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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by telephone with any department of the Deseret News, will save themselves and this establishment a great deal of annoyance if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74, 2 rings.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2 rings.
For City Editor and Reporter, 359, 3 rings.
For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.
For Business Office, 359, 3 rings.

IS IT POSSIBLE?

We must confess surprise at the contemplated action of the City Council, in regard to one provision of the ordinance regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks. It is well known that there has been a fierce dispute between the saloon-keepers and the drugists and restaurateurs, over the discrepancy between their respective license fees. An attempt was made to bring them together for a mutual arrangement, that might be adopted by the City Council. But this failed entirely, and the parties representative separated without coming to any basis of settlement.

One of the grievances of the saloon-keepers was and is, that women are barred from entering their places of business after 7 o'clock in the evening, but may go to restaurants and drug stores where drinks can be obtained up to any hour of the night, those places paying only a reduced license fee. They charge that intoxicants are sold at these places and thus have an unfair advantage over the saloons, the latter paying \$1,500 a year license and the former only \$400 a year.

The proposition is now made that while the present provisions regulating the sale of liquor at drug stores and restaurants shall remain and be enforced, the ordinance shall be so amended that women will be allowed to enter and frequent saloons until midnight. Is it possible that there are enough members of the City Council, elected to voice and carry out the will of the citizens, to pass such an amendment? We hope not. It would settle their status with the people forever. It would be flying directly in the face of overwhelming general sentiment. It would raise a storm of indignation and show a disposition to render to the lowest saloon element.

The remedy for the unfairness complained of by the saloon-keepers is the full enforcement of the ordinance in its present form. Permitting women to frequent saloons as well as restaurants (until midnight, will not reach the point presented as a grievance. It will but aggravate the evil said to exist in restaurants. It cannot fail to prove demoralizing. We do not believe that it will even the saloon keepers desire. They want to shut off the flow of liquors in places that are not licensed to do a saloon business. They have a real grievance. This proposed change will not meet it at all.

We hope that the members of the City Council who have respect to the wishes of the majority of the people of this city and regard for order and morality, will rise against this proposition to throw open the saloon doors for women till midnight, and then sit down so hard upon it that it will be flattened to its death.

The whole difficulty lies in the alleged wrong of permitting drug stores and restaurants to violate the law. Enforce it as it stands and the trouble will be removed. To do that which is now about to be attempted will be a disgrace to the Council, and we must ask once more, is it possible that such a proposition will be seriously entertained?

THE WAR.

As nearly as can be gathered from the despatches from various sources, the Russian squadron so long bottled up at Port Arthur, has made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to break through the Japanese naval lines and join the Vladivostok squadron. That seems to be the sum and substance of the reports. But for details, official reports must be read, when they come. Undoubtedly an important engagement has taken place. Probably the sortie means that Port Arthur will soon surrender, and if with the fall of that port, the Russians are to lose the greater part of their Asiatic navy, to prolong the struggle would seem folly.

The war has now lasted six months. During the time Russia has done nothing except undertake a few raids upon defenseless transports and merchant vessels. The Japanese have marched through Korea, crossed the Yalu and driven the Russians back, clearing the way for the investment of Port Arthur. Kuropatkin attempted to relieve the fortress, but his divisions were routed. This happened in the middle of June. Since then, the Japanese have steadily drawn their lines round the fortress. It now seems ready to fall.

The Russians have not won one victory; they have not achieved one success. Neither the European soldiers nor the Asiatic Cossacks have been able to withstand the Japanese. There seems to be no hope for Russia in this war. With the fall of Port Arthur, the time ought to be opportune for some neutral power, or all of them, to offer mediation, in the interest of peace.

THAT FAMOUS TAVERN.

And now Bishop Potter explains why he "dedicated" a certain saloon in New York. He says he regards the saloon as a necessary evil, and he believes that there is, at present, no other efficient way of fighting it, than by substituting for it some respectable institution.

But this explanation does not satisfy some of his critics, who regard it as a mortal sin not to view the question through their spectacles. The Bishop has been called the vilest names, varying from "a bartender," all the way to "an understudy of Judas," and one fanatic in the pulpit told the flock about the event, in terms which would justify one to suspect that he had drawn his inspiration from the bottle. He said that the devil laughed and danced when the Bishop dedicated the saloon, and gave immediate orders to his engineers to stake out more ground and begin selling lots for an additional hell to accommodate the immigration that is expected to follow the Bishop's act.

