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THE STRIKE SITUATION.

All hope of an early settlement of the trouble between the steel corporation and the Amalgamated association of laborers, now seems gone. Both sides appear to be equally determined to fight to a finish, and with the resources at their command, the struggle is likely to be prolonged. At one time it appeared probable that a compromise could be reached on a just basis. The mills were to retain the right to employ non-union labor, while, on the other hand, the union leaders were to have the right to organize the employees who could be persuaded to join the unions, by peaceful means. This should have been satisfactory to all interested. Such an arrangement would have recognized the rights of all concerned. It would have admitted the right of the non-union laborer to sell his labor—a right which presumably is indisputable in this country of liberty and equality.

But the leaders of the strikers seem to hold that the interests of the unions demand further concessions on the part of the corporation. "No quarter is to be given, and none will be requested," President Shaffer will call out every man connected with the association, and he feels confident that the trust will be brought to terms. In his view, the question is whether unionism "is to stand or fall," and therefore, there can be no compromise, only complete surrender by one party or the other.

Probably he is correct in characterizing the contest as one for the principle of trade unionism. But beyond that question there are others of greater importance still. Suppose it were possible for the strike leaders to stop every wheel in the corporation mills, and ruin the steel industry of the country, even temporarily. What would be the effect? The export of American steel products would be stopped. The foreign competitors would regain much of their lost trade. The advanced place this country has gained by hard labor, would be lost, for the time being.

Then, after a while, the strike would be over. The men would be looking for work, but there would be less to be had. With the foreign demand for our products diminished, there would not be employment for so many workmen, and some of the strikers would necessarily be compelled to look for other employment. That this is not merely idle speculation, is evident from the fact that English and German trade journals are already exultant over the labor troubles in this country. They know that lost trade is hard to regain, and that, unless this country can supply the demands for its products, it cannot long hold the field against competition.

Both strikers and employers ought to consider this side of the question. In the higher interests of the entire country, the minor differences ought to be adjusted as speedily as possible. There is no doubt, if the contest is prolonged, the trust interests will be seriously injured, but the laborers will suffer too, and the entire country will share in the depression that is almost sure to follow. Let common sense prevail. Heavy orders, it is said, now await the resumption of work. The iron, steel and tin workers will share in the prosperity growing out of the execution of these orders, while, in the long run, they will feel the losses most, if such orders are to be given to the manufacturers of other countries.

TILLMAN JUSTIFIES LYNCHING.

No one will be surprised that Senator Tillman has come out "strong" in favor of lynching. He justified it before a Wisconsin audience, and the telegraphic report says his remarks were "heartily applauded."

Senator Tillman's argument is the old one always called up to justify murder by a mob. He made "an eloquent plea in justification of lynching, saying that southern women could not be brought into court to testify to their shame and degradation before a jury for the sake of convicting a beast." This is a step further than the argument is usually carried. Now women are not to be brought into court to testify against their assailants. Soon this moral code will provide for the lynching of the court and officers if they shall instruct juries and serve process in cases of assault.

But lynching in the South is by no means confined to the assaults of women. Only the other day a negro was lynched for the "usual crime" of stealing a bottle of pop. The self respect of the people of his race could not be trifled with by bringing him to trial and summoning witnesses on behalf of the state whose dignity he had outraged. A few years ago a negro in one of the southern states was lynched for having stolen a harness. In the South it is enough to seriously endanger the life of any negro by lynching to charge him with any crime. And all the evidence that it is necessary to bring against him is that of the well known story.

"What was the evidence against the man?" "Evidence? He was as black as the ace of spades. What more do you want?"

Lynching is lawlessness of the very worst type, and to justify it in one case is to justify it in another, and to cause it to spread.

It is a shameful sight to see a senator of the United States stand up in a vast assemblage and justify and laud the crime of murder by lynching. And it is a disgrace to people of the Wisconsin town where he talked that they applauded his sentiments. It shows plainly that the spirit of mobocracy is not confined to the South but that it has strong root in the North. The Ohio lynching of a few years back showed this, if evidence was wanting. But no northern senator has stood up and gloried in the shame and disgrace of these outrageous murders, and aside from Senator Tillman no southern senator has. Often to justify a thing is to commend and recommend it, all ways to excuse it, very frequently to set it up as an example to be followed.

We will not believe that Senator Tillman speaks for the whole South when he advocates lynching any more than we believe that he is to be taken in politics as representing the South. It is to be hoped that his laudation of lynching will meet with condemnation in the South.

FOR THE ARID WEST.

James J. Hill, of the Great Northern railway, is the latest convert to the doctrine of the reclamation of arid lands by the government. He believes that if that enterprise is carried out on a large scale, the Pacific coast will in a short time have a population of 20,000,000 people, and that Chicago then will be the metropolis of the entire world.

