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Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

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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, 3 rings.

For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 3 rings.

For City Editor and Reporters, 259, 3 rings.

For Business Manager, 339, 3 rings.

For Business Office, 559, 2 rings.

CONSPIRACY AND FORCE.

The latest acts of violence committed by the union strikers in Chicago, as described in the dispatches, are in the usual spirit of such demonstrations, and do more damage to their cause than anything that may be attempted by the employers of labor who are resisting the strike. The cowardly attacks made upon men who choose to work when the strikers refuse, proclaim the lawlessness of the union people who encourage them. They call for the employment of all the power of lawful government for their suppression. Force will have to be used against such force as that, until it is demonstrated that mobocracy cannot rule in any part of this great country.

When union men combine to capture a railroad train carrying men engaged to work, throw their baggage into a river and get fire to the train, and pursue the strike-breakers to do them bodily harm, they place themselves in hostility to the law, and exhibit both ferocity and cowardice that stamp them as malefactors. The entire proceedings to prevent laboring people from working in the place of strikers, including "picketing" and the "boycott," are unlawful and unreasonable and spring from a palpable error in the union mind. A close observer of the course pursued by the unions in strikes has said: "The unions have formulated an Eleventh commandment—'Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job.'"

That doctrine is formulated on the fallacy that a union workman has some kind of lien on the job he obtains, and that when he leaves it, nobody else has the right to take it. The truth is, that when he strikes and quits work he has no more claim on his job than one who never worked at it. If the employer chooses to take him on again, well and good. If not, and he employs some other person, the striker has not the slightest claim in law or equity upon the place he has vacated, and no right whatever to hinder any other person from working on it, on any terms that he chooses.

Further, if men agree to strike, no matter for what purpose, and they combine to prevent an employer from engaging other workers, or to hinder non-union men from working, they engage in a conspiracy within the meaning of the law, as defined clearly by the courts, and both they and the organization which enters into the scheme may be prosecuted and punished by fine and imprisonment. The decision of the California court which we cited on Monday, and that of the Appellate court of Illinois in the Kellogg Switchboard case, show definitely that the gathering of union men around a place that is picketed or boycotted, for the purpose of preventing the employment of non-union workers, is unlawful and in the nature of a conspiracy.

The unions ought to understand that they lose the sympathy and respect of people who might favor their efforts to obtain better wages and lighter hours of labor when they proceed to such distinctly acts of violence as those that were committed on Tuesday night, and which are common in times of labor strikes.

Let the unions combine for any legitimate purpose, and they will not be opposed by force; but when they rush over the line of human rights and interfere with the liberty of labor, they lay themselves liable to be met with all the force that a rightful government can bring to bear, and they may be assured that its exercise will be supported by the majority of the people of these United States.

A GREAT MAN GONE.

In the death of ex-Senator George G. Vest, Missouri has lost one of her foremost sons, and the country a strong and clear-headed statesman. In his palmy days, Vest was a power in politics and a potent factor in legislation. He had clear convictions and the courage to proclaim and work for them. He commanded respect in committee and in the Senate chamber, and his stalwart figure, though not of commanding stature, impressed beholders with the strength of the man and his utterances were listened to with interest. He served his State faithfully and well, and he was looked up to by the leading spirits of his party. He was a

friend to Utah and advocated the cause of its people, in times that tried men's souls and tested their valor and firmness. He was a champion of constitutional rights and principles, and he regarded all religions and churches as equal before the law, and would not deprive any of the privileges of citizenship on account of heterodox opinions. He will long be remembered by this nation as one of its mighty men, and the name of Vest will ever figure brightly in the history of the State of Missouri.

MEANING OF A TENDENCY.

The tendency on the part of strikers to appeal to Washington for mediation in labor troubles is said to be a sign of departure from the spirit of American institutions. It is argued that it is receding to the idea of American citizenship in the various states for workmen, citizens of this or that state, to overlook their state executive and invoke the good offices or the power of the President of the United States—or, indeed, to appeal to any executive, state or national.

It must be admitted that this is a somewhat new departure. Whenever labor troubles threaten to assume large proportions there is talk of petitioning the President to interfere. "We know," runs one such petition recently proposed, "that one word from you can settle the difficulty." But is this not a natural consequence of new conditions—conditions peculiar to our time?

The corporations and associations that now grapple with one another in mortal combat, about wages and other conditions of labor, generally are too large to take much notice of state officials. The result of their quarrels is felt throughout the land, in the interference with traffic, or the stiffening of the prices of the products of labor. It is therefore quite natural to turn to Washington for aid, whether such a proceeding is constitutionally correct, or not. It is surmised, and with good reason, that nothing short of Federal influence will have any weight with the modern gigantic corporations.

