solemnize marriage in any case where there is a divorced wife or husband living; but this rule is not applied to the innocent party to a divorce for the cause of adultery, nor to divorced parties seeking to be reunited in marriage.

Possibly the churches should seek to obtain a better understanding of all questions bearing on marriage and divorce, as a preliminary to the efforts for uniformity in the legislation relative to the subject.

WELLMAN RETURNING.

Mr. Wellman is said to have given up his attempt to reach the North Pole this year, and will soon be on his way back to his friends. This contingency was counted on. When he left for Spitzbergen, it was understood that if weather conditions were not favorable for an air voyage this year, it would be postponed. Poor Andree had a similar experience. The first year he built his balloon house and placed his apparatus in a position for a start the following year. He had sufficient time to consider the "cost" of the undertaking. One of his companions could not be induced to accompany him the second year. But he himself was drawn, as by the irresistible hand of fate, toward destruction. We do not mean to draw a parallel between the two explorers. Mr. Wellman's airship is so much superior to Andree's, that it is reasonable to expect that the American will succeed where the Swede failed. The postponement of the trip till next year is interesting because it makes it possible for Commander Peary to precede him in reaching the desired goal. Peary should by this time be on the last stage of his journey. Some anxiety has been expressed for his safety, because he has not been heard from before this time, but possibly the world will learn, before this year is passed, that Peary has achieved the purpose to which he has devoted so many years of his life.

STRENGTH IN WEAKNESS.

Since a young Russian woman was beaten by ruffians in the uniforms of army officers, for sarcastic remarks made about them in public, a great number of young women seem to be willing to sacrifice themselves for the cause of the terrorists. General Min was boldly assassinated by a girl, in the presence of his family, and other outrages have been attempted by innocent looking young women in the service of the leaders of the sanguinary campaign.

It is claimed that an attempt on the life of the czar came desperately near being successful. Only the vigilance observed since the attempt on M. Stolypin led to the discovery of the would-be assassins who were members of the Moscow group of terrorists. One of them had succeeded in entering the palace grounds with a bomb concealed in a basket of fruit. The other was about to enter. They were men, it

appears. But women are preferred for that kind of work. If they can be found, a pretty and ladylike girl finds it easy to pass lines of troops and police, whose officers ogle her. And many are willing to sacrifice themselves. Thousands of educated women. It is said, are crying for vengeance for the insults and injuries heaped upon their sisters, and are at the call of the terrorists.

The fact illustrates the important truth that cruelty is a failure as punishment, if correction is the result aimed at. Cruel punishments do not deter a great many from committing the acts thus punished. Punishment, in order to be effective, must first of all be felt to be just and deserved, when rational beings are concerned. If not, it arouses resentment and a desire for revenge, which is sure to manifest itself sooner or later. Many women in Russia have been beaten, exiled, insulted, and executed, because of their activity in the cause of liberty. Could severity suppress the human yearning for the enjoyment of human rights, the Russian people would, long ago, have been silenced. For there has been no lack of severity. But today there are more voices than ever heard for liberty, and more hands than ever armed in its defense. Even the young women forget the fate that may await them and close their ranks around the martyrs for the cause. Tyranny is fighting a hopeless battle against humanity, for the divine kinship asserts itself in the long run, "triumphant both over death and hell."

What would McGuffey say to the new-fangled spelling?

Isn't President Roosevelt the philological candidate of his party?

Suit for divorce seems to be the long suit in the courts these days.

Those Cuban insurgents are fighting for office and not for country.

The Nebraska delegation to welcome Bryan is having the time of its life.

Hippie seems to have blown in the money and then blown out his brains.

Many people live beyond their means while others live beyond their usefulness.

Senator La Follette denies that he will bolt. He sits bolt upright for his party.

Did the Yale professor who advocates horseflesh as food ever try eating crow?

If Palma doesn't squelch Guerra completely, then people have been mistaken in Palma.

The proper place to hold the "divorce congress" is Sioux Falls and not Philadelphia.

"Break, break, break on San Francisco's cold gray stones," Mr. Farley will soon be singing.

"Come into the Madison Square Garden, Maud," was the popular saying in New York last night.

If W. L. Douglass runs for governor of Massachusetts, he knows just where to get his racing shoes.

The prodigal son's reception on his return was not a circumstance to Mr. Bryan's on his return.

"Angel" to his daughter who has hysterical ambitions. A father is a very proper person for a guardian angel.

