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PEACE AT HOME FIRST.

Peace and arbitration in internal, as well as international, affairs is the aim of many leaders in the realm of thought today. In Washington George Herbert Beaman has suggested the formation of a Union League club for the purpose of bringing about arbitration between capital and labor. This club, it is supposed, will spread throughout the country and result in regular peace conferences. The idea is only in its infancy, but those whom Mr. Beaman has consulted were favorably impressed with such an organization. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and other labor leaders of this country, will be invited to become members of the club. Prominent business men of Washington, attorneys, physicians, and other representatives of the various business institutions, members of the bench, as well as contractors and other employers of labor, will be brought together in the organization.

According to the originator of this idea, the club should consist of representative men in all walks of life, and its voice should be the voice of the people. It should, therefore, take up all questions of public importance, such as the betterment of health conditions, the abolishment of certain saloons, etc. The main purpose, however, should be the promotion of peace in the industrial world. Mr. Beaman hopes that eventually the club may be able to erect a place of meeting or a temple of peace in Washington. Andrew Carnegie, it has been suggested, should be requested to make a contribution toward such a building, where all labor troubles may be settled. When good results are brought about in Washington as a result of conference between the league members—the labor men, the contractors, and the leading business men—it is believed the transactions will attract general attention, and similar organizations will be formed in other places, until every locality of any importance in the country will have its union league.

The idea is good. International tranquility will never be fully realized until the people have learnt to settle the smaller affairs of only local import, by the means civilization offers. To commence at home is a good rule in correct conduct, as in charity.

LOOK AFTER IDAHO TRADE.

As the "News" has before set forth it is high time for the business men of this city and state to arouse themselves to a realization of the commercial danger that threatens them in Idaho. From the earliest pioneer days, when goods were transported into the northern territory by wagon and pack train, when the sturdy miners and settlers were wont to either come with or send their placer and gold nuggets to Salt Lake, for that which they needed, this city has been its jobbing and supply center. There is no reason why that trade, which existed through all the days of hardship, meager freight facilities and scant population, should not continue now that there are railroads, a large population and plenty of money. Idaho has been expanding more rapidly than any other western state during the past decade, and it promises to keep up the pace for a long time to come. It is that fact that has caused Omaha, Denver and Portland to send trade-getting delegations into the field with a view to appropriating, or at least, dividing that business. True, Utah cannot expect to hold it all, but it should be able to retain the most of it. It belongs here by reason of long established, pleasant and profitable relationship, a relationship that is closer than any other state can have, from the fact that a great proportion of Idaho's population is made up of people who were once residents of the Beehive state. Their natural sympathies are here. But commercial competition is a keen and merciless power, and if Salt Lake and Ogden merchants do not desire to have the trade of the "Gem" state slip into the hands of other cities they will do well to look the situation squarely in the face and see to it that they strengthen the fences they have already built, and erect new ones whenever necessary before the sales agents of other states shall break in and carry off the orders they have been accustomed to getting. Once home away they may never be recovered. It is for the purpose of guarding against such a contingency that the business men's excursion is to be run out of this city. It will pass through more than twenty of the principal and many of the minor towns of the state. Reports have reached Salt Lake to the effect that the Idahoans are awaiting the visit of their Utah brethren with keen interest, and that a warm welcome awaits them. The excursion should be very enjoyable as well as commercially profitable.

THE SLANDERERS OF UTAH.

The daily slanderer has been forced to confess its absurd falsehood, that the masses of the people of Utah are impoverished, and that the members of the Church are in the poorest of their old age. Being under the necessity of either admitting that it had slandered the people of Utah, or again asserting its libel, it chooses the latter. It is a most palatable falsehood, and most palatable falsehood uttered, is true. The fact remains that the clerical

of conspirators of which the daily slanderer may be regarded as the hub, have for years libeled Utah. It is not true that they have hurled their venomous javelins only against a few of their most hated victims—bated because of their firm opposition to their sinister schemes and plans against the people; they have tried to blacken the character of the people of Utah, at home and abroad, everywhere and by every means malice could suggest.

