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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 21, 1903.

THE SAME OLD ROUTINE.

Another bit of horseplay was indulged in on Monday night by the minority of the City Council. A resolution was introduced, a little different in shape from the others that had been rejected, but with the same object in view; that is, to render void a city ordinance duly enacted and of long standing and force. The attempt was futile and the majority of the council, who stood firm for the law, came in again for a volley of abuse.

They are misrepresented as "determined that the policemen shall not get their pay for the month of March," when the truth is, they have pointed out a legal way by which the payroll can be certified to and approved, and the men can get their money. If the policemen are still temporarily deprived of their wages, it is not the fault of the "wild eight" who maintain and uphold the city ordinances.

The obstinate six may as well quit their foolishness. They are only "bluffing." The people understand their tricks. They do not want the policemen paid. If they did they could soon settle the difficulty in the way lawfully provided. What they really desire is to hold up the majority to public ridicule and reproach. The scheme will not work except in a small circle. It will not add to their own reputation except for folly and setting traps. That seems to be their principal line of business.

If the citizens of Salt Lake cannot unite sufficiently to elect a City Council next November, which will seriously and wisely conduct the public business, instead of indulging in personal encounters and wasting time in tomfoolery and senseless strife, they will deserve the consequences and will suffer from them, until they get together and secure a respectable if not a model municipal administration.

PLACE FOR THE PIONEERS!

A suggestion is respectfully offered to the committee in charge of the arrangements in the Tabernacle on the occasion of the visit of President Roosevelt, that a place of honor be reserved somewhere near the stand from which he will speak, for Pioneers and members of the Mormon Battalion. No doubt the President would be pleased to see the aged veterans who came here when this region was a desert, and they would like to sit where they could see and hear the Chief Magistrate of the nation, to which they rendered valuable service over half a century ago. If they would have to struggle with the populace for places in the big building, which will doubtless be filled to overflowing, they would most likely refrain from attending. But if they were sure of a seat without having to push their way through a crowd, many more would be likely to come than if doubtful of obtaining a place where they would both see and hear. If this hint is received in the way intended word could be sent out, and no doubt a number of the earlier settlers, men and women, would gather here to listen to the President of the United States. Let the matter be considered!

THE "NEWS" WAS RIGHT.

When the Desert News on March 21 announced the closing of the deal by which the Short Line roads south of this city would become the property of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake road, our morning contemporaries were in a fever because the "News" had been too alert for them. They at once procured a denial of the statement, but it was done in a way that deceived nobody who could "read between the lines," and could understand how a denial could be made of something different from that which was asserted.

But never mind. So long as the business is transacted, it does not matter very much as to who made the first announcement. But it is a fact that the "News" obtained its information direct from New York, and it was right, as usual on numerous railroad affairs that are disputed by our contemporaries, but which turn out after all to be absolutely correct. Here is what the "News" said on Saturday, March 21, 1903, and it came from the inside of the circle most intimately associated with the enterprise:

"Railroad news of the highest importance to Utah has reached Salt Lake from New York. It is to the effect that the long-pending negotiations between the Oregon Short Line and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad companies, had been finally and entirely consummated. By the terms of the agreement, which are not made public as to detail, the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake will run its trains over the Oregon Short Line tracks south of Salt Lake City, and that portion of the Harriman system will be turned over to Senator Clark as has been previously outlined in the 'News.' Following the ratification meeting of the directors of the road, construction will be pushed from Caliente across Nevada to join ultimately with a construction gang working from California."

Now, compare that with the particulars which have just been made pub-

lic, and see if the information given by this paper was not correct. We should not have referred to this matter again, but for the sneer of a sheet that has no more discretion and judgment than courtesy or veracity. We are all glad that the deal has been effected, and the good work will go on, and Salt Lake and Los Angeles will be united by bands of steel, and mutual benefit will come to all the parties and regions particularly concerned.

SINGULAR "PURE RELIGION."

A friend in St. Joseph, Missouri, sends us a copy of "The Church Advocate," published at Fort Scott, Kansas, containing an article entitled "Pure Religion," which is little else than a batch of falsehoods about the "Mormons" and their doctrines, unless it be equal misrepresentation of the Catholics and the Mohammedans. We are requested to reply to the nonsense it contains, but do not wish to waste valuable space on such folly. Our correspondent says he has never seen anything of the kind in the Desert News, of which he is a constant reader. Certainly not. Nor would he hear such stuff in any "Mormon" meetinghouse in Utah. As samples of the "Pure Religion" dispensed in the "Advocate" we will quote one or two sentences:

"The Roman Catholics believe the Protestants should be put to death."

