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DESERET NEWS PHONES.
Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of an-
noyance if they will take time to notice
these numbers:
For the Chief Editor's office No. 74.
8 rings.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 1
rings.
For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 3
rings.
For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.
For Business Office, 359, 3 rings.
THE IMPENDING CAMPAIGN.

A political struggle is impending in
this State as well as throughout the
nation. There will be much vigor ex-
hibited in the strife and, judging from
the past, we may expect considerable
bitterness and misrepresentation. This
the people of Utah ought to avoid.
There is no necessity for it, and it is
always productive of evil. There is no
excuse for falsehood even in politics.
The saying "all's fair in love and polit-
ics" is untrue. It is not fair to mis-
represent a person or a party; it is not
wise to entertain bitterness of spirit to-
wards either.
Freedom of opinion is conceded in
theory by all classes of citizens and
freedom of speech and of the press is
guaranteed by the Constitution of each
State and of the United States; this, of
course, within legitimate limits. Each
party and each individual, then, should
regard these liberties as equal to all,
and never become angry because others
differ in political views, nor desire or
attempt to put them in a false light.
An argument or assertion is always
weakened if not destroyed, by a dis-
tortion of the attitude of an antagonist.
In Utah the people are largely of one
religious faith, but they are divided as
to political creed. Opposing parties
among them should credit each other
with sincerity, no matter how strongly
they may differ as to politics. They
should act as friends and neighbors in
spirit, and deal, and speech, accord-
ing to every one that liberty they
claim for themselves. The custom of
burlinesquing one another ought not to
be followed as in some communities.
If discussions are to be had on the prin-
ciples of either party or the qualifica-
tions of any candidate, let them be con-
ducted in fairness and without venom
and abuse. Let all debate be as be-
tween friends who differ in opinion hon-
estly, and who all desire at heart the
welfare of the state and the nation.
In furnishing to this paper reports of
political meetings, we desire our cor-
respondents to abstain entirely from
those misleading and disgusting car-
icatures that disgrace most of the party
organs here and elsewhere. What good
purpose is served by reporting a large
gathering of citizens of either party
as composed of "a few unimportant
persons, chiefly children"? Or describ-
ing an enthusiastic assembly as "a
frost"? Or trying to be funny over
serious discourses, and holding up to
ridicule utterances worthy of deep
thought?
There will be good men, no doubt,
put forward on either side of the con-
troversy, men suitable personally for
the positions to which they are nomi-
nated. Do not try to blemish their
reputation, or whisper unfounded in-
sinnuations about their conduct. Let
every candidate stand on his merits,
personally and as a public officer. That
which he represents is of course open
to public discussion and it should be
truthfully stated before it is opposed.
We need good and true men in office
who will be fit for their stations and
worthy to represent the State wherever
they officiate. If we get inferior men
it will be the fault of the voters and
the party leaders.
Let us have a clean campaign, with-
out spite, falsehood, bribery, corrup-
tion, intimidation or coercion of any
kind. As free citizens we should think
and act for ourselves, keeping in view
the welfare of the State and the nation
and having due regard for the rights,
liberties and good will of our associates
who do not see as we do as to prin-
ciples or parties. Be truthful, courte-
ous, considerate yet firm as to our con-
victions of right, and we will emerge
from the campaign without those feel-
ings of chagrin, regret and wounded
honor, that have followed the strife and
contention in some periods of the past.
"PICKETING" FORBIDDEN.

In the superior court at San Fran-
cisco on Saturday an important deci-
sion was rendered, in a case involving
the legality of "picketing" and "boy-
cotting" by labor unions. A strike had
occurred against a livery stable, the
union men being "ordered out" after
the usual fashion, the grievance being
the refusal of the proprietor, at the
demand of a walking delegate, to dis-
charge a non-union man and employ a