The entire question is really the old one, between temperance advocates and total abstinence. Both have the same aim; both recognize the evil of intemperance. But the temperance people claim that the evil must be gradually rooted out, by educational methods and good example, while the totalists maintain that nothing but total abstinence will ever reach the evil. They are in favor of force, through laws and statutes, while the others believe in the force of moral suasion. It is the question that was so generally discussed in connection with the army canteen. Some demanded its abolition, while others held that the canteen was less dangerous, less degrading to the soldier than the low saloon that was sure to take its place.

Bishop Potter happens to be on the temperance side of the question, and not on the abolition side, which he considers impracticable. We can see no reason for condemning him to Tophet on that account, even if it must be admitted that "dedicating a saloon" can never be regarded as a legitimate clerical function.

BLAMING THE CZAR.

A contributor to the Quarterly Review, who is said to be a Russian officer of high rank and familiar with the innermost affairs of state, claims that the Czar is personally responsible for the policy that has brought the country to grief. This is contrary to the generally accepted view. It has been stated many times that the Russian ruler is but a weak tool in the hands of a mighty bureaucracy, more helpless than the humblest subject. In proof of this, it has been said that even true reports of the prevailing conditions are withheld from him, and that he is constantly kept in the dark.

The writer in the Quarterly Review says Emperor Nicholas has a fanatical belief in his own wisdom and that he feels himself not so much the Almighty's lieutenant on earth as his very counterpart. Joined to this delusion is a strange addiction to necromancy and relic worship. The Czar, we are told, regards himself as the destined peacemaker of the world, the dispenser of every blessing to his subjects, and the torch-bearer of civilization among all benighted races. But, instead of adopting rational measures for the accomplishment of these worthy ends, he has simply wrapped himself up in the garment of blind confidence that they must come about, for the reason that he, the viceregent of God, is on the throne.

Regarding the Chinese policy, the writer tells us that Manchuria would have been evacuated in accordance with treaty stipulations if it had not been for the unreasonable obstinacy of the Czar and his conviction that Japan would not dare to go to war with Russia. M. de Witte, the former finance minister, was, on the authority quoted, dismissed from office because he spoke plainly on this subject to his imperial majesty. "He (the Czar)," says the writer in the Quarterly, "is ever struggling with phantoms, fighting with windmills, conversing with saints, or consulting the spirits of the dead. But of the means at hand for helping his people, or letting them help themselves, he never avails himself." The Czar reads no books and will take advice only from those who echo or anticipate his own views. He treats his ministers with extreme formality and chilling hauteur, and never hesitates, whenever inclined to meddle in the business of their various departments. On the very eve of war with Japan, we are told, when the undoubted gravity of the situation was being urged upon him, he proudly said: "Leave that to me. Japan will never fight. My reign will be an era of peace to the end."

The Czar's foreign policy is said to be one of expansion without end. It has brought things to such a pass that assurances given by ambassadors are not binding on the foreign minister; promises made by the foreign minister are disregarded by the heads of other departments and dishonored by the Czar; treaties ratified by the Czar are not binding on the government, which may plead a change of circumstances as a justification for breaking them. In short the Czar is unfit to control personally the destinies of a great people.

This, it will be seen, gives an entirely different picture of the Russian ruler than that popularly known. For what purpose has the "office of high rank" given to the public at this time? Nicholas has even been compared to the Emperor Paul, who, after a stormy reign, was assassinated by a number of conspirators. Is the "office of high rank" possibly preparing the world for another Russian catastrophe? It has been said that the Russian rule is "tyranny tempered with assassination." It must be soul-chilling to wear a crown under such a form of government. And yet, the Czar is

almost worshipped by the people, for the sake of his office. He could change the situation, if he would do so, and find in the love of the people his best reward.

The sugar beet crop this year bids fair to beat the record.

Motto of the politician: All is well that ends the other fellow.

The strikers and packers both claim to have won. Happy mortals!

The Russians say that the Finns are too finicky about their rights.

While politics make strange bedfellows they make more enemies.

If the fleet goes to Smyrna it should make the Sultan walk Turkey.

Truth regarding the situation in and around Port Arthur seems to lie at the bottom of the sea.

Since Bishop Potter opened that Subway "tavern," or saloon, the boys say that he is a rum 'un.

The war in the Orient has its lessons, but the Japs do not propose to let the Russians live and learn.

The old way was to teach the young idea how to shoot. The new way is to teach the army how to shoot.

Beef prices are said to be on the "old level." That may be, but just think how they have been leveled up.

The Czar now has an heir to the imperial throne of all the Russians. He is also heir to all their mighty troubles.

