DESERET EVENING NEWS TUESDAY JUNE 25 1907



PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sunday Excepted.) Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Herace G. Whitney - Business Mange

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

(In Advance:) .\$9.6 One Year Elx Months Three Months One Month Saturday Edition, Per Year..... Semi-Weekly, Per Year.....

"orrespondence and other reading mat ter for publica the EDITOR.

Address all business communications and all remittances; THE DESERET NEWS. Sait 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, - JUNE 25, 1907

AN OMINOUS SIGN.

When the Salt Lake Tribune lifts its voice with more than usual energy to sing the praise of the so-called "American" administration of the City affairs, the probability is that there is something very disagreeable to cover up. The Tribune panegyric is intend ed as a sugar coat around an uncommonly nasty pill.

Thig was proved at the beginning of this year. The financial report of the City was in such a condition that its publication was delayed beyond reasonable limits. But some time before its appearance the Organ had a long dissertation on the wonderful achievements of the American party officials That was the sugar. The phil inside proved to be a large deficit indicating both graft and incompetence.

The question naturally arises, What are the conditions now since more sugar is deemed necessary? The Organ gives more than a column of its more or less valuable space to a culogy of the "American" enterprise in spending money recklessly. It gives that party credit for almost every laudable public improvement since the foundation of the city. It gives it special honorable mention for the spending of all the money its tools have been able to obtain from the citizens in the shape of taxes, special and otherwise, though it is unable to show what has been accomplished except by stating in a general way that, "all over the City are splendid cement walks," and, "new sewers have been laid;" but as the greater part of these walks were laid before the conspirators had succeeded in creating a so-called "American" party administration, and as both the sidewalks, pavings, and sewers are largely, if not entirely, paid for by special taxes, the reference to these improvements is far from satisfactory as an explanation of the splendid achievements of the subjects of the panegyric. What has become of the public funds? Is the laudatory article in the Organ merely a prelude to another disclosure of maladministration? The next report of the Supervisor of Streets covering work done and moneys expended in his department, it is to be feared, will show a financial situation which no amount of hypocritical praise can redeem. Such praise is an ominous sign. It is a warning to be prepared for revelations disagreeable to the tax-payers. We hope the near future may not reveal a state of bankruptcy.

RESPECT FOR THE FLAG.

strikes the whole belligerent community. Removal, therefore, is contrary to sound policy, and to an acknowledged experience that the more deadly and extensive in operation the instruments of war, the less frequent and the shorter the appeal to arms. The capture of an enemy's property at sea. when in process of commercial" exchange, is a weapon of offensive war." Prof. Fawcett, the English economist, takes a similar view. He says: "No such attempt to pallate the material cool. disasters of war ought to be encouraged; war will be rendered less frequent if a whole nation is made to feel its terrible consequences, instead of oncentrating all the horrors in the housads of helpless victims who may

be marshaled at the caprice of a des-Still, if war cannot be abolished, we presume civilization demands that certain humane rules be observed in the conduct of it. The suggestion that war be made as barbarous as possible in order that everyone may shudder at it, and abhor it, will not be carried out in this age. Civilization will not sance tion wholesale slaughter by asphyxiating gases, for instance; or the general massacre of prisoners of war, or noncombatants; it will not consent to the

killing of the angels of mercy who go about on the field of battle to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. It is evident that the suggestion to double the horrors of war for the purpose of making them less frequent, is impractical. If the Hague congress can do no better than civilize warfare, its work is not entirely in vain.

MONEY BACK TO CHINA.

be refunded. Perhaps other govern-

ments will feel prompted to follow this

This is not the first time the United

States has acted magnanimously to-

ward China. By the terms of a treaty

agreed upon in 1858, says the Washing-

ton Herald, the Chinese government

paid us something over \$735,000 in satis-

faction and adjustment of claims of

American citizens residing in China

There were paid out of this fund claims

amounting to \$489,000, leaving a balance

which remained in the United States

treasury until 1885, when it amounted,

with interest, to \$453,000. In that year'

Congress authorized the payment of

this sum to the Chinese Minister in

Washington, thus carrying out a recom-

mendation made by President Buchanan

more than twenty-five years previously.

