

# 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 ..... \$9.00  
Six Months ..... 4.50  
Three Months ..... 2.25  
One Month ..... .75  
Saturday Edition, Per Year ..... 2.00  
Semi-Weekly, Per Year ..... 2.00

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 of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 30, 1907.

## WARRIOR FOR PEACE.

General Howard, in a recent newspaper article, draws some vivid pictures of war scenes he witnessed during the great struggle of the Civil war. He says that when he contemplates those experiences, they seem to him like a terrible nightmare, but it was a more terrible reality.

The General calculates that more than a million men were hurled into eternity by that conflict—men who had left their friends and homes in health and the prime of life. The horrors of war have no attraction to those who know what they are like. The glories of conflict are overshadowed by the terrors of it. General Howard, therefore, with well understood satisfaction, turns from the pictures of war he has just sketched, to the present efforts for the abolition of war, and says:

"For one I am glad, indeed, that there is an effort on foot to settle difficulties without bloodshed. Of course, the waste of human life is not all of it. There is in every war a waste of possessions, a destruction of property and a degradation of character hard to avoid at the best. I know that there are some things worse than death. I know that the union of our states was worth all that it cost, and I know that, humanly speaking, it was necessary that we should be purged as by fire, but it is not wise now to do all that we can to hold up the world the blessings of peace, even the peace that passeth understanding, which never must exclude any of the noblest qualities of a womanly woman or a manly man."

This is the sentiment at present of all who know whereof they speak.

The report that the government is about to award a contract for 20,000 marble headstones to mark the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in northern prisons and hospitals carries with it a message of peace and good will, that should not be lost on this day. It means that the bitterness of the long and sanguinary struggle is passing away. When it was decided that good policy demanded not to exchange prisoners, thousands perished away from home. Of late years public sentiment has been in favor of honoring these soldiers by suitable monuments. An appropriation was finally secured and a former Confederate officer has been appointed government commissioner to have charge of the work, and it is the purpose to identify and mark the grave of every prisoner that can be located, from Johnson's Island in Lake Erie to Santa Fe in New Mexico. The Confederate soldiers are no longer "rebs." Those who gave their lives for the side that lost are now recognized as patriots and Americans, worthy of honor. And this is so real that when the statue of Gen. John B. Gordon is dedicated in Atlanta, the federal troops stationed in that city will take a leading part in the ceremonies. In spite of fatalities, the differences between various sections of the Republic are being obliterated.

Barely forty years have passed since the surrender of General Lee to General Grant. Thousands of the principal actors in the great national drama are still with us. And yet, within that brief period of time, what wonderful progress has been made by the nation! When we contemplate the prosperity that prevails, the power and influence the country wields through its government, the patriotism that inspires every loyal heart today, the future prospects that appear more glorious even than past achievements, we can to some extent realize the value of the sacrifices made to save the Union. For, with the Union dissolved and each division looking out only for itself, there would have been no such progress, no such growth. Central America presents a spectacle the lesson of which should not be lost upon us. But for the protection of the United States, those countries, disunited, poverty-stricken, weakened by internal revolutions, would long ago have been absorbed by the land-hungry powers of the world. There is every reason to believe that a similar fate would have threatened some of the North American states, but for the Union that made them strong. As it is, this country is in a position to take a leading part in the councils of nations, and lead the world onward toward the glorious condition of a union of mankind in a great federation of the world. The victories so dearly bought in the Civil War were the victories of the cause of humanity. The blood shed was a precious seed from which the world is harvesting liberty.

It appears, however, that the time has come for the loyal citizens of this country to rally again around the flag, against influences that are at work for the purpose of breeding strife, arraying one class against another, and thus weakening the country and neutralizing its influence for good. For, it is certain that a house divided against itself cannot stand. Brave men and women are needed to join in a holy war against all that is calculated to cause discord and divide the citizens into hostile camps and factions. If we as members with sentiments of love and affection the thousands who died to preserve the Union, we cannot but listen to the voices from the silent tombs that admonish the living to unity and harmony, lest that should again be lost which was purchased with so many sacrifices, so many precious lives.

## AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The description of the battle at Chancellorsville, as given in the "Reminiscences" of Carl Schurz, is an interesting reading at this time. According to Schurz, the blunders of the commanding officers were responsible for the disaster. According to his graphic story, in the afternoon of the second of May, "a number of deer and rabbits came bounding out of the woods" in front of the Eleventh Corps of the Union Army. Then came the dashing Stonewall Jackson with 25,000 men, and in one hour and a half his great flanking force had telescoped the Eleventh Corps with its 9,000 men and driven them back in retreat. It happened that they had no reserves and that the Eleventh's line was facing the front instead of the West flank. Schurz had foreseen the flank attack and he had begged Gen. O. O. Howard, who was the Eleventh Corps Commander, to be allowed to rearrange his line and face it west and to place reserves in anticipation of this very flank movement. But General Howard "thought" Jackson was retreating and would not give orders for a change of front. The account in McClure's further says:

"Some time before noon General Howard told me that he was very tired and needed sleep and asked me, as second in command, to stay at his headquarters, open all despatches that might arrive, and wake him in case there were any of urgent importance. Shortly afterwards a courier arrived with a despatch from General Hooker called General Howard's attention to the movement of the enemy toward our right flank and instructing him to take measures to resist an attack from that quarter. At once I called up General Howard, read the despatch aloud to him, and put it into his hands. We had exchanged only a few words about the matter when another courier, a young officer, arrived with a second despatch of the same tenor. At a later period I saw the document in print and recognized it clearly as the one I had read and delivered to General Howard on that eventful day."

"To my astonishment I found, many years later, in a paper on 'The Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville,' written by General Howard for the Century Magazine, the following sentence: 'General Hooker's circular order to Schurz and Howard neither reached me nor, to my knowledge, Colonel Meyerberg.' How could he have forgotten that I had read and delivered to him that identical despatch I find it difficult to understand, especially as it touched a point, and as its delivery was followed by another animated discussion between us, in which I most earnestly—although without effect—endeavored to convince him that in case of such an attack from the west, our right, as then posted, would be hopelessly overwhelmed."

## HOW WILL IT WORK?

Governor Hughes of New York is the recipient of many compliments on account of the passage by the Legislature of his state of the public utilities measure, for which he is the sponsor. The adoption of the reforms contemplated in the new law is regarded as his personal victory, and a tribute to his ability, honesty, and sincerity. The Washington Herald says the victory was gained by fair and straightforward methods, and without concessions or compromises of any description. Mr. Hughes, that paper adds, refused consistently to stoop to the arts of the "practical" politician, or to use the power of office and public patronage for the purchase of reciprocal favors. With unusual wisdom, the corporations bowed to the inevitable, making but nominal opposition to the utilities bill, and the corporate influence customarily in evidence at Albany during the pendency of legislation of this character were conspicuously absent.

It is expected that this public utilities bill will, if honestly enforced, work a revolution in the organization and conduct of public service corporations. The holding company, it is said, by which great and oppressive combinations of capital have been formed, will become a thing of the past. Watering of stock and the overcapitalization of franchises will be hereafter impossible. These radical reforms, affecting the very heart of corporate activity in this country, it is pointed out, cannot fail to have an important bearing on corporate management and control throughout the land.

Governor Hughes' bill, as it may be called, divides the State of New York into two districts and provides a commission of five members for each district. The commissioners hold office for five years. The term of one of them expires every year.

The commissions are given general supervision over all corporations that do a public business, with authority to examine into and correct their methods of management, their financial transactions, their rates of charges, the accommodations they furnish the public, the character and efficiency of their plants, their pecuniary obligations, their treatment of their patrons and the general conduct of their affairs. A commissioner may make an inquiry into the affairs and transactions or management of any corporation doing business in the State of New York on his own initiative or upon the complaint of any citizen, and if it is found to have violated the law or to have neglected to obey any order of the commission, its officials may be fined not less than \$5,000 for every offense, and each day's continuance of the violation or neglect shall be considered a separate offense.

