

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(SUNDAY EXCEPTED)  
Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor  
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:  
One Year, in advance, \$2.00  
Six Months, " " 1.25  
Three Months, " " .75  
One Month, " " .25  
Saturday edition, per year, 2.00  
Semi-weekly, " " .50

NEW YORK OFFICE:  
In charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office, 1127 Park Row Building, New York.

CHICAGO OFFICE:  
In charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office, 1127 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:  
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 25 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.  
Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 18, 1902.

## GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-third semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Saturday, October 4, 1902, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. A general attendance of the officers and members of the Church is invited and desired.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## FAST DAY CHANGED.

As the General Conference of the Church will be in session on Sunday, October 5, 1902, by request of the First Presidency the regular monthly fast meeting will be observed on Sunday, September 28, in all the wards of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion. The bishops and members of those wards will please govern themselves accordingly. Fast meetings will be held in those wards in the afternoon of that day, and there will consequently be no meeting then, in the Tabernacle.

ANGUS M. CANNON,  
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,  
CHARLES W. PENROSE,  
Stake Presidency.

## OFFICERS, DO YOUR DUTY!

The question of the renewal of licenses for the liquor traffic at places where the ordinances have been repeatedly violated, has been a subject of public discussion for some time. It will come up with renewed interest after the action that will be taken by the City Council on the report of the license committee which seems to desire to deal with it, in favor of the saloon element.

There is a widespread suspicion that political reasons away some portions of the city government, in the handling of this matter and of the gambling and sporting evils in this city. The question is being asked, whether the municipality is to be controlled by those unsavory elements. It is well known that they formed a powerful combination in the last city election. The promises that were made to them in secret have been proclaimed openly. They constitute a public scandal.

We serve notice upon the politicians who have linked their interests with this combination, that the public will not submit to the imposition. They may as well understand it now as at any time. If those elements which laws and ordinances in all civilized communities are framed to restrain, if not suppress, can combine for their own ends and purposes, citizens of all creeds and parties who stand for law and order and decency, can also unite with a determination to reduce those evils to a minimum, and if necessary to sweep away from official life, every public servant who prostitutes his office in favor of those public enemies.

Recent occurrences have brought out in bold relief the pictures drawn by this paper, of the violations of ordinances and regulations that have been permitted to flourish unchecked. A change will have to be effected. It is expected that the majority of the City Council will take action, according to the pledges given previous to the last November election. Their course is being watched closely. Let them proceed consistently with their promises and do the duties incumbent upon them by the oaths they have taken!

The course of the county commissioners in relation to the roadhouse where the Jennings homicide occurred, and where the evidence showed conclusively that it was a place of resort for minors of both sexes, to whom intoxicants were notoriously sold, is looked for with much anxiety. All such places should be placed under the official ban. It is of no use to daily with them or with their proprietors.

We do not want to see any such exhibitions of public indignation as those which have disgraced other states, when the liquor laws were flagrantly defied. Everything that is done for their suppression should be accomplished by law, not by mob violence. The excuse for tannets of that kind, attested with the destruction of property, has been that the laws have not been executed by the proper officers, and that therefore, the people, who are the source of all political power, have taken the matter into their own hands. Of course that excuse is specious and invalid. But when the populace becomes aroused, logic and reason do not figure very conspicuously. We are against all such exhibitions of mobocracy. They must not be tolerated. But the best way to prevent them is to execute the laws reasonably but with needful force and determination.

Let it be understood that saloonkeepers, gamblers, dealers in vice, promoters of licentiousness and crime, must run this city or this county, no matter what may be the number of

their votes or the capacity of their pockets. Officials who stand in with them, whether for money or support at the polls, ought to be exposed and punished, and politically condemned everlastingly, as they will be as sure as sunshine penetrates into holes of darkness and justice and judgment will eventually prevail.

## AN IMPORTANT CONGRESS.

We have received an invitation to attend the National Irrigation congress, which is to be held October 6th to 9th, 1902, at Colorado Springs. We have already noticed an article in the "Garden of the Gods Magazine," published at that place, written by a former Salt Lake, Mr. C. E. Wandland, a gentleman well known in Utah business circles, on "The Reclaiming of the Arid Lands." It is a subject with which he is thoroughly familiar, but he quotes copiously from other writers, in support of the passage by Congress of the Irrigation act.