Not only the Chinese people but other

nations, too, should make a note of the

fact that Uncle Sam is not a Shylock

demanding the exact pound of flesh that

may have been agreed upon. Ameri-

example

The relinquishment by the United States of a considerable portion of the Chinese indemnity was a graceful act that ought to be appreciated by the rulers of that country, and the people. provided the latter will ever hear of it. The fact is that the indemnities exacted y the various governments, on account of the expenses incurred by the expelitions for the relief of the foreign repesentatives in Pekin, were exorbitant the intention being not only to recover actual losses, but also to punish China for the disorders of the insurgauts. The rebate will amount to about \$14,000,000. In the original negotiations with China it was estimated that the damages would amount to \$25,000,000. Thus far \$2,000,000 has been paid to missionaries, and the cost of military and naval operations, together with the losses sustained by the American consulates during the troubles, have been placed at about \$9,000,000 more. The balance left after canceling the indebtedness is to

the abolition of the deserts. And for people who like a dry atmosphere the Great Basin would prove a fascinating What a feudist Orchard would have made!

> Flannels are still favorite summer goods.

At present it looks as though the Fourth of July might be same, safe and

Once again is the popular ditty to be, "A blue trip sllp for a two-cent fare?

The Czar perhaps dissolved the douma to see if he had the power to do it.

After all it would seem to be cheap er to catch fish without a license and pay the fine than to pay the price the dealers ask.

"It is a crime for a poet to take money for his poems," says William Dean Howells. It is a crime of which few are guilty

When M. Albert, the leader of the wine growers' agitation, visited Premier 'lemenceau, he wore a peasant's dress instead of a Prince Albert.

When the permanent home of The Hague tribunal is completed, there should be placed in it a statue of heroic size of the Abbe de St. Pierre.

One coal company has raised the price of coal fifty cents a ton. The raise was made on Vanderbilt's theory of "the public be ----

John Redmond continues to throw stones at the British government. Evidently he is either very reckless or he does not live in a glass house.

Was Attorney Darrow trying to heap coals of fire on the head of Attorney Hawley when he said the latter was the godfather of the Western Federation of Miners?

Attorney Darrow says that he will show that Orchard is the biggest liar that ever lived. He will find that a much harder task than to prove that his client is innocent.

A little while ago the Prince of the Asturias was making a great noise in the world. Now he is making a great noise in the nursery.

General Funston has been induiging in some flippant talk about the "unwhipped mob." He may be expected soon to speak of the people as "the canaille.'

It would profit both countries to ship the jingues of Japan and those of the United States to the island of Leyte and there let them settle their differences, the Pulljanes acting as judges,

Premier Campbell-Bannerman has moved his resolution curtailing the powers of the house of lords. If it develops all its possibilities, Runnymede, the revolution and the restoration will be minor incidents in English history.

Several of the leading chambers of commerce of Japan have come to the onclusion that the attack on the Japadese restaurant in San Francisco was owing to circumstances over which the local authorities had no control. A wise and just conclusion.

Mr. Hawley of the prosecution

dency in legislatures to restrict th power of courts to punish for contempt. That power is enpable of great abuse, but is rarely abused greatly. When it is used with vigor against the vile habit of spitting in public it makes for civilization and decency and ought to be strengthened and honored. of courts to punish for contempt



How to Escape

A now well-known author once drift-ed down into Arkansas in search of lo-cal color. As he was "roughing it," his sppearance was not calculated to inspire the local landlords with confi-dence. In one town he was shown to a room on the third floor, reached through many narrow and winding pas-sages. From the one window it was a straight drop to the ground. "Say, how would I get out of this place in case of fire?" he asked the landlord, who had brought up his grip. The other eyed him coldly, "Wall," he drawled, "all yo' would have to do would be to show ther night watchman --the one with ther shotgun-a receipt-ed bill foh yo' board an' lodgin' an get him to the up ther buildog."-Bellman. now well-known author once drift him to the up ther buildog."-Bellman

