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CHURCH PUBLICATIONS.

Historian's Office,
Salt Lake City, April 24, 1903.

To the Presidents of Missions, Conferences, Branches, Publishers and Authors of the Church throughout the World.

Dear Brethren:—We are anxious to obtain, if possible, copies of every leaflet, tract, pamphlet, book, and other work hitherto, or that may be hereafter published in any language, in exposition or defense of our faith, by Elders or friends, for the Historian's office files. Will you please secure and send them to us and very greatly oblige,

Your brother in the Gospel,
ANTHONY H. LUND, Historian.

Millennial Star and other Church publications please copy this notice.

IMPORTANT ON IRRIGATION.

We publish today some particulars of the proposed establishment of a storage reservoir under the provisions of the national irrigation law, in the Salt River valley, Arizona. The copy of the article was kindly furnished to us by Hon. F. S. Richards, who is now on his way from this city to Washington, D. C., as attorney representing the Irrigation Commission appointed by Governor Heber M. Wells, under the act of the Utah Legislature for the purpose of obtaining for this State a portion of the government funds under the federal irrigation law. It appeared recently in the San Francisco Call, as correspondence from Phoenix, Arizona.

The news of the decision of the Secretary of the Interior has occasioned much rejoicing in Arizona, and the project will greatly benefit our people in the Salt River valley. It is of very great importance to Utah and especially to the people in this vicinity, as it indicates what may be accomplished here if the proper steps are taken in the desired direction. The great point in this connection is, the Secretary of the Interior holds, that under the law of June 17, 1902, the government can treat with an organization representing a number of individuals possessing water rights, so as to secure the repayment of the funds advanced for the construction of the reservoir and the proper distribution of the water for their use and benefit.

The closing paragraph of the report is so important, as applicable to the case of water users in this and adjacent counties, that we copy it here, as follows:

"In regard to the case of the Salt River valley, where there are several thousand owners of small tracts who desire to be supplied with water under the terms of the law, and in other similar cases, it is clearly essential to insure unity of purpose and to secure best results that such owners unite in an organization which will act as agent for the individuals. It is also essential that such organizations, as a whole, guarantee that the payments be made; and that the strongest possible security be given the government for the faithful performance of contracts which may be made."

This essential provision is exactly that which has been held and maintained by the chief promoters of the Utah lake proposition. It should be pondered by every water-user in this county and other places who has held out against union with the other parties interested. All persons and companies desiring the benefits of the law, must unite in an organization which will be recognized by the government as their agent. And it must be able to guarantee and give acceptable security for the repayment of the money advanced, and the performance of all contracts that may be entered into with the government.

A contemporary, in commenting on the subject recently, spoke of the retention of patents by the government as security for such payments. This is not applicable to the situation in Utah. The patents for land here were issued long ago and therefore cannot be "withheld." Nor must the owners be required to give mortgages thereon. Arrangements can be made as to acceptable security in other ways, and these can be formulated when the necessary organization has been effected.

The visit of Attorney Richards to Washington is most opportune, in view of the particulars set forth in the news from Arizona. He is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the water question here, and will be able to take up the matter in its legal aspect, and learn what can be done, so as to secure for all who are interested in the Utah lake proposition the benefits that have been under consideration for a long time.

One thing is placed beyond doubt, and that is, the unity for which he with others has contended is an essential feature of this movement. That is what we desire our friends in this county particularly to consider gravely, dispassionately and with a view to the general welfare. Can any of them afford to stand in the way of a project prom-

ing such immense benefit to all this region, because of personal motives or indisposition to be one with their neighbors? We hope for better things.

We congratulate the people of Salt River valley on the bright prospects opening for them, and hope that similar good things are in store for the water-users in Utah and Salt Lake counties. All we need is to pull together for the common good, and the question of water supply for this part of our State will be permanently settled.

TWO GOOD MEASURES.

