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## THE DRUG STORE QUESTION.

The charge is made by saloon-keepers that drug stores and restaurants do a large business in the sale of liquors. under a comparatively light license, and they want it raised from \$400 to \$1,200 a year, and demand that they be restrict. ed as to selling liquor on Sunday and to women after 7 p. m., and further ask that if this cannot be done the liquor license for such places be repealed. This matter is to be investigated by the committees on municipal laws and license combined, and the parties chiefly interested are to have the privilege of appearing before that body.

This is a matter of public importance, and it should be investigated with a view to the general welfare. The respective rights of the individuals and firms engaged in the liquor traffic should also be taken into fair consideration. Those who engage in a saloon business ought to pay a saloon license. In each case the violation of city ordinances should be followed by the infliction of penalties provided. The question turns primarily on matters of fact. Is it true that drug stores and restaur ants are doing business in the manner alleged? If so, they are violating the law, and complaints should be entered against them, and on conviction they should be punished according to the

measure of their offence. . That appears to us to be the most consistent course to pursue. Drug stores are permitted to sell liquors by measure, under given restrictions, but they are not allowed to sell by the drink, as saloons are, nor are they at liberty to conduct a saloon business. We do not think that they attempt to do so, unless it may be that they partially engage in this traffic under the guise of what are called "soft drinks." It is claimed that anyone can obtain liquor mixed with the refreshments served at a soda fountain, by indicat-

ing what he wants in a manner understood by the dispenser. It is also charged that ladies are frequently served with such mixed drinks, and that, too, sometimes without their knowledge of the nature of the mixture. If these allegations are true, something should be done at once to stop the evil, and also to protect the licensed liquor dealer who carries on a business made legitimate by law, for which he pays a heavy license. He is further restricted from doing business on Sunday, and is liable to a big fine if he violates this restriction. The drug store or soda fountain man, is permitted to sell his mild beverages on Sunday, and if he engages in dispensing liquor on that day, he breaks the law and gains a financial advantage over the saloon keeper, which is unfair as well as antagonistic to the public interest. The remedy for the evil, as we view it, is not in raising the license rate but in the enforcement of the ordinance against Sunday liquor-selling in every instance. Saloon keepers would not be permitted to sell intoxicants on Sunday if their license was increased, and the raising of the liquor license for drug stores would not meet the evil of Sunday liquor-selling, no matter what figure it should be placed at. Let the ordinance in such case made and prowided be properly enforced, both on Sundays and on week days. That is what ought to be done. As to selling drinks to women after 7 p. m., we do not think the point advanced by the saloon men is well taken. It would certainly be a great hardship to ladies to be thrust out of a drug store or other place where "soft no doubt be heard from. drinks" are sold, at the very times when many of them indulge in that kind of refreshment. Why should not a woman or young girl take a drink of soda water, at 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening ,as freely as in the morning or afternoon? As we have said, the question turns on the facts in the case. If drug stores are seiling liquor surreptitiously, they violate the law whether they do so morning, noon or night. They are not supposed to sell liquor by the drink at any hour, and the proposed restriction in reference to women and a given hour, is out of place when vlewed in the light of the law. As to restaurants, we do not see how the proposition could be made to work at all. If a saloon business is really carried on by a restaurant certainly that place ought to pay a suloon license. But that privilege is not contemplated in the reduced rate required by the ordinance, nor do we think it is true that a regular saloon business is transacted by restaurants. If they provide liquor for their patrons on Sunday they should be liable to prosecution the same as a saloon is, but this is rather a matter for police investigation than for a change of Hcense fees. The law against the sale of intoxicants on Sunday should be executed in one case as well as in another, The city ordinance must be no respec tor of persons or places.

couraged, no doubt, by the serving of such stimulants in restaurants, although the evil is somewhat mitigated by its use at meals, instead of imbibing the flery stuff at saloon bars and at other times than when partaking of food. It is injurious in itself and the practice is productive of both moral and physical bad results. So far as the law can ald in arresting it, the power of the law should be exercised. But this is really a matter of general education and raining over which the law has little if iny control. However, the practice which is al-

eged to prevail of dealing out intoxicants under the guize of "soft drinks," whether to men or women, boys or girls, is to be utterly condemned, and war should be waged against it, not by raising the license of those who dispense it which would legalize the practice, but by proceeding against them under the law until the wrong is cradleated entirely. We hope the City Council will take up this subject in a wise, just and public-spirited manner, and that such measures will be instituted as will be fair to all parties concerned, and also in the interest and welfare of the general public.