If Hughes runs for governor of New York the great life insurance companies will not contribute to his campaign fund.

Premier Stolypin refuses to take one step backward, but circumstances compel him to do a great deal of sidestepping.

"Municipal ownership of saloons" is the latest proposal in New York. Saloon ownership of the municipality it has been heretofore.

The Board of Education is preparing to take care of the children who will not be able to get into the schools because of lack of accommodations. Yet the Board itself is the perfection of accommodation.

Secretary Wilson insists that the packers' labels on their products must state "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Does the secretary of agriculture think that the Ethiopian can change his skin or the leopard his spots?

REFORMED SPELLING.

Springfield Republican.

If you are in favor of reformed spelling, you must heartily applaud President Roosevelt's order to the government printer to print all of his official papers hereafter in conformity with the recommendations of the spelling reform committee headed by Prof. Brander Matthews. Some 300 new spellings will thus be introduced into American usage, in so far as the president's personal example can affect the personal spelling of the language. His personal correspondence is also to be reformed in the same way. If you receive a letter from the president, or his secretary, you will find "two" and "toasted" "toast," and "discussed" "discust." These letters in future years should have a high market value in the auction-room. Of course, the newspapers must help if the president's letters and messages and papers are to be influential in reforming the spelling of the people. Every paper has its own rules, and every paper will be likely to change the president's spelling to conform to its own before printing. That is where the rub will come. For the press, the magazine and book publishers and the schools of the land cannot be given orders in this matter, as the government printer can.

London Chronicle.

Whether we like the new spelling or not, it probably will be forced upon us because the United States is coming more and more into control of the printing presses of the English-speaking world. If only President Roosevelt can establish uniformity in America on the lines he prescribes the new spelling will be likely before long to become dominant in Great Britain; but as he is strong he might have been successful even surrounded by Anglo-American congress to endeavor to arrive at an agreement on a common mode of spelling so that the president's English and the king's English should be the same.

San Francisco Chronicle.
We have not mentioned quite all the

innovations, but the silly season is now on and the subject will receive abundant discussion in the journals which delight in that annually recurring period. Some of the editors will rejoice, while others will see in the proposed changes only one more indication of impending doom. Whether for weal or woe, however, it is necessary to recognize that this official appropriation will force the admission of these spellings into the dictionaries as "allowable," and if they are found there they will be used because they will save time.

AN OLD RAILWAY FIGHT.

Pueblo Chieftain.

It has been many years since the American people have witnessed a fight between railway kings of the kind that was common enough in the earlier days. A more rational regard for their own interests, if not for the interests of the people, has led modern railway managers and stockholders to insist that millions should not be thrown away and wasted in rivalries that had no better basis than personal hatreds or business jealousies. On the contrary, the people have suffered more from combinations and consolidations in recent years than they have from the "wars" that used to be waged between hostile financiers and short tempered promoters. But now, so it is reported, the North American continent is to be once more the scene of a railway war, in which millions will be squandered for no better reason than induces one short tempered lady to poison Mrs. B's dog because the B chickens have scratched up the A garden.

JUST FOR FUN.

Why Not American?

To the Editor of The Evening Sun—Sir: Noting in your "Afternoon Edition" the telegram from Oister Bay about President Roosevelt's adoption of spelling reform by the government printing office, that he hopes to straiten out the present tangles of English orthography so that in time it will supplant French in diplomacy, might we not at the very outset ask the President to call the new language the "American language" for English it surely will not be? Hooray for the American language! C. Y. N.

A Future Statesman.

"Stories of precocious children have often been told, but one of the best I have ever heard happened to a schoolmaster in a small town which is surrounded only by a cornfield. The schoolmaster while swapping stories with his fellow-drummers in the hotel corridor. "The class in arithmetic was being quizzed when this poser was put to them: 'Suppose that in a family of five there are only four potatoes for dinner, and the mother wants to give each of the children an equal share—how is she going to do it?' For a few minutes there was silence in the room while everybody calculated hard. Finally one of the little boys rose to his feet, and after attracting the attention of the schoolmaster, gave this unexpected answer: 'Mash the potatoes, sir.'"

Bark Follows the Bite.

"Yen," remarked Si Whipple, the landlord of the Benson Bend Hotel, "the sausage I've been feedin' my guests ain't made from kailines." "How'd yer fine them out?" inquired the postmaster. "Wa! I fed 'em sausage for a week, an' by Saturday every guest I had begun to growl."—Judge.