union man in his place. The stables
were picketed and boycotted, and an
injunction was then applied for to pre-
vent the union from interfering with
the plaintiff's business. The case was
fully argued and the result was that a
permanent injunction was granted.
The principle underlying this decision
is evident and impregnable. As the
court declared: "The Constitution
alike protects natural freedom and in-
dustrial freedom. If the right of prop-
erty is inalienable, the right to labor is
inviolable. The right to labor is a
right of property, and the duty to pro-
tect it is the highest office of our laws."
The court showed that while legisla-
tures may alter and regulate remedies
and procedure, they cannot destroy a
substantial remedy nor defeat the en-
forcement of constitutional right.
No man or combination of men is
permitted by the Constitution to
harass or injure another
in the pursuit of his lawful business.
These are principles, and they cannot
be legislated away not be subverted by
any organization however numerous or
powerful.
The right to strike is not denied, but
there is no right, in law or in reason,
to compel others to strike or to prevent
people from working in the place of
strikers. The picketing practice re-
sorted to by some of the unions is un-
lawful and unbearable. It will have to
be suppressed if persisted in. Injunc-
tions by the courts will be followed by
executive action, until the liberty of
labor is established. What is called
"government by injunction" does not fit
the case of such injunctions as that is-
sued by the California court. The
abuse of that power would be wrong,
like the misuse of any other power. But
the evil that it meets is too great to be
ignored, and the full power of the law
must be exerted to prevent the
wrong of picketing and boycotting.
Our Washington correspondent
quotes Daniel Davenport, the executive
agent of the American anti-boycott as-
sociation, who gave the following state-
ment, recently, in explanation of the
movement to suppress the evil which
crops out at most of the troubles fo-
mented by the unions. He said:

"The arrest of President George F.
Golden of the 'Teamsters' union, who
attempted to prevent a teamster from
delivering goods consigned to his care,"
is a fair but striking sample of the
trouble which employers have with
strikers 'picketing.' Chicago has al-
ways been noted for the intimidation
of independent workmen attempting
to take the place of strikers. In the
case of the Kellogg Swiftboard com-
pany, in which the Anti-Boycott as-
sociation was directly interested, the at-
tempts of the strikers to prevent the
delivery of goods to the company, and
the use of force to prevent the delivery
of goods to the company, were recorded.
Slugging committees were detailed to
follow the non-unionists to their homes
and administer brutal beatings. After the strike had
been in progress more than six weeks
the 'Teamsters' union, of which Mr.
Golden is now president, became in-
volved. From 50 to 250 police officers
were detailed to guard the wagons of
the company, which were surrounded
by mobs of hating, cursing men, wo-
men and boys, and which passed
through blockaded streets. Shots were
fired, bricks and every conceivable mis-
sile thrown and it became dangerous
to walk in the streets adjacent to the
caravan.
"As a result of these troubles many
of the union pickets were arrested and
fined in the courts, tort suits aggregat-
ing \$45,000 were entered against the
officers and members of the union in-
volved, and twelve union officers and
pickets were fined and committed to
jail for violation of the injunction suits
and a number of indictments were se-
cured against his assailants and more
will doubtless follow.

A PEACE CONGRESS.
A peace congress has recently been
held at Manchester, England. It was
attended by about 250 delegates repre-
senting various organizations in the
United Kingdom. The presiding officer
was Mr. Leonard Courtney, one of En-
gland's prominent statesmen. The dele-
gates entertained no illusions respect-
ing the work to which their hands and
hearts are given. They admitted that
the conditions of the present hour ap-
pear to be peculiarly adverse to their
cause; they recognized that the will-
ingness, but they nevertheless, see rea-
sons for hope for the future.
Mr. Courtney pointed out that we
have something more to acknowledge
as weighing against our hopes and aims
than the war between Russia and Ja-
pan, and the expedition to Tibet. We
have to recognize, he said, the state of
feeling amongst civilized countries,
which is one always pregnant with
danger of war, instead of the old de-
sire for pacific relations. Instead of
a temper of trust and confidence in our
neighbors, there has, he maintained,
come over Europe and there is extend-
ing into the continent of America a
temper of advancement, aggression
and annexation, a temper of extension
of influence and authority which is
most threatening to the future peace
of the world. How, he asked, is such
a temper to be met? The one answer,
he continued, which may not seem to
be a hopeful answer, is that it is only
to be met by the conversion of men-
by bringing home to individuals a sense
of the iniquity of war—by getting them
seized with a sense of the beauty of
peace; it is by creating in them some-
thing like a passion for the pacific set-
tlement of disputes and a dwelling to-
gether in brotherhood of the nations
of mankind.
An international peace congress will
be held this year in Boston, during
the month of October, on which occa-
sion ways and means will be discussed
for the promotion of peace in the
world. Such gatherings are helpful.
They serve to keep the subject before
the world, as the ideal to be attained.
Universal peace, however, presupposes
the adjustment of the various political
tangles into which centuries of strife
and injustice have involved the na-
tions. There can be no peace as long
as the weaker nations are suffering op-
pression at the hands of the stronger.
But how can an adjustment be effect-

