

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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.
Horace G. Whitney - - - Business Manager.SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance):One Year \$5.00
Six Months \$2.50
Three Months \$1.50
One Month75
Saturday Edition, Per year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$3.00NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager.
Foreign Advertising from our Home Office,
117 Park Row Building, New York.CHICAGO OFFICE.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager.
Foreign Advertising from our Home Office,
117 Park Row Building, New York.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 75 Geary St.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications
and all remittances to:THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City
as second class matter according to the
Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 23, 1904.

DESERET NEWS PHONES.

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TO MAUDE ADAMS.

The Deseret News feels sure that it voices the sentiments of the whole community, when it extends cordial greeting to Miss Maude Adams, and ventures the hope that her visit to the place of her birth may be all that her heart hopes for it. She can scarcely fail to feel for this city something of the interest that it feels for her. Not only was she born here, and her early childhood and school days passed here, but it was upon the stage of our historic playhouse that she made her very first appearance—involuntary though it was—and it was upon the same stage that her mother, some years before, made her entry into dramatic life, and remained so long a time one of the ornaments of the local profession. Utah has always had a distinct reputation as a center of dramatic, musical and artistic taste—the result, without doubt, of the seed planted by our venerated pioneers, who, very early, gave the drama and music a prominent place in the life of the community. A direct offspring of those artistic times and conditions, is the Maude Adams of today, an actress whose brilliant career has won lustre for her own name, and shed a part of it upon the state from which she hails. May continued success and a long procession of happy days mark her future career!

UTAH'S SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

We are pleased to hear that the Utah school exhibit at the world's fair will be in every respect creditable to the State. On the 17th of March, Prof. Horace Cummings got word that there was room in the Utah building for such an exhibit and 60 days after this, it was on the cars. Considering the short time allotted to the work, and the fact that the teachers and pupils were busy with the closing work of the school year, the result achieved is said to be almost marvelous. But it has been reached through the united and intelligent efforts of all the teachers and others interested. The idea is to give a complete illustration of the educational work in Utah, and we are assured that the exhibit is one that will reflect great credit on the State. We understand that Utah leads the states in the American Union, as regards the per capita investment for educational purposes, the amount being about \$25.00 per capita. Further, nearly one-third of the entire population is said to be children in the school age. That is a creditable showing, and Utah has in this feature of the World's Fair a splendid opportunity of refuting the accusation of fostering ignorance. The people of Utah desire education, and light. They know that intelligence is the glory of God, and that truth is best seen where there is intelligence. Hence the enormous sums, comparatively speaking, spent by the people here for educational purposes.

WAR NOT POPULAR.

The impression prevalent in this country has been that the Japanese people are full of enthusiasm over the war with Russia, ready to sacrifice life and everything on the altar of patriotism. A correspondent of the Springfield Republican, who is writing from Tokio, says this is a misunderstanding. The visitor who lands here, he says, expecting to see any display of passion for "extras" and special news, will be disappointed, and the remarkable feature of the situation is that the apparent lack of interest and information concerning the war is, to a large extent, real, and not the result, as so often represented, of a too stringent censorship. The correspondent says:

"Among the many misapprehensions current in the United States, few are more widespread than that which represents the Japanese as patriots, ready to sacrifice all to their eagerness to drive Russia back and maintain the place of their country as a military and naval power. The real truth seems to be that the ordinary citizen feels but a subdued interest in the war as such. Japanese naval victories have caused him against dangers arising from possible attacks made by Russian ships at seacoast points, and the immediate topic of interest presented to him by current operations are two in number. What will be their ultimate cost? and How will these operations affect trade? If the habits and the customs of the people were the same as they are in the United States there would be an

outburst of criticism and protest against the way things are going. But the tradition of authority is stronger here than in any western country. The feeling of loyalty which led men to die for a feudal master in the days of old Japan keeps them faithful to the government today while there is danger abroad. It is not sympathy and satisfaction with what is being done that makes government officers willing to submit without a murmur to taxes that take off 20 per cent of their salaries at a blow, or produces calm acquiescence in increased tariffs and internal revenue taxes that will raise the cost of living in Japan by an enormous per cent. 'We will stand by the government while the war lasts,' said an intelligent native to me recently, 'but when the war is over, we shall hold the government responsible.'"