Cole Younger is suffering from stomach troubles. One might have thought that his conscience would trouble him.

A study of the editorial comment on Bishop Potter's saloon idea shows that the editors commend his courage and condemn his course.

The politicians learned a great lesson at the circus. It was how to escape a chasm and bridge over difficulties. It was taught by the flying velocipede.

The presidential candidates having been notified of their nomination, their great anxiety now is to read their title clear.

Premier Balfour says that the Russians will never again sink a neutral vessel. Or in the language of Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., "hardly ever."

President Donnelly of the Butchers' union says that the fight of the strikers is only beginning. If that is so it has taken a good long time to get started.

Judge Parker does not have much to say, but he is deeply interested in what others have to say of him. As witness the avidity with which he reads the comments of the papers on his speech of acceptance.

The "cowboy preacher" of Cripple Creek does not propose to leave that town because the Citizens' Alliance and the Mine Owners' association do not approve of his course. He proposes to stand on his rights and muscular Christianity.

When the duly constituted authorities of Colorado permit the Citizens' Alliance to order men deported because they have gone on the bonds of miners obnoxious to the Alliance, they abdicate their authority, give encouragement to lawlessness and bring the name of their state into contempt before the nation, and the nation before the whole world.

The figures now given out by the management of the World's fair, concerning the attendance, compare as follows with the attendance at the Chicago fair for the corresponding months:

St. Louis, Chicago.

May 1,189,184 1,655,087

June 2,124,936 2,755,113

July 2,346,557 2,790,263

"There are still practically four months of the fair left, and the attendance may yet equal, or exceed, that of the Chicago show. When the harvesting is all done, the people in the farming districts from which the greatest bulk of visitors will come, will have time and money to spend on the show. The attendance so far, though not all that was expected, is certainly far from discouraging. When cooler weather sets in, the figures are sure to go up.

OUR TURKISH TROUBLE.

Pueblo Chieftain.

It is hard to guess why Turkey should select the present as a favorable time for acting up. But the ugliness of the Sultan's government is always present, and likely to become manifest at any time.

Kansas City Times.

In doing business with the Sultan it is always best to have a few war vessels handy. Abdul Hamid is a trifle about-minded, and the experience of several nations has shown that his memory is jogged remarkably when floating armaments are lying off the Bosphorus custom house. The customs receipts are an important source of pocket money and the Sultan is understood to regard them with solicited esteem. The presence of the fleet in the harbor is likely, therefore, to accelerate a satisfactory understanding with the Constantinople government.

New York Evening Sun.

There is one thing that the Sultan dislikes next to paying his debts, and that is the visit of foreign ships of war. He only wants to be let alone. He believes in the quiet life. He has no interest in improved battleships, cruisers or torpedo boat destroyers. He has been safe from the interference of the European powers for the simple reason that they were so anxious of each other that they kept their hands off. Since the outbreak of the war in the Far East and the partial settlement of the trouble in the Balkans Turkey has received little attention from her neighbors, among whom there has been a tacit agreement to give Abdul Hamid no excuse for making trouble in the Near East.

NOT EASY TO SEE.

Success.

What color is least easily seen at a distance? One would naturally say some dull neutral tint, a sombre gray or brown. This has been the conclusion of most military men, and our brilliant uniforms have given way for practical campaigning to khaki and other dull colors. Is this a mistake? Possibly so, according to the results obtained in recent experiments in England. It has been found there that masses of dull colors are much more conspicuous at a distance than mixtures of bright tints. For instance, a battery of field artillery whose carriages and caissons were decorated with stripes of red, blue and yellow could be made out with difficulty at a thousand yards, while other batteries painted a uniform brown or drab were easily seen at great distances. It would seem as if, on the same principle, a regiment of easily dressed troops might be less readily visible than one wholly garbed in dull colored khaki.

THE FLAG IN DANGER AGAIN.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Here they come again, the eager followers of the flag, their eyes pealed with anxiety till the lids rest on the tops of their heads. Somebody shall say something or do something to that precious emblem which will make it appear that it has merely human rights. A while ago they ripped the cover from a magazine—an American magazine, mind you—because it bore a picture in which happened to be an American flag. This was sacrilege. The only time in which an American should be permitted to see his flag in some vast, dim crypt, with solemn service and tolling bells, and he should not see it then, for as it is lifted every head should bow, and such clouds of incense should arise, thereby indicating the American's glorious good opinion of himself, that not a person in the place could see it if he broke the law and looked up.