### RIGHTS OF STRIKERS.

A few days ago a young man was heard to say, commenting on the strike situation, that if there was anything he hated, it was a "scab," How contemptible, he said, is the man who will take away another man's "job!"

The sentiment thus expressed is quite general among a certain class. It is true to this extent, that anyone who will wrongfully take what belongs to another, even if the methods employed are technically correct, is contemptible, and deserves ostracism among honest men and women. And to take another's "job" by sneaking methods is no better than larceny, or burglary for that matter. But it is wrong to assume, as the young man referred to evidently did, that the "jobs" the strikers voluntarily abandon, are still theirs. That is a misunderstanding which is very preva-

lent, though grotesquely absurd, The right to strike need not be discussed. That is admitted. Any laborer who is dissatisfied with wages, or with the treatment he is accorded, has a right to quit work, if he chooses. Nay, he has a perfect right to quitwork for no reason at all, if he thinks fit to do so, provided he does not break any promises, or contracts, by so doing. But when he has laid down his tools and ceased his connection with his employer, the position abandoned is no longer his. He has, then, no right to drive away the laborer who would like to take the job. The employer has the right to give it to anyone that may apply for it. Concerning this plain truth labor agitators

have succeeded in clouding the views of their tools, until they forget all difference between mine and thine. The consequence is, picketing, intimi-

dation, violence, and all the rest of the illegal methods by which labor agitators are turning away the hearts of the general public from the righteous cause of labor.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

dog days now

Boy wanted. Apply to Nicholas, Czar of Russia. It is to the credit of Port Arthur that

of employment.

ndemnity.

smiles.

ace track.

litical Boss.

it has neither retreated nor retired. Ex-Ambassador White's estimate of

the late M. Von Plehve is that he was naughty but nice.

Sinday automobile racing can only take place on the broad road that leads to destruction.

rounds in four hours, came near being the acme of a strenuous life. News from the Far East is so con-

tradictory that it must come over a wire with an alternating current.

The inheritance tax on W. C. Whitney's estate was \$222,222.84. His heirs thought, no doubt, that it was 2.2.

It would be useless for the striking butchers to turn loose the dogs of war. There's no meat to feed them on. "Serious trouble is expected in Port au Prince," say the dispatches. When

Young Theodore Roosevelt is running

exact justice to all men and of friend ship with all nations, but the special stress which both he and Mr. Cannon laid upon the tariff may indicate an ntention to select this as the chief issue in the campaign.

the platform adopted by his party at chicago. He has confirmed it in every particular. He has declared it to be something which no man, only the na-

President Roosevelt's address to the notification committee adds no hope to the situation of the citizen who is truly concerned with the welfare of his coun-He has heard it all before, and

of Des Moines and Christobelle van Asmus Bunting of Chicago, Edwin L.





The appetite for intoxicants is evilently increasing, and it is largely en- | depths of despair, while stock exchange

A pretty story is told about General Kuroki, who is conducting the campaign against Russia in Manchuria, It is claimed, on the authority of a nephew of the Japanese commander, who is a student at the university of Berlin, that he is of Polish extraction on his father's side. The young man says, in the Berlin Tageblatt, that his uncle is the son of a Polish nobleman whose name is really Kurowski. This noble was mixed up in the unpleasantness between Russia and Poland during the revolutionary times in 1831, and fled to Japan, where he married a Japanese woman, and their son is the man who is causing the czar some uneasiness at the present moment. And he is fighting at the command of his father, for when the old exile was on his deathbed he

called the child to his side and made him swear to take vengeance on Russla for the way in which she had treated