The purpose of the article is to create interest in the approaching session of the National Irrigation congress, which will be the tenth meeting of that body; the first was held in Salt Lake City. It is important that every section of the arid region shall be properly represented there.

Colorado Springs is a pleasant spot to visit and is a noted convention city. It may not be so attractive to persons accustomed to the use of stimulating beverages as it is to temperance people, for the sale of intoxicants is strictly prohibited there, and it is believed that the restriction is something more than a mere provision or edict. But it ought to be an attractive place to the promoters of irrigation and the use of water for the reclamation of the dry lands of this continent.

We hope Utah will send her proportion of delegates to this convention, and that this will be the rule in all the States and Territories interested in procuring governmental aid, for the reclamation of the vast areas now barren and desolate, which can be made fruitful and beautiful. If the necessary measures are taken to store and distribute water so as to bring it under cultivation, and thus make possible thousands upon thousands of homes where now there is naught but desolation. Let the congress at Colorado Springs be made the most important of the gatherings of the friends of irrigation in this country!

## CHILDREN'S COURT.

Children's court is an experiment tried in Chicago, and found so satisfactory as to prompt New York to follow the example. These courts are for minors, under 16 years of age, charged with crime. They are taken to these children's courts instead of to the various police courts.

The plea is that under this arrangement the children are protected against the contaminating influence of older criminals. Under the new order of things children may be taken to the police courts for only two reasons—when it is necessary for the minor to give bail and to answer to murder charges. Another feature is that the children accused are at all times in charge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. If arrests are made during the day the youngsters will be taken to the children's court at once, while if the arrests are made after court hours they will be taken to the society's building and kept until the court opens next morning. The justices, however, will make every effort to get through with each day's business regardless of hours.

The motive underlying this arrangement is good, and there is no doubt that many a youthful offender may, by wise treatment, be saved, at the outset, from the path of vice and crime. But at the same time it is a sad reflection on the moral status of our age, that "courts for children" are called for as an addition to the machinery of justice. Why are not parents, or guardians, or the courts that are needed for children? The very fact that special courts are needed for youthful offenders shows that a reformation is called for, that shall affect the home, and establish there, in righteousness, the authority that is given to parents for the guidance of children into the paths of virtue.

## THE STRIKING MINERS.

It is quite generally assumed that the miners in the anthracite region are of a low character, rough and reckless, and foolish in their expenditure of money. They are often represented as law-defying foreigners, and whenever riots occur in the region, it is charged to the "foreign element." Such impressions are deepened by magazine articles setting forth the alleged filthy surroundings of the miner, and the harrowing conditions of his daily life.

To these representations a contributor to the Boston Transcript replies in detail. He points out that the foreign element of the miners is not more than 10 per cent, and he denies that they, as a rule, are rough and reckless. At one time, he says, the Huns and Poles were hated, but now, after twenty years' residence in this country, the better nature has commenced to assert itself. It is true that in some respects, some of them cling to old ways, but generally they have become Americanized, and some have amassed small fortunes. They are also said to be very much inclined to religious practices. Very soon after a colony of them settles in a mining town, a church—usually Roman Catholic—is built. Native priests are on the ground to look after their spiritual interests. On a Sunday morning it is a picturesque sight to see hundreds of these people in Sunday attire—the women quaintly decorated with a colored kerchief around head or neck—Bible in hand, faithfully waiting in all kinds of weather to their house of worship.

Other foreigners among the miners, such as those from Wales, Ireland, etc., are shown to be of a very high class. They show their character by what they are doing in the line of music, debating societies and similar means of enjoyment and improvement. Instances of thrift and economy are said to be common. Many a young man of thirty with a small family has paid on the installment plan for a comfortable,

well-furnished home, though his earnings do not exceed an average of \$400 a year. A few days ago, in Nanticoke, a town a few miles south of Wilkesbarre, a Pole told the writer in the Transcript that he had just paid \$4,000 for a piece of ground. He already owned considerable property in the town. Yet twenty-three years ago he came, a mere boy, into the country with but ten cents in his pocket. After some years of work in the mines he invested his money in business. "Most of my race," the man said, "own their own homes. The strike does not affect them much, for they have always been saving a part of their earnings." And, in a figure, somewhat obscure, he said, pointing to the rear wheels of his wagon, "Some men always look ahead; but if they look behind, too, they can save some, if they want to."