We could mention the names of men who ought to realize their responsibility, who have gone up and down the country and proclaimed the falsehood that the Latter-day Saints are ignorant, bigoted, fanatical, illiterate. They will tell long stories about alleged cases of law-breaking and not say a word about the thousands of cases of loyalty, loving-kindness, intelligence and broad-mindedness they find every day in these valleys. That is the way they slander the people of Utah, and the daily slanderer cannot get away from the fact even if it does wriggle like an eel on a hook.

We do not claim that the "Mormons" are perfect in anything, but we do claim that they are the equals of the members of any other Church, both morally and intellectually. To magnify imperfections and shortcomings and to wage war on pretended moral grounds, when the only motive is, as everybody knows, thirst for plunder, is diabolical. We have heard of "prayer meetings" among good Christians, where the police had to be called in to keep them from becoming a militant camp literally. The murderer of Garfield professed to be a Christian and claimed that he obeyed a divine command when he became an assassin. There are professed Christians who have murdered their offspring, claiming divine promptings to such deeds. There are professed Christian ministers who have turned out to be perjurers, plagiarists, murderers, and adulterers. But though these facts are true, it would nevertheless be slander to say: Such as the Christian minister of our day, such as Christian denominations. But that is the method employed by the slanderers of Utah. They search for a fault, and if they find one they are jubilant. If they do not find one, the exaggerate and falsify. It is no merit of the professional scandal mongers of Utah, if the people of the United States generally do not regard this State as a veritable inferno. They have done all in their power to create that impression, and all because they wanted the job of redeeming this region, at so much per redemption. They have made slander a source of income, and yet deny their profession.

HOME VS. OTHER CROOKS.

The confession of a notorious San Francisco corruptionist and grafter is seized upon by the organ of that sort of evil in this city, and warmly commended. At the same time the incident is cartooned to the disadvantage and discomfiture of other members of the same gang, who are represented as fleeing to the railroad and steamship offices for the purchase of tickets that will guarantee them passage to remote parts of the world in the hope that they may escape what seems to be certain indictment, arrest and prosecution.

It was but a little while ago that the journalistic mouthpiece of the local corruption crowd affirmed that its pit conspirators should be allowed to continue in office just as the San Francisco hoodlums were doing, notwithstanding they were in the toils of the law. It gave them every protection. It patented them on the back and contended for their innocence when their offenses were so flagrant that the city hung its head in shame. It is doing that today and will continue to do so to the end. And no man in the possession of his full reasoning faculties will believe it is doing so for the mere fun of it. It may be accepted as an indisputable fact that there is profit of some kind in it. Just what, and how much, only the parties to the transactions know. It will deceive no one in the belief that it is honest by crying down fraud in San Francisco at this late date, after it has been openly and sensationally admitted by the chief hoodler of them all. It hopes in that way to secure standing among honest citizens in this and surrounding states. But this damaging and important fact should not be overlooked: While it is half-heartedly commending the good work of uncovering the facts concerning the criminals of the Golden Gate city, it protests between the pants of its blighting breath that the Salt Lake crooks are immaculately white and pure. It is notoriously true, that so proclaimed the champions of the indicted and now fleeing, bribe-giving, hoodle-taking San Franciscans. The truth is, that so far as the facts are known, conditions in some of the departments, notably that of the police, are, relatively, just as bad here as on the coast. And yet the organ which masquerades as a reform newspaper gives its last ounce of energy to the freeing and clearing of the hands at home. That is a spectacle that decent people of all classes should deplore, and they would, too, except for the fact that their prejudices are fed by the selfsame sheet whose only object is to thus divert their minds from real facts. Denunciation for outside and warm welcome and protection for home crooks! That is the spectacle we are now witnessing in Salt Lake.

ACCIDENTS AND RESPONSIBILITY.