"The followers of Mohammed believed that he had received a command from God, when standing in his immediate presence, to come back to earth and kill all Christians."

After that kind of information (?) it is no wonder that the writer puts forth a lot of rubbish about the "Mormons." His sort of "Pure Religion" appears to be either willful lying about Catholics, Mohammedans, "Mormons" and every other body of worshippers with whom he does not agree, or scribbling about matters of which he is ignorant as a Hottentot. If the Christian Advocate has not better informed contributors than that writer, it would do well to fill up with clippings from papers that know something. Of what is it really an "advocate," anyhow?

IRRIGATION IN EGYPT.

What can be accomplished for a country by means of intelligent storing of its natural resources, has been illustrated in the ancient country of the Pharaohs. Egypt was once the granary of the civilized world. But the country was permitted to fall into ruins, like the rest of Turkish domain, until Great Britain undertook to look after its interests. Under this regime, it is well advanced toward its ancient prosperity.

Last year the dam at Assouan was completed. The river Nile, when permitted to empty its waters into the sea, without human interference, made a rather small strip of territory productive. The entire strip, including the delta was not more than 10,000 square miles. But the dam at Assouan has added 20 per cent to this cultivable area. The first works for irrigation saved the country from bankruptcy by developing a cotton crop worth \$50,000,000 a year.

This Assouan dam has, according to the accounts published, created a lake about three times the area of Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, at an actual cost of about \$12,500,000. Lord Cromer reports that it will increase the earning power of Egypt fully \$12,000,000 annually, which means that it will pay for itself every twelve months. This great reservoir will permit the additional irrigation of 1,600,000 acres, and will bring additional revenue to the Egyptian government, in shape of land taxes, of \$1,900,000 per year. This great dam is a mile and a quarter long; its thickness at its deepest part is eighty-two feet, tapering to twenty-three feet at the top. The height is 131 feet. The maximum "head" of the impounded water is sixty-five feet, and when the dam is full the volume of water is calculated at 234,300,000,000 gallons.

This is a great object lesson to the United States. And it should be a lesson to other countries, too. It is clearly not necessary to fight for the expansion of territory, as long as empires can be created of the material already extant in all parts of the world. The United States has entered upon irrigation schemes on a large scale. From Egypt an idea may be formed of the vast additions to the national wealth, that will come from these schemes, when carried out according to the intention.

A PROMINENT RABBI GONE.

The death of Dr. Gustav Gotthell, rabbi of the Temple Emanuel, New York, removes from this sphere of action one of the prominent citizens of Hebrew origin in this country. His influence was felt in wide circles. He was a sincere Zionist, and his demise must be a great loss to that cause.

Dr. Gotthell was born at Pinne, Posen, 1827. He studied theology first in his native town and then in Berlin. In 1860 he was called to Manchester, England, and in 1873 to New York, to labor as assistant rabbi of Temple Emanuel. On the retirement of Dr. Adler, he became chief rabbi, and held this position until 1899, when he retired and was succeeded by Dr. Silverman. Dr. Gotthell enlisted the women of the congregation in charitable work, and formed the Emanu-El sisterhood of personal service, which has spread to every Jewish congregation in the city. Of course the congregation embraces a large number of the foremost Hebrews, and now contains between 600 and 700 families.

The subjoined is a specimen of the kind of addresses Dr. Gotthell made. It is from his talk on the immigration of Russian Jews:

"You will, of course, find with poverty all its sad concomitants, but one vice you will never find there—drunkenness. In my 42 years of ministry I do not know of a single Hebrew family that was ruined or even crippled by the drunken habits of father or son. If you ask me to what special agency do we ascribe this exception from so fearful a vice, my friends, it is not for me here to censure any of your actions or to tender you advice, but in all candor and kindness, I wish to ask you this one question. It is undoubtedly true that the Hebrew poor have their immunity from the fiend of strong drink and vice that intrudes into their

firm adherence to the Mosiac law and its Pharisaic interpretation for every day of life. That law prescribes and regulates the life of the believer; that law makes his home his temple, his family his congregation, his hearth the altar of the living God. There is, indeed, a strange combination between the overbearing authority of the law, which I will never defend, and the wonderful freedom of the individual. No one is subject to priest or church, and a poor man knows if he keeps his law, and in so far as he keeps it, he is the equal in piety with the most learned Rabbi or Christian. My question is this: Is it wise to send to this people men ignorant, mostly out of sympathy with that people, in their own uncouth way to tell them that it is a damnable sin in them to believe in Moses and keep this law, and so to weaken and pierce the very armor that has protected them and their families from the fiery arrows of that same enemy against which you have to fight such desperate battles? There the victory has been won, and will you not give a cordial welcome to a class of people who bring, as it were, import, that great virtue, to establish in your own working classes?"