The Game Warden and the Liar. A Colorado man who is visiting in Wellington told H. L. Woods this sto-ry: The game warden of Colorado was walking out in the mountains the other day when he met a hunter with his gun. The officer suggested that that ought to be a good country for hunt-ing.

ought to be a good country for hunt-ing. "It certainly is," said the hunter proudly. "I killed one of the finest bucks resterday I ever saw, and he weighed over 200." It was the sea-son when deer may not be shot without subjecting the hunter to a heavy fine. "Well, that is a fine one," said the warden, "and do you know who you are talking to?" Being assured that he did not the offi-Being assured that he did not the offi-

Why, I am the chief game warden The hunter was only taken back a

"And do you know who you all talk-ing to?" The warden did not know. "Well, sir," said the hunter, appar-ently much relieved, "you are talking to the beginst the last the unit. noment, when he said ently much relieved, "you are talking to the biggest flar in the whole state of Colorado."-Kansas City Star

How He Broke Silence.

It was a real hardship for Judge Brown to have to keep silent for any length of time. Even when travelling he usually found some one who would at least listen while he talked. But at least listen while he taiked. But on one occasion he found himself in a railway coach with only one other oc-cupant—a stiff, dignified old lady, who did not deign even to look at him when he raised his hat upon entering the

The judge grew restless after they had traveled several miles. He drummed on the window, coughed sev-eral times, then finally, in desperation, cared his throat and asked in stenrlan tone: "Madam, did it ever occur to you to

wonder whether it had ever alond any before the time of the Flood?" The unusual question startled the old lady out of her dignified slience and the two old people were soon engaged in animated conversation,-Youth's Companion.

No Change.

Dealer-This will be three dollars and forty-seven cents. Poet-Exactly: three dollars and forty-seven cents. I shall have to get it charged-unless (hesitating)-unless you can change a ten-thousand-dollar bill.-Somerville Journal.

Her Condition.

A widow coy and sweet was wooed by a bluff old sailor, who thought the world of her. But not trusting him-self to make a direct proposal of mar-riage, he decided to speak to her in the metaphor of the sea. "Kate," he said, "your boat is drift-ing down the sea of life, with no strong hand to steer it safely past the rocks. May I be your captain and sail it for you?"

"No, Jack," she answered with an en-gaging blush, "but you may be my sec-ond mate if you like!"-Kansas City Independent.

Patience—"How is it you enjoy the German, opera so much, when you don't understand a word of German?" Pa-trice—"I don't have to talk in German, you know!"—Yonkers Statesman.



loyal citizens of this country unwittingly fail to show proper respect to the Fiag. Sometimes the Stars and Stripes are raised to the top of the flag pole and then left there over night, as if forgotten by the owner. This is noticed on every national holiday. Citizens generally do not seem to be well informed on the subject of proper eliquette of the flag, even though they love and revere that emblem of liberty.

In the first place it must be remem bered that the flag should never be left floating in the breeze between sunset and sunrise, except on a fort actually besieged. The lowering of the flag in that case might mean surrender. But the neglect of taking care of the flag at night, in all other instances shows disrespect.

At the death of President McKinley many citizens raised their flags at half mast and left them there night and day until only tags remained. The correct display was made by the goverament. Its flags were raised at half. mast from sunrise to sunset every day from the death to the burial, but they were not allowed to stay on the flagpoles over night.

On Memorial day, each year, the United States displays its flug at half must at all army posts, stations and national, cometeries from sunrise_till midday. Immediately before noon a dirge is played by the band, or field music, and the national salute of fwenty-one guns is fired. At the conclusion of this memorial tellbute at noon the flag is hoisted to the top of the staff and remains there until sunset.

Another rule is that when the flag is to be displayed at half mast, it is lowered to that position from the top of the staff. It is holsted to the top before it is finally lowered.

