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SALT LAKE CITY - JUNE 4, 1909.

ANNUAL Y. M. AND Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The Fourteenth General Annual Conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, on Saturday and Sunday, June 5th and 6th, 1909.

All officers and members of the association are requested to be present at all of the meetings of the conference, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to the Saints generally to attend the meetings to be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 6th, at 10 a. m. and at 2 and 7:30 p. m.

JOSEPH P. SMITH,
HEBER J. GRANT,
B. H. ROBERTS,
General Supty, Y. M. M. I. A.
MARTHA H. TINGEY,
RUTH M. FOX,
MAY T. NYSTROM,
Presidency Y. L. M. I. A.

ANNUAL PRIMARY CONFERENCE.

The seventh annual general conference of the officers of the Primary Associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, June 4th, 5th and 6th, 1909. All officers, stake and local are requested to be present at all the sessions of this conference.

LOUIE B. FELT,
MAY ANDERSON,
CLARA W. BEBEE,
Presidency Primary Associations

VOTE ON THE CAPITOL.

On Tuesday, June 8, the citizens of Utah will vote on the proposition to furnish means for a Capitol building at the Capital of the State. The question to be decided by the vote is whether the taxpayers are willing to increase the taxes to the extent of one mill on the assessed valuation of their property.

So far very little interest has been manifested in the proposition. But it is one in which every citizen is interested, and all should go to the polls and by their vote express their opinion. The decision should not be left with a small minority. The vote should register the will of the majority, whatever it may be.

The proposed building is to cost not to exceed \$2,500,000. By the increase of the taxes to the extent of one mill, about \$170,000 will be raised the first year. The funds for the building will increase as the valuation of property increases.

Opinions are somewhat divided on the necessity of undertaking the construction of the building at this time, and there is a great deal to say on both sides. But, when everything is considered the fact remains that Utah will very soon need a State building of its own. And there is no good reason why a beginning should not be made, in the shape of providing for funds, now. The only question is whether a \$2,500,000 State building is good enough. Utah is going to be one of the great States of the Union, as soon as "the who now leteth," anti-Mormon agitation is "taken out of the way," and we will need a magnificent building indeed to typify the greatness of the State. Still, under an honest administration \$2,500,000 will go a great deal further than \$4,000,000 in the hands of grafters.

So we hope the citizens will not let partisan, or other small, considerations prevent them from uniting on the proposition to lay the financial foundation for the State Capitol building. It must be done some time, and the present is as good as the future. Go and vote, and vote for the best of the State.

EVIL OF GAMBLING.

We are pleased to notice the awakening of the conscience of this community to a realization of the evils of horse race gambling. That, at least, is an evil which can in no sense of the word be called "necessary." When reformers lift their voice in warning against the saloon evil, or the "stockade" infamy, the public is generally told by those who profit by vice that it is impossible to do away with "necessary evils." But horse race gambling cannot be defended on that sophist plea.

Horse race gambling is no sport. It is no more legitimate sport than is betting against a sure thing. The object of horse race gambling is to fleece the public, and in this the industry, thanks to the foolishness of so many men and women, has been so successful, that most of the states, we believe, have prohibited it and forced gamblers to seek new fields of operation. We say nothing against honest sport that is not brutal, or brutalizing, but we most heartily condemn the various gambling schemes which, under the disguise of sport have only robbery in view.

One of the evil effects of this gambling is the decrease of legitimate business. The experience of New York is that thousands upon thousands of dollars have been saved to the business men of that city by the passage of the Hughes anti-betting law. This is proved by the receipts of the municipal series. Before betting was made il-

legal there, thousands of people used to take the ferries and go out to places where they could do some betting. They had to use special trains to accommodate the fools that were bent on losing their money. After the law against betting took effect, the ferry receipts fell instantly. For one ferry alone the receipts for 1908 were about \$80,000 less than the previous year. That means that the money formerly spent on race tracks in futile gambling is now kept in the banks or in the legitimate business channels. Those who have quit gambling and drinking, which generally goes with it, have money to spend for shoes and clothes and food and amusements, for themselves and families.

Race horse gambling is worse than brutal pugilism in this respect that even the women deem it proper to engage in it. There is some hope for a family, a community, a nation, as long as the women are not degrading themselves to any large extent by indulgence in popular vices but are endeavoring to hold the moral standard high for the benefit of the children and the men struggling to return to their ideal. But when the women, too, let the standard fall, there is little hope left. The boy who knows that mother used to gamble on horses is not likely, when he reaches maturity, to deem it a vice, even if he gambles away every cent of his wages upon which his wife and children depend.

JUDGE HENDERSON.