But the tendency to appeal to the government for mediation is a most powerful argument in favor of legislation making arbitration compulsory. It proves that the need of it is felt very keenly among the people vitally interested in that question. There is no valid objection to compulsory arbitration. It would not prevent laborers from quitting work, whenever they should see fit to do so. It would not prevent employers from employing or discharging men, according to their best interests. But it would prevent both from using the strike and the boycott as the means of combat. It would give neither side the chance of making the consuming public suffer for the disagreements in the world of labor.

THE CONCORDAT.

The Concordat, of which the dispatches from Paris have had something to say recently, is an agreement between Napoleon I and the Roman pontiff, by which the former again established the Roman church as the state church of France, after the separation caused by the revolution. It dates from the year 1801. By that agreement, the French government was to pay to the church a yearly appropriation, and, in return for this, have veto power in the papal appointments to the higher ecclesiastical offices.

There would, perhaps, be no disagreement at present between Rome and Paris, were it not for the fact that Napoleon interpreted the Concordat to mean that the head of the French state was to be the proper medium of communication between the holy see and the church in France. This view the church never accepted, but M. Combes seems to insist on it. Hence, when the bishop of Laval received direct communication from the papal secretary of state, and the bishop of Dijon from the papal nuncio, both being summoned to Rome, the French government prohibited them from obeying the summons, claiming that they ought to have been communicated with through the French government.

It is quite possible that the conflict now on is for the purpose of liberating the French church from the secular control under which the Concordat has placed it. Insignificant as this is, it must nevertheless be distasteful to the pontiff. At all events a war is raging between church and state in France, the progress of which will be watched with intense interest.

WHY JAPAN SUCCEEDS.

Speculation is indulged in regarding the causes of the phenomenal success of the Japanese in their campaign. Their temperate habits, and vegetarian diet are pointed out as factors in their mental and physical development.

A writer in the Medical Record says they are the very strongest people on earth. They are strong mentally and physically, and yet practically they eat no meat at all. The diet which enables them to develop such hardy frames and such well balanced, and keen brains consists almost wholly of rice, steamed or boiled, while the better-to-do add to this Spartan fare fish, eggs, vegetables and fruit. For beverages they use weak tea, without sugar or milk, and pure water, alcoholic stimulants being rarely indulged in. Water is imbibed in what we should consider prodigious quantities.

It is clear from this that the Japanese mode of living is very different from that of their antagonists, and this may partly account for the difference in achievements. But the real causes are rather spiritual and moral than physical.

In the first place, the Japanese are reverently devoted to their ancestors and their country. Their one, passionate desire is, never to do anything that might reflect disgrace upon their ancestors. The Japanese soldiers are not fierce, not brutalized by the shedding of blood. And yet, on the field, in the supreme moment, they prefer death to any act of cowardice, since heroism will not only reflect credit on their beloved ancestors, but also insure reverence for themselves by their posterity

in all generations to come. Soldiers with such ideas of honor, when intelligently led, must be invincible.

A Russian staff officer has noted the great difference in the soldiers of the two armies. He says the Russian is inferior to the Japanese in discipline, and, in spite of his valor and resignation, he labors under the great disadvantage of fighting with indifference, and at time under compulsion. On the other hand, the Japanese, this is a war for an idea, and that idea permeates all ranks in the nation, from the Mikado and the generals at the front to the private, from the minister of state to the humblest husbandman.

Then, the morals of the Japanese are according to a high standard in this respect at least, that they do all in their power to encourage the perpetuation of the race. According to Japanese ideas, we are told, there is no more stinging reproach for a father than to taunt him with still having under his roof an unmarried daughter of twenty years. The question of marriage in Japan is one of caring for the continuation of the race. This necessity of preventing the extinguishment of the family is so absolute that law and usage admit three sorts of marriage; either the father demands a wife for his son, the young girl in marrying taking the name of her husband, or in case there is no son in the house the father seeks for his daughter an alliance with the elder son of a good house, the latter, after the marriage ceremony, taking the name of the girl. In case there is neither son nor daughter, the head of the house selects a couple of young people whom he adopts in order that he may marry the one to the other, leaving them his fortune and the honor of bearing his name.

Where such care is taken for the perpetuation of the race, physical and moral force will naturally be developed. The nations that indulge in "race suicide" are not fit to live, and will not hold their own in the struggle for existence. If the causes of the success of some nations and the downfall of others are inquired into, their moral status must be considered.

All the world loves a lover and a circus.

The circus cometh and the money goeth.

Nothing makes a man feel so youthful as a circus.

It's a dull day when firing isn't heard around Port Arthur.

Kuroki to Kuropatkin: "Whither thou goest I go."

Wait until the state conventions meet if you want to see a real circus.

Getting in on the platform and getting in on the ground floor are entirely different things.

A man can gain a reputation for being wise simply by holding his tongue and looking wise.

Very soon campaign managers will divide the country into three parts, just like Gaul was divided.

