DESERET EVENING NEWS: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1904.

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 Hurace G. Whitney - Pustness Manager SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

(In Advance))

One Year Balurday Edition, Per Year Balurday Edition, Per Year

NEW YORK OFFICE In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Of-fice, 1187 Park Row Building, New York.

BAN FRANCISCO OFFICE In charge of F. J. Cooper, is Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading mat-ter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR. Address all business communications and all renaitances: THE DESERET NEWS Sait Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

BALT LAKE CITY. - SEPT. 15, 1904

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

Real Property lies

The Seventy-fifth Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be hold in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, comniencing on Thursday, October 6, 1904. A general attendance on that day of the officers and members is requested and expected.

> JOSEPH F. EMITH, JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND, First Presidency,

THE PAVING PROBLEM.

One of the problems confronting our tity fathers just now is that of street paving. The cost of the work and material in those business streets that have been paved is already enormous. Whenever the extension of the present system is mooted, the comparatively poor property owners raise a protest because of the great expense, which they are unable to meet. There are people in the city now who have had to mortgage their homes in order to raise the money to pay their paving assessments. That our streets should be put into a permanently better condition there is no denying; but to pave them with asphaltum under present cost and conditions means financial ruin to tax. payers in outlying districts.

The macadam system is very good for country roads but is hardly up to the times for city streets, which ought to be sprinkled and swept. A buggy er carriage driven along the streets that gestion that this country take the lead have been sprinkled, outside of the in the matter shows a correct apprecia-

the head by these missiles were practically decapitated. The evidence was plain, and no denials by Russian au-Japanese were mangled and killed by dum-dum bullets in the observe that a witnessed," =

This is very strong evidence that the complaints of the Japa are not without cause, and that the denials of the Russlans are not to be rolled upon. Until the war is over, however, and the de-

tails are made matters of history, the dispute will remain open, and the publie will have to decide according to the best judgment that can be had on the testimony at hand. But the direct statement of Grant Wallace will be received, by a host of his friends and admirers, as strong proof of the barbarity of the troops of the Czar, whatever may be thought of the complicity of the

Russian military authorities at St. Petersburg.

SPEAKING OF MEDIATION.

The Interparliamentary congress at St. Louis, in adopting a resolution asking the great powers to intervene in the eastern conflict in the interest of peace, has but expressed the sentiments. of millions in all the civilized nations of the world. Overtures for peace would cause satisfaction everywhere. For it is evident that this war, if pursued to the bitter end, will cost more blood and property than any conflict of modern times. And it is also clear that every point of controversy must be settled by mulual agreement, if a settlement is to be made at all. War does not decide anything. It does not establish the rights of any of the contest. ants. Only by mutual agreement can

peace come, no matter how long, or how sanguinary the conflict may be. According to the agreement for arbitration signed at The Hague, it was the duty of Russla and Japan, before commencing the war, to have recourse. 'so far as circumstances allow it," to the mediation of one or more of the friendly powers. This, as for as known, was neglected. The drafters of the articles of agreement anticipated that this article might by overlooked in the heat of diplomatic controversies and war fever, and they provided that, 'independently' of this recourse, the signatory powers consider it useful

that one or more powers that are not concerned in the conflict should offer on their own initiative, so far as the circumstances lend themselves to it, their good offices or their mediation to the disputing states." It was also ex. pressly agreed that the neutral powers had the right of offering their good offices even during the course of hostilities, and that the exercise of this right was not to be considered by either of the "disputing parties" as an unfriendly act.

From this it is clear that the powers by signing the Hague convention, formally bound themselves to offer mediation of their own initiative, and not walt until asked to intervene. The sugbusiness center, are bespattered and tion of the international situation. Great Britain, as the ally of Japan, could not inspire Russia with confidence as a mediator. For a similar reason France is barred from taking the lead. But there can be no valid objection to Amarican initiative.

were the educational systems of Sparta, and Athens? What is the reason of the naval strength of Great Britain and how could it be imitated by China? Which nation has the best system of duties? Trace the geological ages of

the earth? The nature of these questions indicate clearly that China is awakening from its old conservatism.

