

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 17, 1902.

## WANTED AT ONCE.

It is with regret that we deem it necessary to call the attention of members in the Salt Lake Stake of Zion to the fact that many of the wards in this city are delinquent in their subscriptions to the Brigham Young Memorial fund. The monument to the Pioneer of 1847, with the statue surmounting it in honor of their great leader, is not yet fully paid for. While wards and stakes which are far less wealthy than some of those that are in arrears have paid up their proportions, people in near proximity to the monument and who have the benefit of its presence, have failed to come up to their obligations and are still in debt to the fund for its erection.

There seems to be some lack of understanding in regard to the amounts expected from these wards, and we are not at present able to give any list which will throw light on the matter, but we suggest that subscriptions be reopened in those wards, and the people generally be urged to hand in donations so that the debt may be liquidated. A great many of us paid in small amounts a long time ago, and the impression no doubt prevails that these were all that were individually required.

Never mind that. Let everybody who can give a small or large amount with a free good will, come again to the front and aid in settling this obligation. The Bishops in the several wards will, we are sure, gladly receive contributions for this purpose, and it is desirable that they shall take an interest in the matter, and do all that lies in their power to aid in settling this liability for good and all.

## THE MAYOR AND THE COUNCIL.

It will be unfortunate if any real conflict arises between the Mayor and the City Council. It is for the interest of the municipality that all branches of the city government should work in harmony. The Mayor desires to make a change in the police department, which is under his immediate supervision. The law gives him the power to remove the Chief of Police, but not without the aid and consent of the Council. Under the law which has been repealed, the Chief could not be removed except for cause, and after a fair examination into any charges that might be preferred against him. But those provisions are not now in force. If the Mayor and the Council unite they can make such changes as they think best for the public good, but neither can do so alone.

The Mayor duly notified the City Council of the removal of the Chief, but did not name the person whom he wants as successor in the office. The matter was referred to the committee on police and, with one exception, the committee has failed to agree with the Mayor. First, the members do not know of any reason why the present Chief should be removed. Second, they are not informed as to the Mayor's choice for his successor. It is argued that the Mayor is not required to give any reason for his action, nor to name the person he wishes appointed, until there is a vacancy. On the other hand it is claimed that the councilmen cannot act fairly and intelligently, until they learn why the Mayor wishes to make a change and what that change is to be.

To ordinary citizens who have no personal interest in the matter except that which relates to the public welfare, it seems as though there should be mutual confidence between the Mayor and the Council. The executive is not required, by law, to state his reasons for removing an officer. But the question presents itself should he not do so voluntarily, when the Council has no reasons of its own for making a change? And further, is it not reasonable that before the Council performs its part in the proposed change, its members should know what that change is actually to be? It is not for the good of the public service that either branch of it should stand upon rigid and needless dignity, or seek to be uncompromising and arbitrary.

The decision of the committee to meet with the Mayor and endeavor to become acquainted with his side of the question, with a view to future action, we think was quite proper. The Mayor may not wish to make public the causes that have led him to take the step that has been taken. He will probably confer with the committee in a friendly way, so that they may come to a mutual understanding. It must be kept in view that the Mayor has certain rights as the head of the executive department, and must be permitted to have some choice as to his subordinates. At the same time, the rights of the City Council cannot be ignored, for they are, in this matter co-ordinate with those of the Mayor.

The idea that all the Council can do

is to submit to the Mayor's dictation, or adopt that which he suggests without understanding or full concurrence in his views, cannot be conceded for a moment. It would make the co-operation of the Council entirely unnecessary or a mere matter of senseless form. Each department of the city government has its own functions, and should be permitted to exercise them freely and according to its best judgment. There is no one-man-power in our national or local system. If the executive and the legislative cannot harmonize, a projected measure must necessarily fail, and there should be no ill feeling on either side when both do not see eye to eye.

We hope that a conference such as is proposed will bring about a concert of action one way or another, either to accede to the Mayor's wishes when it is learned on what they are based, or a movement to rescind if it is found that sufficient reasons cannot be advanced why the contemplated change should be effected. In any event, for the public good there should be mutual understanding and good will between all the departments of the city government.

## CHINESE EXCLUSION.

William Lloyd Garrison in an address recently held in Philadelphia, took up the Chinese exclusion act, and pleaded for "justice" to the Mongolians.

