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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 1, 1907.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-eighth annual, general Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday, April 5, 1907, at 10 o'clock a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested.

The general Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle on Saturday, April 6, at 7 o'clock p. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND.

The annual conference of the Sunday School Union will be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, April 7, at 7 o'clock JOSEPH F. SMITH. D. 121. General Superintendent.

VETERANS, ATTENTION!

This is for the "boys" of "Zion's" Camp" and the "Mormon Battalion." Surviving members of those famous organizations that played such a promlnent part in the events of the early history of the Church, are cordially invited to attend a reunion to be given in their honor by the First Presidency at the

Lion House on Tuesday afternoon, April 9. This will be one of the great events of the April conference.

The First Presidency have for some time felt that such a reunion would be a proper acknowledgement of the importance of the services rendered by those who in the early days, cheerfully responded when the call was made upon them. The veterans are rapidly being removed from this sphere of action. There are very few survivors of "Zion's Camp," and, possibly, not more than fifty members of the "Mormon Battalion." They are scattered over a wide area of the country. Some live in Utah, some in California, some in Arizona. Some, probably, have settled in Canada. It would be well if as many as possible could be brought together at the coming reunion

We hope this invitation will reach all for whom it is intended. Friends of the veterans : .ould call their attention to it, in case they do not happen to see it themselves, and we suggest that those savage. A paper with such a record

of the arrangements, to invite repreentative men of Utah to attend that important gathering. It is one of those events which future historians will mark as indicating the birth of a new force in the world for its development.

requested by the committee in charge

KEEP THE HOODLUMS OUT.

laughter and boisterous conduct. Wom-

en and giris as well as men and boys

heard their coarse jokes and insulting

innguage. No officer was in sight to

suppress or arrest them. It is a prac-

LET UNITY PREVAIL.

public should pay no attention what-

administrations and condemns all that

is attempted now. Those upon whom

the responsibility now rests are "butch-

ers" or incompetent, or scoundrels. All

that went before were angels. The

purpose is, clearly, not to present facts

on which to base an opinion, but to

throw mud at the administration. Those

Another reason is this, that that con-

cern has proved itself utterly void

to its own advantage, or the advantage

of its lords and masters, it defends.

Whatever is contrary to those inter-

ests it assails with the violence of a

them in the pit,

unteered from that quarter.

lums should be kept out.

Now that spring is rapidly unfolding desert what the steamship has done itself and people are taking to out of for the ocean. It has made animated doors, the canyons are literally drawing and pulsating arteries of travel bethousands into their cavernous depths tween widely scattered camps which in search of that ethereal mildness and were formerly far distant and difficult beauty of which the poets sing, and to communicate with. It has removed which they wish to see and taste for the dangers and privations attending themselves. On every side there are such travel, and it has pushed the ever deepening tints in the verdure of the faithful burro out on the bunch grass earth, which tell that surly winter has to pick his living, and has superseded run his course and that he is fast being the many mule team wagons over the succeeded by a gentler season, in which parched sands and through the rocky ome the dog tooth violets, modest ravines. It does not perish for lack of mowdrops, soft showers . " soothing water or require great bales of hay and winds. Canyons such as we have at our sacks of grain to keep it aliva. A reavery doors would set easterners wild sonable supply of gasoline does all that. with delight. They are full of natural The day of the automobile is distinctly beauty and scenic attractions which are here, and its use is expanding constant. inspirational in their character. Some ly. That it will play a still greater day they promise to become famous. part in the future of transportation When that time arrives we will apprethere is no doubt. It will surprise clate them more than we now do. Still some people to learn that automobiles they are growing very popular, and are very much in use in Egypt, being greater numbers are flocking to them considered a far less costly and difficult this spring than ever before, which means of conveyance than camels. brings us to the utterance of a pointed Consul-General L. M. Iddlings, of Cairo observation, and that is the necessity of reports that cars registered in Cidro rigid patrol of the highways that lead

now number 264; last season, 75; into them. Yesterday, Easter and Sabexandria, 127, as compared with 120 bath combined, though it was, hoodlast season. lums, to the shame of the municipal authorities, lined the road in City Creek March went out like a Teddy bear. canyon and rent the air with ribald

> If there is anything in a name the Marvin boy is safe,

What Nicaragua, Honduras and Salador need just now is the rest cure.

tice that is likely to be off repeated this A fair field and no football seems to summer unless steps are promptly taken to abate the evil. The canyons be President Ellot's idea of athletics.