And this is not all. Mr. Curtis tells as that the country is being opened' up to foreign influences, by the admission of missionaries into provinces from which they have been barred hitherto. From this, and from other information that comes from time to time, it appears that Chins is commencing to realize her national need. The hour of awakening seems to have come. If the Chinese are anything like their Japanese neighbors, if will not be long before they will have to be reckoued

OMNIBUS FOR TROLLEY CAR

with,

The Worcester Gazette quotes a mechanical expert who is of the opinion that the ordinary city trolley car is doomed to disappearance within the next few years. Their place, he thinks, will be taken by omnibuses driven by electricity, or some other power. He calls attention to the fact that Los Angeles is taking the lead in this direction, and that lines of electric omnibuses are in successful operation on Fifth' avenue and the boulevards of New York city, also that London and the cithe of the continent are rapidly substituting electric power for horse power in their vast omnibus husiness. It is certain that the trolley car is not the last stage of development in interurban transportation. Its uncertainty, especially where power transmitted over long distances is relied on, detracts very much from its value in an age when "time is money." The return to the omnibus would be a return to first principles. It would mean the beautifying of the streets, because without well paved thoroughfares automobile service would be impracticabie. The horseless omnibus would not 'get off the track" and blockade the traffic for hours. It would be an adcance over the trolley car in every respect. And yet, it is not safe to predict that it will supersede the latter mmediately. For years it has been thought that the railroad and the trolley car would drive the horse out of business, but the horse is still with us.

> A vigorous campaign is never proprio vigore.

as indispensable, seemingly, as ever,

both in peace and war.

The milk mald leads a more or less strain-uous life.

The game of politics, unfortunately, s rarely a quiet game.

If the election in Vermont was significant, what of Maine?

end to the lives of patients suffering with incurable diseases, if so requested in writing by the patients themselves. Why is the permission of the patient necessary? Don't the physicians do it anyhow?

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA, New York Mail.

Our fittle war in Virginia has various satisfactory features, chief among which is the fact that it is bloodless. Another is the discovery that the coun-Another is the discovery that the coun-try may have made the mistake of un-derestimating for a considerable time the military capacity of one more mem-ber of the Grant family. The ability of Ulysses S. Grant is a commander was not reckined high prior to the month of February in the year 1862. In spite of his success in the Philippines, the same might be said of Gen. Frederick D. Grant neight with the mine was and might be said of Gen. Frederick D. Grant prior to the little mimic war that is at this moment expending its lost gasp on the banks of Bull Run. The younger Grant is in many respects a replica of his father. He looks ex-actly like him, and, putting another branch of business in the place of the tranch of business in the place of the tannery, he has had a career somewhat

Boston Herald.

There is one trouble with such war inneuvres as those now being carried on in Virginia. They are conducted under hard and fast rules, while in actual warfare no such rules exist. example, military experts, as a result of the fights between the Boers and the British in South Africa, had come to the conclusion that it was no longer possible for men to advance on well intrenched positions and carry them by direct assault. The improvement in modern firearms, giving a longer range and greater rapidity of fire, had, so it was said, completely eliminated such movements from warfare. In fact, it was even suggested that the bayonet should be given up as a useless incum-brance to the soldier. The Japanese have been overthrowing a good many of these theories, and in any war it may be found that the practice is very different from the theory. was said, completely eliminated such

Springfield Republican.

. It is to be regretted that the race is-sue should have been raised by the southern militia at the Manazas maneuvers. The negro company of the Connecticut regiment immediately ex-cited the ire of the Georgians, and their loud and menacing talk about the col-ored soldiers has been noted throughout the country. Such episodes can only produce a painful impression. The southern press is not altogether proud of the Georgians, however, and some of the remarks that they should have stayed at home are pretty sharp. One paper, the Charlotte (N.C.) Record, reports that the Georgia troops disgraced themselves near Charlotte, while on the way to Manassas, by their assaults or peacenble citizens. Evidently they are not fairly representative of the south ern troops now at Manassas. Surely the gallant men in gray whom the heroto Gordon led on a score of battlefields would never have acted in such a manner, nor have approved such conduct.

Binghamton Press.

Critics of the maneuvers at Manussas who predicted they would be a bur-lesque on real military life may modify views comewhat upon learning that the regulars and state troops en-gaged in the combat of Tuesday and Wednesday were in the field for 36 con-secutive hours. Even the hardened regulars were about exhausted.

New York Evening Sun.

The civilians who gathered to see the Manassas maneuvers did not find them impressive or picturesque, we fear. They heard the boom of artillery, the



258 S. Main.

disfigured, and the dust that quickly follows the drying of the roadways is equally annoying and disagreeable. It has been suggested that a comparatively cheap method of paving can be had in what is called asphalt-macadam. This is a combination of broken limestone and quartsite, or better still, slag from smelters, for a foundation, grouted and bound with asphalt shale and surfaced with asphalt. The curbing and guttering of sidewalks to be of cement concrete instead of stone. The expense of this paving would be minimized compared with the regular asphalt pavement, and its appearance would be equal to the more costly material.

As to the latter there is much complaint. The holes in the pavement on some of the business streets are a publie nuisance. The alleged asphalt used is not durable. It is a California product, we believe, and we are informed that it is much inferior to our native material. Gilsonite is considered the best for the purpose, but it is very expensive, and it is claimed that the asphaltum deposits in Spanish Fork canyon furnish material aproaching in quality the real Gilsonite, and vasily superior to the California product, while its cost would be much less.

This matter should be thoroughly in vestigated. The City Councilors have given some attention to it, and we advise further and close inquiry. If the cost of regular asphaltum paving can be cut down and better material be secured for the principal streets, and the asphalt-macadam method can be utilized for the streets outside the chief business district, much of the opposition now offered to projected street improvements would be withdrawn, and gradually our city would become properly paved, the alternate mud and dust would be greatly mitigated, the public health and convenience would be promoted, and Balt Lake would take its place among the foremost cities of the land. Let the problem be studied and solved.

RUSSIAN DUM-DUMS.

There have been numerous charges, and as many denials, that the Russians have used the forbidden and terrible dum-dum bullets in their battles with the Japanese. These missiles are sometimes called mushroom bullets, because when they strike they spread out in mushroom shape and fearfully mutilate the unfortunate victim. They are denounced by civilized nations and discarded by mutual agreement.

Now comes Grant Wallace, the original and forceful writer on the staff of the San Francisco Bulletin, and gives his personal testimony on this matter. He was sent to the scene of war as special correspondent of that paper, and succeeded where so many others failed, in going to the front with the Japanese army and viewing at least two important engagements on the spot, while other correspondents were six miles distant. He sent dispatches to the Bulletin from Tao Yang, dated September 10, giving particulars of the flight of Kuropatkin to Mukden and closing with this paragraph:

"The disregard of the Russians for the rules of civilized warfare was made evident by their use at South Hill of

CHINA AWAKENING.

There seems to be some anxiety at St. Petersburg regarding the intentions of China. Rumors are heard to the effect that Chinese troops are being mobilized. and the supposition is that these will in some way operate with the Japanese armies. The Russian government seems to object to China endeavoring to assume the management of the affairs of Manchuria, although such objection is inconsistent both with the fact that the territory in question belongs to China, and with previous Russian promises of turning the government over to the Peking authorities.

It is quite certain that China, some time, will have to be reckoned with, and the question is whether the war thunder that now rolls over Chinese soil will not reverberate long enough. and loud enough, to awaken to activity the dreaming masses of that country, W.E.Curtis, the well known correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, claims that the reforms decreed by the emperor in 1897, but later revoked by

the empress, are now being insisted on with the result that "a craze for modern education" has sprung up in the country. The empress, we are told, has ordered the establishment of schools and colleges throughout the en. tire empire. What candidates for offices are supposed to know, can be understood from the subjects in which they are examined. Mr. Curtis tells us that in the most backward province. as far as western learning is concerned. one of the questions upon which every man had to write an essay was as for lows: "The sovereignty of Russia is absolute, of England limited, of America elective. Which of these would be the most useful and which the most injurious to China?"

Another topic proposed at the exam. inations was: "When Japan reformed her government after western methods some say she was right, others say she made mistakes. Explain the mistakes clearly, define the advantages gained by Japan and show how China should proceed to derive the greatest degree of benefit by imitating Japan's example.

In another province one question asked was: "When did the gold standard wrise in commerce and why is gold getting dearer? Who are the leaders of gold and sliver standards?" Another conundrum propounded was: "According to international law, has one nation any right to interfere with the Internal affairs of another nation, and if so under what circumstances?"

The following topics were given, in iome provinces, for the candidates to discuss: "What advantages are to be derived from the study of foreign agriculture, commerce, industules and systems of government? Which western nations have paid the most attention to education and what has been the the Argus!

result in each? Which are the best colonizers? Why is the government of Switzerland, though weak, independent

Is always safe to tie to a may who will stand without hitching. To dismantle or not to dismantle; that is the question for the Lena.

A Russian victory doubtless would give the Czar nervous prostration.

If he cannot die, poor Mr. Carnegie evidently doesn't propose to die rich.

Millers seem to be about the only people who are really in favor of bolt-

Often it is hard to distinguish between sour grapes and pretentious patriotism.

In luring the Japanese on, Kuropatkin conjured up a regular Frankenstein.

"Chantleleer" is the name of M. Rostand's new fantastic comedy. It must be a bird.

The peanut crop this year is immense. This should be good news to the peanut politicians.

Henry Watterson dreads the onman power. No one ever thought the Colonel dreaded one or any man or power.

The Russian military authorities must be joking to institute an inquiry to find out why Kuropatkin did not crush Kuroki.

Another Russian war vessel is said to be due at an American Pacific port. It will be safer there than at any Russian Pacific port.

William Waldorf Astor, expatriated American and British subject, has recently returned to New York, and is gorgonizing it with his "stany British stare.

It is rumored in St. Petersburg that Jeneral Kuropatkin probably will be superceded at the front, . After this retirement there will be no further retirement by him. Admiral Walker, head of the Panama commission, says that the United States Intends to keep the two open ports in the canal zone in spite of any protests which might be made by the Panama government. Conceding that o be the case, is not the admiral guilty of the blunder of talking too much with his mouth?

The initial issue of the Davis County Argus has reached us, dated September 18, 1904. It will be published every Tuesday by D. P. Felt and son. It is a neat, newsy paper and is specially devoted to Davis county interests, with Farmington as its chief point of observation as the county scat. It is clearly printed on good paper, has a fine show of live ads, announces itself as independent in religion, politics. In business and starts with a vigor and push that augurs well for its futury. Success to

Dr. Guermomprez, a professor of the medical faculty at Lille, France, is admushroorn bullets, commonly known as dum-dum bullets. I saw the bodies of Japanese who had been struck by these ii due to the education, the industry ing between physicians and the author. vocating an international understandmissiles. Those who were struck in and the patriotism of her people? What ities, whereby the former can put an

ripping reports of magazine guns and the brisk cracking of small-arm fire, but there was no rolling of smoke from the mouths of field pleces and no sulphurous pall, enveloping and lifting, to tell where the battle was raging flerce. tell where the battle was raging flerce-ly. "It ian't quite the same thing with smokeless powder," said Gen. Joseph Wheeler, observing the mimic struggle and thinking of the thrilling combats of the Civil war in which he was so distinguished an actor. War is no longer picturesque, but grim, sinister and incxorable. Death strikes like a bolt from a clear sky, and the electric spark ignited from below by the hand of man blows thousands to gli y as they struggle through barb-wire enthey struggle through barb-wire entanglements GEO.D.PYPER MANAGER SALT Sept. 15-16-17 WITH MATINEE SATURDAY. HAMLIN & MITCHELL SUBMIT THE Wizard of Oz A portentous musical extravaganza, No stars. A proficient company. All artists. 86 MOSTLY GIRLS 86 Price-\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c, Boxes, 2. Matinee \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c, Sale of seats now on JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs PRICES: Night-25c., 50c., Matinee-25c. Three Nights, Beginning Thursday, Sept. 15th. Matinee Saturday at 2:15 p. m. Elaborate Presentation of the Pastoral Play,

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