The City Council acted wisely on Monday evening in throwing open Emigration canyon, for the passage of sheep through the mountains eastward to their summer ranges. This will be in compliance with the law passed recently by the Legislature and meet the necessity of the occasion. By providing this way of transit, Parley's creek will be protected from befoiling by herds of sheep and cattle, and the drivers will not have the excuse that they have no other route open. No doubt Land and Water Commissioner McKnight will feel greatly relieved by the decision of the council, as he was under obligation by the terms of the city ordinance—which will have to be amended—to prevent at all hazards the driving of herds through the canyon. Of course the drivers will have to be careful not to cause the defiling of the waters of Emigration creek, as they will be liable under the law to prosecution for such an offense, even though they are permitted to pass through the canyon with their flocks and herds.

It is likely that at the next meeting of the council, which will be held on Friday evening, a plan will be adopted for the payment of the policemen's wages for March and April. If by that time a decision in the Sheets case has not been rendered by the Supreme Court, the claim of each policeman for services rendered, if presented, will probably be considered in the same way as any ordinary claim against the city, and thus the men will be able to obtain their salaries without the signature of any officer to the payroll.

Of course, if the alleged confirmation of the Chief is declared to be legal, he can sign the payroll and it would be accepted in the regular way. If the decision goes against him, then the Captain of Police will doubtless give his certificate, which would be equally acceptable.

It is hoped that there will be no unnecessary delay in the framing of the judicial opinion in this case, which involves much more than the mere confirmation of the present appointee. It will decide the contention as to the powers of a majority of a quorum—or one third of the members of the council—to confirm an appointment, in the light of the State statutes and the rules of the City Council. Meanwhile, it will be gratifying to all who really desire to see the policemen paid for their services, if the plan suggested by Auditor Reiser is adopted, both by the City Council and the men who are peculiarly concerned.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

China refuses to accede to the demands of Russia with regard to Manchuria, but that is probably not essential. Russia will remain all the same, though not formally acknowledged as the sovereign power there.

When the Chinese-Japanese war was ended, Russia obtained a concession to build part of its Siberian railroad across Manchuria, which would mean the shortening of the distance about 500 miles. Other concessions were also given, notably one for a branch line to Port Arthur.

When the Boxer troubles arose in China, Russia found it necessary to send a number of soldiers into Manchuria, to protect her interests. When peace was made, Russia agreed to withdraw her forces, excepting the guards necessary for the railroads. This agreement has not been kept. On the contrary, Russia's actions have strengthened the suspicion that her intentions are to make the occupancy permanent.

Lately China has been urging Russia to withdraw, and Russian demands were made as a condition for turning the country over to its owners. These demands include: No more Manchuria towns are to be opened, no more foreign consuls are to be admitted to Manchuria, no foreigners, except Russians, are to be employed in the public service of Manchuria, the present (Russian) status of the administration of Manchuria is to remain unchanged. Furthermore, the customs receipts at New Chungking are to go to the Russo-Chinese bank, a sanitary commission is to be organized under Russian control, Russia is entitled to attach the telegraph wires and poles of all Chinese lines in Manchuria, and no territory in Manchuria may be alienated to any other power than Russia.

China, of course, refused to sign these articles, which would legalize the occupation. The result is that Russia will remain, and the present status will be continued. Japan is really the only power that is directly concerned in the Russian policy in northern China, and Japan would perhaps not hesitate to go to war now, but the other powers do not want a conflict. Germany and France are actually following a similar policy in the provinces they have occupied, and undoubtedly, the example will be followed by other European powers. The dismemberment of China has commenced.

Our own country is not interested in the matter, except as far as the maintenance of the open door goes. But Russia has repeatedly declared that the door will be kept "open." It has again and again conceded commercial rights and privileges to American merchants in Manchuria, equal to those enjoyed by Russian merchants, and as we are not seeking territorial advantages our government can ask for nothing more.

REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN.

Reports from Madrid say that republicanism is developing very fast in Spain. So strong is the republican movement that the government is very

much alarmed. The republicans, it is claimed, are organizing a strong fight for the forthcoming general election and do not conceal their intention if successful of deposing Alfonso and appointing a president. Nobody in this country entertains any but the kindest feelings for Spain's young king, or the royal house, but if the war with this country resulted in a strong republican sentiment in Spain, that war will be regarded as a blessing here, where the benefits of popular government are enjoyed.

