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CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

Box Elder Conference, advertised to

be held June 5th and 6th, is postponed to be held June 12th and 13th. JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.

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

The Fourteenth General Annual Con ference 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 ail of the meetings of the conference, and a cordial invitation is hereextended 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 p.m. JOSEPH F. SMITH.

HEBER J. GRANT. B. H. ROBERTS. General Suptcy. 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. BEEBE, Presidency Primary Associations.

"AMERICAN IDEAS."

At a characteristic "American" party meeting, held last Tuesday evening in this city, the people were edified by being shown what their kind of "Americanism," really is.

It consists solely as they demonstrated by their speeches, in fanatical political opposition to the people of a certain church. But the Americanism of Washington and Jefferson and all other great and true Americans consisted in a stern and adamantine refusal to do the very thing on which the "American" party is based. They scorned to discriminate against the members of any church; much less would they have consented to open a bitter warfare, under the cloak of polltics, upon the members of any church. The essense of real Americanism is

the absolute right of every one to associate himself with any religious organization whose views and ideals appeal to him as the best. The essence of all that is un-American is to attempt by political organization to punish any one for his choice of religion. And this is precisely all, besides the spoils, that the local "American" party stands for.

"For fifty long years before the 'American' party came into existence," said one blatant slanderer at the socalled "American" meeting, "the dead hand of Islam was on Utah. The blight caused by that withering influence has been removed from Salt Lake only through the efforts of the 'American' party. Its blight is still on the state.'

Two greater falsehoods were never uttered. Unless it be the blight of socalled Americanism, no "blight" of any kind, much less that of Islam has ever been on Utah. Foremost in law, order, and morality of all the earlier western communities, its sturdy people overcame the most hopeless desert of America and made it fruitful and beautiful with their industry and safe by their

The stranger, and even the slanderer, was always as safe from harm in the midst of the people of Utah as is the speaker who today prostitutes the very freedom and genius of Americanism, which he has always enjoyed here to the utmost degree, by thus slandering his peaceable neighbors with this unspeakable infamy of falsehood.

'Who is there," he asks, "who can deny that the real governor of Utah lives in the tithing house? Who is there who can deny that the real legislature of Utah sits in the tithing

We deny it. Every same person of fair knowledge can deny it. The person who utters such trash must be beside himself, if he himself believes it -which we gravely doubt.

Did not leading "Mormons" and this paper particularly work with all needful zeal and industry to secure the passage of effective temperance and other laws in the recent legislature? And did not these efforts fail?

The legislators, on this as on all other questions, did as they pleased; and it happens that what they did pleased the "American" party leaders most and what they failed to do in the suppression of the liquor traffic was highly displeasing to ourselves and to leading

Church officials. With much more apparent reason, it might be charged that the real legislature of Utah sits in the Tribune

that the Mormon church, through its authorities, has the right to name the public officers of the State. That's Smoot and Smootism. There is an idea Smoot and Smootism. There is an idea prevalent that the Mormon people are bound to choose officers selected by the presiding officers of the Mormon church. That's Smith and Smithism. And there is the idea that the president of the Mormon church and a council of the street officers have the right to conits other officers have the right to con-trol the destinies of the state. That's the dead hand of Islam."

These three "ideas" if they exist anywhere outside of the imagination of intolerant political fanatics do not seem to have been very influential in the choice of "the public officers of tho state." Neither do the officers who are thus absurdly imagined to have been appointed to office, rather than elected by the people, seem to have realized the source of their supposed appointment. Is there not, in this very fact, the overwhelming refutation of the speaker's base insinuations?

There is, however, another "idea" far nore "prevalent" in the minds of American politicians than 'the "ideas" which they falsely attribute to those citizens of the state who are members of the Church; and that is the idea that certain disappointed office-seekers should name the public officers. One who tried but failed to receive the socalled "church support," which the 'Americans' now pretend to denounce, is the real leader in making the pre-posterous claim that the "Mormon" Church dictates the choice of public officials. Might be not add that he attempted to enlist that kind of "support," and that when he discovered that the "Church" resolutely refused to endorse him or any other political candidate for office, he determined to charge the "Church" with the offense which he had vainly endeavored to have it commit in his behalf? We mean Thomas Kearns: and we would suggest to the glib authority on "Islam" that he tell his hearers the next time he addresses them, just how well his political leader knows the facts when ne endeavors to show that the 'Church' ought not to endorse candidates for political office.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

