

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Horace G. Whitney, Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES
(In Advance):
One Year, \$5.00
Six Months, \$2.50
Three Months, \$1.25
One Month, \$0.40
Saturday edition, per Year, \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, per Year, \$2.00NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager
Foreign Advertising from our Home Office,
117 Park Row Building, New York.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 21 Geary St.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications
and all remittances to:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 14, 1903.

DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
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if they will take time to notice these numbers:For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,
3 rings.For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2
rings.For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2
rings.

For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.

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THE WEST SIDE GRIEVANCE.

"S alt Lake City, Sept. 12, 1903.

"Editor Deseret News:

"Dear Sir—For the benefit of some of the residents of the west side of the city, will you kindly answer a few questions relative to your editorial remarks of Friday, the 11th inst., about the proposed new railroad depot. In that issue of the 'News' you say: 'The public will not object to having two magnificent depots, and the property owners in the vicinity of each will be benefited, in the increased value that will accrue to their holdings.' In what way, I would ask, can one's property be increased in value by having the streets leading from it to the central part of town closed, and he is put to the inconvenience of going several blocks out of his way in order to reach his place of business? I will admit that the property owners on the east side of the tracks may be benefited if they wish to sell or lease their land for warehouses, etc. But that land lying west of the depot is rendered less valuable, even for such purposes, because it is shut off from the main part of the city, and is therefore undesirable to merchants for storage purposes. But suppose the erection of the new depot and the other changes proposed will enhance the value of the property so far as the price is concerned, of what benefit is that to the man who has no property for sale? This only benefit he will get will be an increase in his taxes, if the tax assessor considers that the property has been enhanced in value.

"I cannot understand how the improvements on the railroads are going to benefit the west side property owners. These changes may be desirable, but those who are benefited by them should remunerate those who are injured. Property below the railway tracks has been depreciated ever since the railroads have been built. This is evident to all. The west side was the choice part of the city in early days, but since the advent of the railway people of means have all moved away to more desirable places.

"I do not think there are any property owners on the west side who desire to stand in the way of the progress of the city. All they want is their rights. They are entitled to a right of way on the streets leading to the center of town, and every street that is closed should be provided with a viaduct for crossing, and owners of property abutting the viaduct should be remunerated for the damages done to their property by the erection of the unsightly structures in front of their residences. Now do you think this is an unreasonable demand? If any other railway company the right of way of another railway company it will have to pay for it; or if one road wishes to get through a narrow pass where another road holds the right of way, the second one has to find some way of getting through without injuring the first. The citizens have acquired or possess a right of way along all our public streets, and no one is justified in taking that right away from them without their consent.

Respectfully,
"EDWIN F. PARRY."

We print the foregoing letter because we desire to give the people on the west side of the city an opportunity to present their grievances, real and alleged, against the closing of certain streets for a portion of their distance. In order that the Union depot designed for the Oregon Short Line and San Pedro railways may be erected, with accommodations for the railroads and the public.

The objector, no doubt, voices the feelings of a number of people in that locality, but like many correspondents who desire us to answer questions, while he starts out with some inquiries he goes on to express his own opinions and explain some things which we supposed he scanned the 'News' to expound.

However, we give his letter in full, as we do not wish to exclude from view the ideas expressed by people who are not fully in accord with the desires of the railroad companies.

In reference to the first inquiry, as to the benefit that will accrue from the building of the depots contemplated to the property owners in their vicinity, our correspondent has partly saved us the necessity of making reply. He admits that some of them will be benefited, but there are others who will not be, as they do not wish to sell or lease their holdings, and he claims that the only benefit they will reap will be an increase in taxes. Well, the taxes will certainly not be increased unless the value of property is raised. So that on the whole our statement appears to be correct. The value of property will be increased in the vicinity by the erection of the great structures now projected.