It is quite interesting to look upon these miners, as they are seen by their friends. They are engaged in a hard struggle, and are therefore in public view. The miners realize that they need better wages, in order to enable them to educate their children and obtain more enjoyments of life. They think they can obtain this, by the means they are now employing, in the absence of an arbitration tribunal. Public sympathy is strong for them, as long as they are acting within the boundaries of law.

## VOLCANOS AND PERILS.

A Kingston dispatch states that the Soufriere crater has been active for several days. Another eruption is expected, and there is much anxiety among the inhabitants of the island. Word also comes from Ohio, from Bainbridge, of the appearance of smoke and sulphurous gases from Copperas mountain. The dispatch states that the mountain has been smoking since the first eruption of Mount Pelee, and that now the state in the mountains has become a dull red color, from the action of the heat.

A report from St. Petersburg tells of repeated violent earthquakes throughout the entire eastern portion of Turkistan. Numerous houses have been destroyed, and many lives were lost.

Such reports remind one that the earth is, after all, not a safe dwelling place. Its surface is subject to constant changes and modifications. Floods threaten at the coast; fire in the mountain regions, and cyclones on the plains. Where is there an absolutely safe spot?

The entire Atlantic seaboard is said to be sinking at the rate of two feet in a hundred years. If this is true, who knows but that some day the sinking will be more rapid. Holland has for centuries been fighting against the invading sea waves. The southern coasts of the Baltic are said to be sinking gradually.

Once in a while a catastrophe takes place. Such was that of Lisbon in the year 1755, when 60,000 persons are said to have perished in a few minutes. The seismic disturbances then were about as widespread as they are now. Simultaneously with the earthquake at Lisbon, a volcano in Iceland burst out, and in Bohemia springs were dried up. In northern Africa many towns were destroyed. Seventeen days later a shock passed down Boston, where chimneys tumbled down and ships were thrown ashore. Some hours later a tidal wave overwhelmed St. Martin's in the West Indies.

There is no place on earth that has not its special dangers. Japan and South America, Mexico, India, China, Argentina, Hawaii, the Philippines, California—all these places, and others, have been visited from time to time by disasters in various forms. But men seem to grow accustomed to dangers that surround them daily, and forget them. And it is perhaps just as well that they should do so, for there is no place where there is absolute safety. Were it not for the infinite wisdom that watches over all creation, and guides it by night and by day, from century to century, a condition of chaos would soon ensue. What would happen to one of the great ships on the ocean, should the intelligence that holds it in its course and looks to the power by which it is propelled, at once cease to operate? Something similar would be the fate of our globe, were it left to itself, to pursue its course in space. All these voices from volcanoes and earthquakes, from storms and floods, should testify to this fact and teach mankind its dependence on a higher power.

Keep off the grass—the water.  
A word to the wise is generally wasted.

Signor Mascagni has written a hymn to America. Good for him.

These cool mornings cause people to take more kindly to hot air.

Lying low in politics does not make a campaign of lies.

The man who can end the coal strike can make a ten strike.

The man behind the gun is all right. The man with the gun is all wrong.

If matches are made in heaven the match trust will try and kill the business.

If the foundation of the Federal building were a corporation some one would say its stock had been watered.

Major Young must expect to be elected by a close shave.

In the political campaign the band wagon is safer to climb into than the automobile.

The place where ignorance is bliss is no longer marked on the map of the world.

Mr. Rockefeller's home on the Hudson has been burned. But the loss does not render him penniless.

Ohio's active volcano at Bainbridge would indicate a political upheaval this fall.

How would it do to import some southern fire-eaters into Oregon and Washington to eat up the forest fires?

Colonel Gaston has been nominated for governor of Massachusetts. That

he expects to be elected shows him to be a genuine Gaston de Pol.

Mr. Gompers is very hopeful that the anthracite coal miners' strike will be settled soon, and by agreement. It will probably be a case of hope deferred.

Sir Thomas Lipton proposes to send a challenge through the mails. Will this not be a violation of the postal laws?

New York is to have a "perfume concert." Those who have scents will go; those who have cents may go; but those who have sense will not go.

In view of Provo developments the public might inquire: "If it happens IS it in the Herald?"

It is proposed to coin a Louisiana Purchase exposition dollar. Poetic justice and historic accuracy require that just fifteen millions of them be struck off.

When Speaker Henderson says that he declines to be a candidate for Congress he stays declined. How much of principle and how much of Scotch blood there is in this it is hard to say.