The German Embassador, Count von Bernstorff, in his address to the Chicago Peace congress said that the German army and navy are the surest guarantees of German Independence and freedom from attack, and that the efficiency of German arms is a preservative of European concord. He added that for forty years Germany, though possessing a powerful army and a growing navy, had indulged in no aggressive warfare, and that her influence had been steadily exerted to preserve the world's peace. He observed that the limitation of armaments, under existing conditions, was something that the German government could not concern itself with, however regretfully the German Emperor might disagree with the advocates of a reduction of military bur-

This was in reply to a resolution asking our government to take the initative in securing an agreement among the powers to stop the expansion of armaments. The Embassador only said what German representatives stated at the Hague Congress. Germany cannot consent to any proposition for the reduction of armaments.

There is no ray of hope for a cessation of the race for military supremacy, until the masses of the people in the civilized world rise in their might and demand a change of pollcy. And this will come as soon as realize what militarism costs them, and at what enormous sacrifices of the comforts of life armies and navies are being maintained. In his letter to the Peace Congress President Taft remarked that while armaments went on increasing, "the burdens presented by this competition in armament are growing heavier and heavier, and the problems for solution, consistent with their increase, become more and more difficult." When this becomes a reality to the people upon which the tax-burdens rest heavy, they will make themselves heard..

The immediate aim of the peace friends, it seems to us, should be a campaign of education throughout the world. Before public sentiment is thoroughly educated, there can be no parliament of man, no united world.

THE SMOKE PROBLEM

Is a smokeless city possible? If so, human ingenuity has triumphed over one of the great obstacles to the enjoyment of life under modern conditions. Representatives of the United States geological survey have been engaged in various experiments of late, and they are proud over what they believe has been accomplished at their Pittsburg station. This station, it seems, is operated absolutely without smoke, and the fuel used is coal refuse, costing \$8

cents a ton, which the companies are

glad to get rid of at that price, considering it useless for ordinary heating purposes. A Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch has visited the office of the geological survey at the national capital and obtained some statements that are highly interesting as bearing upon the matter of abolishing smoke. According to Mr. H. M. Wilson, chief engineer of the technologic branch of the geological survey, representatives of the service had visited and carefully inspected establishments in many of the leading cities of the country and found that more than 200 plants were operated without smoke and with a gain in economy. Mr. Wilson said "the investigation indicates that the clean, comfortable American city with a normal amount of sunshine is not far off. Smokeless cities only await a quickened public conscience to the fact that this

nuisance means uncleanliness, poverty,

wretchedness, disease and death. The

spector that his city suffers a loss each

year of \$50,000,000. More than a third

of the people of this country live in the

But how can this miracle of cleanli-

great and moderate-sized cities."

public has only to realize that smoke in the cities costs in merchandise in stores JAPAN'S GREAT SINKING FUND. and warehouses more than \$600,000,000 a year. This loss in money is based on the statement of the Chicago smoke in-

The 28th of August, 1908, placed a white sam of August, 1908, placed a white stone in the history of Japanasso finance. On that day the Katsura cabluest 50,000,000 yen \$25,000,000 for the purpose of paying off the principal of our national debt. The minimum arrows of 110,000,000 years were set of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the principal of our national debt. The minimum "There is an idea prevalent in Utab | ness and someone be performed? The amount of 110,000,00 yen, provided in

xcelsior" is the tariff motto of the The theatrical profession wants dead-

secret is entirely in setting the stokers

or furnaces so that the combustion is

complete before the gases strike the

heating surface of the boiler. The best

results, it is explained, can be achieved

with mechanical stokers, as these can

be installed at moderate cost and be

so adjusted and regulated as to ac-

complish desired results with practical

certainty. This is a subject of great interest to Salt Lake, as well as to other

larger cities. Every fall the smoke

from hundreds of chimneys falls over

the place and hangs like a dark pall

over it. If furnaces can be so ar-

ranged as to prevent the black clouds

from forming, someone should learn

how to do it, and then teach the people

here the secret. If smokeless cities are

among the possibilities, Salt Lake should

be made one.

Paris is en fight.

heads taken off the free list. In the boarding house the bill of fare

usually a bill of complaint.