HORSE OR AUTOMOBILE?

The nearest approach to a proof of the assertion that the horseless age is approaching is the statement that in 1901 there were 96,368 horses in Paris, while this year there are 90,926. The automobile is responsible for the change. If this is correct, the automobile must be regarded as one of the successors of the faithful horse. It is true that the horse has been a powerful factor in civilization. What would mankind have been today without the animal that has been with the explorer in the field of research, the hunter in the pursuit of game, the warrior in the battle, and the tiller of the ground in his peaceful contest with nature? Will the automobile ever take the place of the horse? If so, will the progress of civilization be as much more speedy and sure, as the automobile is more speedy and enduring than an animal?

In Missouri they say the wicked Lee when no man pursued.

Beware the book agent. Inwardly he is as a ravening wolf.

In these days of trusts, combines and mergers it is a good time to trust in the Lord.

What a chance for May walks the school children will have all next month!

The Shamrock III may be dismayed again and again but Sir Thomas cannot be discouraged.

A New Jersey editor has fixed the end of the world for May 10, 1915. But will the fixing stay fixed?

If the Wyoming sheepmen carry out their threat, the cattlemen will heed the voice of the shepherd.

Those baking powder corruptionists appear to have been only half baked. They are done for now, though.

A Portland, Ore., man has swallowed his false teeth. That is more painful even than swallowing one's words.

Knowest thou the land where the orange blossoms blow? When completed the Los Angeles road will take you there.

Few children will grieve because the schools are to close May 4. And those who are so inclined will conceal their grief.

If the Missouri detectives really want the lieutenant governor, they should look on the Lee side rather than the windward.

Mr. Cleveland believes that the days of Uncle Tom's Cabin are passed. Evidently the ex-president does not attend the theater very often.

Mr. Bryan is still hammering away at Mr. Cleveland. It pleases the former and doesn't injure the latter; hence no harm is done.

William K. Vanderbilt has been granted permission to marry again. It is not always wise to do as one is permitted to.

Countess Russell, who married "Prince Athol Stuart de Modena," alias William Brown, footman, certainly put her foot in it.

It looks as though Germany and Canada were going to indulge in a little tariff war. Such wars are about the most foolish in the world.

The Germans will meet Uncle Sam's European squadron at Kiel, and give it a great welcome. How much better than to meet it at Philipp.

Only a little while ago the Ministerial association was denouncing too much marriage. Now it is denouncing too much divorce. Always extreme.

What a sly old dog the Sultan is! Here he is trying to lead the powers away from the true Macedonian scent to the Albanian anise seed scent.

The President's sojourn in the wilderness, whence comes no word of him, shows how it was, the country over, before the days of railroads and telegraphs, in the good old colony days when and after we lived under the king. They were good days, but all things considered these are better.

The petition of the Northern Securities company, that the merged railroad companies might be permitted to pay the regular May dividends, has been granted. Before this case, whoever heard of having to apply to a court for permission to pay dividends? The petition is usually for a receiver.

SHAMROCK III.
Chicago Record-Herald.

Sir Thomas Lipton always has the satisfaction of being able to beat his old Shamrock with the new one anyway.

Boston Globe.

The Shamrock III may be a little tender in aqualis, as the dispatches say, but all in all she is a tough proposition.

Philadelphia Press.

Sir Thomas Lipton has made sacrifices enough to be entitled to win the cup, but the prospect is no more favorable to him at this time than it was at the corresponding time before the last race.

Chicago Tribune.

Shamrock III may outlast Shamrock I

and still come several lengths to the bad when it tries conclusions with the Reliance.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Sir Thomas Lipton seems to have a good boat this time. Unless the Yankees are alert he will yet take that cup back to England.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

In fact, we must all settle down to the solemn fact that the coming contest will not be only the closest in history, but that there is a lively prospect that the cup will leave these shores.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Now that Shamrock III is practically ready for its contest Sir Thomas will be able to give his time to the press clippings in order to determine whether the game is really worth the candle.