Judge Parker has just learned that he has been nominated for President. That's right. Live and learn.

The reason for Kuropatkin's frequent retreats is that he, like Mark Tapley, is waiting "to come out strong."

General Linevitch is trying to create a diversion in the rear of Kuroki's army. This is truly diverting.

Colombia has got a new cabinet. Time will tell whether or not it is better or worse than the old one.

To add to their other attractions the Russians have just announced the presence of cholera in St. Petersburg.

It is strange that Venezuela, having so much asphalt, does not pave her way into the good graces of the nation.

The preliminaries of the campaign—notification of the candidates—being over, the battle will soon begin in earnest.

They have got the good roads fever in Kansas. And a good fever it is to have. What a pity that it is not contagious.

Mr. Schwab has given his native town a complete water plant. He was able to do this because he has so much watered steel stock.

The only good news that has come from the Pueblo wreck is that the number of dead is not quite so large as at first estimated.

The President has received a party of Moros and Igorrotes, all of them properly clad. Here, then, is a case where the clothes made the men.

There's the Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Brotherhood of Firemen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and other brotherhoods in abundance, but the brotherhood of mankind seems to be a thing of theory.

Bulletin of The University of Utah, No. 4, Volume 1, contains selected views of that institution of learning, with brief descriptions of the courses offered. It is a neat little pamphlet. It is a quarterly publication by the university.

"A New York man while eating his breakfast the other morning found a diamond in a boiled egg," says an exchange. The hen that laid that egg must belong to the same poultry farm that the goose that lays the golden egg does.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

New York Evening Sun.

One of the notable features of the reports of the Russian generals is the surprise they express at the size of the Japanese armies opposed to them. Just as if Napoleon the great had not taught the soldiers of his time the vast

importance of outnumbering the enemy at the point of impact. The secrecy with which troops were moved from Japan and placed in Manchuria where they would do most good is now justified by the event. The resources of Russia, as far as men are concerned, are infinite. But Japan is able to make an infinitely more effective use of her more limited means. The Vladivostok squadron did not begin its raiding in time to have any material effect on the operations of the Japanese transport service.

Boston Herald.

One is tempted to wonder whether the Russian military men think it worth while now to retract the confident predictions made by them five or six months ago. At that time it was asserted that the terms of peace would be dictated by the victorious Russian commander at Tokyo, and that Japan, having been forced to pay an enormous war indemnity, would be compelled to conform to the wishes of Russian diplomacy. Russia was not to act precipitately. Her army would be held on the defensive for a year, it was said; but then, having collected a sufficient force, the overwhelming blow would be struck. But what Russian could have foreseen that in less than six months from the outbreak of the war it would become a question of whether Gen. Kuropatkin could escape to the safe shelter of Harbin with a shattered army, or whether he would be obliged to surrender it or see it destroyed?

New York World.

The end of the Russian resistance in southern Manchuria seems to be at hand. Port Arthur is at the last extremity, and by a series of desperate attacks the Japanese have reduced Kuropatkin's army to a state in which the only question apparently is whether it can save itself from destruction by headlong flight. Part of it has been cut off already, and the rest may be trapped before it can make its escape. The Russian general staff is said to be amazed at the strength of the Japanese forces. When the war began Japan's army on paper contained only 140,000 men with the colors and 230,000 in the reserves, against over a million men in the Russian peace establishment and five millions on a war footing. But apparently it never occurred to the Russian authorities that Japan was a country more populous than France, that it had ten million men of military age, all anxious to enlist, and that the Japanese army could become just as large as the Japanese government chose to make it.

New York Evening Post.

How much longer can the Russian army stand the pounding it is now receiving at the hands of the Japanese without losing its morale? This is the question which forces itself upon the reader of the latest news from the far east. Up to this time Gen. Kuropatkin has been fortunate enough to be able to put fresh troops at the front from time to time. For instance, Gen. Zarubalev's Fourth Corps relieved Gen. Stakelberg's forces for the last ten days. But the Russians have fought so well after three months of steady defeats and retrograde movements speaks highly for the character of the Russian soldier. Overburdened and ill-shod as they have been, fighting far from home in tropical heat, for reasons unknown to most of them, the position of the enlisted men has been bad enough to try the Spartan three hundred. Should there now be a severe defeat, followed by a rapid retreat of the army upon Mukden or Harbin, the troops will be subjected to the severest test to which armed men can be exposed.

New York Evening Mail.

