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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 Reporter, 359, 3
rings.
For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.
For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

A MOMENTOUS OCCASION.

There is no more important work
in which the welfare of Utah is in-
volved, than that in which Messrs. A.
F. Doremus and P. S. Richards are
now engaged, associated with the pre-
liminary surveys by government officials,
for the unification of the water
interests of our citizens in this and
adjacent districts of this State.

The feasibility of the projects com-
prehended in the great scheme for a
permanent water supply in this region
has been established. The surveys
and explorations necessary to put the
details in formal shape for final
recognition and adoption are in progress,
and all that is needed on the part
of the people to be immediately benefited
by the measures proposed, is to get into
line and place themselves in a position
for direct negotiations with the national
government.

The particulars are being explained
by the gentlemen named, who are thor-
oughly familiar with the entire subject
both from a practical and a legal stand-
point, and the only block in the way
that we know of is lethargy, or apathy,
on the part of the very individuals and
companies for whose permanent prosper-
ity the whole plan has been devised.
Of course, incidentally, the State and
therefore the public, will be benefited.
But the principal and direct results
will come to the water-users on lands
to be irrigated. Most of them appear
to be alive and awake to the importance
of the steps now to be taken, but
there are others, who lag behind and
they need prodding a little.

There is so much selfishness in hu-
man nature and so great a lack of
confidence, that most people are doubt-
ful of the motives that actuate their
fellows who appear to be disinterested.
They are suspected of secret self-in-
terest when they are working for the
public welfare, and folks who pride
themselves on their own cunning, often
show suspicion when it is entirely un-
called for and unjust.

In the first place the government,
while expecting to be reimbursed in
time for its outlay in the extensive
works to be accomplished, does not
look for any profits for it, but is ad-
vancing the means for the reclamation
of arid and semi-arid lands by the fur-
nishing or increase of the water sup-
ply. It is for a grand public benefit.
In the second place the gentlemen who
are locally laboring to bring the bene-
ficialities and the government into a
legal negotiable status, and acting un-
der the laws of the State and of Con-
gress, have no personal or private pur-
pose in view, and are striving to ad-
vance the interests of Utah and es-
pecially of the people in the districts
to be watered by the means they have
devised. These points should be kept
in view and there should be no mis-
take or dubiety concerning them.

Much has been said concerning the
Utah lake part of the project, and the
Strawberry valley reservoir as a means
of supply. Neither is a new proposition.
But it has been a question how Utah
lake can be itself supplied with suf-
ficient water to render it adequate for
the supplies expected from it in this
county. And when the Strawberry
reservoir and the manner of its con-
veyance down to the lake have been
mentioned, the question has been, where
is the water to come from to render
that a sufficient source for the purpose
indicated.

The solution of both problems, which
are but parts of the general plan, and
all will have to be included in the com-
plete proposition, lies in the measure
designed to convey, through the moun-
tains, the surplus waters of the Du-
chene river, to make the Strawberry
valley a reservoir of sufficient and
permanent dimensions, and thus fur-
nish a volume of water for the Utah
lake and the lands to be supplied be-
tween the two points.

That scheme has been worked out
clearly and is part of the detailed and
technical undertaking of the govern-
ment engineers employed. It is a most
encouraging feature of the southern
part of the immense enterprise, while
the northern part, to bring in streams
from Bear Lake and the Bear and
Blackfoot rivers, is no less admirable
and praiseworthy. In none of these
projects will the rights of persons or
companies be invaded. There will be
no stealing of water or diversion or
ignoring of prior claims. There need

be no fear on that score. It will all be
done legally and justly.
The great thing now is for the peo-
ple chiefly interested to come together,
get a clear understanding of that
which is needed to be done, and then
go at it with a will, so that the ar-
rangements and contracts with the
government may be entered into, and
nothing may be left in the way of the
complete accomplishment of the grand-
est irrigation measure ever undertaken
in the midst of the Rocky Mountains.

A TYRANT SLAIN.