These rules may seem of small importance, but there is an eliquette of the flag as well as of society and it should be observed.

HORRORS OF WAR.

The program of the Hagne congress as far as made public, indicates that many of the delegates merely hope that their deliberations will result in various agreements regarding the amelioration of the horrors of war. They do not hope for the establishment of permanent peace, but they expect to render war more civilized, less cruel Instead of discussing the limitation of armaments and compulsory arbitration, they will consider how to make war as humane as possible.

This, in the view of some whose opintons on such subjects are worthy of consideration, is a great mistake. far from an amelioration," Capt. Mahan is quoted as having said, "this is an incentive to war by removing on of its evils, and that an evil which

cans have been represented as mam-It is really astonishing how many mon worshipers with none but mercenary interests and motives. This is not, fortunately, entirely true. The American ambition is to foster good feel-ings between all nations, including the Asiatics. We hope the millions this country thus practically donates to China will be used in the service of civilization and commerce.

BREAD IN THE DESERT.

The following from the Chicago Record-Herald on dry farming may prove of interest to our readers;

"Out of the bureau of plant industry Department of Agriculture, comes a treatise on dry farming that will be in-valuable to the dry farmer and that has

Treatise on dry farming that will be in-valuable to the dry farmer and that has an interest for people who will never farm at all. The particular part of the country to which the treatise relates is the great basin which comprises most of the State of Nevada and a large acreage in Utah and California, with some relatively small additions in Ore-gon and Idaho. "A peculiarity of this region is that its drainage finds no cutiet to the ocean, but collects in various lakes and sinks, from which it evaporates. The arable land lies at an altitude of more than 4.200 feet above sea level and great chains of mountains rise above the high plains. Speaking without the authority of the department, we can say that a drier-looking country can hardly be imagined. Within it is the Land of Little Rain of one of our story writers. The stretches of parched earth unrelieved by green seem inter-minable, and the mountains are great. forbidding masses of barren rock. "Nothing can grow here," will be the judgment of the uninformed trav-eler, and it will be a sound judgment as to the greater part of the area. The State of Utah alone contains a land surface of \$2.160 square miles, and in 1839 there were but 086,000 acres in mechad croze, a triffe over 1,000 square miles, or little more than the area of Cook County. It is estimated, how-ever, that there may be ascribed to dry farming. "But possibly some readers who have not followed the dry farming draws

'But possibly some readers who have

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the Haywood case charges that there was a conspiracy on the part of the Western Federation of Miners against ex-Governor Steunenberg, while Mr. Darrow of the defense charges that there was a conspiracy on the part of the Mine Owners' association and the Pinkertons against the Federation leaders. Similia similibus curantur.

A MEMORABLE "SCOOP."

Exchange. The Chicago Tribune, reviewing the more notable achievements of its ca-reer of sixty years, points with partic-ular pride to the fact that it brought ular pride to the fact that it brought out in advance of any other publication in the world the last revised version of the New Testament, even before it had been formally presented to a wait-ing world. How it succeeded in antici-pating the formal action of the revision committees themselves in London is told in detail, and it is enough to say that it was a strictly honorable "scoop," to use the newspaper office phrase. Some idea of the herculean mature of the undertaking may be had from the fact that the copy, set in solid minion type, filled sisteen full pages of the Sunday edition of the newspaper.

THE GREATEST.

Rochester Post-Express. It is probable that the greatest chess players of the world are now Lasker, Tarrasch, Maroczy and Schlechter, with Janowski, Marshall and Mieses ranking closely behind Schlechter.

A DOG PILOT.