Now as to the closing of certain streets for a portion of their distance. Some of them have been and are unsafe to traverse, because of the numerous tracks, and they ought to be closed to general traffic anyhow. Provision

will have to be made, and that is contemplated, by which general traffic on foot and by team can be conducted with safety. The place for the steel viaduct proposed may possibly be changed so as to accommodate the greatest number of the public possible. That is a matter for serious consideration. The wishes of the people who are chiefly interested will have to be consulted. Now is the time for them to present their views and desires, but this point should always be considered—the greatest good to the greatest number should prevail.

We do not concede that the west part of the city was at any time "the choice for residence property." Proofs to the contrary are so patent that they need not be pointed out. That, however, is to some extent a matter of taste and need not be here discussed. To people who desire large garden patches and a damp soil probably that part of town might appear to offer greater advantages than some other localities. It has, however, little or nothing to do with the question of the building of the railroad depots.

Our correspondent makes some assertions in regard to the "rights" of the people in the west, and asks whether we think their demands are unreasonable. If we are to decide as to the building of a viaduct on every street closed for the purposes required by the railroads, we would say yes. We believe that the City Council is amply competent to decide what ought to be done for the convenience of the public at large, not merely to meet the demands of a few individuals. We do not believe that there will be so much inconvenience to people living on the west side when coming into other parts of the city as may be imagined when the depots are erected. The statement that they will have to go "several blocks" out of their way is not correct; it is an exaggeration. A few residents may have to travel a little farther than now in order to reach the business part of town, but that will depend upon the spot they desire to reach on foot. Street cars will furnish quite as much if not more accommodation than before, and we believe that a great deal of the trouble that now looms up will prove to have been imaginary.

It should be understood that the switching yards in the locality of the present Oregon Short Line depot, which cause a great deal of annoyance and danger, will be removed to North Salt Lake, which will be some compensation for the real inconvenience that may arise from the closing of streets, and the improvements that will be made connected with the new depot will be of benefit in many ways, not only to the general public but to the people who now make complaints. A large number of persons will be employed in the various departments at the new structure. Many of them will patronize establishments on the west side that will spring up in consequence. They will need board, housework, etc., and expend considerable money in those directions, and the general improvement that will take place at the depot and its surroundings will recommend itself to all classes, and all residents of the city.

Such actual damage as may occur will have to be met, undoubtedly, by those who cause it. What that will be, if anything, we cannot determine, nor can any one at present give sound judgment as to what it will be. The whole subject should be considered temperately, calmly and with a view to the general welfare. This, we believe, will be done and eventually all parties concerned will be satisfied with the results.

OPENING OF SCHOOLS.

The schools of the city are now opened with a total attendance of over 11,000. That is a splendid showing. All these children form a vast army of truth-seekers, branching out into the various fields of knowledge, to seek and to find, under the direction of competent guides, treasures of value to themselves for time and eternity, and of value to the communities to which they, as citizens, may give their future services. It costs something to maintain so excellent schools as those in Salt Lake City, and all over Utah; it means sacrifices on the part of many parents to keep the children at school until their education is finished. But the loving sacrifices are well worth the object for which they are made; the investment is one of the best. The boys and girls in our schools are the hope of the nation. Too much cannot be done for their education, and training. We hope the parents, and even the teachers as far as lies in their power, will see to it that the moral side of the education is not neglected. Example is in this respect of more value than precepts. The position of teacher is for that reason a very responsible one. We trust they all will feel the responsibility resting upon them, and that they may have success and thereby feel encouraged in their, often tedious, work. They need both wisdom and patience. We trust the school term now commenced will be pleasant and profitable to both children, teachers, and parents, and that all will work together to make it so.

IRRIGATION PIONEERS.

The Irrigation Age for September has many special features interesting to Utah readers. Among these is an article on "The Pioneers of National Irrigation," which is illustrated with portraits of Brigham Young, "founder of the inter-mountain empire," Hon. Angus M. Cannon, "father of Utah lake project," Hon. John Henry Smith, Hon. Fred Kiesel, and many notable irrigators of other western states. There are several other very interesting articles and illustrations.