New York Times.

Two heads are shown to be better than one, even in yacht designing and Messrs. Pife and Watson have produced a faster boat together than either had been able to produce by himself.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Now that the America's cup defender Reliance has been launched and the challenger has had her first trial in English waters under actual racing conditions interest in the great yachting event of the coming summer will never flag. In her race with the first Shamrock, Saturday, Sir Thomas Lipton's new craft proved something of a disappointment, the old boat winning on time allowance. This, however, should neither unduly exalt Americans nor cast down the British, for yachts are "mighty uncertain critters" and are affected by conditions which often escape notice. The earlier performances of the new Shamrock show that she may be a dangerous factor when the supreme test comes.

Boston Herald.

The king, according to a recent dispatch, is to take a sail on the Shamrock III before she leaves for her voyage across the western ocean. He evidently is not afraid of a repetition of such an accident as happened to the Shamrock II when he was sailing on that craft. It may be remembered that she was completely dismantled, and the first report was that the royal guest had a rather close call.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Edwin A. Abbey's new drawings for Shakespeare's "King John" are reproduced in tint in the May number of Harper's Magazine. They are accompanied by a critical article by Joseph Knight. Hamilton Wright Mable contributes an estimate of Ralph Waldo Emerson in the light of recent history. People wonder why girls prefer working in factories to working in kitchens as cooks and scullions. Mrs. John Van Vorst, who voluntarily labored among the servant and factory classes for months in order to study the conditions, explains the reason very clearly in an article entitled, "The Woman of the People." The servant girl, in the opinion of her fellows, has sold her liberty. Mrs. Van Vorst condemns the factory girls who work for clothes and luxury only, thus unconsciously imperiling the women who work for bread. A race of Asiatics who consider suicide a proper and natural deed, and who help even near relatives to a speedy death upon request, lives in the extreme northeast part of Asia, and is known as the Chukchee. Mr. Waldemar Baggesen, a member of the Jesup North Pacific expedition, writes of these people. There are also a group of new stories, and other splendid features.—Harper & Bros., New York.

The complete novel in Ainslee's for May is "Midsommer Madness," by Edward S. Van Zile. Justus Miles Forman contributes a clever story under the title, "A Bit of Grease Paint." Another very clever piece of sentimental writing is, "A Rose Garden," by Kate Masterson. "Nothing is worse than plain American cooking," says Mr. Salts in his article, "The Importance of Being an Epicure." James Huneker, noted for the originality and vigor of his musical and dramatic criticism, appears as author of "The Hall of the Missing Footsteps," a mysterious story into which is most adroitly woven much of the author's understanding of music. If the detective bureau officials get hold of Talbot Smith's story, "A Perfect Disappearance," which is one of the features in this number, they will be likely to congratulate themselves on having an explanation to offer for their many unsolved murder mysteries.—New York.

The frontispiece of Harper's Bazar for May is a drawing, "Stories Without Words," by Jessie Wilcox Smith. In the list of contents are the following features among others: "Preparation for College," Mary E. Woolley; "The Memoirs of a Baby," J. L. Josephine Daskam; "Physical Exercise for Backward Children," Louise Fiske Bryson; "Hints for Home-Makers," M. D.; "A Pina for the Kitchen," Elizabeth Robbins Pennell; "The Ultimate Moment," a novel, chapter v, Wm. R. Lighton; "Outdoor Costumes," "Fashions for Children," "For Older women," "Spring Notes from London," "For Home Dear." There are also "Hints for Home-Makers," "The Bazar's New Pattern Sheet," "Morning Day," and "In Jocund Vein."—Harper & Bros., New York.

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Men's fine ribbed Black Cotton Hose, medium weight, with spliced knee, extra spliced heel and toe, an unequalled value, at, per pair 20c

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Full Count Pins, 2 papers	5c	15c Dzn. Steel Pins	5c
10c Per Dozen Shoe Laces	5c	5c Lead Pencils	2c
15c Hose Sup-porters	10c	10c Tape Measures	5c
20c Hose Sup-porters	15c	25c Dress Goods	15c
10c Arm Bands	5c	\$1.25 Knitted Garments	75c
20c Shaving Brushes	10c	\$2.00 Ladies Dress Skirts	\$1.25
10c Curling Irons	5c	\$2.00 Children's Jackets	\$1.25
20c Dress Shields	10c	\$5.00 Misses' Coats	\$3.50

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