ed? How can the conquerors ever be
made willing to relinquish their prey,
except by compulsion, by new wars?
That is the problem which appears ut-
terly hopeless, except to the eye of faith,
which sees far beyond present condi-
tions and rests upon that part of man's
future history, when all power, and
dominion, and government shall have
been yielded up to Him "whose right it
is to rule." Then there will be no op-
pression, no injustice, no wrongs left
to the future to right. There will be
no cause for war.
The question how to promote univer-
sal peace is therefore, in the first in-
stance, the question of how to re-
nder all men willing to submit to the
rule of the Redeemer. In the solution
of that question, the universal peace
question will be solved. Parliaments
and congresses on peace, are helpful in
the degree they point out the correct di-
rection in which to seek the object
at which they aim.

LIGHT IS NEEDED.
Complaints come from Tokio, to the
effect that Russian soldiers are com-
mitting acts of barbarity upon fallen
Japanese soldiers. They claim, for in-
stance, that bodies recovered show that
they had been submitted to torture,
before finally killed. In one instance
the report is that the victim was par-
tially skinned before life was extinct.
Similar reports always come from
battlefields. No matter how "civilized"
war is, it is savagery. It is the reign
of the beast. And where the beast is
let loose, such occurrences must be ex-
pected. But the Russian soldiers are
not, as a rule, highly civilized, or na-
turally gentle. Where they have a
chance, they are sure to follow their
instincts.
This is all the more certain because
even the Russian press, in some in-
stances, advocates savage warfare. The
Moscow Gazette is quoted as follows:
"In our war with Japan we are like
a man attacked by a viper. It is not
enough to frighten it and leave it to
hide in a bush. It must be destroyed,
and we must do this without consider-
ing whether England and the cosmop-
olitan plutocracy object or not. To
burden Russia with thousands of Ja-
panese prisoners is perhaps in accord-
ance with humanitarian principles, but
it is very unwise. No quarter, no pris-
oners, should be our motto."

It is hardly conceivable that the pa-
per mentioned could advocate this "no
quarter" policy without the approval
of the government censor. If that is
the case, it is but natural that the sol-
dier in the field should carry out the
order thus indirectly conveyed to him.
But then, the rest of the world should
enter a protest against that kind of
warfare. The nations of Europe can-
not afford to permit the revival of 18th
century massacres. Every such reviv-
al means a setback to progress. And
therefore the entire world is interested.
Could not the two combatants be pre-
vented upon to fight this deplorable duel
in the open daylight of publicity, in-
stead of in the dark? They have almost
excluded journalists, and the conse-
quence is that what passes between them
is almost unknown, until it is no
longer news. The Spanish-American
war was fought in the light. Every
step of it was seen by the entire
world. There is no reason why this
war should not be conducted in a
similar manner, as to publicity. If it
were, there would not be so many
atrocities of the nature complained of,
for even Asiatic soldiers would be
ashamed of torturing wounded enemies,
if the rays of publicity were turned on
them. Such acts seek darkness. They
are no longer possible in broad day-
light.

It is time for Port Arthur to fall
again.
In a long life years count more than
anything else.
In lieu of taking neutral vessels Rus-
sia will take water.
Left handed people are expected to do
right as much as other people.
The boys object to the automobile be-
cause they can't "hang on behind."

Switzerland is about the only power
that is not contemplating enlarging her
navy.
There are people who mistake hy-
poocrisy for shrewdness and act ac-
cordingly.
And now Nature is kindly lending
her aid to the politicians and furnishing
them with plenty of hot air.
In the way of wonders all that Utah
lacks now is some mammoth caves to
go with her gigantic natural bridges.
If Kuropatkin has been hemmed in
by the Japanese it is not to be won-
dered at if he has a stitch in his side.
Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel writes, "I am
happy to report." What a variation
from the stereotyped phrase, "I regret
to report."