In the article on the Pioneers of National Irrigation, the writer reminds us, that there are men still in the enjoyment of vigorous health, who remember when the vast region, now occupied by sixteen states, was a great nameless waste, designated on the map as "The Great American Desert." Many who attempted to cross it, left their bones bleaching on the plains. But this, he continues, is all changed. "Over beyond the range, toward the rising of the sun, in the very midst of sand and alkali, where to dig or to plow meant a blinding, suffocating, burning dust, an expatriated man and

his followers poured a little water, and behold! the earth laughed with a rich harvest. They poured more water upon the arid soil and again the earth smiled, but more broadly, and from that little patch of corn an inter-mountain empire was created. By and by the outer edges of the two empires touched and they melted into one mighty one, the fame of which spread over the earth and brought a myriad who established homes and lived in comfort beneath their own vine and fig tree."

In this way the writer in the Irrigation Age graphically describes the work of the first pioneers of irrigation, to whom this country, and the world, are indebted for the conquest of an empire, for civilization and prosperity. But the first pioneers were followed by others, and today a third generation of irrigation pioneers, "speaking not according to time but according to work," is meeting at Ogden, to deliberate upon the work further needed for the reclamation of the waste places. New questions have arisen, new problems must be solved, and this will be the work of the new pioneers.

In the interesting article under review the opinion is expressed, that

"We have reached the cross roads in the irrigation problem and the land question, where it must be decided whether the people of sixteen great states of overmastering productive powers, shall be, the owners of their own soil, or become the eternal mortgagors of insatiable grasping schemers of the same ilk as those who have been squeezing them like sponges for so many years."

"Never since the Declaration of Independence was there so great and pressing a necessity for freedom—not that foreign enemies are crushing us, but our home Tories are more dangerous than open foes because they are more insinuating, and they are protected by certain business policies which discountenance their exposure, and they are garbed in robes of light by liberal applications of printer's ink."

"The liberty to be rung out to the people of this nation and to the world, is the liberty of the homemaker, the tolling bell of the western empire, to select his own home and the water to cultivate it, free from interference, and the liberty to possess and enjoy it in peace, comfort and happiness in his own fashion, and to his own profit, without being disturbed by conflicting laws, or discriminating interpretations put upon them by grasping, envious outsiders, who see in a prosperous farmer good game to be plucked, hampered, harassed, and even ruined."

This, it is declared, is the work before the Irrigation Congress. That body alone is competent to handle satisfactory the new problems.

It is gratifying to notice credit given to President Young and the Utah Pioneers for the gigantic work they, in the providence of God, accomplished for the country from which they were temporarily cast out. This work, some have shown a tendency to belittle. But in vain. Those Pioneers were empire builders, and their work today is the monument of their achievement. It is the history of Joseph, sold into Egypt, repeated. The land of exile has been turned into one of the richest of storehouses on earth.

QUESTION FOR PARENTS.

Are your children attending schools in Salt Lake City? With a view of giving to those young people who come to this city for the purpose of attending its educational institutions an opportunity to receive theological instruction, a University Sunday School has been organized in the L. D. S. University building, and subjects provided to meet the requirements of the students. Leading and scholarly men of the Church have kindly consented to render their services for the benefit of those students from abroad who may wish to avail themselves of an opportunity to cultivate their spiritual as well as their intellectual lives.

If parents, whose sons and daughters are in the city attending the different schools, desire them to become members of this Sunday school, they can secure the aid of its officers by sending to them the names and addresses of their young people here in the city. Parents who are indifferent to the spiritual welfare of their children need not be surprised if years of study in and devotion to secular subjects make them indifferent to religious duties and obligations. It is to be hoped that parents will communicate with their sons and daughters, and will also address: The Superintendency of the University Sunday School, L. D. S. University, Salt Lake City, upon the subject.