King Alfonso might join the republican ranks, and have himself elected the first president of the Spanish republic. In this way he would make a name for himself in history. In what other way he could acquire fame, does not appear. But there would be the opportunity for him. The dispatches say that the republicans have succeeded for the first time in uniting the towns with the country districts in their interests. Costa, the leader of the agrarians, it is also said, has brought his following bodily to the republican standard and intends to throw all his eloquence and magnetism into the campaign. The prospects of victory are bright. A wise king would not risk the humiliation of defeat, but would take the lead of the victorious hosts and receive the reward of the victors.

EMERSON MEMORIAL.

According to notices sent to the press, the plans for the so-called Emerson Memorial school, to be held in Boston and Concord in July, are now nearly perfected. The school will open on Monday, July 13, immediately after the close of the National Educational convention in Boston, and continue three weeks. There will be thirty lectures, covering the various aspects of Emerson's life and work. The morning lectures will be given in Concord and the evening lectures in Boston. Two afternoons will be devoted to Memories of Emerson by men and women who were personal friends of the great thinker; and there will be throughout the period of the school special Sunday services, with sermons or addresses by eminent lovers of Emerson. Detailed information concerning tickets and other points will be furnished by the secretary of the committee, Mr. David Greene Haskins, Jr., 5 Tremont street, Boston. Among the lectures to be given are the following: President J. G. Schurman, "The Philosophy of Emerson;" Frank B. Sanborn, "Emerson and the Concord School of Philosophy;" Rev. S. M. Crothers, "The Poetry of Emerson;" William M. Salter, "Emerson's Aim and Method in Social Reform;" Moorfield Storey, "Emerson and the Civil War;" Rev. E. F. Trueblood, "Emerson and the Inner Light;" Henry D. Lloyd, "Emerson's Wit and Humor;" Prof. Kuno Francke, "Emerson's Debt to Germany and Germany's Debt to Emerson;" William R. Thayer, "Emerson's Gospel of Individualism;" Prof. Charles F. Richardson, "Emerson's Place in American Literature;" Rabbi Charles Fleischer, "Emerson, the Seer of Democracy;" Addresses will also be made by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Dr. Francis E. Abbott, Joel Benton, and Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt.

While self praise is no praise still it is very popular.

It was a fine April shower, such as makes all nature smile.

Russian pledges, like picnics, seem to be made to be broken.

Is Mr. Roosevelt trying to beat Prince Henry's strenuous trip record?

In Manchuria about all Russia has to do is to ask and she receives.

About the most graceful act of Lieutenant-Governor Lee's career was his resignation.

Some people cannot distinguish between a remission of fines and a remission of sins.

The Earl of Yarmouth has obtained a marriage license and married Miss Ghuv. Heretofore he has obtained nothing but notoriety.

If German manufacturers boycott the St. Louis exposition it will be a matter of much regret. But the fair will go on just the same.

Admiral Schley says that he never made a fool of himself in his life, and that he does not propose to begin now. This being so, the admiral's case is positively unique.

Mr. Kipling's new volume of poems is to be called "The Five Nations." From the title it is quite impossible to tell whether it sings of Europe or the Ironclad league.

During the recent visit of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox to this city a party of friends accompanied her to Saltair. Mr. F. W. Bailey took a very good photograph of the group while on the pavilion stairs, a proof of which has been sent to us. Any one who desires to obtain a mounted copy can do so by applying to F. T. Bailey, address 82 West First South street, city.

The Evangelist Protestant alliance has telegraphed to the secretary who will be in attendance on King Edward at Rome, expressing its "intense regret that our Protestant king intends to visit the pope who is described in the homilies of our established church as Anti-Christ. We sincerely hope the rumors are absolutely unfounded." How small and narrow a thing a sectarian can be!

Professor John P. Meakin and his wife are to be congratulated on the remarkable escape of their son Charles from a terrible death in the railway accident at Red House, N. Y., April 26. It appears that he was the only occupant of the Pullman car who was not killed. As it was he was badly cut and bruised and scorched, but will recover, to the joy of his parents and their numerous friends, in which the Deseret News participates.

In the work of revising the catalogue for class libraries in the New York public schools, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been left out, and hereafter the story of ante-bellum days, so popular with readers of fiction in the later years of the century just closed, will be barred from

circulation so far as the board of education is concerned. The reason given for the action of the board of superintendents is that the story has served its purpose and is of little value today. A rather poor reason indeed. A great book, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is one, is not for an epoch but for all time.