Poland. The story is good enough to be true, And if it is, the present Russian reverses should suggest to the leaders of Russian aggression, the necessity of heeding the lessons of history, which teach plainly that nations cannot be perpetuated over the graves of slain victims whose blood cries to heaven for vengeance, any more than individual happiness can be built on a foundation of reeking crimes. The sons of Poland will ever stand up against the power that broke their fatherland into fragments, and there will be no peace, no tranguility, until the wrongs are righted. Polish patriots have always refused to believe that Poland is forever lost. They are said to have a considerable war fund on hand, and should an opportune moment come, they would

# VON PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR.

Count Ignatieff, who is mentioned as the successor of the late Von Plehve, has for years been prominent as a leader in the pan-Slavie party. He has been in the diplomatic service, both in Turkey and China, and served with distinction. He held the position of minister of the interior during the reign of Alexander III, and is, therefore, well acquainted with the duties and responsibilities of that office. His appoint ment to the office now vacant would be a notice to the radical element it Russia, that there will be no change in the policy of the rulers. Pan-Slavism will be the aim throughout the country, and the means employed will be those of force. Ignatieff may be merof a diplomat than Von Plehve was, but the object in view of both, is the same.

# A DEPRESSED CONDITION.

London dispatches depict the financial condition in Great Britain as in the highest degree deplorable. Employment is said to be very scarce, and in every trade and profession increasing difficulty is being experienced in collecting money for goods supplied or work done. Yet the cost of the necessaries of life shows a tendency to increase, it is said. Charitable institutions are in the

means that he is in favor of the open door policy.

Those natural bridges in Southeastern Utah will serve to bridge a chasm should the government ever be in straits.

The weather at Esopus is teaching Judge Parker that some days must be dark and dreary, that into each life some rain must fall.

If strikers would only obey the injunction, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." there would be no government by injunction.

Why is it that some railroad men. when interviewed, seem to be regular Maud Mullers? They can't talk of anything but the cloud in the west and wonder whether it will bring foul weather.

## FROM ALL POINTS OF VIEW.

New York Sun (Independent). The ceremony at Oyster Bay enlarged Republican campaign literature with an exceedingly effective document. We should say that Mr. Roosevelt had pon-dered intelligently the Hon. Elihu Root's opening address at the Chicago onvention, and modeled his own brief, r deliverance upon that sagacious production. We regard the tone and sub-stance of Mr. Roosevelt's remarks in reply to Speaker Cannon as beneficial rather than detrimental to his canvass New York Tribune (Rep.).

It will be recognized everywhere, by nembers of all parties, as a speech fit or a President of the United States to for a President of the United States to make. Its dignity and courtesy will especially appeal to the American peo-ple, who are always disposed to fight their suffest political battles with good temper, and who desire that their Chief Magistrate, while taking that share in the conflict which custom and propriety assign to the leader of his party, should clearly reflect the national spirit.

New York World (Dem.). It was fortunate for President Roose

It was fortunate for President Roose-velt that it was Speaker Cannon and not Mr. Root who notified him yester-day of his nomination. Among Mr. Cannon's many gifts the art of making a good speech is not included, even when he has a month to compose it in, and by the side of his painful effort Mr. Roosevelt's more polished effusion could hardly fail to shine. The production is marked by the characteristic merits and defects of its author. It is bold, asgressive and positive. Unfortunate-ly its boldness is displayed chiefly in an audacious disregard of the tranmels udacious disregard of the trammels

### New York Globe (Rep.).

In view of the incongruous hetero-geneity of his opponents, it is not strange that President Roosevelt, in his acceptance address, refers with pride to the unity which distinguishes the party which he has the honor to repre-sent.

New York Evening Post (Ind. Dem.). This "second Roosevelt manner," ag the critics may yet come to call it, is nowhere more pleasing than in the President's reference to the Philippines, There is not a particle of the old non-sense about the flag's "staying put,"

New York Herald (Ind. Dem.).

The "keynote" of his address and of Speaker Cannon's speech in notifica-tion was "Let well enough alone." In-cidentally the President asserted the Jeffersonian principles of equal and