The commissions have power to grant franchises for public utilities, and no railroad or street railroad or common carrier or other public utility can issue bonds or other obligations or begin construction or exercise any right or operate under any old franchise or lease or contract or make an agreement without the permission and approval of the commission. No corporation can issue stocks, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness for any purpose without obtaining an order for such authority from the commission; no corporation can purchase or hold stock in another corporation unless so authorized by the commission, and the commission has authority to decide how much capital is necessary and what obligations may be assumed by any corporation. Mr. William E. Curtis who devotes a letter in the Chicago Record-Herald to the measure, claims that some prominent corporation people in New

York are rather in favor of it. They bow before the inevitable and say "that if the commissions are composed of honest and fair-minded and intelligent men there will be no difficulty, and as a rule, they would rather deal with such a commission than suffer the continual annoyances that they have experienced from corrupt members of the legislature. They say that every corporation in the state has been exposed to blackmail; that hold-up bills have been introduced at every session of the legislature, and that it has been necessary for corporations to keep expensive agents at Albany to look after such matters."

That is the point. If the commissioners are honest and fair-minded, there will be no difficulty. There is no difficulty as long as both legislators and corporation managers are honest and fair-minded. The trouble comes when attempts are made to get the best of the public by the aid of the trusted representatives of the people. Whether these are called commissioners or something else does not matter a great deal. The rest of the country will be curious to learn the practical results of the public utilities bill in New York.

Molly Pitcher was no mollycoddle.

These days most signs fall when the electricity is shut off.

The cool weather has had one good effect. It has prevented spring fever.

The Father of Waters and the father of stock watering are separate and distinct persons.

Blacksmith Bell who killed the tiger at Twin Falls is deserving of a Carnegie hero medal.

Only one day more of this sort of May weather. This year May has given itself a black eye.

In this controversy over the tariff it remains to be seen whether they do these things better in France.

In view of Rev. Mr. Long's experience perhaps it is well that Audubon and Wilson did not live in this day.

Ruef says that he is guilty. Lots of others who are equally guilty say that they are not. Ruef's way is better than theirs.

Mayor McClellan has vetoed the public utilities bill. If it does not come back from Albany to plague him he will be a lucky man.

The High School cadets and those from All Hallows marched like veterans. They are a credit to their institutions and instructors.

It is proposed to appoint a committee of seventy-five to bring about the redemption of San Francisco. Why not make it a hundred and fifty and do it in half the time?

According to the New York Herald, there are 128,000 young widows in that city. To all Saint Wollers we say, Beware of New York.

The regular college students at the University refuse to graduate with the normals. It seems to be a genuine case of normals and abnormal.

"There is no such thing as justice in America," says Caruso. He cannot deny that there are courts of justice that have the power to impose fines.

It is said that General Kuroki has become a firm believer in the cocktail since he has been in this country. The Drovers Express remains a firm believer in the pistol.

Mark Twain calls an American railroad "a preparatory school for the hereafter." But do those who graduate from it go up or down? The commencement being a smash up, they may go up.

That the task of revising the Vulgate has been assigned to the Benedictines shows that "higher criticism" has not failed to have some effect on the most conservative of churches. The revision will have an authority that it was not possible for the revision of the King James translation of the Bible to have.

## WHAT THE IRISH HAVE LOST.

New York Evening Post.  
From the Conservatives in 1898, the Irish took the county councils bill with thanks. From the Liberals, they will not today take an infinitely more generous measure of local government. This can only be regarded as a terrible indictment of the statesmanship of the Nationalists. They condemn themselves to an absolutely sterile opposition. The Liberals will, no doubt, drop the Irish bill and wash their hands of all further obligation at present. They have a majority wholly independent of the Irish, and can go on for at least three years without them. On either side, what is to be hoped for? Absolutely nothing.

## NEVER A MISTAKE.

Honolulu Bulletin.  
When Congress granted manhood suffrage to citizens of Hawaii, it was said the islands would be wrecked, morally, socially and financially. Take notice that after the first fireworks consequent to the people getting loose, every legislative session has improved. It is never a mistake to give American citizens full power over their own affairs.

## SHOULDN'T CONSIDER POLITICS.

Pittsburg Post.  
It is the duty of the President and the Attorney General to give most careful consideration to the matter of the constitutionality of the proposed State of Oklahoma. The matter should be viewed entirely free from any political aspect. If the constitution meets the requirements of the National Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, then its approval by the President should follow as a matter of course. The vote of the State of Oklahoma is not likely to decide the Presidency or the complexion of Congress, and there is therefore no excuse for it being considered in connection with the merits of its proposed constitution.

## STATESMANSHIP NEEDED.

Chicago Chronicle.  
Sir Robert Bond's indignant exit from the colonial conference in London only serves to emphasize the difficulties which beset the imperial government. The empire is thus to maintain the friendliest relations with the United States, but every concession is declared by the colonies to be a sacrifice of their interests. It is going to

take a high grade of statesmanship to meet this difficulty, and the Campbell-Bannerman cabinet has not thus far developed indications of such ability.

## JUST FOR FUN.

### The Suburban Gardener.

Jones had a vegetable garden in which he took a great interest. Brown, his next door neighbor, had one also, and both men were especially interested in their potato patches. One morning, meeting by the fence, Jones said:

"How is it, Mr. Brown, you are never troubled with caterpillars, while my bushes are crowded with them?"

"My friend, that is easily explained," replied Brown, "I rise early in the morning gather all the caterpillars from my bushes and throw them into your garden."—The Bits.

### The Long Wait.

Bill Nye when a young man once made an engagement with a lady friend of his to take her drive on a Sunday afternoon. The appointed day came, but at the livery stable all the horses were taken out save one old, shabby, exceedingly bony horse.

Mr. Nye hired the nag and drove to his friend's residence. The lady let him wait nearly an hour before she was ready, and then on viewing the disreputable outfit flatly refused to accompany Mr. Nye.

"Why," she exclaimed, "when I arrived that horse was a prancing young steed."—Harper's Weekly.

### Scientific Agriculture.

A farmer has made a discovery that will be of vast importance to farmers during the next season. He has found that by planting onions and potatoes in the same field in alternate rows the onions, being so strong, bring tears to the eyes of the potatoes in such volumes that the roots of the vines are kept moist, and a big crop is raised in spite of the drought. It is time to commence putting out your onion sets now.—Read City (Minn.) Clarion.

### No Substitution.

Miss Erin has informed Druggist J. H. Smith that she positively refuses to be satisfied with "something as good."—Chicago Record-Herald.

### Would Help Some.

The magazine writer who deplores the decadence of the English language could get into a better frame of mind by skipping the baseball reports.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Too Much at Once.

Caller—Do you think the doctor is going to help you, Mr. Jones?

Jones—He may, if I can only follow orders. He told me to drink hot water thirty minutes before every meal, but I'll be blamed if it ain't hard work to drink hot water for thirty minutes.—Harper's Weekly.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Gunter's for June contains Mrs. Dulcie's Husband, by Archibald Clavering Gunter, another of the famous Dr. Burton mystery stories; The Blood of Her Father, by Frederick M. Smith, a tale of human emotions; Mr. Gliman's Moral Suasion, by George Sarling, an interesting narrative of business and politics; The Golden Age of "Red," by Roland Ashford Phillips; "Billy to the Rescue," Gilbert P. Coleman; "Two Good Fellows," by Philip Louvain; "Friendship's Martyr," by Edwin Rufus Collins; "His Majesty's Pyjamas," by G. E. Turner; "One Law for the Rich," by J. A. Tiffany; "The Battle of the Clouds," by Eugene Ramsey; A weird record of the Middle Ages; "The Wonderful Telemachus," an entertaining description of a new and marvelous invention in the musical world; "The Golden Age of 'Red,'" by Roland Ashford Phillips; "Billy to the Rescue," Gilbert P. Coleman; "Two Good Fellows," by Philip Louvain; "Friendship's Martyr," by Edwin Rufus Collins; "His Majesty's Pyjamas," by G. E. 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