If the development of the West, since the first settlers here demonstrated the possibilities of the region, is considered, the statement does not appear extravagant. The Pacific coast states are easily capable of sustaining 20,000,000 inhabitants, and they will come, too, as the facilities for establishing homes are enlarged.

Mr. Hill argues that the 400,000,000 people of Asia care little for the manufactured products of civilization, while they want cheap food. If therefore the government would promote the scheme for the reclamation of arid lands in the West, this country would be in a position to furnish those millions with wheat, corn and fruit at a price within their reach, and as a consequence, our own national wealth would grow immensely. "People," he says, "regard with amazement the present rapid growth of wealth in the United States, but this will be comparative poverty when with twenty million people on the Pacific slope engaged in raising grain and manufacturing flour for the Orient we can dispatch large freighters daily from each of the Pacific ports loaded with the manufactured goods of the eastern factories, the cotton of the South, and the food products of the mountain valleys. Then a river of wealth will be turned into the United States, which will put to shame the visions of the wildest dreamers. If Congress at its next session will appropriate \$100,000,000 in 2 per cent bonds to be used in canal and reservoir construction, the money will be returned directly many times in the increase and value of the public land. Indirectly, in trade results, the benefits will be permanent and incalculable."

Friends of the proposition for the development of the arid west cannot but be gratified at the rapid growth of the circle of its advocates. Some day it will seem quite natural to every statesman, and every citizen of the country. When the benefits the country will derive from such a conquest are clearly understood, legislators will vote a million dollars or more for irrigation, with more enthusiasm than Congress ever displayed when furnishing money for a destructive war. For conquests by irrigation are in perfect accord with civilization. The great military nations of the world are constantly reaching out for land, every foot of which they have to stain with tears and blood. This country should set an example of civilized conquest, by demonstrating what can be done by applying the pure, life-giving streams of the mountains to the fertile soil that is but waiting for the industry of man to yield an abundance of wealth and happiness.

AS TO ADMIRAL CERVERA.

The proposition to give Admiral Cervera a token of esteem, as an expression of the American sentiment toward him, is of course dictated by the very best of motives, but it should nevertheless be considered twice before acted upon.

Admiral Cervera, during the remarkable battle off Santiago, and after, displayed truly Spartan valor, coupled with the finer qualities of a gentleman, and a nobleman. But his reward, to be of value to him, should come from his own country.

Admiral Cervera was charmed with the treatment he received while here, but as a true Spaniard, the war that made him famous, must seem a criminal assault upon his own country, and to accept a "loving-cup" from the victorious assailant, would be regarded by him, if we mistake not, almost as treason. The war is still too fresh in the memory of both parties, to admit of the exchange of that kind of compliments.

Some time all trace of enmity will be effaced, and the student of history, both American and Spaniard, will read with admiration and pride of the deeds of heroism recorded of the principal actors of the war of 1898. At that time Americans, or Cubans, or both, may be inspired to erect at Santiago a statue in honor of the Spanish hero, who, against fearful odds, went to meet death, because he put a higher value on his country's honor than on his own life.

HARRISON ON AMERICA.

It is long since Americans cared seriously what the impressions of distinguished foreigners of their country were. And there is no longer a certain condescension on the part of foreigners of which Lowell complained, somewhat peevishly it cannot be denied. Still Americans are interested in what distinguished foreigners think of their country and are not totally indifferent to the view they take, whether good or bad.

The latest distinguished foreigner to give his impressions of America is Mr. Frederic Harrison. It may be said at once that they are favorable.

As was natural, his first desire was to know if Americans as a whole were very different from Englishmen. He noticed no radical difference between them. He says that physically they are the same race, with the same strength, energy and beauty; and that except for superficial things, they live the same lives. And what does he find the influence of the vast immigration from Europe to have been upon the character and habits of the native Americans? That it is rather slight, that the native Americans rapidly absorb and incorporate the foreign element, and that in the second or third generation all exotic differences are merged. In Mr. Harrison's opinion, the native Americans are doing more than holding their own; they are assimilating all who come to their shores instead of being gradually isolated and exterminated.

He has a good word for Chicago, which he says struck him as being unfavourably compared as devoted to nothing but Mammon and pork. He heard nothing of shop, heard nothing but talk of the progress of education, university endowments, libraries, literature, art, science and the like. He says that no doubt he saw the city under favorable conditions but the impression left on his mind was that the citizens of Chicago were bringing their extraordinary enterprise to bear quite as much upon social, intellectual and artistic interests as they do confessedly upon grain and other matters of commerce.