In the Sunday issue of a contemporary in a special dispatch from Washington regarding the order of expulsion of the Church missionaries from Prussia and Mecklenburg, appeared this: "Secretary Hay admitted this morning that he had received a telegram from Apostle Reed Smoot on the subject but he refused to divulge the contents or indicate his probable action in the premises." From this it would appear that Secretary Hay referred to Senator Smoot as "an apostle" and not as "senator." The Secretary would never so speak. He is a most punctilious gentleman and the proprieties of his position would absolutely forbid him to do it. It is simply a small attempt to belittle Utah's junior Senator.

CORRUPTION IN POLITICAL LIFE.

New York Evening Post.

If the state of Missouri can rise for a moment above the humiliation and shame into which she has been plunged by revelations of foulness and corruption in high places, she will indignantly resent the patronizing sympathy which she is receiving from localities that might better be doing some housecleaning on their own account. Newspapers of Pennsylvania, for instance, are offering grave advice and consolation to the people of the troubled southwestern commonwealth. This is, indeed, the pot calling the kettle black. In the depth of her misery, Missouri might have been spared this last insult of compassion.

Minneapolis Journal.

The shame of Minneapolis and the shamelessness of St. Louis are not to be compared to the almost hopeless degeneracy of Philadelphia. Minneapolis' shame was merely the work of a bad or weak mayor, and the rottenness was confined to a small part of the police force and was quickly eradicated therefrom. The shamelessness of St. Louis is not so bad but that fourteen convictions have been secured on fifteen indictments, and the future there is not without hope. But Philadelphia has been for years comfortably stewing in corruption and betrayal of public interests. Compared with such disgusting depths as the politics of Philadelphia has descended to, Minneapolis' little spot of scandal does not even leave a skin scar.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

On the whole, there is abundant reason to be satisfied with the present standing that so many students of democracy are now saying that it cannot save itself from the encroachments of corruption. We have only to recall the desperate venality of politics in England during the eighteenth century to see that our political life is still comparatively sound, even if it is in an alarming condition. Yet no one is justified in lying back and assuming that there is no work to be done. There was never more of a demand for the highest citizenship in state and nation.

New York World.

The Pennsylvania legislature has passed a libel law designed to make it impossible for newspapers to expose political rascality. As such exposures in Pennsylvania never have any effect on the public, there seems to be no particular reason why the rascals should bother to have them suppressed or why the newspapers should prize the empty privilege of making them.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Arena for May opens with a symposium giving different aspects of a live public question. From varying standpoints. This month the subject is "Mormonism and Polygamy," which is discussed by President Joseph F. Smith, the president of the "Reorganized" church, and the secretary of the National Anti-Mormon Missionary Association. Readers of the "News" will peruse these articles with interest, and particularly that of President Joseph F. Smith, which very ably discusses the question under consideration. These papers are followed by a report of the municipal ownership convention, recently held in New York. Edwin Maxey, L.L.D., contributes an article on the "Aftermath of the Venezuelan Affair," and Col. Wm. Hemmestree discusses "The Problem of the Blacks," urging the emigration of our negroes to Cuba. Editor Flower has an essay entitled "Jefferson's Service to Civilization," and L. A. Howells outlines "Religions and Political Liberty in Russia." "Free Socialism" is defined by William L. Garver, and John T. Yates gives his conception of "True Patriotism and Good Citizenship." The Rochdale Co-operative Movement in California is described by C. Y. Root.—The Alliance Pub. Co., Fifth Ave., New York.

Charles Dana Gibson's two-page illustration for the May Household number of Collier's Weekly is called "The Eternal Question." It is a study of the problem of the feminine. It is printed in red, and is sure to prove attractive to even the casual observer. Another illustration which is likely to catch the public eye is the new photograph of the president's daughter. The portrait gives a somewhat different idea of the belle of the White House from that conveyed by any previous one. There is also an analytical, though not unkind, study of the American man from an Englishwoman's standpoint, by Lady Jeanne. Frederick Palmer tells an "inside" story of the march on Peking. Other humor is by Elliott Flower; Oliver Herford; Stephen Bonsal; and Simeon Ford. The photographic features are comprehensive, and the news of the world is spread before Collier's readers with its usual completeness.—New York.