British wrath at the seizure or destruction of British and German ships by the Russians is principally intended to keep the Russian Baltic fleet at home. It is possible that the Russian naval commanders in the far east have violated international law, but no nation is in a position to sit upon Russia's really wants to provoke a conflict with a third power, and Russia must be and is perfectly willing to make reparation for the seizure of the British ships. But England is the ally of Japan, besides being constitutionally the enemy of Russia. Every day we hear the "blatant" about the early departure of the Russian Baltic fleet for the east. It must be necessary to meet this threat with an answering "bluff" calculated to keep the fleet at home. Therefore the London Times thunders this morning: "Such procedure is not in accordance with any legal or equitable principles to which we are in the least likely to assent."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Business Woman's Magazine for August has the following list of contents:

"Wisconsin," by W. J. Wise; "Traveling Libraries in Colorado," by Julia von der Leith Weiss; "The Body and What It Means to Man," by Ellen Marie Oviatt, M. D.; "The Penalty of Pride," Adelaide Reynolds Haldeman; Editorial: "Porto Rican Peculiarities," by Edward A. Wagner; "Living Thoughts by Leading Thinkers," "Odd Thoughts at Odd Moments," by Adelaide Reynolds Haldeman; "Colorado state Federation of Clubs," by Mary C. Bradford; "John Morgan," Rev. Geo. M. Darley, D. D.; "The Stage," by Marian Tracie Whiting, and "Literary Reviews," Sadie K. Parriott—Denver, Col.

Outdoors and fiction are the dominant notes of the August Woman's Home Companion. There is an article on "House-Boating on Lake St. Clair," a series of photographs showing "Children at Play," Mr. Baynes tells the story of "Papa the Turkey-Vulture." There is a short humorous animal story, called "The Ninth Life," an automobile story; a New England story by Mrs. Spofford; and a New York story by Emery Pottle. Other features are of "The Wonders of Modern Bridge-Building," "A Pilgrimage to the Home of the Telescope," "Which is the Beautiful Sex?" and a Christian Endeavor article by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D. All these are illustrated.—The Crowell Publishing Company, Springfield, Ohio.

SALT LAKE THEATER

GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.

Monday and Tuesday, August 15 and 16.

Charles Frohman presents

Ethel Bartmore

IN

'COUSIN KATE'

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

SCALE OF PRICES:

Parquet 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

First two rows of second circle75

First row family circle50

Balance of family circle30

Gallery25

... ALL THIS WEEK ...

White Wool Goods in Canvas, Voiles, Panamas and Crepes—standard goods which are bargains at our regular prices. One Half Price.

Fancy Parasols,

Large and Handsome Line,

Half Price.

Children's Wash Suits,

Fine Assortment,

One Third Off.

Silk and Lisle Gloves, in black, white and colors, 20 to 25 per cent reduction.

Table Damask, 15 special offerings, regular prices from 35c to \$3.00, at a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent.

Table Napkins, 26 different offerings, 40c to \$18.50 values at 25 Per Cent Off.

20 Per Cent Discount on all other linens, on lawns and white goods towels and bed spreads.

Sheeting at Greatly Reduced Prices. About 40 special values in Bleach and Brown Pepperill, Utica, New York Mills, Bleach Muslin, Lonsdale and Butterfly Cambric, "Indian Head" and "Honest Width" Unbleached Muslin, etc. All honest goods and at prices which are named but once in a long while.

Our Remnant Counters are full of tempting bargains in white and colored Lawns, Dimities, Waistings, Suitings and Staple Goods at ONE HALF VALUE.

Ginghams, Calicoes, Percales, Twill Shirtings, Cheviots, Etc., All at Reduced Prices.

Our next Grand Outing and Field Day will be at Lagoon, Wed., Aug. 17, and you're invited : : :

- Z. C. M. I. - Utah's GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE.

Durable Whisk Brooms

Carefully made of selected broom corn are the kind we are offering at 25 and 35 cents each. There is nothing fancy about these brooms, no mother of pearl in the handles, bound in silk, but they are stout serviceable whisk brooms that will outlast many which are double the price and half the value. Come in and see what you think they are worth.

SCHRAMM'S

WHERE THE CARS STOP

A Sunday Spent at Lagoon

Is more beneficial in many ways than anything you can get for the same amount of money. The surroundings are charming in every way and the tone of the place is moral and elevating. Come out and see.

J. BERGERMAN, Lessee.

Brighton Hotel

Silver Lake, Big Cottonwood Canyon

Daily Stage via Park City, connecting with trains and stage every other day up Big Cottonwood Canyon, leaving Cullen Hotel at 7 a.m. Telephone 26, Murray Exchange, or Brighton Hotel.

HYRUM NEILSON, Prop.

SALT LAKE & LOS ANGELES RAILWAY

Time table in effect May 31st, 1904.

GOING-LEAVE SALT LAKE

No. 2, 10:30 a.m.

No. 4, 2:00 p.m.

No. 2, 10:30 a.m.

No. 8, 4:00 p.m.

No. 8, 5:00 p.m.

No. 10, 6:00 p.m.

No. 12, 7:00 p.m.

No. 14, 8:00 p.m.

No. 16, 9:00 p.m.

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