The question of responsibility for railroad accidents is one of the subjects that is rather obscured than cleared up by discussion. Very often the real cause of such accidents is never revealed to the public. Conjectures are offered instead of explanations. Lately the claim has been made by a writer in the Railway Age, that the carelessness of employees is more often responsible for fatal accidents, than the negligence of the companies. The article says in part: "Take, for example, a recent accident wherein at least twenty persons were killed and nearly one hundred others were more or less injured. Here, on a piece of straight level track, in broad daylight, the engineer of the wrecked train ran into an open switch when observation of the target would have shown him that the switch was set against his train. Moreover, the engineer was running at high speed through a yard in violation of the general rules and also of special bulletin recently issued. The

switch itself was left open by a switching crew in violation of the general rule that all main-line switches must be kept closed. On this line surprise checking as a means of educating trainmen in the observance of signals has been practiced for over five years. Another wreck, which occurred five days before this one and resulted in the death of four passengers, was due to the negligence of the engineer, who is reported to have said he had not had time to read his orders before pulling out of the station."

That such cases may happen or have occurred cannot, unfortunately, be denied, but if that is true, the question naturally arises, how many railroads are equipped with appliances that have been invented for the purpose of obviating the necessity of depending upon overworked, or negligent, men at the most critical moments? How many, for instance, are equipped with an automatic signal system?

The American people are too easy-going. A railroad horror is the general sensation of a few days, or weeks at most, and then the impression is erased, except in the case of the bereaved ones. Were the people thoroughly aroused to their duty to find out where the responsibility in reality rests, and to mete out just punishment in proportion to the criminality of the negligence, where such negligence is proved to exist either on the part of the company or the men, accidents would soon become a more rare occurrence than is the case now. Damages, which the public, of course, are made to pay, is not the remedy for the evil complained of. "Publicity" alone is not the cure. But such justice as the proper regard for the sacredness of human life demands, would go far to the establishment of better conditions. In the meantime it would pay the transportation companies to send someone to the European countries where fatal railroad wrecks are very exceptional occurrences, with a view of studying the conditions that seem to insure comparative safety in traveling.

Is Bell the bell wether of the gang?

Ruef says that he hopes to do good in the future.

Dollar wheat will make the five-cent loaf smaller than ever.

It would benefit the City Council greatly to attend the Peace meeting.

The State Normal School just feels normal over Dr. Boone's praise of it.

"Save who can" seems to be the motto of the San Francisco hoodlums now.

Strikers generally strike for strike-breakers instead of for home and country.

It is not very hard to separate the fares from the wheat now, there is so little wheat.

Peremptory challenges to jurors in the Haywood case are more deliberate than peremptory.

Guatemala is said to be ripe for revolution. Then some one should pluck it ere it becomes rotten.

According to Ruef's story, the grand jury treated him more like a guest of honor than as a witness.

By tendering Samuel L. Clemens an honorary degree, Oxford shows that she loves a shining Mark.

Colonel Goethals says that he has "minimized" the strike on the Panama canal. What the minimum is is not stated.

The cold, backward spring will in no way affect the crop of June brides, which will be as abundant and beautiful as ever.

"We are all going in the same direction," says Mr. Bryan. Otherwise, we don't know where we are going but we're on the way.

The only reason why the pure food law should not be enforced instantly is that people should not change their diet radically and too suddenly.

When San Francisco gets through with Assistant District Attorney Heney's services Salt Lake might borrow him to advantage.

Thompson-Seaton has started for the arctic regions to meet some wild animals he has not known. His trip will be a failure unless he meets ursus maritimus.

Of course the National Association of Baseball Leagues knew when it presented the President with a perpetual pass that he wouldn't have time to attend the games.

And now it is asserted, on the authority of the prosecution, that Mayor Schmittz will confess. His confession doubtless would be good for San Francisco if not for his soul.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.

New York American.
The imagination of Europe has been killed by reports of opportunity in the two American continents. The movement from Greece, Italy and Spain has assumed the proportions of a great migration. In fact, few of the emigrations of races, from the descent of the Dorians to the Great Trek across the Vaal, however classic in their picturesque legends, compare in volume with the current exodus from the Old World. The American Consul-General in Barcelona reports that all the men, women and children of a Spanish town of two thousand inhabitants packed up their belongings and went to Paraguay, leaving the town empty. The Republic of Paraguay paid for their transportation. In the country around Malaga negotiations are under way for the transportation of one thousand farmers and their families to Hawaii. The promise of free passage, steady employment, medical attendance, education for their children and a deed to a house and acre, caused by three years from taxation, has created great excitement in Andalusia.