The party that can make political
capital out of the Chicago butchers'
strike will have no difficulty in making
mountains out of mole hills.
Ella Wheeler Wilcox has been telling
why people should not eat meat. She
neglected to mention the most cogent
reason, because the price is so high.
A New York physician says, "spend
all the time you can in the open air."
No physician ever gave better advice
than that. And the prescription doesn't
have to be filled by a druggist.
The Russians claim to have killed or
wounded some thirteen thousand Japs
at Liao Yang with small loss to them-
selves. And then they retired. How
use doth breed a habit in a man.
President Roosevelt is lying low and
still just now. When occasion requires
no man in the country knows better
how to make a still hunt than the au-

ther of "Hunting Trips of a Ranch-
man."
What folly for political parties in the
West to taunt each other about silver!
There was a time when all were nearly
breaking their necks tumbling over
each other to proclaim themselves the
true and only champions of the white
metal. While those days are past, yet
there should be some consistency if
only for appearance's sake. It never
looks well in people or parties to go
from one extreme to the other.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.
In the death of Robert E. Pattison
the people of Pennsylvania have lost
a faithful public servant and the Dem-
ocratic party of the nation one of its
most attractive figures and most trust-
ed leaders. A Democrat twice elected
governor of such an overwhelmingly
Republican state as Pennsylvania might
reasonably expect a still higher
honor from his party in the nation; yet
Pattison, in spite of his phenom-
enal success as a vote winner in Phila-
delphia and the state, was never avail-
able as a presidential candidate, chiefly
for the reason that his success in his
home state was on each occasion won
on what are termed local issues, which
could not be forced to the front in a
presidential campaign.
Portland Oregonian.
Another man active in the ranks of
his party has succumbed, while yet in
the prime of his years, to the fatigues
of a severe political campaign. Ex-
Governor Robert E. Pattison, of Penn-
sylvania, lies dead at his home near
Philadelphia from pneumonia that was
brought to a fatal termination by weak-
ness of the heart, from which he had
suffered since the fall of 1902. His ex-
haustion in the campaign at that time
being Democratic candidate for
governor of Pennsylvania, and his
disappointment at the result, enfeebled
his constitution and he had not been a
well man at that time. The heat and
excitement at the St. Louis convention
a few weeks ago made further inroads
upon his vital forces, and he became an
easy prey to the malady with which he
was attacked a few days ago. His
death at 53 furnishes another illustration
in the long list of object-lessons
which show that politics as a vocation
does not pay.

Troy Press.
Undoubtedly Mr. Pattison's death
was hastened by his prominent partici-
pation in the affairs of the Democratic
National convention in the over-heated
city of St. Louis. Ailing before that
and subjected to hard and protracted
committee work, he was unable to
stand the strain, and has finally yielded
up the ghost.
The strife is o'er, the battle done!
The victory of life is won!
The song of triumph has begun.
Alleluia!
Los Angeles Times.
The dispatches state that Mr. Pat-
tison's decease is attributable to a se-
vere cold contracted at the St. Louis
convention, and the fact is now re-
called that a number of men who took
leading parts in that gathering were
stricken with illness. Bryan, Dan-
iels, Williams, Sheehan and several
others left the big powwow sick and
exhausted. The unseemly hours that
were persisted in, the terrible heat and
the all-around strenuousness of the af-
fair could scarcely fail of such a result.
Among those who thus physically
over-reached themselves was the late
mentored Pattison. Strong and young
and robust as he was, he went down
in the ordeal, and by his taking off a
useful life is ended and a bright career
cut short in the midst of its work and
hopes.

New York Evening Post.
Since Mr. Pattison's retirement from
the governorship, Pennsylvania has
been more than ever dominated by the
very machine which he fought so well.
It is certainly a mournful reflection
that the man who gave Mr. Pattison's
greatest enemy, Quay, the most com-
fort during the last years of his ras-
cally life and paid him a tribute when
dead, was no less a person than Theo-
dore Roosevelt. To him many outraged
Pennsylvania Republicans once turned
as to a Moses to lead them out of the
wilderness of Quayism.