With the passing of Judge Henry P. Henderson the community loses a good citizen, a scholar and a man. He took an active part in educational affairs of this city and his work along those lines won for him the confidence of all. As an indefatigable worker in the cause of education he was early recognized, and such was the esteem in which he was held that he was endorsed by all parties and was elected a member of the school board without opposition. As chairman of this body he served his constituents in season and out of season.

His was a figure long identified with public affairs of this city. In national politics he was staunch and unwavering in his allegiance to his party, and there were few able speakers than he in the cause he championed. As a political orator he ranked the peer of his contemporaries.

The legal bar loses a solid member, a lawyer of the old school with a pride in his profession and an abhorrence of sharp practice and other questionable methods. During the 23 years he resided in Utah since the day he came here as an appointee of President Grover Cleveland, as one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory, Judge Henderson heaved to the line he deemed right and true.

Judge Henderson will be missed and the community extends sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the devoted widow and those who remain.

A NOTABLE PERFORMANCE.

Salt Lake was favored Wednesday night, with a visit from Prof. A. C. Lund and a charming band of singers from B. Y. University at Provo, the occasion being the presentation of Miller's pretty little comic opera of "The Beggar Student." The performance was a surprise party—a surprise party of the more agreeable variety, reflecting not only favorably on Provo, because of the limited local sphere from which to draw such material, but particularly so on the talented instructor whose conscientious and well directed efforts have resulted in gathering together and bringing out such well trained and beautiful voices.

Apparently not a feature in the whole program, instrumental as well as vocal, had been neglected. There was manifestly a great amount of native talent in that aggregation of 55 singers, and 22 orchestra players, and that this talent had been brought out and made the most profitable use of was also very manifest. Prof. Lund was especially happy in his production of climaxes. These were skillfully worked up into dramatic force and effect which fairly thrilled the large audience, and demanded more than one encore, which were responded to. One feature of the evening afforded much pleasure, viz., the entire absence of the wooden, functionary action of the professional performance. Those young people were in for a frolic, they knew their parts and took solid delight in carrying them out, and there were a scamper, a dash, a hop-skip-and-a-jump leaven to an intelligent interpretation of the action, ideally Maypole in suggestion.

The work of the principals was excellent, particularly the principal tenor and Miss Loose, the prima donna. Both Mr. Hand and Miss Loose were in fine voice, and all that was to be desired in histrionic performances. The costuming and stage management were very good, while the musicians "in the pit" held up their end with marked ability. Prof. Lund conducted and had the general management of the affair. The heartiest of congratulations are extended to our neighboring city and college, for bringing out such excellent musical results.

THE SEATTLE FAIR.

The Alaska-Yukon exposition now opened at Seattle should be a success in every sense of the word. The efforts of the managers deserve to be rewarded. For their aim has been to show the world the possibilities of the Northwestern regions of this Continent, which until lately, have been a terra incognita, and to induce empire builders to take up the work of construction and redemption in those regions.

Expositions generally celebrate past achievements. They are generally held in order to demonstrate what the world has done during a certain period of time, or to show the progress of a certain section in the past. We have had our centennials, bi-centennials, ter-centennials, etc., but the Seattle exposition is intended as the opening wedge of the door to the future of a vast territory. It is its aim to correct the common impression that Alaska and Yukon are nothing but cold, forbidding stretches of land, and to make their resources known to the world. Every-

one who patronizes this exposition aids in the realization of this patriotic object.

This fair represents an expenditure of about \$10,000,000. It occupies 250 acres of land in a most beautiful location. Twelve large buildings form the nucleus and around these the various state and other buildings cluster. The Government is represented on a large scale, and Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands have separate structures, and a number of foreign governments have elaborate exhibitions. Utah is fairly well represented and we presume a number of our citizens will spend their vacation taking in this northwestern exposition.

A NEW PARTY.

The "News" has been asked to announce that a National Liberal party convention will be held in the Public Auditorium of the Planters Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday, June 29, this year, for the purpose of devising ways and means for better organizing the party and conducting the party organization for the next four years. Every patriotic citizen is invited to be present at this meeting and take part in the deliberations.

The notices sent out state that the object is to take control of the affairs of the Nation. We quote:

"It is clear to every thinking American citizen that the time has arrived, when the welfare of the Republic demands a new political party with liberal and constitutional principles as its chief political tenets; a party that will guarantee personal liberty and justice to every citizen of the Republic; a party that will not permit the strong to oppress the weak, and the few to plunder the many; nor the majority to deprive the minority of their inherent and personal rights; a party that will preserve law, freedom, and justice in the Republic. With these cardinal principles, as a party creed, every political issue of the Republic can be solved. New conditions have made new issues, that the old parties will not meet; these conditions demand the reorganizing of party lines and make a new political party a necessity."

We give this as a matter of news, but we believe most of our readers will consider the number of political parties already existing sufficient. There is no need for new parties. And there is no lack of party promises. There is, in fact, too much partisanship, coupled with a spoils system, now, and the multiplication of parties does not seem to be the remedy. What is needed is the union of good citizenship of all parties in the interest of honesty and righteousness in politics and in public offices.

Riches have aeroplanes.

The automobilist is more or less a man of push.

If trusts are myths at least they are not solar myths.

Philadelphia is the city where they make haste slowly.

The seabird has the best chance of all to air his views.

Why not use a Mirror for Magistrates to signal Mars with?

Half the world doesn't know how crazy the other half is.

Summer is the time for cold storage and coal storage.

The English papers put "scare" heads over news from Germany.

The tariff debate is getting to be a tax upon the public patience.

Strikers have far more respect for a mail train than for a female train.

Motto for the Helms of directors: United Copper we stand, divided we fall.

It makes a man just as mad to have his paper stolen as to have his good name stolen.

It is a safe bet that those who make betting their business take no chances themselves.

Carving their name and a date on a tree is all the figure some folks cut in this world.

Behold the summer girl cometh. Sorrow in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Even the original man did not say all the original things, though all he said was original.

Contractor Moran is on a tear. See how he is tearing up Main street. The quicker the better.

"Always shoot a giraffe in the head," says a hunting authority. Otherwise, let your aim be high.

The spinster who keeps her birthday usually keeps it in the closet along with the family skeleton.

General Allen's plans for the aerial defense of the United States take no account of the efficacy of prayer.

At the present price of coal one can afford to heap burning coals upon the heads of those whom they do not like.

The New Yorkers are logical after all. The higher real estate goes, in their town, the higher the buildings go.

What manner of man is President Taft? He is for economy in government expenditures and has a thorough respect for the law.

In another week all the boys and girls in the public schools will join the leisure class instead of the school classes. Happy youth!

When hunting the lion and the rhinoceros, does the Colonel ever think of that motto he ordered stricken from our gold and silver coins?

Harvard university, it is said, will publish a magazine that will contain nothing but the truth. It will not be bulky and will contain absolutely no advertisements.

HOPKINS' UNDOING.

Los Angeles Times.

It is almost a year since the Republican national convention in Chicago. Senator Hopkins was a conspicuous figure in national politics on that occasion. His home is near Chicago, at Aurora. Before the convention had become well organized it became evident that there would be a conflict over fundamental principles. There had grown up within the party a school of thought radically at variance with the policy of the majority. Those of this way of thinking had a good many votes. It became known, for example, that Samuel Hopkins wanted to have placed in the platform a plank which would attack the basic laws underlying industrial activity; one that, if made national law, would jeopardize our industrial peace—yes, the existence of the industries of the vast nation. It was no secret that men of high position in the party would stand for this plank. Telegrams were sent out far and wide calling leaders of the party to Chicago. To a night session of these leaders Senator Hopkins was called from Aurora. He was a member of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. This is a great, unwieldy body, and the real work is done by a subcommittee of seven. Senator Hopkins was made chairman of this, the most important committee of the convention. The statement was made that he got the place on a definite understanding that he would resist an attempt to revolutionize the party, particularly as to the proposals known to be coming from Gompers. Albeit J. Hopkins, it was understood, failed to keep this contract, and his lack of fidelity to his trust was said to have made much difficulty for those interested in the preservation of the party creed intact. There was the parting of the political ways between Senator Hopkins and his party in Illinois. There probably lies the root of his failure to be re-elected to the senate. The murmurs heard about Coliseum last June were founded on fact, then the party and the country would seem to be better off for the change in the Illinois senatorship.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is a delicate, if not difficult, task which the Lake Mohonk conference asks President Taft to undertake, one which, if not successful, will have serious consequences as to be accepted as indicative, he will not welcome. The conference requests that Mr. Taft take the initiative in calling an international congress of world leaders. The proposal is a program which, however impractical it may be argued by advocates of a big navy and a great standing army, at least has the mark of being definite, constructive and progressive. It is possible that such a move would be without precedent in international diplomacy; but equally without precedent was President Roosevelt's intervention in the Russo-Japanese war. For the latter act the chief executive was hailed throughout the world as a friend of peace and humanity and rewarded with one of the Nobel prizes. Who can forget the honors that would be bestowed upon Mr. Roosevelt's successor if he were to do as the Mohonk conference urges and inaugurate the disarmament movement?

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.


The leading article in the June number of The Book-Keeper, a magazine for the business man, relates to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition which is to be held in Seattle from June 1 to October 15. This is not a mere descriptive article, heavy with statistics, but discusses the spirit which created the exposition and the resources of that vast territory in the Northwest which is not attracting the attention of the world. The writer, Ernest Cawcroft, whose finished articles in previous numbers of this magazine have been one of its features. This is a volume of the relation of the business men of Saskatchewan, Canada. The author, James Oliver Curwen, who lived in the territory for some years, now stands some seven years ago and at that time the town consisted of one-half dozen framed shacks. On his second visit within the past few months he found a thriving city of 7,000 inhabitants, and in which in 1904 the sum of \$1,500,000 was spent on new buildings. Mr. Curwen writes a very interesting story about the growth of this future Northwestern metropolis. Frederick Irving Anderson continues his thrilling story of "The Bank Defaulter."—Detroit, Mich.