A ton of coal in the bin is worth two in the ground.

The ice man may mourn but the heart of the coal man is filled with great joy.

When the Irrigation congress takes a stand on any matter it never takes water on it.

Has it come to pass that it never rains but it freezes?

Professor Langley has perseverance but he still lacks success.

While facing a crisis the British cabinet will try to save its face.

The divorce courts continue to grind exceeding fast and exceeding fine.

In Cripple Creek labor and capital go not hand in hand but hand in pistol pocket.

Bulgaria is prepared for war. Bul-

garia seems to be prepared for everything but peace.

"The Turk must go," says many papers. But how he stands upon the order of going.

Winter being so near at hand Russia will continue to keep the door in Manchuria closed.

It is much better for Cripple Creek to be in the hands of the military than in the hands of the strikers.

It is not surprising that there should be more or less wire pulling in the Electrical Workers' convention.

When it comes to addresses and papers there will be several read letter days at the Irrigation Congress.

"Don't play with the baby," says a Philadelphia physician. What are babies for if not to love and play with?

Those who claim to know say that it takes a full fortnight to fully recover from a week's rest in the mountains.

It may be that Capt. Wringe's decision to become an American citizen is owing to his desire to be on the winning side.

The good people of Irvington, Ind., claim to have seen an airship floating over their town. Has any one heard of a lost airship?

By advocating the repeal of the fifteenth amendment Senator Carnack will succeed in drawing attention to himself if not to the negro problem.

A Hailey, Idaho, man attempted to kill himself with a gun and a knife but did not succeed. His attempt to kill himself as well as his whole life was a failure.

Senator Carnack thinks the surest way to solve the negro problem is to eliminate the negro from politics. Why not kill the negro, call it a solution of a vexed and difficult question and be done with it?

Now the Turks are boasting of how many Bulgarian "brigands" they are killing in various encounters. They call them brigands, hoping thereby to enlist sympathy. The rule is not a new one nor a very successful one.

Major Delmar is very fast but not quite so fast as Lou Dillon. Hatched up what a team they would make! Rockefeller could afford to make them a private driving team just as he once owned Edward and Dick Swiveller.

It is proposed to have the Indians at Fort Hall reservation give a dance for the edification of the Washington correspondents. It is a fine idea, rich beyond compare. Red men dancing for the enlightenment of Washington newspaper men. Heap a big joke!

It is now said that a pastor of a church in Tonawanda, New York, has hit upon the idea of issuing trading stamps to his congregation in order to secure a large and regular attendance. The sermons may not be worth anything, but with a trading-stamp thrown in, the congregation ought to feel that the time spent in church is not entirely wasted.

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The Opening Continues Until Tomorrow,

6 p.m., and we request the presence and approval of those whose time would not permit them to visit us today.

Our Cloak and Suit Dept



Is fairly sparkling with pretty new designs. Stroll through it. Note the new fall and winter styles. The display is the most complete we have ever shown. Styles are absolutely correct in every detail and every woman of taste will be attracted and fascinated by this extensive display.

Stylish Clothing for Men.

Right designs, right fabrics, right patterns. We are the "from head to foot" outfitters and as our expenses and profits do not have to come from one exclusive line of goods, we can naturally give you better values than you can obtain elsewhere.



Just So With the Boys

We can supply their every want. We are headquarters for "MOTHER'S FRIEND" Waists and Shirts and have these waists for from 25c up to \$1.00.

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Is replete with fine goods and new ones arriving almost daily. Several stock patterns of Haviland China and a LARGE STOCK OF CUT GLASS. FANCY LAMPS of all sizes at prices lower than ever.

AN OPPORTUNE TIME to visit our carpet department. The stock of Oriental Rugs, Art Squares, Fine Curtains and Draperies is complete and your time spent in examining them will not be regretted.

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