The Head Wailer lives over in New Jersey, and he has been desecrating Mr. Cortelyou to do something about it, and do it quick. If something isn't done the first thing we know there will be Democratic flags and Republican flags, and they will both look so much alike that the candidates will get one another's votes, and the mixing of the flag in politics will be to its hopeless dishonor. Come, come! Isn't there a little too much of this? Are our politics so utterly rotten that it is a sin to have the American flag fly over a national convention? Is the flag so far and away above the nation it symbolizes that the nation itself has no common rights, and must lose common sense in its presence?

Suppose, now, for a while, we, the American people, are trusted to care for our flag without any further interference by flag associations or legislatures or presidents or cranks.

ENCOURAGING SWINISHNESS.

Victor Smith in the New York Press.

It is a fact that this rapid restaurant life between 12 and 2 encourages swinishness in many men. They carry the quick-lunch habit into their homes and make hosts of themselves in the presence of their wives and children. I have had many such guests at my own table, where it was necessary to remove things beyond the reach of their toying fingers. They handle everything in sight and their rat-a-tat with spoon, fork or knife is killing. They also finger the biscuit, and if sandwiches were offered would open each to find a better constituent of meat. A gentleman is, of course, a gentleman anywhere, but gentlemen are mighty scarce. Every time a man hogs his food in a restaurant he gets a little nearer his natural element. But why eat in such company? Take a sandwich from home in the morning for the midday meal.

SALT LAKE THEATER.

GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.

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Charles Frohman presents

Ethel Barrymore

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'COUSIN KATE'

The seat sale will begin at the box office Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Parquette and first two rows of dress circle.....\$2.00

Last four rows of dress circle.....1.50

First two rows of first circle.....1.00

Back two rows of first circle......75

Balance of family circle......50

Gallery......25

SATURDAY SPECIALS.

From 2 to 6 P. M.

Italian Chocolates,

35 Cents Per Pound.

Marshmellow Taffy,

15 Cents Per Pound.

Kolitz,

Visit our Palm Garden.

Lagoon

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31, 1904.

Leave Salt Lake. Leave Lagoon.

8:30 a. m. 7:30 a. m.

9:30 a. m. 10:30 a. m.

11:30 a. m. 12:30 Noon

1:30 p. m. 2:30 p. m.

3:30 p. m. 4:30 p. m.

5:30 p. m. 6:30 p. m.

6:30 p. m. 8:30 p. m.

8:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m.

10:30 p. m. 11:45 p. m.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS.

*Sunday, last train leaves Saltair at 9:30.

J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

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Annual Field Day

at LAGOON next WEDNESDAY to be a "big affair."

.....You're invited.....

You're also invited to participate in the big feast of bargains which will be offered at the Big Reliable Store to-morrow—Saturday. It's the wind-up day of our Final Summer Clearance Sale and hundreds upon hundreds of things you want and use all the time will be offered at big discounts from regular prices—Table Damask, Napkins, Linens, Lawns, White Goods of all kinds, Gingham, Calicoes, Percales, Shirts, Shirts, Sheet, Silk and Lisle Gloves, Notions, Children's Wash Suits, Fancy Parasols, Ladies' Waists, White Wool Goods and a list of articles which would fill a page of newspaper space. Every counter and "Special" table is crowded with splendid offerings which we don't expect to have on hand after to-morrow as enough people who understand our truthful statements and liberal methods will be on hand to-morrow to clear them out. Be one of them and save money.

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And bar the door against the wolf. Insurance is the only protection against fire and the loss of the bread winner by death. Premiums paid on policies of adequate amount in great companies like the Home of Utah involve an outlay almost nominal compared with the results attained. Don't defy the thunderbolt of adversity by neglecting the duty of insurance.

Home Fire Insurance Co.,

26 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE & LOS ANGELES RAILWAY

Time table in effect May 31st, 1904.

GOING—LEAVE SALT LAKE	RETURNING—ARRIVE SALT LAKE
No. 2, 10:00 a. m.	No. 1, 12:30 p. m.
No. 4, 2:00 p. m.	No. 3, 3:30 p. m.
No. 6, 4:00 p. m.	No. 5, 5:30 p. m.
No. 8, 6:00 p. m.	No. 7, 6:30 p. m.
No. 10, 8:00 p. m.	No. 9, 8:30 p. m.
No. 12, 9:00 p. m.	No. 11, 10:30 p. m.
No. 14, 9:30 p. m.	No. 13, 11:45 p. m.

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*Sunday, last train leaves Saltair at 9:30.

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