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Wednesday matinee, "The Old Guard" and "The Taming of the Shrew."

Wednesday evening, "Much Ado About Nothing."

Thursday evening, "Merchant of Venice."

Prices 25c to \$1.50. Matinee, 25c to \$1.00.

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A special invitation is given to the Ladies to visit the STAPLES DEPARTMENT of our Mammoth Store, and inspect our new and splendid stock of seasonable goods in this section—the very choicest in the city. We have a complete line of all Staple Household Goods, in all the latest styles. Our stock of specially selected lines of white and colored COTTON WAISTINGS, COTTON DRESS GOODS, LAWNS, DIMITIES, ETAMINES, TISSUES, MAUSSELINE DE SOIES, and many other weaves and patterns, is offered at more favorable prices than you can find such goods in any other store. We also have the largest and most elegant assortment in the city in LINEN TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS and CLOTHS, in the most beautiful patterns, all our stock clean and new, and at lowest figures. You will be delighted with an inspection of these lovely goods. Do not fail to enjoy the opportunity afforded this week, in the largest and finest store in the City...

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Do you need a little paving done?
Are you going to lay a sidewalk in front of your home?
Let us give you figures on the work.

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161 Main Street.

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FOR Wedding Gifts.

June weddings are now in order, and the proper gifts must be forthcoming. Nothing better than jewelry or silverware; it is always appreciated.

A jewelry store is the best place to get suggestions for wedding presents. The stock is so varied and the prices so varied that every kind of taste and every kind of pocketbook can be suited. See our price.

143 Main Street, Tel. 1070-z.

DIAMONDS.

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Where the cars stop.

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No. 298 Ladies' Black Satene Waists, \$1.00 kind, for.....	75c	Men's latest style Soft and Suits Hats, at nearly 1/2 price.	
No. 549 Ladies' Black Satene Waists, \$1.00 kind, for.....	75c	Notions at nearly half price.	
No. 628 Ladies' Colored Satene Waists, \$1.00 kind, for.....	75c	50c Dress Goods, for.....	15c
		\$1.25 Knitted Garments, for.....	75c

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Child's Kid Lace Shoes, extension soles, patent tip. Our best \$1.25 Shoes, sizes 5 1/2 to 11. Our Special "Cut" Price.....

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LADIES' SHOES.

Ladies' Good Quality Donagola Kid Lace Shoes, patent tip, and warranted all solid; good value at \$1.75, all sizes. Our Special "Cut" Price.....

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BOYS' SHOES.

Boys' Splendid Quality Satin Calf Lace Shoe, extension sole, and a good looking, serviceable shoe, sizes 5 1/2 to 6. A genuine \$2.00 value. Our Special "Cut" Price.....

\$1.65

Same shoe as above, in Viol Kid, the kind for dress wear, sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, \$2.50 grade. Our Special "Cut" Price.....

\$1.95

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR LADIES' OXFORDS, AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS.

BOYS' SHOES.

Boys, Box Calf Lace Shoes, the best for wear, worth fully \$1.50, sizes 8 to 12. Our Special "Cut" Price.....

\$1.25

LADIES OXFORDS.

Ladies' Kid Oxfords, all Kid, and also vesting top, patent tip, and very dressy, positively worth \$1.75, all sizes. Our Special "Cut" Price.....

\$1.39

MEN'S SHOES.

Men's or Large Boys' Shoes, 8-rin Calf, extension sole, splendid for wear, positively worth \$2.25, sizes 4 1/2, 5, 6, and 8, only. Our Special "Cut" Price.....

\$1.65

Same Shoe as above, in Viol Kid, the kind for dress, \$3.00 grade, sizes 4 1/2, 5, 6, and 8, only. Our Special "Cut" Price.....

\$2.25

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No matter what your work is, we've the proper kind of clothes here for you.

Overalls and gloves are two things that are used in all classes of labor.

And most of the Overalls and Gloves used in this town come from this store.

Same with Coats, Shirts, Corduroy Pants, Carpenter Aprons and other things to work in.

If you buy your Working Clothes here you'll buy Dress Clothes, here, too.

'Cause we give the most for your money, or your money back.

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