Another new monthly magazine has made its appearance. Its name is Uncle Sam's Magazine, and its highly creditable dress proclaims it the successor of "Army and Navy Life," which has long borne an excellent record as the best illustrated service magazine. The scope of this new periodical, so its editors announce, is to be thoroughly American and patriotic in its text and illustrations, with leaning toward articles and stories bearing on army and navy life, our war veterans or federal subjects. Here is the new magazine's table of contents: "The Day of the Fighting," Edwin Emerson; "The Old Color-Bearer," poem, G. W. Taylor; "Soldiers' Copy," Gen. Charles King; "An Army Woman's Diary," Mary Ripley; "Honor and a Plume," poem, New Orleans; "M. V. Campbell; "At Andersonville," poem, N. B. Hopley; "No Tin Soldiers No," poem, Thomas Lomax Hunt; "How Gen. Miles Won His Medal of Honor," J. A. Dapray; "An Army Without Armories," Capt. John F. O'Ryan; "Cupid, Cyclone and Co.," story, Frederick J. Lesmann; "My Day," poem, L. B. Butler; "Boyman," in "Allen Lands," poem, George F. Cable; "War Time Episodes Told by Veterans," Gen. Madison Drake; "All for the Babies," Mrs. D. G. Arnold; "The Power of the Army," story, "Shoulder-arms," C. W. Sawyer; "The Quartermaster's Ride," story, Lewis Balch; "Editorial Comment," "The United Service,"—150 Nassau street, New York.

Cassier's Magazine for June is, as usual, handsomely illustrated and contains several articles of especial interest and value both to the engineer and to the general reader. Mr. J. F. Gains reviews the notable developments in locomotive building for the past year, including illustrations of some remarkable engines. Following upon his discussion of the 100-horsepower engine in the review is an article by Mr. T. W. Burt treats of the suction gas producer as it has been evolved during the recent years of experience with this type of gasifying apparatus for power production. The combining of suction producer and gas engine has now become so nearly standardized that it may be considered a commercial product competing closely with the steam engine for installations up to 100-horsepower. The extent to which natural sources of power are being exploited appears in the important papers of Mr. Gains. He himself writes in mind concluding one of which appears in this issue, showing the manner in which Sweden has made up for the absence of coal fields by the utilization of its water power. Two other papers, including one of which appears in this issue, showing the manner in which Sweden has made up for the absence of coal fields by the utilization of its water power. Two other papers, including one of which appears in this issue, showing the manner in which Sweden has made up for the absence of coal fields by the utilization of its water power. Two other papers, including one of which appears in this issue, showing the manner in which Sweden has made up for the absence of coal fields by the utilization of its water power.

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DEPORTMENT OF MANNER.

There is nothing so convincing as to one's good breeding as deportment of manner. The well bred man or woman, no matter what their surroundings or their financial condition may be, never lose their identity with their proper bringing up. There is such a thing possible as a gentleman in the penitentiary and a rascal on a throne. It is often among the Jonah-in-the-right-gourd variety of wealthy people that we see so much snobishness. They who are gentility without knowing what is really genteel, and those people generally think because wealth is at their disposal that it makes no difference if they do turn up their noses at the less fortunate whom they meet, but often those whom they deem unfortunate are not so unfortunate after all; not so much so as to lose self-respect nor their good breeding. The most successful business men we have, you will find to be men of the most polished manner of deportment, treating every customer with courtesy and respect due their position. Such men make friends and friends make customers. I remember that in a city east there was for years one large department store, that was considered "the store of the city." They did the largest business of any store in the municipality; from the fact they had the largest building, carried the largest stock, employed the largest number of clerks, and set of clerks of any store in the city, and those he did have, he employed them with that view in mind, that by giving the people respectful treatment they would be first class goods, he could secure their trade and retain them.

In one year he was doing "the" business in his line of the city and in five years the big department store was down. He himself was a man of the most elegant deportment, refined, quiet, courteous and respectful. He employed and discharged until it was a conceded fact that he had the most gentlemanly man in the city. The old lady remarked that she had never seen a man so well bred, and I still retain that one pleasing reminder of him. Good manners is the best passport among all classes. Well bred people will recognize their equals in a well-mannered man or woman; even careless people realize the charm there is in good breeding. Foolish men themselves up in their own conceit and live out their smug lives, and die fools.

MRS. LOUISE COULSON.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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