Some of the points he made are interesting as showing what can be said on the other side of that much discussed question. He told, for instance, of the way in which the Chinese were brought here. They were entrained to come to help build the Pacific road, and when they did come, they were treated with distinction and honor. In public pageants in San Francisco, they held positions of favor and prominence. The change came later, he says, when politicians were bidding for the labor vote. The speaker then stated the objections raised to Chinese immigration: "The Chinese cannot assimilate with Americans; they earn money here and send it back to China; they underbid American labor; their manner of living is inexpensive and they are small consumers; they huddle together in great numbers and their dwelling places are unsanitary and dangerous; crime and immorality abound with them; in short, their influence is corrupting, and they must go."

To all these objections he replied seriatim, the burden of his argument being in the first place, that the anomalous conditions under which the Chinese live here are due chiefly to the race prejudice that makes them the objects of persecution; and in the second place, that similar arguments could be advanced against many immigrants from other countries, too.

The chief reason for the objection to the Chinese immigration, however, is this, that between the Caucasian and Mongolian races a gulf exists which cannot easily be bridged. Immigrants from Europe assimilate with the people here. In a few years they are all Americans, with American ideals, and loyal supporters of American institutions. The Chinese do not become Americans. They form imperium in imperio. They maintain their language, their habits, their religion, and their prejudiced opinions of western civilization. It is perfectly clear, that were they to congregate in large numbers, their presence might create another race problem, no less intricate than that presented by the negro problem. It is perfectly useless to ignore such facts.

In the abstract it is perfectly true that this country should be an asylum to the oppressed of the nations of the earth, and that all nations should have an equal chance. But this principle cannot be carried out to the point of destruction of the refuge itself, and it is clear that unless some regard is had for racial differences in race characteristics, this may be the ultimate result. The difficulties in many parts of the country, where the Africans and Caucasians stand against one another, point a lesson in this direction.

Besides, the Chinese do not come here to escape the tyranny of their own government. They do not come here, prompted by love for democratic principles, or by a desire to find a place where they can worship free from persecution. They are not pilgrims setting out for a land of freedom. They come to earn more money than they can do at home. Their hearts, their sympathies are all beyond the seas. Here they are exiles, hoping to return rich to the land that to them is the "celestial" empire, over which one rules who to them is more than any mortal. There is no reason why the United States should be opened to them, unless it can be shown that they are needed for its material development, and this, of course, it is not. The Chinese themselves are but too anxious to get rid of the strangers within their own gates. If ever the time comes that they are willing to admit and join the general march of progress, arguments for their admittance to the benefits enjoyed by civilized nations can be advanced with more force than at the present time.

## A MODEL CITY.

A suggestion for the St. Louis fair has been made by representatives of the New York Municipal Art society. It is that a model city be constructed and exhibited.

The plan comprises a presentation of the progress already made in every phase of municipal development; the most successful methods of dealing with municipal problems, beginning with the laying out of a city in streets, avenues, parks, etc., and ending with public baths, laundries, theaters, telephones and so on, and, finally, how art may be combined with utility so as to make the city both attractive and useful. It is suggested that plans, photographs and sketches be secured from the most progressive cities of the world, and, wherever possible, the machinery actually used be displayed. For instance, Chicago should send a working model of the sanitary canal by which it disposes of its sewage. Paris should exhibit its system of sewers. Glasgow might be called upon to portray its well-developed system of garbage disposal and utilization. New York would explain the rapid transit subway it is now building, and so on.

It is thought that private companies would display the various kinds of machinery and manufactured products used by cities or private corporations doing municipal work. Fire companies from various cities could drill; the streets could be cleaned by the best methods in use, and garbage disposal works could be erected. Where it would be impractical to illustrate in this way, stereopticon views and moving pictures could be used very effectively, and the visitor to the exposition could thus be enabled to see what the cities of the world were doing for their citizens, without visiting them personally.

Such an object lesson ought to be of immense benefit to the whole country. The idea is unique. If possible it should be carried out. The plan to make it artistic is particularly noteworthy. In this utilitarian age, too little importance is attached to art in works of utility. And yet art has an important mission in the world. It cultivates the taste. It has a refining influence, and in this way, is an aid to morality. Art in architecture, painting, sculpture, etc., is a good substitute for the grandeur of nature which is necessarily crowded out of the populous cities, with its high buildings and smoke-beclouded skies. It deserves more attention than it generally receives.

## THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The session of the British parliament now opened is expected to be one of extraordinary interest, because the liberals are now thought to be in a position to make a vigorous fight, and exercise considerable influence. That this will be exerted in the interest of the establishment of peace in South Africa is probable.

The reference in the opening address to that matter, was brief and indefinite. It consisted of an expression of regret that the war is not yet over, an assurance that the British arms had been victorious, and an announcement that further reinforcements from the colonies were to be sent to the scene of trouble, to relieve the troops now in the field. There is nothing in this to indicate that the end of the war is in view. But rumors to the effect that overtures for peace are about to commence are still persistent, and in all probability they have some good foundation. If the Boers are willing to approach the British government and ask for peace on reasonable conditions, a satisfactory arrangement can be made. Lord Rosebery has suggested that "generous help" should be given to the Boers, who desire to re-establish themselves in the Transvaal, and that seems to be the utmost they, under the present circumstances, can expect.

The question of providing further revenues is one of the more important. It is supposed that the established free trade lines will be departed from, and that much of the money needed to cover the deficit on account of the war will be raised by indirect taxation. Sir Robert Giffen, it is said, proposes taxes on grain, lumber and petroleum.

Distilled water—not fire water—is recommended as the preventive of sickness and decrepitude.

Senator Clark will find a way to reach the Pacific coast by rail. Money will usually find a way and have it.

Can anyone tell the people of Salt Lake what that white stuff was that covered the ground here this morning?

Prince Henry will show the Americans—that is, a few of them—a collection of silver treasures, said to be the choicest in existence. As an offset, Chicago, if the prince will but go there, offers to show him the stockyards.

It is the intention of the American Museum of Natural History to secure a complete collection of butterflies and moths. It is presumed that the announcement has reference to those pretty winged creatures that batheless boys and girls chase, and not to the wingless ones that their elders just as enthusiastically pursue.

Prince Henry's intended visit to the United States is, of course, an important international society event, but the care that is taken by the newspapers to chronicle the turn of a hair in the royal and distinguished personage, is provocative of democratic nausea and a driving flattery to the "victim" of the accident of birth.

The Panama canal that is now offered for sale for forty million dollars, though far from completed, is said to have cost the French investors \$240,000,000, of which \$90,000,000 went into the canal and \$150,000,000 into the pockets of promoters and agents. If the contemplated deal goes through, the investors should settle up with those promoters.

Mr. Depew tells a graphic story about a man at Monte Carlo. He played and won, played again and won, until he had won about \$24,000. Then he started resolutely to go out. At the door he stopped, hesitated and turned back. He sauntered over to the table and looked on at the game for a while. Then he buttoned up his coat again with great decision and started out with a firm stride. But he could not positively could not get through the door. The last Mr. Depew saw of him he was playing away again, and the \$24,000 was going pell-mell back into the gambling house coffers.

Rev. Minot T. Savage the other day spoke of gambling and advanced a very strong argument against card playing. He said, no matter how honest persons may be, in playing they often yield to the temptation of becoming dishonest. He told of women who are above reproach, noble, intellectual, sweet, helpful, unselfish, who would cheat for the sake of a prize in bridge whist or euchre. A man, he said, who was a card player for many years told him that he had given up poker, because he found it practically impossible to gather four men around a table who were honest in their play. Honest people will shun places where the

temptation to become dishonest is so strong.

Venezuela has nerve enough to protest to Great Britain against the presence in her waters of the steamship *Ban Righ*. The vessel is equipped for fighting purposes and is declared to be a menace to the government of the troublesome and troubled little republic. It is pointed out, however, that the steamship in question now belongs to the insurgents, sailing under their colors and a name which they have given to it, and that consequently the British cannot consider the vessel as within their jurisdiction. It wouldn't be altogether unlike the fiery and explosive little South Americans if they sent a rowboat or two over to the British Isles to intimidate King Edward and his subjects.