The assassination of Gen. Bobrikoff,
the Russian governor of Finland, by a
Finnish patriot, is a deplorable incident
in the history of the uneven conflict be-
tween Russia and Finland. It is de-
plorable, because murder can never be
justified, and as an act of villainous
iniquity, it will necessarily bring evil
consequences upon the perpetrators.
But it is what might be expected. Bob-
rikoff was selected by tyrants at St.
Petersburg to be the evil genius of the
doomed country. He was sent to Fin-
land to carry out the perfidious plans
concocted in Russia. The policy for
which he stood could never become
anything but distasteful to Finland's
loyal sons. As Mr. Stead long ago pointed
out, the self-government of Finland
has been the strongest argument,
among western critics, for the liberal-
ity of the Russian system. This argu-
ment Gen. Bobrikoff's repressive policy
has wholly destroyed. The enforcing
of the new military act increasing by
5,000 the number of Finnish recruits,
at the very moment when the emperor
summoned the Peace conference at The
Hague, impeached the emperor's sin-
cerity. It caused violent disturbance in
Finland, involving wholesale banish-
ment, and increased Finnish emigration
sixfold. Is it any wonder, if, in a coun-
try where violence is the daily prac-
tice of the government, violence should
be resorted to by opponents of the gov-
ernment? Apologists endeavor to make
it appear that the Russian policy was
accepted by the peaceful citizens of the
country. The assassination of the gov-
ernor is a fearful answer to that argu-
ment. It will no doubt be followed
by further repressive measures. And
these may result in further violence.

AFTER THE CHAUFFEURS.

In some of the eastern cities, auto-
mobils are no longer safe. Very fre-
quently the papers contain accounts of
violent assaults upon them, and there
are certain streets and quarters of the
larger cities of the east where there is
serious danger for any one who at-
tempts a passage in a motor car. The
trouble is that many of the gentlemen
who are out for a good time in that
kind of vehicles, are utterly oblivious to
the rights of others. They frighten
horses, and laugh at the discomfort of
women, and children whose life may be
endangered. If the horses should run
away. Very often, when an accident
has happened, the automobilist has had
no other thought than that of escaping
before he should be identified. Such
acts have caused animosity toward the
riders in autos. Of course, all are not
of that class. Most of them, we dare
say, are gentlemen. But the misdeeds
of the few have thrown an odium over
all.

But the public should not be under
the necessity of adopting lawless mea-
sures for self-protection; such as the
stoning of passing automobiles, and
their occupants. Cities and communi-
ties should adopt the necessary means
of protection, and the violators of the
rules should be severely handled. There
may be need for regulations that in-
sure the common citizens the rights
they have to public roads and streets.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

From the dispatches it is evident that
serious engagements have taken place,
on land and at sea, between the bellig-
erents in eastern Asia. It also appears
clear from the brief statements made,
that the Japanese have had the better
of the argument, although at a tremen-
dous cost. London advices claim a
great victory for the Japanese at Fu-
chou, and that entire regiments of
dragons were wiped out at Vafangow,
probably referring to the same engage-
ment. Tokio dispatches, at the same
time tell of naval battles off Port Ar-
thur, between the Japanese fleet and
ships from Vladivostok, assisted by
the bottled up squadron. It is clear
that the contest for Port Arthur has
become earnest.

Paris papers continue to predict the
final success of the Russians in this
struggle, the various phases of which
are watched with so intense interest.
According to French authority, Kuro-
patkin is succeeding famously. He re-
treats, but he is all the time concen-
trating his forces for a decisive blow,
whenever a favorable moment shall
come. This has also been a general
impression. It has been supposed that
Russia must come out triumphant in
the long run because of her almost in-
exhaustible supply of men and the sin-
ews of war. But lately the question
has been seriously considered, whether
Russia, after all, can afford to contin-
ue the war as long even as Japan.
If not, there seems to be no chance
whatever for the Czar to regain his lost
prestige in Asia.

On the question of Russia's financial
ability, a correspondent of the London
Standard gives a rather gloomy ac-
count. He claims that commercial de-
pression has set in at home, and that
this is one of the great difficulties that
confront the government. According to
that authority, "From all parts of the
empire the same tale is told of the utter
standstill of business, and the num-
bers of bankruptcies, aggravated by the
knowledge of the still greater number
which are merely masked by one or other
of the forms of which the inadequate
commercial codes of Russia so freely
admit. For example, in all those dis-
tricts which are under martial law—
that is to say, the greater part of the
area of all the Russias—it is impossi-
ble to protest bills, the "state of war"
being the excuse legally put forward
by the defaulter, who may or may not
be actually in a position to meet his li-
abilities. As bills are practically the
only medium of commercial currency in

Russia—checks being unknown to all
intents and purposes—this one fact is
sufficient to throw considerable light on
the state of things now prevailing
throughout the Russian empire in the
domain of commerce. The banks, we
are further told, have become so timor-
ous that they have almost ceased to ex-
ercise their proper functions. Persons
who had been in the habit of receiving
at their banks from thirty to fifty
thousand rubles are now unable to get
as much as two or three thousand.