should be properly patrolled. The hood-The lid's off in San Francisco and they are stirring it for all there is in it. Secretary Taft says he expects to live

The Organ of the knockers in this to see Congress pass a Philippine freetrade bill. City devotes a column to vilification, taking as its text the Agricultural col-That San Francisco board of supervilege situation. But there are at least

two sufficient reasons why the general ors has become a board of supernumoraries. ever to any expression of opinion vol-After all it may be that Thaw is nothing more, mentally, than a "pie-The first is this, that that sheet is

faced mut." utterly unreliable. It never attempts to present any question from an im-John D. Rockefeller, Jr., says it is partial point of view. It is always easier to tell the truth than to lie. Is onesided, and generally on the wrong that the truth? side. On the College question, it lauds to the skies all that is done by former

"The railroad men are talking too much," says James J. Hill. But he forgets that talk is cheap.

It was a lovely Easter Sunday for new hats and frocks. And how lovely were the hats and frocks!

Ripe peaches are being picked in who are so blind as to see nothing but. Louisiana. This will make Maryland what they want to see, are not compeach-leaf green with envy petent guides to same and safe views on public matters. They are blind and,

Not the Monroe doctrine but the docas leaders of the blind would only land trine of sic utere is what needs onforcement in Central America. The representatives of the conduc-

of any interest in everything intended tors and trainmen and Commissioners for the public welfare. It is egoistic Enapp and Neill only get together "to to the last degree. Its policy is the part again." policy of rule or ruin. Whatever is

> Excess of outcry against the denunclation of the great corporations does not in the least palliate or mitigate their offenses.

DESERET EVENING NEWS MONDAY **APRIL 1 1907**

our criminals. It is next to impossible to legislate, even to think, intelligently, about divorce until we have divorce statistics. These are examples of the kind of census that we still lack. There are only three states in the Union that have begun to make a proper registry of the blind; only nine that publish di-vorce statistics. In time every state will have an adequate working consus of every class and kind of person that needs public help, and the national cen-sus will combine and codify the state censuses. the modern automobile has helped in the mineral development of that state. It goes with speed and certainty where no freight train can go. It is so much better than the olden means of transportation, that these are relegated, except in places that are inaccessible to it, or with those who cannot afford it on account of its great cost. "The benzine bus" or the "gasoline camel," as the miners call it, has done for the censuses.

BLESSING ANIMALS.

Mexican Herald.

The ancient custom of blessing ani-mals on the feast of St. Anthony, by the abbot in Guadalajara, was observed last Thursday afternoon at La Merced church, in that city, where the observchurch, in that city, where the observ-ance is more general than in any other Mexican city. Within a period of two hours hundreds of animals, including horses, oxen, cows, mules, donkeys, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs, etts, rabhits, chickens, turkeys, parrois and singing birds were sprinkled with holy water. St. Anthony, the abbot, is the protec-tor of dumb animals, and is credited with power to guard them from dis-ease and to bring increase in numbers.

SUPERSTITIOUS CUSTOMS.

Chicago Journal. Many of our customs date back to the dark ages and are based on super-stition. We sit up with our dead be-cause long age our ancestors kept watch by night lest evil spirits come and bear the body away. We shake hands with the right hand because that is the dagger hand and means that we disarm ourselves in the presence of a friend. We bow the head in passing others because our ancestors were wont to bow before the real yoke of the op-pressor. Men bare their heads because they had to unmask in the days of chiv-Chicago Journal. they had to unmask in the days of chiv-alry before the queen of beauty.

JUST FOR FUN.

"Willow Cabin" Tactics.

"Willow Cabin Tractacts" When Mr. Labouchere was attache at Washington an angry Britisher came to the embassy and demanded to see the British minister. Mr. Labouchere told the irate visitor that the minister was not in. "Well," said the man, angrily, "I must see him, so I shall walt till the irate visitor that the minister was not in. "Well," said the man, angrily, "I must see him, so I shall wait till he comes." "Very good," responded Mr. Labouchere suavely; "pray take a chair." He resumed his writing. At the end of an hour the visitor asked when his excellency would be back. "I cannot say exactly." said Mr. La-bouchere. "But yon expect him back?" the visitor said. "Oh, certainly," re-plied Mr. Labouchere, and again went on writing. Another hour passed, and again the visitor bounced up and de-manded if the minister was likely to arnive within the next hour. "I think not," said Mr. Labouchere blandly; "the fact is, he sailed for Europe on Wednes-day, and can hardly have reached Orgenerators way. But you broke" he lay, and can hardly have reached Queenstown yet. But, you know," he added, to quell the rising wrath of the visitor, "you said you would wait till he came back, and that is why I of-fered you a chair."—Tit-Bits.