The correspondent maintains that Japan cannot afford to carry on this war. It is not a wealthy country, and in spite of the large population its natural resources are far from being fully developed. Westerners do not realize that a large part of the land of the country is not under cultivation, while that which is cultivated, although beautiful and neatly worked, yields its produce at a tremendous cost in human labor. The ordinary man, except along a few lines, is unproductive, although he works hard. The immense cost of building up a navy like that which is now afloat, and of putting an army in the field is crushing. The addition of 556 million yen which will be made to this year's budget in consequence of the war means a terrible burden in actual outgo, or in loss of comfort, upon every man, woman and child in the empire, for the large surplus which in western countries takes the form of saving does not exist in Japan. Contrary to outside impression also, Japan has its large proletariat. In the large cities many thousands of people have no trade or regular means of employment for, in the transition from old to new the ancient systems of apprenticeship have gone by the board, and new ones have not yet fully taken their place. The war therefore, he concludes, is a war of the official classes. It is not popular. It came to the country as a great surprise.

But among the official classes the war is regarded with great enthusiasm. To quote again:

"There the enthusiasm for the war is intense, and men are already beginning to discuss the possibilities of going on an indemnity of Russia in case of further military success. Many, however, do not dare to hope that this indemnity will take a peculiar form. Absolute control of Korea, and, in short, the carrying through of the Japanese program as announced at the beginning of the war seems to be all that the more rational of the enthusiasts anticipate; and this, they think, will be secured and the war ended through the good offices of certain European powers, chief among which is, of course, England. It is undoubtedly true that England, contrary to the general impression, did not foment the war, the British minister having, according to indisputable evidence, exerted himself to bring about an understanding."

It would seem, if this representation of the situation is correct, as if Japan's defeat would mean the downfall of the government, in a revolutionary earthquake. For if the people of the country are against the war, there will be an upheaval, if the result is disastrous, as there was in France after the disastrous war with Germany. It is significant to notice in this connection that the usual crop of war scandals has already begun to appear. These are in part connected with the new taxation, and in part with the furnishing of military and naval supplies. Chief among these scandals are those connected with the changed conditions under which tobacco is to be manufactured and taxed, and the intrigues of tobacco interests, and the irregular work of local officers being already sufficient to furnish employment for a staff of investigators. Such scandals, whether real or fictitious, will serve a purpose afterwards, should not final victory silence the opposition.

WHERE WHITES CAME FROM.

The other day the Rev. H. M. Turner, senior bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church, in an address in Quinn Chapel, Chicago, made the declaration that "God never made a white man. In the beginning all men were black, but in their wanderings on the earth many of them have become bleached. And in their unnatural pallor many of these bleached men, all of whom were made black at the beginning, now look with contempt and indifference—often with prejudice and hate—upon their brothers, the negroes, who have retained the color that God gave them."

It is not proposed to dispute the point with him; if he is convinced that such is the case, far be it from us to disturb his contentment. Evidently he thinks that the white man, like Topsy, "just grewed." Where he studied theology we do not know but so far as we can ascertain it must have been in some primitive seminary, for in that charming and ever delightful book of Sam Slick's, "Nature and Human Nature," is found this account of Adam and the origin of the white race:

In the course of a talk with Sorrow, his negro servant, Sam said:

"But the color of Adam," said I.

"Oh, Massa," he said, "you know berry well he was a black gentleman, and Massa Eva was a most splendid swan-black lady. Oh, yes, Massa, dey were made black to enjoy de grand warm sun. Well, Cain was a wicked man, cause he killed his brother, so de Lord say to him one day, 'Cain, where is your brother?' 'I don't know, Massa,' said he, 'I didn't see him nowhere.' Well, de next time he asked him de self-same question, and he answered quite waxy, 'How in de world does I know, says he, 'I ain't my brother's keeper.' Well, before he know'd where he was, de Lord said to him in a voice of thunder, 'You murdered him, you villain!' And Cain, he was so scared, he turned white dat very instant. He never could stand heat, nor enjoy summer no more again, nor none of his childer after him, but Abel's childer remain black to dis day. Fac, Massa, fac, I does assure you."

Surely Sorrow had anticipated the Rev. Mr. Turner in the matter of the origin of the white man while his explanation is much clearer and equally convincing.

A doubtful state—the state of the weather.

The Iowa idea as officially promulgated is "Don't."

The mine seems to be mightier than the battleship.

Most men have the delusion that they have no delusions.

In politics when a man flops he usually expects to soar.

Of the making of platforms, like books, there is no end.

When a deadlock cannot be broken, the next best thing is to carry it home.