Under the circumstances, one may be
tempted to give credit to the rumor that
the Russian government is willing to
make peace, should Port Arthur fall.
Of course, peace terms then will be
less favorable to Russia than they
would have been at an earlier stage, but
peace is worth all it costs. And the
good offices of other countries can then,
according to The Hague convention, be
properly exercised in behalf of the
power that needs them. Japan will de-
mand a protectorate over Korea and
the restoration of Manchuria to China,
but will no longer take Russia's mere
word for the performance of these con-
ditions. She will demand to hold Port
Arthur as a pledge. When Russia is
ready to consent to that condition,
peace may be had at any time.

Cripple Creek's crippled industries are
getting on their feet again.

Those deported miners hardly have
time to pay as they go.

Uncle Sam will hardly say to the St.
Louis exposition: "Put up or shut up."

During the hot weather it is your
duty, as a good citizen, to look pleas-
ant.

Kuropatkin hasn't yet found the psy-
chological moment for going to the
front.

Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard
who is to be President Roosevelt's run-
ning mate.

The Russians have succeeded in juri-
ng the Japanese on to their own de-
struction.

Does it grieve or alarm China to see
Japan "putting it all over" Russia on
land and sea?

Rather odd that Senator Stewart
does not attribute his farming losses to
the crime of '73.

The new hundred dollar gold certifi-
cate counterfeit will not be a cause of
worry to the working man.

Since Dowle landed on the soil of la
belle France he has acquired enough of
the language to say, "Albion perille."

It is very probable that General Sher-
man M. Bell hasn't quite so much con-
tempt for Judge Thayer as he has for
Judge Stevens.

Mayor McClellan says that the New
York aldermen shall not go to St.
Louis. What the mayor says goes, but
the aldermen don't.

Carrie Nation is going to Europe. If
she will only visit Macedonia and get
kidnapped, she will earn the gratitude
of her fellow countrymen.

Champion Jeffries is confined to his
bed with a bad knee, and his physician
says he must not go out. In other
words, he has issued a writ of knee ex-
eet.

If Colonel Watterson had condensed
his long-winded talk to the Confederate
veterans to a paragraph, even a pert
one, the newspapers probably would
have published it.

Two cans of baked beans and two
loaves of bread for each deported miner
landed in New Mexico. This munificence
is only equalled by Rip Van Winkle's
cold potato and Oliver Twist's second
plate of soup.

The Cripple Creek situation has its
humorous side as well as its graver one.
Here is an instance: Judge H. A. Mc-
Garry, a member of the committee
which investigated the records of pri-
soners and, subject to Gen. Bell's ap-
proval, determines what shall be done
with them, explained the reason for
deporting them as follows: "We are not
deporting any criminals nor yet any
who might make good witnesses. The
only difference between those deported
and those remaining is in their ex-
pressed sympathies. Those who are on
the wrong side of the federation ques-
tion have to go. Otherwise they are
just as good men as many who are per-
mitted to remain in their homes." This
moral is: Don't have any sympathies
except official ones.

FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE.

New York Evening Sun.
Having accomplished some really ex-
cellent work in ameliorating the con-
dition of the Indians, the annual con-
ference of humanitarian men and women
who are accustomed to meet at Lake
Mohawk, in the Catskills, have turned
their entire attention to the subject of
international arbitration. There could
scarcely be a better cause. The only
trouble with its advocacy at Lake Mo-
hawk this year has been that, in seek-
ing to make their agitation specific in-
stead of merely general, some of the
speakers have attacked the policy of
the United States as regards foreign
relations. Mr. A. B. Pierce, a manu-
facturer of agricultural machinery in
Pennsylvania, went so far, at the con-
ference on Thursday, as to say that the
United States has given the lie to all
its protestations of a pacific disposition
by engaging in "war preparations."