Now She's Mad. Mr. Huntem--I'm going to India to hunt for six months. Miss Catchem-And I suppose you will forget all about poor me. Mr. Huntem-My dear, it will take a terribly fierce elephant to make me forget you.-Brooklyn Eagle.

Her Reason.

Pretty Peggy had a habit. On which finic folk might frown--Never will she stick a stamp on Otherwise than upside down.

Once I asked her why. She answered, Giving me the slyest glance: "What girl will not turn a man's head Every time she gets the chance?" —Boston Transcript.

Bringing Her Up. Little Willie, tired of play, Pushed sister in the well one day; Said mother, as she drew the water, "This difficult to raise a daughter." —Harper's Weekly.

The Limit.



who live far away and may not be able to undertake the journey without financial or other assistance, should receive such from their friends, in order that the reunion may be complete and an event never to be forgotten by those in whose honor ft is given.

We als suggest that Stake Presidents and Bishops look after this matter and see to it that none is absent for want of means to undertake the journey.

The invitation is also cordially extended to the wives and widows of the members of the two organizations.

We hope to see a general rally of the veterans. To many of them it will be the last before the great reunion on the other side.

Veterans, attention!

JOSEPH F. SMITH. JOHN R. WINDER. ANTHON H. LUND.

THE MOVEMENT FOR PEACE.

We hope Utah will be well represent ed at the peace congress at Carnegle hall, next month.

The first Hague convention, though a long step toward the abolition of war, did not prevent the sanguinary conflict between Russla and Japan, nor the recent dispute between the two Liliputian Central American republics. The second peace congress at the Dutch capital should be more successful than the first. The experience gained will be a guide for the delegates in their deliberations and the popular support that has been accorded the cause of universal peace will strengthen them.

What seems to be called for now is a definite agreement that no power shall declare war upon another, or commence hostilities, without first asking the advice of some friendly power as to whether there is sufficient occasion for fighting. At the first congress questions of "honor" were declared outside the purview of arbitrators, and that made arbitration only a last consideration, since any dispute could be sald to be about a question of "honor." Were all matters of controversy first referred to friendly powers to pass upon, war would be a rare occurrence. The probability is that the go-betweens might take so long to decide delicate matters that their principals would forget what they intended to fight about. The convening of an international peace conference in New York, next moth, so short time before the Hague congress, cannot fail to have some influ-

milt.

ence upon the deliberations of the latter. The addresses to be made and resolutions adopted at Carnegie hall, will be a sure indication of what public opinion

has no opinion which anyone need to take seriously. Undoubtedly that unscrupulous sheet

what's in a name, would like to see strife and contention impede the usefulness of the board and the faculty of the Agricultural College. It would encourage schisms and division between the citizens of the State on that, as well as every other question. But it can safely be left alone to enjoy its own scurility.

Let the citizens who really have the welfare of the community and the interests of education at heart, work together with a view to obtaining the best results for the public,

SMOKING IN PUBLIC.

A spirited discussion has been carried on for some time in the columns of the Portland Oregonian concerning moking in public places. A contributor in a recent issue of that paper calls attention to the fact that at the Lewis and Clark Fair, by the side of the main entrance to the government building, was posted a notice, absolutely prohibiting smoking within. That, he says, was really the voice of the people of the United States. And

no one was wronged by the observance of that rule. It was a public building, tion put up by public money, and belonged to the public, and no one had a right to go in there with a disgusting or injorious habit, and the government, recognizing this fact, issued its edict to protect the people. On the same principle, he continues, "smoking should be prohibited in the postoffice. the courthouse and the City hall. These are all public places, built with public money, for the transaction of public business by the whole public-

men, women and children, non-smokers as well as smokers-and no one has a right to go in there and pollute the atmosphere that all must breathe. This reasoning is absolutely correct Even when the liberty of the devotees of the fumes to enjoy themselves to their hearts' content, is admitted, the fact remains that no one has the right to make a nuisance of himself by encroaching upon the rights of others, for instance by befouling the air that others have a right to breathe as pure as natural conditions will per-The question is not whether smokers have a right to smoke, but whether they have a right to compel everybody else, in the streets, in ele vators, in public buildings, to inhate the smoke they have discarded. No refined gentleman will claim such a prerogative. The ordinance against

smoking. "THE GASOLINE CAMEL."

solling the sidewalks could profitably

be augmented by a clause relating to

Every Salt Lake mining man who has visited Nevada in the past year, and whose business has taken him from demands. Governor Cutler has been I camp to camp, knows how marvelously

Tammany Leader Gerard, after a visit to the White House, calls President Roosevelt a Democrat. After all,

who laughs is rare." says Mr. Carnegie. But that does not prevent them from smiling and smiling and being villains still, if they choose.