"I was thinking of learning to play on the cornet." "Do you think your wind is good enough?" "Oh I can blow it without any trouble." "That's all right, but I mean do you think you could outman any pursuer?"—Philadelphia Press.

The Parson—When I became a minister, I gave up playing the piano. The Elder—"Then you became an expounder in a double sense of the word, didn't you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Mother's Magazine grows in interest with each number. The September issue is one of the best of that publication which has a unique and important place to fill in American periodical literature.—David C. Cook Pub. Co., Elgin, Ill.

The Reader for September opens with an article by Henry Watterson in which "The Next National Campaign" is discussed. It is illustrated by full-page portraits of Mr. Bryan and President Roosevelt. "Yosemite" is described by Arthur Colton. Other notable features of this interesting number are: "Letters to Heroes;" "The Persistence of Coonle Schnable;" Elsie Lingmaster; "Find the Hero," a novelette in two parts; Anne Warner; "The Child with the Violin;" Roscoe Gilmore Stott; and "Our Own Times," the latter being a review of men and affairs of current interest.—The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

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Half Price Waist Sale

TOMORROW Morning at 8:30 o'clock commences the great Z. C. M. I. Half Price Waist Sale. In addition, Summer Skirts, Linen Suits, Kimonos, and Children's Dresses will go in this sale at Half Price. Be here early to take full advantage of the big reductions. You will find every one a Real Bargain.

Entire Line of Waists

Our Waist Sale includes the entire line of Dainty Lawns, Linens, Mulls, Radium and Jap Silk Waists. An extraordinary opportunity for securing a fresh supply to finish out the season. None reserved. All half price. Some of the choicest Waists yet turned out are here, and you will have a chance to buy them this way Saturday:

\$2.50 WAISTS for.....\$1.25	\$5.00 WAISTS for.....\$2.50	\$ 9.00 WAISTS for.....\$4.50
3.00 WAISTS for.....1.50	6.00 WAISTS for.....3.00	10.00 WAISTS for.....5.00
3.50 WAISTS for.....1.75	7.00 WAISTS for.....3.50	11.50 WAISTS for.....5.75
4.00 WAISTS for.....2.00	7.50 WAISTS for.....3.75	12.50 WAISTS for.....6.25
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Two Tables of Peter Pan Waists.

Your choice \$1.00. This is the end of a line of Peter Pan Waists, ranging from \$2.25 to \$3.00. White and Colored, Checks, Stripes and Plain Linens. Commencing Tomorrow Morning, your choice **\$1.00**

Linen Suits.

All White and Colored Linen Suits at **Half Price**

Kimonos.

Our Entire line of Summer Kimonos on sale at **Half Price**

Children's Dresses.

Entire line of Children's Summer Dresses at **Half Price**

Summer Skirts Half Price.

Our entire line of White and Colored Duck, Pique and Linen Skirts, Saturday **Half Price**

\$1.50 SKIRTS for.....75c	\$2.50 SKIRTS for.....\$1.25	\$4.00 SKIRTS for.....\$2.00
\$2.00 SKIRTS for.....\$1.00	\$3.00 SKIRTS for.....\$1.50	\$5.00 SKIRTS for.....\$2.50

FIRST SHOWING OF

Gents' Fall and Winter Suits.

We have just received a very attractive and stylish line of big and little Men's Suits, consisting of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Fall CLOTHING, in exclusive and becoming styles in the very latest fabrics. You will be pleased and attracted with the style and cut, and for good wear you cannot be better served. We invite you to visit our Clothing Department—you will be well repaid.

School Suits.

Strong and serviceable School Suits for your boy, that will add to his appearance and will encourage him to take a pride in himself and in his studies. Made especially for school wear and will give excellent satisfaction.

Topcoats.

Very popular with young men is the topcoat. 32 to 34 inches long, with full back and long graceful lapels; made of plain or fancy covert cloth.

Cravenettes.

Made of materials expressly woven for good rain coatings, full length in gray, black and mixtures. A rain coat if it rains—a gentleman's coat all the time. Can be used the year round.

"Shapely" Overcoats

The very latest in Overcoats, roomy, broad-shouldered, three quarter length, natty and exclusive in style, and very shapely.

Hats and Caps.

All the new shapes and styles in Fall Hats and Caps.

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In the men's line we would suggest giving early orders on clothing made to order as the rush comes in September. Same as in the spring, we will be crowded and ask those who do not like to be disappointed, to order now.

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