New York Evening Sun.

It is true that the present amability
of the rival nations of the old world
is largely due to the panic they were
thrown into at the thought of a univer-
sal war. It was the danger in the
Balkans, for one thing, that convinced
them that they must stand together to
prevent the Sultan from kindling a fire
in the back yard of Russia. It was
the fear of being drawn into the strug-
gle in the Far East that led England
and France, the one the ally of Japan
and the other the ally of Russia, to set-
tle the old disputes over which they
had been separated for so long. Italy,
though a member of the Triple Alliance,
has made up with France, and Ger-
many has entered into a sort of peace-
ful understanding with Russia. The new
American diplomacy as embodied in the
person of Secretary Hay has played a

large part in bringing about a better
state of affairs as between all foreign
nations.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Some time an international congress
will doubtless meet to consider the
means by which the decrees of the tri-
bunal, once made, shall be enforced by
international sanction, and if need be,
by international power. That is doubt-
less some distance in the future, but
the time is already at hand when the
people who suffer most by the burden
of militarism are approaching exhaustion
and must have relief. It will be
eminently appropriate for our own
country, which is not greatly burdened
by its military establishment, to take
the lead of the movement.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Opportunity, for May, opens with an
article on "Reclamation of Arid Lands,"
and much of its contents is devoted to
similar subjects, of special interest to
this region.—St. Paul, Minn.

It will surprise many to learn that
there are twenty-four thousand convicts
who have worn or are wearing Mrs.
Ballington Booth's badge indicating
membership in the Volunteer Prisoners'
league, which pledges them to endeavor
to reform. The story of this work is
given in an illustrated article, in the
current issue of Leslie's Weekly. Two
full pages are devoted to pictures of
the great war in the east, and one
to the curious types of children on ex-
hibition at St. Louis. There are many
other features of interest.—New York.

Lee's Magazine for June has some ex-
cellent features, both in the form of
poetry and prose. The following is the
list of contents: "Summer on the
Hills," poem, Candice Bramble; "Roses
in the Desert," Marshall Home;
"Waiting for the Prince's," poem, Moses
Gage Shirley; "Hope's Mission," Mar-
tha Shepard Lippincott; "Clouds and
Sunshine," Elma M. Pearl; "Summer
Days," poem, Ida Gregory; "The Crea-
tion of Central Park," Ella M. Hess;
and "Kaddy Did," poem, Frank Mon-
roe Beverly.—Dallas, Texas.

The National Geographic Magazine
for June has an article on "The Work
of the Bureau of Insular Affairs," by
Colonel Clarence R. Edwards; "Some
Indications of Land in the Vicinity of
the North Pole," R. A. Harris; "Notes
on Manchuria," U. S. Consul Henry B.
Miller; "The Red Ant versus the Bolt
Weevil," "Sir Henry M. Stanley," a
"Map of the World," "Some Recent
English Statements about the Antarc-
tic," "Geographic Notes," and "Geo-
graphic Literature."—Hubbard Mem-
orial hall, Washington, D. C.

Out West for June has a very excel-
lent list of contents. We notice the
following: "The Fate of the Rio Co-
lorado," illustrated, by William E.
Smythe; "The Yuma Project," illus-
trated, by J. B. Lippincott; "The
Daughters of Mapaspec," poem, by
A. B. Bennett; "Gathering Sea Shells
in California," illustrated, by Willard
Wood; "The Lost Soldier Mine," story,
by Philip Newman; "Saffron Cake,"
story, by Harold S. Channing; "Early
California Reminiscences," by Gen. John
Bidwell, Part VI; "The Southwest So-
ciety," Archaeological Institute of
America; "In the Lion's Den" (by the
editor), and "That Which is Written,"
—207 New High St., Los Angeles, Cal.



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- Z. C. M. I. -

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2 AND 2

make 4 in the ordinary course of business; but—there's interest to be considered if part of your earnings is left with us for safe investment. Then there's another story which will make 2 and 2 equal 5 in time. Want to know how it's done? Ask here, please, and you will be told cheerfully.

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When the wholesale season closed in the East we secured two
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They comprise only new shapes in Milans, Radies, French
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