His keepers have been instructed to shoot Abe Ruef in the event of any attempted forcible rescue. Is this on the theory that death loves a shining mark?

Is it perverseness, pigheadedness or lack of will power that causes some persons to persist in reading a dull, uninteresting book through when once they have started it?

According to the Milwaukee Ministerial association, the cost of saving a soul in that city is fifty dollars. Considering the high price of everything. the cost is far from excessive.

"What we want is more children from the rising elements of our population and fewer from those who cannot rise," cries Professor Ross of Wisconsin, Why doesn't he appeal to the rising genera-

"All but one of Harvard's crew are above six feet in height. No mollycoddles there," says the New York World. Which statement raises the interesting question, is a mollycoddle a physical or a mental fact?

"As I said once before, a millionaire "World's fairs," says the Los Angeles Times, have been made so common that they have ceased to be attractive, and it is doubtful if they are greatly beneficial to the cities in which they are held."

COLOR-BLINDNESS.

April Century. If one thousand men gaze at a gar-If one thousand men gaze at a gar-den of novers, fifty of them will see the colors faisely. If one thousand women view them, nine hundred and ninety-six or seven will perceive the hues correctly. Of the six colors of the rainbow which, mingled in thousand of combinations, give all the varying hues of sky and sea, of mountain and valley, some are never seen by the color-blind, or are feit only as light and shade of black and white. Very few persons are totally color-blind, yellow, blue and violt theing rarely lost. To the totally color-blind all landscapes and objects are like an engraving in black and are like an engraving in black and

HOW CENSUSES HELP STATE.

Youth's Companion. Many persons think that censuses are compliations of figures for the delight of statisticians. But all workers for special classes and special sorts of leg-islation know that a good census is the foundation of work. To provide proper education for the blind and the deaf it is necessary first to have a full registry of them. To know how to prevent and punish crime we must first and classify

A rich man out in the suburbs who A rich man out in the suburbs who owns a large place has among the many people employed to keep it in shape an Irishman of whom he is par-ticularly fond, on account of his un-conscious wit. This Irishman is some-thing of a hard drinker, and, as his income is limited, he is more particular as regards the quantity than the quali-ty of his liquids. The other day the employer, who had been awailing a good opportunity, remarked in a kind tone, as the closing sentence of a friendly lecture:

friendly lecture: "Now, Pat, how long do you think you can keep on drinking this cheap whisky?"

"All my life if it doesn't kill me."---Harper's Weekly.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS. The leading article in the April Mo-flure's by George Kibbe Turner is a study of the sale of dissipation, and, the ruin and disaster that it has brought. "The City of Chicago" is the title, and Mr, Turner shows the tremendous forces that are working to destroy the social organization in every American city. "Mary Eaker G, Eddy, the Story of Her Life and the History of Chris-tian Science" continues to pile up its facts. Carl Schurz writes or an almost unknown portion of American history in the Reminiscences"—the foreign atti-tude to the Union during the Civil war, as seen from his residence in Madrid. Maitress" adds much light to our knowledge of New York's quick lunch restaurants. The fiction is noteworthy. Viola Roseboro's "The Mistaken Man" tells of an engineer, a dividend-hungry ralifond president, a bridge that they built, its wreck, and the wrecks of their lives. In "The Dice" Pereval Gibbon shows us a Russian primes and a stu-den who gamble for their lives in the Russian Reign of Terror. "Sister Ann's unique and original combination of ani-mal and children stories. "A Mountain Viji" by Homer S. Woodbridge is a piece of distinctive verse._44-46 East 2rd St., New York.



"Bellegarde's Girl" is the titled of a "Bellegarde's Girl" is the titled of a complete novelette which opens the new number of Smith's Magazine. The author is S. Carleton, well known as a contributor to high-class magazines, as well as by her novel, "The Mic Mac," which has attained a wide success. Another story of love and fighting in the same number is "The Return of the Colquitoun," by Robert Barr. Holman Day contributes another story to the series he is writing about "Capital Sproule of Scotaze."—Seventh Ave. and Fifteenth street, New York.