Congressman Littlefield announces that he is a candidate for speaker of the house. He should make a good one for there was not a better speaker in the house.

The Venezuelan revolution seems to be making a good deal of headway. But nobody knows what it is all about any more than did little Caspar, or than they do about Professor Hough's inhabitants of Mars.

D. M. Ferry, the Detroit seed man, will go after the United States senatorship and try to defeat General Alger. Those who know him best say that he is no hayseed notwithstanding his business.

The interesting and important question of the legal status of the Porto Ricans is soon to be passed upon by U. S. Circuit Judge Lacombe. It is idle to conjecture what his decision will be, but whatever it is, an appeal to the supreme court of the United States will no doubt be taken. At present the Porto Ricans and the people of our other insular possessions seem to be neither fish nor flesh, nor good nor herring.

Some time ago the story was told of a telephone girl who was a husband by the sweet tones in which she responded to calls over the wire. Now it is said another telephone girl has made her fortune, because of her promptness and accuracy. A customer was attracted by these qualities and became a suitor and a husband. He never had to call twice, never experienced a "hello" wait and was never afflicted with the wrong number. Such facts prove that it sometimes pays to cultivate the good qualities that are but too often neglected.

## TRUSTS AND THE STRIKE.

San Francisco Chronicle. One of the alleged good effects of the formation of trusts, we were told by some very distinguished writers, would be to make employers get into closer touch with the workmen, who would be their auxiliaries in their scheme of reducing the cost of production. The reluctance exhibited by J. P. Morgan to interfere to bring the coal miners' strike to a close negatives this assumption and clearly establishes that the workmen will not be assisted by the trust magnates in any movement which threatens to reduce the earnings of capital.

New York World. From various quarters we learn from a public meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston—there comes a demand for "government ownership and operation of coal mines." This is an interesting view of the attitude of the mine-owners for four months in refusing to operate, arbitrate, mediate or conciliate—thereby inflicting enormous losses upon industry and causing widespread distress to the poor. But what assurance is there that this is not one of those remedies that are worse than the disease?

Chicago Journal. J. Pierpont Morgan has now done what he should have done when he returned from Europe a month ago. He has promised to lend his influence in settling the coal strike, and it is pretty widely understood that his "influence" is all power, wherever and whenever he chooses to exert it. As the first private citizen of his country, if not of the world, Mr. Morgan's word is law in the transactions of finance, and even President Taft, no matter how close his association with the Almighty may be, will have to yield.

Worcester Gazette. Unless the coal situation changes before cold weather there will be serious trouble. Men without money love their families as much as men with millions. When the women and children cry because of the frigidity there will be strenuous doings.

Rochester Union and Advertiser. People must have considerable sympathy with the striking miners to give money to enable them to continue the strike and thus keep up the price of coal and send it higher.

New York Evening Sun. Begging with the Emperor Dessalines, two of the Haytian rulers have been assassinated, one has committed suicide, six have become fugitives and exiles, three have abdicated, one was deposed, two have died, and natural deaths in office. The record across the Santo Domingo frontier is much the same. Her presidents have fled, or been banished, deposed, or assassinated. Self-government in both countries has been a mockery, and left to themselves the people of perhaps the most fertile island in the Antilles will lapse into barbarism.

## CHILD LABOR.

St. Paul Globe. While the movement to prevent the continued engagement of children of tender years in the factories of the south has resulted thus far in the creation of a decisive public sentiment, the position of those peculiarly interested in the management of Southern cotton forces still present to prevent the movement being effective; and it is distinctly to the discredit of Southern society that the basis on which the opposing movement is being conducted is one of silly opposition to what is called outside and Yankee interference.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In Universal Brotherhood Path for September appear several papers on subjects to which publication is devoted. "A Voice of the Past," "Divine Discipline," "The Religion of Compassion," and "Why do We Live?" are some of the topics discussed—Point Loma, Cal.

The September number of Mines and Minerals contains among others, articles on "Mining in Japan," by Fritz J. Frank, a description of the mines

and plant of the Hokkaido Coal and Railway company; "The Anthracite Breaker," by George L. Carlisle, Jr., giving a description of the new plant of the D. L. & W. R. R. at Nanticoke, Pa., and "Recording the Output of a Mine," by Charles V. Jenkins—a system of securing detailed record of ore production. In addition to these articles there are the usual departments: "Practical Mining Studies," "Correspondence," etc.

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