That which struck him as the characteristic note of the United States was the freedom of the individual—the career open to talents—in a sense which is entirely unknown to Europeans and can hardly be conceived by them. It was impressed upon him that here every man may aspire to the most exalted positions—political, social or financial, and that in this ambition every man may share. The ease with which men can pass from one locality to another, from one climate to another, from one business to another, and the absence of real social barriers was to him a new sensation, in a measure a wonderment.

Equality to him as to De Tocqueville appeared to be the dominant feature of American life, and it struck him as being far more national and universal in America than in France. He says that "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" is not inscribed on public edifices in the United States because here no American citizen, at least no white citizen, can conceive of anything else. "But this ingrained sense of the absolute equality of all white citizens reacts on all things," says Mr. Harrison. "The congressman is, at Washington, a successful politician; but, outside Congress, he is one of seventy millions. A senator, a cabinet minister or a President, is merely a prominent citizen, raised by ballots from the ranks, to return to the ranks when his term of office is up."

He was struck with the capital at Washington, the mass of which seemed to him to be the most effective of any public building in the world. And he declared that Washington, the youngest capital city of the world, bids fair to become, before the twentieth century ends, the most beautiful and certainly the most commodious. But of all he saw, the home of Washington at Mount Vernon stirred most emotions in him; and he thought the Spartan simplicity of the tomb of the father of his country far more fitting and touching than the grand mausoleum on the banks of the Hudson where lie the remains of General Grant.

For a century or more, foreigners have been wont to dub our country the land of the dollar, but Mr. Harrison says that it is to the worship of the "almighty dollar," he neither saw it nor heard of it; "hardly so much as we do at home." Nor did he meet with or see the famous yellow press, the brutal and gutter press about which Dickens had so much to say; nor did he meet with any one who read it.

We close our review of what he has to say of America and Americans by quoting his remarks on the relations of the sexes:

"I received a deep impression that in America the relations of the sexes are in a state far more sound and pure than they are in the Old World; that the original feeling of the Pilgrim Fathers about woman and about man has sufficed to color the mental atmosphere, and to give all sexual problems a new and clear field to develop in normal ways."

The strike continues but the terrible heat is moderating so the people are getting some relief.

"M. Santos Dumont's dirigible balloon, seems to be nothing more than a trifle light as air."

So far as the great steel strike is concerned the gentlemen on either side may cry peace, but there is no peace.

A distinguished actress says that "Cigarette" is her favorite role. But she does not roll cigarettes as a pastime.

Who would assail the institution of lynching in the South must be prepared to meet Senator Tillman's pitchfork.

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association wears no beard, but his hair looks as though it bristled most of the time.

It is said that J. Pierpont Morgan is trying to buy the sword of Lafayette. But no one can buy the plate that Lafayette holds in the hearts of the people.

A "geological" piano has been perfected in Paris, the tones being given out by pieces of flint. This is the kind of piano they must have used in the stone age.

Venice is said to be slowly but surely sinking. It may be so, but the sinking is so slow that it is almost imperceptible. And when she has sunk into

her watery grave she will be then what she is now, simply "out of sight."

Deep down in her esthetic soul Boston hopes that the Columbia will be chosen to defend the America's cup and not the Constitution, for the Independence was not in it with the Constitution.

There are thousands of homeless homeseekers in El Reno and Lawton. When they left their old homes to seek new ones in the Indian reservations to be opened, they followed, to a certain extent, the example of the dog that dropped his piece of meat in the water to grab at the shadow. But it is human nature to leave the certain for the uncertain.

"I have been six times all over the United States. I have spent about three years of my life in America, traveling from New York to San Francisco, from British Columbia to Louisiana. If there is one impression that becomes deeper and deeper every time that I return to that country, it is that the most interesting woman in the world is the American woman," says Max O'Rell. And Max is right.

Maryland is famous for peaches, pretty girls and oysters. This year the crop of peaches is the greatest in her history and she has a surplus of lovely young women, of whom the Baltimore Sun speaks in this manner:

"There could not be in the nature of things, an excess of Maryland women. We cannot have too much of a good thing like this. The lovely 1900s need not have too much of a good thing, like choice specimens of our peaches and oysters, to carry joy to less fortunate communities, which need compensation and consolation for not being part of Maryland. When the bachelors of other sections hear of Maryland's surplus feminine crop there will be a general rush from all quarters to secure as wives, women who for sweetness, beauty, cleverness and capacity are chief among ten million, and altogether lovely."