STATISTICS OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Zion's Herald.
In lieu of a regularly organized and fully equipped census bureau in England, the board of trade, with limited resources, does what it can to tabulate the growth of the empire of King Edward. Its third annual "Statistical Abstract of the British Empire," for 1905, which has just been issued, bristles with interesting facts. The British empire now contains a population of about 440,000,000 in its more

than 11,000,000 square miles of area, but the total white population is only about 56,000,000, or less than the population of Germany. The total population of Australia is stated to be 4,057,000. In the enormous continent of Australia, outside of the four cities of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane, there are only 2,714,000 people. In 1905 there were 4,721,000 people within the jurisdiction of the London county council. Other great cities of the empire are Montreal, Toronto, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Hongkong and Singapore. In 1905 the total imports of the United Kingdom amounted to \$2,315,000,000, and the total exports to \$1,650,000,000, while the total production of the empire amounted to \$2,345,000,000. The total production of the United Kingdom amounted in 1905 to 236,000,000 tons, while that of all the rest of the empire together aggregated only 29,000,000. The iron ore production of the empire, which was almost entirely that of the United Kingdom, amounted to 15,600,000 tons. The United Kingdom raised 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, while Canada produced 106,000,000 and India 319,000,000 bushels. The report as a whole presents a remarkable record of what a relative handful of white men, approximating 12,000,000 in number, have been able to do in the administration of over 11,000,000 square miles of territory, containing some 350,000,000 people of hundreds of races and languages.

JUST FOR FUN.

"What did you get out of your garden last year?"
"Not a week went by that I didn't have one of my neighbor's chickens for dinner."—Life.

The Fare—How dare you use such terrible language to the poor horse?
The Cabbie—Can't help it, mum; but if you was a real lady you wouldn't understand it.—Sketch.

"Our new chef," said the manager of the restaurant, stopping to chat with the patron who had deep lines between his eyebrows, "is a wonder. I really believe the man could take an old rubber shoe and make an appetizing dish of it."
"That so?" asked the patron, tapping meditatively with his fork upon the steak that had been served him. "Suppose you tell the waiter to take this steak back, and ask the chef to fix up a rubber shoe for me."—Modern Society.

"Mister," said the bruised and battered man, as he entered the newspaper office, "I want you to stop my paper. I can't stand the comic page."
"Why," replied the clerk, in surprise, "our comic page is conceded to be the funniest out."
"That's just it, young man; it is too funny. Why, last night while I was reading some of the jokes in the kitchen I started to laugh and, by gum, I laughed so loud I tilted my chair too far back, upset six jars of gooseberry preserves, knocked down the stove and killed the cat. Then the old woman came near killing me. So I reckon you better stop the paper."—Chicago News.

The usual large crowd was gathered at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge waiting for trolley cars. An elderly lady, red in the face, fustered and fussy, drew her elbows into convenient ribs, irrespective of owners. A fat man on her left was the recipient of a particularly vicious jab. She yelled at him, "Say!" He winced slightly and moved to one side. She, too, sidestepped and thumped him vigorously on the back. "Say," she persisted, "does it make any difference which of these cars I take to Greenwood cemetery?"
"Not to me, madam," he answered, slipping through an opening in the crowd.—Everybody's Magazine.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.
TONIGHT.
And Tomorrow Night,
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
OTIS SKINNER
IN
THE DUEL.
Prices—25c to \$2.00, Matinee.

Opheum
Modern Vaudeville.
ALL THIS WEEK.
Belong Bros.
Ferguson & Mack Les Kinners Moulin
Dorothy Drew Jas. Brockman & Co
De Coe Kinodrome.
Every evening (except Sunday) 75c
Box seats \$1.00. Matinees
Daily Except Sunday and Monday, 50c.
Box seats, 75c.