In the Hains case the punishment fit: the crime, but it isn't a very close fit.

The Boyles eat and sleep as well as though they had perfectly clear consci-

If the Calhoun trial were linked sweetness it could not be longer drawn out than it has been.

"Who slays the lion, who slays the ragon?" asks a poet. Has he never

leard of Colonel Roosevelt?

A Chicago girl has danced herself to death. Her feat can never be so famous as Holbein's Dance of Death.

Nancy is the first city where the French postmen went out on strike.

Evidently they are not Miss Nancys. Senators Cummins and Dolliver are preading the Iowa idea, and it seems

When there is a strike in France the government always prepares for a fight or a frolic as it chances to turn out.

o grow in popularity as it spreads.

The minimum price of Wright aeroplanes has been fixed at \$7,500. They are naturally higher than automobiles.

Roosters may no longer be kept in the District of Columbia. What's the difference, the place is Republican any-Lord Minto, viceroy of India, has

taken precautions against hydrophobia.

John Bull should follow his example and take precautions against Teuto-Senator Smoot's illustration of the difference between the wholesale cost of a pane of glass and the price at which it is sold to the consumer, is a

warning to too high tariff advocates

who live in glass houses not to throw

The reason for the public execution of mutineers and others in Constantinople, as explained by several of the courts martial that sentenced them, is hat the traditions of corruption so pervade the city that had not the hangings peen public the people would have thought that the condemned men had saved themselves by bribing the officials or that the statement of their execution was nothing more than a ie. What a comment on Turkish jusice and no doubt true.

A KNOCKER KNOCKED.

Los Angeles Times. One cannot help sympathize with the monthly magazines. Being so painfully behind the times they are obliged to incessantly search for "features" which will induce the public to read them, Mankind being so constituted that it loves a roast rather than an appreciation, the monthlies, or at least no inconsiderable part of them, feel it incumbent upon themselves to be always attacking somebody or something. This is not done out of pure benevolence to is not done out of pure benevolence to-ward suffering humanity, but solely with an eye to the main chance. In plain language, they make trouble in order to catch subscribers to use as bait for advertisements.

A CITIZEN'S CREED.

Los Angeles Express. Gov. Fort of New Jersey has given expression to a citizen's creed that every earnest man ought to paste in his hat for frequent reference. It is

"Man above party, Brains above money, Honor above power, Country above self."

Parties are all right. There is need for them. But they are good only when they represent good men. When they represent bad men they constitute a distinct menace. Money and wealth are all right. But when the money bag is placed above intelligence, when wealth is exalted over brains—then they are bad. Pawer is all right. Men wealth is exaited over brains—then they are bad. Power is all right. Men, who, like Roosevelt, seek power for the good they can do, are to be admired. But the man who sacrifices honor to attain power is unworthy of power. "I would rather be right than president," said Clay, which was another way of saying that he placed honor above power. And it's all right to take thought power. And it's all right to take thought of self. Few of us do not. But man's first duty is to country. It is the country that gives him his freedom, his education, his safety. Every man owes something to his country. He owes service to his country. When Gov. Fort said that country should be placed above self he perhaps had in mind the service that every loyal citizen owes to his country, to his state and to the community in which he lives. The service most needed today lives. The service most needed today is citizenship. There are thousands of men in every city who are utterly selfish, who accept the protection and advantages that the state affords, but who never give a thought to their civic responsibilities. Such men need to be awakened.

Adachi Kinnosuke in Review of Re-

the national debt consolidation fund referred to above, allows not much over 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 yen for the principal. Therefore, the Katsura program of laying aside 50,000,000 yen a year would raise the amount in no mean degree. If this polley be followed every year, our war debt will be redeemed very much sooner than the time specified—namely, 30 years. As a matter of fact, it speaks well for Japanese linance that, in the very bitterest period through which it has passed, the administration could manage to set aside for the debt charge 151,183,514 yen in 1906-7, 174,330,457 yen in 1907-8, and 176,839,532 yen in 1908-9, in each case a much greater amount than the 110,000,000 yen planned. the national debt consolidation fund

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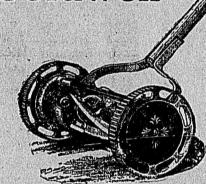
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