One of the great evils from which the people of New York City suffer is the extortion of the ice trust. There are tens of thousands of little ones there whose parents cannot afford to take them out of the heated streets to get a breath of fresh air, and a little ice now and then is a necessity if health and almost life itself are to be preserved. And they are all at the mercy of the great ice trust, that like a glacier moving over them, grinds them. In New York the people have to pay tribute to the ice trust at the rate of thirty cents a hundred. How much better off are the people of Salt Lake City, where there is no ice trust? They only have to pay a dollar a hundred for ice, four times as much as they pay for coal. How much more favored they are than their brothers and sisters in New York!

General Wood, governor of Cuba, says that the island has a great future before it. This is probably true. So long as it was under the control of Spain it had no chance to develop in the true sense of the word, for the mother was continually exploiting it, and its people had no outlet for their political aspirations save that of revolution. Now all this is changed. Soon the people of the island will be left to work out their own destinies. When their land is developed and enriched it will be for themselves and not for Spain. The longing for independence that heretofore found vent in revolution will now find its legitimate outlet in independent self government; and this will be a safety valve for all political aspirations. Nor is it at all likely that Cuba will ever be the scene of such revolutions as Hayti and the Central and South American republics have been. The future looks promising for Cuba.

"DR." JIM AS PEACEMAKER.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Dr. "Jim" of the raid that failed has appeared before the British public in several roles. He now adds that of peacemaker. His plan bears a plausible look. Reopen the Johannesburg mines, he says, and garrison them well. Soon the Boers on the veldt will tire of sending in Mauser bullets, and will send in "garden sassa," as they used to do. From this center, peace and prosperity will spread through the new colonies. For an ex-raidier the plan is fairly idyllic. The veriest cavilier must join Dr. Jameson in wishing for these happy results. Some queries, however, one might make concerning the whole scheme: Can Kitchener detach sufficient men to garrison the mines? What will the Boers be doing while their "pumpkins" are growing? Finally, does the title Peacemaker sit easily upon Dr. Jameson?

THE CALAVERAS SKULL.

Chicago Record-Herald.

It appears that while the professors at the Smithsonian Institution and at Harvard have been puzzling over the continuity of a skull which was discovered in Calaveras County, California, in 1888, an Episcopal clergyman of Los Angeles has been informed all along that this very skull was set as a trap for scientists. A storekeeper at Angel's Camp had put it in the auriferous gravel at the bottom of the mine shaft, knowing that it would be found there and knowing also that its antiquity was no greater than that of the Indian tribes of the neighborhood.

THE OKLAHOMA LOTTERY.

Kansas City Star.

The tremendous competition for claims in Oklahoma was not needed to prove the growing appreciation of the value of land in this country. It is significant, though, that 165,865 people registered for "quarters" in the new Indian domain that had been thrown open to settlement. Men and women came from all over the United States and endured extreme discomforts that they might take a chance in the great government lottery.

Chicago News.

While the method adopted by the government for the apportionment of the Kiowa-Comanche lands doubtless suits all the applicants on an equal plane and may thus be said to ensure impartiality, the spectacle of the United States government conducting a lottery or raffle cannot be considered dignified or edifying.

New York Journal.

That little government lottery in Oklahoma is costing the people of the United States more than enough to provide a national telegraph system. The stock of the Western Union Telegraph company was valued in the market yesterday at \$9,825,825. The value of the land which Uncle Sam has been scattering like a drunken sailor among a mass of speculators is estimated at \$194,960,000.

Kansas City World.

The great lottery that is being con-

ducted in El Reno will be looked back upon in after days as a most remarkable affair. We do not appreciate its magnitude now; we seldom do appreciate the importance of contemporary events. As a matter of fact, the like of it was never before attempted in the history of the world, and the smoothness with which the drawing is going on speaks volumes for the intelligence of the officials by whom it is being conducted.

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Kansas City World.

The great lottery that is being con-

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Special Wall Papers.

The usual plan is to make but one shipment of Wall Paper a year—in the early spring. But we found some new and specially desirable patterns, and bought a fresh stock, which is made up of delightfully attractive papers. They must be seen to be appreciated, and you are welcome to inspect them, and all our goods.

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.



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Just so with these summer clothes—We want them out of the way—Several reasons—They're all odd sizes and we couldn't duplicate them if we wanted to. Then we expect to get word to move one of these fine days, And we don't want to move them. Then they're in the way—fall goods are coming already. But they're suits you can wear right up to cold weather time.

Colors are right—patterns are right—weight is right—everything right but the prices—they're away off like this: \$6.00 suits for \$5.00; \$7.50 suits for \$5.75; \$10.00 suits for \$7.00; \$12.00 suits for \$9.00; \$15.00 suits for \$11.00; \$18.00 suits for \$13.50; \$20.00 suits for \$15.00.

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