Grand Theatre
A. M. COX, Manager
TONIGHT!
Matinee Saturday, 2:30 p. m.
THE LEIGHTON PLAYERS
Presenting
We'Uns of Tennessee
A Characteristic Story of the South.
Evenings, 75c, 50c, 25c and \$1.
Matinee, 25c only.
Next week: Miss Laura Frankelien, in Her Latest Success, "A DAUGHTER OF COLORADO."

LYRIC THEATRE
Sullivan & Conditine, Lessees
Week Commencing Saturday Matinee, May 11, 1907.
Coin's Wonderful Trained Dogs.
Bully, Ed, and Harry.
Miss Mrs. Mark Hart.
Miss Belle Belmont.
Leon Le Chartiers.
Dacey, Chase & Adair.
Latest Motion Pictures.
Evenings, 2 complete Shows, 7:30 and 9:15. Matinees daily except Sunday, at 3 p. m.

Auditorium Rink!
RICHARDS STREET.
ROLLER SKATING.
Open daily, mornings, 10-12; afternoons, 2-5; evenings, 7-10:30. Ladies admitted free at all times. Gentlemen admitted afternoons, 10c; evenings, 15c. Skates, 25c.
Music by Held's Band.
We teach you to skate.
Grand Benefit Ball by Street Car Men's Union No. 23, Friday evening, June 20th. Handsome prizes for wait and two-step.



SATURDAY SPECIALS

BARGAIN SURPRISES!

In the Dry Goods Dept.

OUR SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MAY SALE has been the greatest in the history of the institution. Naturally we are proud of the phenomenal success experienced, and we have decided to make

The LAST DAY—The BIGGEST DAY

To accomplish this means that price reductions must be cut almost beyond recognition. We are determined, however, that the last day's business will be greater than that of any other day during this great sale. Stocks have been replenished so that you can obtain similar bargains to those offered all week, and in addition the following specials will be offered for

Saturday Only, May 18.



Cloak Section Specials.

Many Tables piled high with a Big Assortment of Women's and Children's Wearing Apparel to be sold Saturday—the last day of sale—at

Ridiculous Reductions

Cloth Skirts, Wash Skirts, Chambray Dresses, White Lawn Dresses, Duck Suits, Waists, Wrappers, Sateen Dresses, Children's Dresses, etc., etc. One article of a kind to a customer.

Silk Depart. Specials.

SILK BURLAP
The latest dress fabric, tan grounds with colored figures, from 8 to 10 different colorings, 28 in wide, regular price \$1.50, Saturday Special while they last— **85c** a yard.

FIGURED JAP SILKS
Specially designed for Kimonos, Dressing Sacques, etc., very appropriate for summer wear, 30 in. wide, regular price 75c, Saturday Special, **37½c** a yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT SPECIALS.

ALL TRIMMED HATS, light and dark, **Half Price** Saturday only.

All Black and Colored Untrimmed Shapes, Saturday Special Half Price	All White Untrimmed Shapes and other materials, Saturday 1/3 Off Special
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GLOVE SPECIALS

Women's 12 Button length Glace Kid Gloves, blacks and whites, always sold regularly at \$3.50 Saturday Special... **\$2.25**

BONNETS HALF PRICE

Our entire line of Infants' and Children's Bonnets, in all styles and prices, will be sold Saturday only **Half Price** for...

MISSES' LISLE HOSE

Misses' Black Lisle Hose, a superior quality with extra fine finish, all sizes from 5 to 9, regular 20c hose, Saturday Special— **5c** while they last per pair

SUMMER DRESS GOODS SPECIAL.

Our complete line of Summer Dress Goods—Hanley Serge, Embroidered Linens, Mercerized Cotton Pongee, Mercerized Suitings, Fancy Batistes, Invisible Checks, Colored Mulls, Mousseline de Soie, Colored Cotton Voiles, Fancy Figured Swisses, White Waistings and Embroidered Mulls, ranging in price regularly from 25c to \$1.00, **Half Price** for the Saturday Special will be placed on sale at

Z. C. M. I.

WHERE YOU GET THE BEST

Z. C. M. I.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.