LADIES'
Free Day
AT
Saltair Beach.
The one great event of the
season which is hailed with
delight by thousands of Salt
Lake's fair daughters.
Today, Aug. 8th,
An excellent train service,
trains 10:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m.
and every 45 minutes there-
after during afternoon and
evening, making
30 TRAINS 30
Welcome to all.
J. E. LANGFORD,
Lessee.
A Sunday
Spent at
Lagoon
Is more beneficial in many
ways than anything you
can get for the same
amount of money. The
surroundings are charm-
ing in every way and the tone
of the place is moral and
elevating. Come out and
see.
J. BERGERMAN,
Lessee.

Brighton Hotel Silver Lake,
Big Cottonwood Canyon
Daily Stage via Park City, connecting
with trains, and stage every other day up
Big Cottonwood Canyon, leaving Cullen
Hotel at 7 a.m. Telephone 25, Murray
Exchange, or at non Hotel
HYRUM NELSON, Prop.

New Shirt Waists

HALF PRICE.

The Derby Waist.

Monday morning bright and early commences
the greatest Shirt Waist Sale of the Season, the
result of a smart purchase of three hundred of
the Celebrated Derby Waists, the merits of which
are too well known to need further praise.
In the lot are Linens, Sheer Lawns and Dotted
Swisses; Tucked, Lace trimmed and Embroidery
trimmed. The latest effects and made with the
new easy-to-iron sleeves. Sizes 32 to 44.

Regular \$2.50 Derby Waists	\$1.25
Regular \$2.75 Derby Waists	\$1.37
Regular \$3.00 Derby Waists	\$1.50
Regular \$4.00 Derby Waists	\$2.00

Final Clearance Sale

Our

will continue another week, and let us remind you right here, that when the Fall goods are placed on display at Z. C. M. I. there will not be a single article of "out-of-season" or old goods among them. Our policy is to buy carefully, not "over-stocking", and to sell our goods out in the season for which they were purchased, always starting each season with strictly new lines of merchandise.
We expect this week to

Clear Out Everything

in the line of Summer Goods and our price concessions are such that you will make a big profit on every article you purchase.
Many bargains (and some of the best) we can not advertise, as the lots are so small that we could not supply the demand which advertising would create. Notice our "Special" tables whenever you visit the store.

White Wool Goods

In Canvas, Vests, Panamas and Crepes—standard goods which are bargains at our regular prices. One Half Price.

Fancy Parasols, Large and Handsome Line, Half Price.	Children's Wash Suits, Fine Assortment, One Third Off.
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Silk and Lisle Gloves,

In black, white and colors, 20 to 25 per cent reduction.

Table Damask,

15 special offerings, regular prices from 35c to \$3.00, at a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent.

Table Napkins,

26 different offerings, 40c to \$18.50 values at 25 Per Cent Off.

20 Per Cent Discount

on all other linens, on lawns and white goods, towels and bed spreads.

All Tuckings at Half Price.

Sheeting

at Greatly Reduced Prices. About 40 special values in Bleach and Brown Pepperill, Utica, New York Mills, Bleach Muslin, Lonsdale and Butterfly Gambia, "Indian Head" and "Honest Width" Unbleached Muslin, etc. All honest goods and at prices which are named but once in a long while.

Our Remnant Counters

are full of tempting bargains in white and colored Lawns, Dimities, Waistings, Suitings and Staple Goods at ONE HALF VALUE.

Ginghams, Calicoes, Percales, Twill Shirtings, Cheviots, Etc.,

All at Reduced Prices.

A BIG SUCCESS

was our day at Saltair last Wednesday, and we thank our thousands of friends who helped make it so. By the way, it has been discovered that all those who won the dancing contests wore Z. C. M. I. shoes or slippers. We have always known that our Shoes, Oxfords and Slippers were WINNERS and their genuine merits are winning us new business in this department every day. The reason why will be apparent if you investigate.

Napkins and Tooth-picks

are still being given away at our Drug Store and you can obtain them any day between 8 a. m. and Midnight, during the entire summer season.

Our next Grand Outing and Field Day will be at LAGOON,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1904--and you're invited . . .

We'd like you to get acquainted with a little word not in the dictionary, but which will be one of the most popular words in the vocabulary of Utah people after September 1st. It's "KNEIPP" and it's pronounced K-N-I-P-E, K as in Kite. It's always best to get the pronunciation right before going into details.

Z. C. M. I.

UTAH'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE.