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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 1, 1903.

A SPLENDID OCCASION.

The Old Folks excursion to American Fork on Tuesday, was the finest of all the treats given to the aged people of this city since the Old Folks committee was organized. Everything seemed to conspire to make the occasion exceptionally enjoyable. The weather was charming, the accommodations furnished by the Oregon Short Line were ample and elegant, the Old Folks choir were in splendid voice, the committee were active and cheerful, the refreshments were first class, and the reception at American Fork was so hearty, liberal and magnificent as to crown the entertainment and impress it with imperishable memories. The details are given in another part of this paper. They will be read with interest by many people at home and abroad. Too much cannot be said in praise of the committee of arrangements and all who took part in the grand welcome at American Fork. President Stephen L. Chipman and his counselors of the Alpine Stake, Mayor Joseph J. Jackson of American Fork, and the host of beautiful ladies, young and old, who devoted the day to the service of the old folks, were so kind and attentive that blessings were freely showered upon them by the aged beneficiaries. The old people enjoyed the trip, the splendid dinner, the excellent program, and every feature of the outing to the full. No accident, harsh word or complaining note disturbed the general harmony. The event passed off without a hitch or a jar, and the Old Folks committee are to be heartily congratulated on the grand success of the outing of nineteen hundred and three.

NO "SALARY GRAB."

The payment of the salaries of the judges as provided by act of the Legislature, seems to have excited some people beyond measure. Blame is attempted to be cast upon the State Auditor for issuing the warrants. This we regard as most inconsiderate and undeserved. He did not make the law; he merely acted upon it in the discharge of his duty and after taking legal advice. He is twitted with construing the law. Suppose he had really done that and refused to issue the warrants. Would he not then have been open to the charge of ruling on, and as some would call it, misconstruing the law?

The Auditor is not to blame in this matter. No protest was made to him until it was too late, for the warrants had been issued. If there is any blame, which we do not admit, it lies at the door of the Legislature. But it was thoroughly understood and agreed upon that the judicial salaries were placed at too low a figure. There is not much dispute left over that. The only contention is as to whether the increase should be applied to incumbents when the law was passed, or only to officers to be elected subsequently.

Supposing the Constitution really prohibits the increase of salaries during the term of incumbents as contended. Is it really a "salary grab" on the part of those who believe they are lawfully entitled to it? We do not so regard it. The principle involved has been tested in the Utah courts, and though the cases may be somewhat different, yet the legal points about the salary question are about the same, as to the State officers and to the judiciary.

If the provisions of the State constitution on this matter were intended to apply only to the first incumbents, and then the subject of salaries was to be determined by law, the present statute is all right and applies to the incumbents as well as to officers elected in future. It is a question of constitutional construction, which we regard as settled by the courts in the case of the Governor and others.

The objection now raised by a former attorney, of legal learning, does not rest upon the Auditor. It is against the framers of the law which he regards as unconstitutional. Others hold the same view. But it seems rather remarkable that one holding his political opinions, would think of bringing the federal judiciary into any regulation of our state affairs. There may be some process by which this can be done, but we do not see the way clear to it in the light of the constitutional separation between federal and state jurisdiction. We are of the opinion that the matter is judicially settled, whatever may be thought of the essential right or wrong of the matter.

STAMP OUT THE EVIL!

In one respect, that was a most deplorable affair that occurred on Tuesday in Liberty Park. A young man was shot and seriously wounded by an officer, who was assisted brutally while in the discharge of his duty. It was a sad disturbance of the day's enjoyment, so many thousands of happy Sunday school children were gathered in the park, that every rational human being ought to have endeavored to preserve peace and maintain good order.

But there are a number of hoodlums in this city who take pleasure in making a disturbance, and who imagine it is mainly a heroic to override law and decorum, and "run things" to suit themselves regardless of the feelings and wishes of other people. Some of them undertook to display their lawlessness in the park but were stopped by the park officer, who had to place one of them under arrest when they attacked him and beat him unmercifully, and in the melee one of them was shot by the officer. From all that can be learned of the affair at present, he was perfectly justified in defending himself to the utmost, and the whole gang were properly arrested, while the wounded offender now lies in the hospital, where it is to be hoped he will find food for reflection, when discharged, will prove of benefit to him in the future.

From another point of view, the result of the fracas is not to be so greatly deplored. It is time that the rough element growing in this city was brought to terms. Too much liberty has developed into turbulence and rowdiness. It has become unendurable. Vigorous measures must be adopted to stamp it out. It should be understood that a police officer is not required to submit to the violence of lawless persons, but may legitimately defend himself to the utmost. He is permitted to carry a club and a pistol for that purpose when necessary. Prudence and caution are expected of him, but he is not required to put up with such brutality as that committed by the hoodlums in Liberty Park on Tuesday. The official club and the revolver are not merely ornaments or threats, they are realities to be utilized when needed.

There ought to be a definite and concerted effort to put down the spirit of insubordination and indecency exhibited by many young fellows in this city. Callow youths, impudent and self-sufficient, file up on the sidewalks, notably on Sunday and particularly near the Tabernacle, blocking the way and making offensive remarks in the hearing of ladies. It should be stopped by forcible means if necessary and by private citizens if the police cannot handle it. Its endurance is an outrage and a shame to the decent people of the city. Means can be taken to abolish it and ought to be adopted.

Let a few such occurrences as that in Liberty Park be repeated with similar results, and let disturbances of that kind be properly punished when the culprits are brought into court, and there will soon be a subsidence of the rowdiness. The confirmed hoodlum will submit only to force. Good advice and sensible admonition are lost on him. Give it to him hard when he deserves it, and let his tribe know that this is a city of law and order and that these will be maintained at any cost. Hoodlums must go!

THE INGLENOOK ARTICLES.

We noticed some time ago the opening portion of an article on "The Mormons" in the Inglenook, an interesting weekly magazine, published at Elgin, Illinois, by The Brethren, or Dunkards, as they are commonly called. We are now in receipt of part two of this graphic sketch by the editor of that paper.

As in the first part, he proceeds to give the articles of faith and doctrine of the "Mormons" from their own standpoint, instead of the burlesques and caricatures thereof furnished by their enemies. While not agreeing with some of these tenets, the writer aims to present them correctly, leaving his readers, who are very numerous, to form their own conclusions concerning their truth or rationality.

The second part of the article contains the "Articles of Faith" as printed by the Church, and a brief history of the establishment, persecutions, exodus from the States, and establishment of the Latter-day Saints in Utah. A description of the city follows, also of the Tabernacle with a cut of that structure and of the Brigham Young monument, and some particulars concerning the Temple and its construction.

All this is given in a spirit of fairness and desire for accuracy which is truly commendable. We shall look with interest for the further chapters on the subject that are to follow in the Inglenook.

THE FATAL DAY.

A strange feature of the coming celebration of the nation's day of Independence is the fact that health authorities in some places are preparing for the care of injured, as if a battle was expected on that day. In Albany, for instance, it is announced that the authorities are prepared to furnish tetanus antitoxin for use in case of Fourth of July wounds. Such precautions are not yet general, but unless more rational methods of expressing joy are adopted, they will undoubtedly become necessary everywhere. The annual record shows that the mortality and injuries of one Fourth of July generally equal the fatalities of a great battle, and these lives are entirely wasted. The sacrifices serve no purpose whatever. No monuments mark their graves as the resting places of heroes. They died, the victims of a foolish custom. It is right, therefore, that a halt should be called in a practice that is essentially barbarous, and at the same time dangerous.

One of the customs now prevalent for days and weeks before the Fourth, is to place explosives on the street car tracks, for the fun of listening to the loud and continuous reports. This in itself might not be very dangerous, but the fact is that to nervous persons, a shock is often given by that means, which may have very serious results. The thoughtless boy, who places such toys on the tracks does not know but that he may indirectly cause the premature death of some person with weak nerves, and thus be guilty of awful consequences. Besides, the fun may not always be confined to comparatively innocent explosives. Who can tell but that someone will be tempted to cause real damage? Reason does not always govern, when irresponsible youngsters are out for "fun." Rumor has it that only a few days ago, a stick of dynamite had been placed on a car track, enough to blow part of the

car to atoms, but that it was discovered before any harm was done. Whether this is true or not, it would be better, if the noisy celebration were discouraged. The national holiday should be one of rejoicing, not one of danger to life and limbs. Its significance should be explained to the growing generation. We believe public sentiment is turning in this direction.

ENFORCE THE LAWS.

The Chicago News of June 1 has a splendid cartoon, in which the growth of mob rule is well illustrated. Mob rule is depicted as a big tiger ready to spring upon "the careless citizen" who has been taking it easy. That tells the whole story. Mob rule, at first a small cub, comparatively harmless, grows with wonderful rapidity, while the citizens comfortably lean back in their easy chairs, and finally there is a big wild beast to combat. As has been so often observed, violence breeds violence. Lawbreaking is followed by more lawbreaking. Lynch law is a hundred times worse than the crimes it professes to avenge. For, as Lord Bacon puts it, "as to the first wrong, it doth but offend the law, but the revenge of that wrong putteth the law out of office." In order to realize the seriousness of mob rule, it is only necessary to suppose that every citizen commences to set aside as far as he can, the courts and the laws, and to revenge any injury he may fancy he has suffered. What chaos that would lead to! How cheap human life would be! And that is, clearly, the logical sequence of lynch law. What one can do, others can do, and then farewell to justice, to order, and to civilization itself.

The authorities all over the country need to wake up to the fact that they must enforce the laws impartially and rigorously, no matter what the consequences will be to themselves. They are elected for that purpose, and if they fail to do their duty, they should bear the consequences. The officers of the law have the power to uphold it, if they are willing to do so. They rarely fail to maintain order, or to restore order when broken, when a dispute is on between capital and labor, even if they have to call for troops to support them. Lynchers are cowards. They will rarely take a stand against a deadly rifle. They clamor for "justice," but, as a rule, they do not care to risk their skin in the cause of justice. It is time to put a stop to this outrage, by a strict enforcement of the laws of the land. Unless something is done soon, there is much cause to fear for the consequences.

Today is the first of the glad new fiscal year.

His enemies call him the lord high handed Chamberlain.

One hundred is company, three is none, says the gallant soldier.

The Skupshina proposes to let King Peter know who's who in Serbia.

"Reliance finished first," is quite satisfactory, but a little monotonous.

Another platform has just been made at Des Moines. Of the making of platforms there is no end.

The President's note to Russia on the persecution of the Jews will not be a post scriptum but a nota bene.

With all her disasters by flood and field this year Kansas will still raise a hundred million bushels of wheat.

At St. Bride's Church, Fleet street, London, Anthony Hope was married today. Hope for a season bids the world farewell.

The carpet cleaning at the San Francisco mint netted nine thousand dollars in gold. How different from a home carpet cleaning!

The United States Shipbuilding company got into much deeper water than it expected to. Deep as was the water its securities would not float.

King Peter has visited the old palace and looked upon the scene of the assassination of Alexander and Draga. Realizing that the less said the better, he wisely said nothing.

So soon as the present fist fight festival is over there are to be no more prize fights in Butte, the mayor having so decided. This shows a determination to look the stable just as soon as the horse is gone.

It was very kind of Sir Thomas Lipton to invite Mr. Roosevelt to witness the Shamrock III-Reliance races from his boat. But the invitation was declined. Mr. Roosevelt prefers to be on the winning side.

There are now two flourishing schools in Breathitt county—the one a school of law, order and good conduct, the other a nursery of vice, lawlessness and crime. Says the Louisville Herald. School No. 2 seems to have been the more popular.

Three months' imprisonment and a hundred dollar fine is a totally inadequate punishment for a creature who placed a young girl, not even of the age of consent, in a commercial street dive. No punishment can be too severe for such a fiend and inhuman brute.

"The oldest living alumnus of Harvard is a clergyman, and the same is true of Yale. What is there in the pulp that so conduces to longevity here below?" says the Boston Herald. That which so conduces to longevity here below is "peace on earth, good will to wards men."

The sheriff of Jackson county, Alabama, has got the right stuff in him and deserves well of his people. He defended a negro prisoner in his keeping against a mob until he was shot down. In this case the sovereignty of the people was doubly outraged—in the lynching of the negro and the shooting down of the sheriff.

Yale has just done a graceful thing. It has restored Herbert Wolcott Bowen, United States minister to Venezuela, to enrollment as a member of the class of '78. Mr. Bowen failed to get his bachelor's degree in that year because of a boyish prank. The degree of master of arts now conferred upon him, carries with it all the privileges of an alumnus.

THE DELAWARE LYNCHING.

New York Evening Post.

A horrible crime more horribly avenged are the only words for the Wilmington lynching. Let us recall that the colored brute stood legally charged with his crime, and that there was no reasonable doubt that he would pay the penalty with his life. But the progress of the law, upon which the father of the murdered girl had begged his fellow citizens to wait, were too slow for the maddened mob. The spectacle of law defied, a prison stormed, and a human being burned at the stake disgraces the state of Delaware, and again calls into question the reality of our religion and the efficacy of our civilization. Possibly the worst effects are to follow, for a community that has combined to override law like a man who has once yielded to criminal fury.

Portland Oregonian.

Prof. Steid, southern man born and bred, in his article in the Atlantic Monthly that cost him his professor's chair, placed the responsibility for acts of lynch law like negro-burning where it belonged—upon the worthless, cowardly sheriffs, who utterly failed to do their duty. A mob is always cruel and always cowardly, and it is always composed of the worst elements of every community—fellows who never lose a chance to make a hoodlum's holiday. An Alabama sheriff who shot to kill easily stood off a mob until the governor of the state sent troops to his relief. A Texas sheriff, single-handed, defied a mob and saved his prisoner; a Georgia sheriff did likewise. The mob knew that these sheriffs would shoot to kill, and none of them wanted to "tell the cat." There is not a city of the size of Portland that does not contain hoodlums enough to form a lynch party formidable in numbers if it could safely count upon a cowardly or sympathetic sheriff.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

This kind of mob violence is fast becoming recognized abroad as an American specialty. It furnishes material for telling retorts whenever Americans feel needed to express their righteous indignation at the butchery of Jews by Russians or of Americans by Turks. What business of ours is it if the career subjects see fit to indulge in their national pastime of Jew killing, so long as they say nothing about the American practice of negro burning? By all means let us have our own house in order, but it is not easy to tell which task will prove the more difficult. In the meantime the less Americans have to say about Russian atrocities the better. We have troubles and disgraces of our own.

Boston Transcript.

The law is the bulwark behind which the force of public sanity can rally against morbid opinion, which is the great reason why the law should be upheld in its insistence that no punishments shall be inflicted save those it deems and that penalties shall not differ according to the race or religion of the offender.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The frequent lynching of negroes in the United States will produce in Europe substantially the result which the massacre of Jews in Russia produced in the United States. It will be assumed that only in a community of savages could such occurrences take place. It is folly for the northern people to continue to speak of lynching as distinctively a southern practice. This evidence of barbarity is too common at the north. It is true that the crime for which negroes are most frequently lynched is that one most calculated to break down self-restraint in the savagery, and their aboriginal savagery. The negro, however, is as much entitled to the law's delay as the white man. Until we reform the system, we must apply it impartially.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Improvement Era for July presents a good portrait of George C. Lambert, as frontispiece. The opening article is "Speaker's Contest—Orations that Won First and Second Prizes" and "The Temporal and the Spiritual," by Nephil E. Cottam, and "Man's Duty to Man," by James R. Smith. "The Faithful Missionaries of the Church," is a poem by George W. Crocheron. George H. Brimhall contributes an article on "Men and Movements Speak of Joseph Smith." "Problems for Riddle Readers" are contributed by R. W. Sloan. Among other contributors are R. H. Roberts, Edward H. Anderson, Josephine Spencer, Dr. J. M. Tanner and Thomas Hull. President Joseph F. Smith writes a strong editorial article "On Church Government." There is also in the editorial department an article on "Introducing the Gospel in Japan." The July number of the Era is an exceptionally fine number. It will be gladly welcomed among the numerous friends of that excellent magazine—Salt Lake City.

"What to Eat" for July is a very good number. "What a Man Eats, He Is;" "A Man More Emotional than a Woman;" "What is it that Makes People Fat?"—"Of What Were the Congressmen Afraid?"—are some of the questions considered editorially. Among the entertainments are "A Boquet Party," "A Maypole Dance," "A Fourth of July Luncheon for Boys" by Josephine S. Brooks; "Battles of the United States," by Elizabeth Pegram Lamm; and "A Fourth of July Reception," by Laura A. Smith. Margaret Rayburn's New York letter deals with "A Maypole Luncheon," "A Freecost Affairs," "Country Club Luncheon" and "A Long Island Wedding." Dr. Felix L. Oswald contributes much good warm weather advice in his article "Mid-Summer Problems." Such are a few samples from the list of contents.—The Pierce Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

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No. 4 2:30 p.m.	No. 3 3:45 p.m.
No. 6 4:20 p.m.	No. 5 5:45 p.m.
No. 8 6:20 p.m.	No. 7 7:45 p.m.
No. 10 8:30 p.m.	No. 9 9:30 p.m.
No. 12 9:45 p.m.	No. 11 11:30 p.m.

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