There is ample cause for regret in the fact that there are so many religious denominations in the world, each of which claims to have the "only" system by means of the adoption of which one may acquire a place among the saved in the world to come. It is still more unpleasant to contemplate the fact that among these denominations there are sub-divisions, each differing from the other in some respects more or less distinctive. Denominational statistics collated by Dr. Carroll, a report of which may be found in another part of this issue, suggest these thoughts. By the way, too, the membership and growth of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints now receives attention in such reports where formerly it was almost entirely ignored.

"Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." Repeated reports of Boer overtures for peace must have some ground for existence. While details of these rumors are just as constantly published, there is no doubt that both sides are tired of the struggle. The only trouble is the basis upon which a termination of hostilities may be had. The Boer, like the rest of mankind, is a stubborn animal and dislikes to give up what he considers to be his rights in the case. But just or unjust as the cause of the Afrikaner may be, it is purely a matter of lapse of time until he must submit to superior force. But a comparative handful of the followers of Oom Paul remain in the field, leading a desultory, running fight. What good is anticipated from this thing of simply eluding the heavy hand of Britain and postponing the inevitable end, is quite difficult of comprehension by the onlooker.

## NEW YORK'S TUNNEL HORROR.

Chicago News.  
Following close upon the other recent railway horrors, the collision in the New York Central tunnel serves to emphasize the fact that human life is not properly safeguarded under modern conditions of railway management. According to the stories of some of the trainmen, the necessary signals which should have stopped a train and prevented the collision were set. In addition, it is said, a flagman swung his lantern and placed a torpedo on the track. The engineer for whom these signals were meant declared that in the smoke and gloom of the tunnel he received no warnings. He, of course, may have been negligent and not keeping the sharp lookout that prudence required. But is it not obvious that if he alone is to be held responsible the company should be able to prove beyond question that the signals were such as must have been heeded by an ordinarily watchful engineer under the conditions?

## New York Mail and Express.

Whether or not the immediate blame for the frightful disaster in the tunnel is to be thrown upon the unfortunate engineer who failed to heed the signals, in his anxiety to make up a few minutes of lost time, there can be no doubt as to where the ultimate responsibility rests. The tunnel is a dangerous place to make up lost time and it is a difficult place to observe signals. It requires a clearer, quicker and more experienced hand in an emergency than the poor engineer carried. But no such strain ought to be put upon any human being to whose judgment a trainload of passengers is intrusted, running at a high speed through darkness and smoke with trains scarcely a minute apart.

## New York Times.

The killing of fifteen human beings and the maiming of many more in the Park Avenue tunnel of the New York Central railroad awakens both the public horror and the public indignation. That men and women should be ground to pieces in this way in the very heart of the city while going about their daily avocations passes understanding and tolerance. Upon a previous occasion, the occasion of this nature ten years ago, it was found that indictment was no remedy. The compelling process of legislation must now be invoked, for it has long since been demonstrated that the management of this railroad will submit itself to no minor authority, and this disaster is one of which the legislature must take cognizance.

## New York Evening Sun.

There is nothing to regret in the conduct of those who escaped with their lives from the wrecked train. The wreck did not result in a wild scramble for safety. Men and women displayed fine fortitude, and as a result the rescuers were able to work with much greater effect than if the situation had been complicated by scenes of disorder. The terrible disaster having occurred, apparently nothing was left undone which the right sort of knowledge could suggest.

## New York Evening Post.

It would be grossly unfair to attribute the shocking accident in the Grand Central tunnel this morning to negligence on the part of the company until the facts are established by a careful investigation. It may well be that the collision would have occurred in an element of human fallibility which can never be wholly eliminated from railroad operations. But the fact remains that the choiced traffic conditions have threatened a terrible accident for years past, particularly in the yard and at the entrance to the tunnel, where the present wreck occurred.

## New York World.

The city can certainly enforce its ordinance against the use of soft coal within the city limits. And if nothing but hard coal were used in the tunnels, it is probable that, except during fog, the signals would never be obscured. The city has power, too, to compel the thorough ventilation of the tunnel. And perfect ventilation would keep the signals always in sight. The best possible electric lighting of the tunnel is the wish of the city, and the city's coercive power. Pending the complete reform that can only come by substituting electric for steam power, the whole power of the city must be exerted to enforce these immediately available measures of relief.

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