Chicago Review, The pilot of the steamboat James Fisk, Jr., that made daily trips from Paducah to Cairo, was the owner of a dog that enabled him to steer his yeadog that enabled him to steer his ves-sel safely through a dangerous chain of rocks that lie in the Ohlo river about midway between the two cities. The plot's home was on the high bluffs near the Grand chain, as it is called, and when he made his downward trip in the forenoon the dog was always on the lookout and would wag a friendly greeting to his master. On the return trip (always after dark) the dog would go down to the river and walk far out onto the exposed rocks, always select-ing a certain spot, where he would ing a certain spot, where he would howl long and loud until the boat dis-appeared around the bend and into safe water. He kept his lonely vigil

safe water. He kept his lonely vigit for years, and was known among the river men from Plitsburg to New Or-leans. Other nilois steered their ves-sels by the sound of the faithful watch-cr's voice. His deeds were recounted by our representative at Washington in a speech pleading for an appropria-tion for the improvement of the channel of the Ohio river. A government light now stands on the spot where the pilot's dog once sent forth his mourn-ful warning.

SPITTING. CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Philadelphia Press. Philadelphia Press, A Virginia judge, Barksdale by name, has decided that spitting in the pres-ence and sight of the court is contempt of court, and he fined the offender \$10. The power of a court to punish sum-marily acts which savor of disrespect for its authority and offenses commit-ied in its presence was never put \$2 better use than this. There is a ten-

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Anthony Hope's latest story, "Helena's Path," begins serially in Woman's Home Companion for July. It is very interesting, and thoroughly wholesome, and embodies all the delightful ro-mance of the Zenda stories. The July Woman's Companion is unusually Woman's Companion is unusually strong in fiction, there being in addition to the Anthony Hope serial, short stories by Owen Oliver, Juliet Wilbon Tompkins, Jean Webster and Robert

Tompkins, Jean Webster and Robert C. V. Meyers, also a two-part story by Herbert D. Ward, Dr. E. E. Hale writes of the pleasures of outdoor life in his monthly editorial page, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman describes the domestic progress of women. Other special articles are contributed by Sam-ted Armstrong Harmilton (1996) special articles are contributed by Sam-uel Armstrong Hamilton, "When the Garden Looks Shabby," and A. G. Rich-ardson, who gives plans and instruc-tions for building a suburbancottage for \$1,700. Grace Margaret Gould, the fore-most writer of fashion topics in this country, contributes several pages which undoubtedly will probe of deep interest to the feminine readers. In addition there are departments con-ducted by the National Child Labor Committee, Margaret E. Sangster, Sam Loyd, Anna Steese Richardson, Evelyn Parsons, Dan Beard and "Aunt Janet" Porter,-Metropolitan Annex, Madison Square, New York.

Porter.-Metropolitan Annex, Madison Square, New York. The July Century is a "fiction number." Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's 'The Shuttle' and Elizabeth Robins' "Come and Find Me" grow in strength and in interest. Abby Me-guire Roach's 'Manifest Destiny." a long short story of a fascinating fel-low's multitudinous love affairs, has six pictures in tint by Underwood. Thomas Nelson Page contributes a story of life on the Maine coast, enti-tled "Leander's Light." There is an-other of L. Frank Tooker's rollicking Kertigan stories, "The Freedom of the City," and James Huneker has a strange tale of eastern magic, with a Parisian cafe setting. "The Magic Lantern." Other contributors of fic-tion are Florence Moloso Riis, Eliza-beth Moorhead, Mary Austin, Doro-thes Deakin and Emma Ghent Cur-tis. Mrs. Austin's mining story. "The Hoodoo of the Minnietta," also relates to the west. Charles Battell Loomis has a merry account of "The Next Craze"-when the airship comes, with all its dangers. There is full measure of more serious articles: "Lineoin in Every-Day Humor," consisting of an-ecdotal chapters from David Homer-Bates "Lineoin in the Telegraph Of-fice," a discussion of "The American of the Future," by Brander Matthews, and a recognition of 'Mr. Hammer-steia's Service to Opera," by Richard Aldrich. Prof. Matthews takes an op-ims of inmigrants, and looks forward to intellectual and physical stimula-tion through the commingling of blood. Mr. Aldrich tells what has been done by the Manhattan Opera House, and its significance in our musical development,-New York.

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BIG SUMMER VAUDEVILLE !