Some day a shot will be fired at Port Arthur that will be heard around the world.

The battleship Orel has had a severe sinking spell, and this before even going to the front.

"Silent" Smith paid two million dollars for the Whitney residence. Truly silence is golden.

Salt Lake should don her best dress immediately "says a contemporary. Are shirt waists allowed?"

General Stoessel has made a successful sortie usually means that those who went out managed to get back.

Uncle Sam has paid Panama for the canal and now the little republic is among the nouveau riche.

It cannot be successfully denied that the protected cruiser Bogatyr had a rocky time near Vladivostok.

Prices at Coney Island have been raised. New York papers regard this as equivalent to raising the tone of the place.

Is this splendid weather official or unofficial? It is important that the people should know that they may give honor where honor is due.

The Washington man who went to the World's Fair, blew out the gas and died, needed a little instruction before he started on his travels.

"May a cad photograph a President's daughter without her permission?" asks the Boston Transcript. Can't say. Still a cat may look at a king.

General Miles says that the automobile is destined to be great in war. Why shouldn't it be? As a death-dealing machine it has no superior.

George Rumble who was convicted at Sacramento of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, heard something drop when the jury brought in its verdict.

His resignation from the French army and the announcement of his approaching marriage, should make the "Hero of Fashoda" eligible to participation in the Carnegie hero fund.

In future Kansas high schools are not to have General Funston's fame daily for breakfast, dinner and supper. The school commission proposes to limit the quantity given and reduce the times.

A distinguished citizen makes formal announcement that he is not an active candidate for any office whatever. But throughout the article there runs a strong under current of "Barkis is willing."

THE CASE OF TURNER.

New York World.

The supreme court of the United States has sustained the validity of the act empowering the immigration authorities to deport immigrant anarchists, and has upheld the action of the officials in ordering the deportation of Turner, the English anarchist. The government excluded Chinese. It excludes also the physically infirm, the mentally infirm and the peculiarly infirm. To exclude the politically infirm involves no great extension of power. We produce a fairly large domestic crop of anarchists and it is unlikely that great harm will result from a policy that protects them against direct competition with the pauper anarchists of Europe.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is very plain that there is no room in this country for such a Turner and the public would have had scant patience with any outcome which did not mean his confinement or at least deportation. Queer things are done in the name of law, yet it would require an amazing rational obliquity to hold that a government cannot protect itself against those avowedly working for its downfall. With the logic peculiar to his kind, Turner, who denounces all law and government and demands their overthrow, did not hesitate to appeal to both when he thought they could be invoked to serve his purpose.

New York Evening Mail.

Nobody save a few eminent but slightly-headed or cantankerous Americans will be surprised that the United States Supreme court has decided that John Turner, the English anarchist, was properly excluded under the law barring aliens of anarchist profession. His detention was denounced on the ground that the man was a philosophical anarchist rather than a believer in the propaganda of deed; and that the purpose to prevent any foreigner who desired from coming here, and preaching any doctrine hostile to society which he might hold, was subversive of the right of free speech.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The court itself puts the matter thus: "It is, of course, true that if an alien is not permitted to enter this country, or, having entered contrary to law, is expelled, he is in fact cut off from worshipping or speaking or publishing or petitioning in the country, but that is merely because of his exclusion therefrom. He is not one of the people to whom these things are secured and cannot become such by an attempt forbidden by law. When the exclusion act is likely to prove of much practical value is another question, but it is certainly broad enough to include Turner, since it forbids the entrance of persons who disbelieve in organized government. It would appear to be unnecessary therefore to follow out his teachings to the possible realization of his ideal by the use of force."

Springfield Republican.

While the government has been unnecessarily harsh in its enforcement of the new law, the expediency of the

clauses under which the government acted must now command attention.

That they are too sweeping is made clear by the Turner case. His expulsion from the United States legal as it may be, is little short of a blunder. Tolstoy and Kropotkin could be deported with equal right and justice. Worst of all, the deportation gives Turner a kind of martyrdom among the discontented classes and enormously increases his influence. For he is expelled because of his belief in anarchy as a theoretical form of government. The man works for his ideal, but he has never preached assassination, so far as is known. He goes freely to and from the continent of Europe, and in England is unopposed by the government. Only in the United States is he arrested because of his opinions and driven from the country. Such acts of authority, it is to be feared, are important to protect high officers of state from murderers; and they may fan the passion which occasionally expresses itself in assassination.

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