

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
the 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, 2
rings.
For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2
rings.
For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.
For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

CHANGE OF FAST DAY.

The Saints of Pioneer, Liberty, Salt
Lake, and Bismark stakes, will please
notice that the next Fast day, by order
of the First Presidency, will be ob-
served in those stakes on the last Sun-
day of this month, May 29, instead of
the first Sunday of June, owing to the
fact that the conference of the Mutual
Improvement Associations convenes on
the latter date.

AN OLD EXCUSE.

It is an old trick to blame women for
all the shortcomings and defects of
mankind. "The woman thou gavest me"
is an ever sounding refrain. It is,
perhaps, therefore, not surprising to
hear that woman is responsible for the
bad journalism that is a disgrace to
civilization. Mr. Melville E. Stone, the
able general manager of the Associated
Press, is said to have made that state-
ment recently. Speaking before the
press section of the biennial convention
of the General Federation of Women's
clubs at St. Louis, he declared that not
one line of scandal would be printed in
an American newspaper were it not for
the women. In explanation of this
sweeping proposition he said that "no
large metropolitan newspaper can live
without the support of women. News-
papers today are edited for women and
not for men. If the women of the gen-
eral federation of women's clubs will
set their faces against scandal, the ob-
jectionable in journalism will disap-
pear. Women have a joint responsibility
with the editors as to the class of
news contained in the columns of the
metropolitan daily."

As an illustration of Mr. Stone's position
the Los Angeles Express tells the following:

"Years ago, when Wilbur F. Storey's
Chicago Times was at its perihelion,
when its columns, particularly the Sun-
day edition, were filled with the most
scandalous, salacious articles its staff
could gather from the society columns of
all cities, one blessed Sabbath morning
the editor of a Chicago daily paper
chanced to be in that eminently respect-
able hostelry, the Grand Pacific hotel.
As he traversed the broad corridors of
the parlor floor on his way to the double
reception rooms, he passed a line of
beautifully dressed women-out-of-
town and local guests who were over-
the pages of an open newspaper. He
counted between forty and fifty fair
readers seated in the luxurious arm
chairs in the entrance and parlors and
his trained eye noted that without an
exception the reprehensible Chicago
Times was the object of their eager in-
terest. Not another Sunday paper was
discernible. What was the reason more-
over, that caused them to open the sheet
at the same section? He looked it up. A
particularly indecent account of a suit
for divorce was set forth in all the bald
details that almost daily appear in the
nor description, that left nothing to the
imagination. Zola at his worst could
not have presented a more repulsive
picture. A man's stomach would
have recoiled at the vile mess."

Mr. Stone has certainly touched upon
a very important question. We may
not agree with him as to the responsi-
bility of the woman for the kind of jour-
nalism to which all good men and women
object. Women are not more prone
to stick their fingers into wet paint,
or taste a nasty mixture, than are men;
nor are they more eager to consume the
more noxious nastiness that is displayed
as "news" under glaring headlines. But this is true, that a general
movement among women to suppress
that kind of journalism would have a
wonderful effect for good. Let them
try it. Let them make up their minds
as to what kind of reading matter they
want for themselves and their families
and the bad journals will soon have to
retreat to the dark corners of sin and
shame, where they rightly belong, if
anywhere.

SPIES OR NIHILISTS?

The accident to the Russian ship Orsk
is now said to be the work of Japanese
spies who, with the aid of Nihilists, ob-
tained access to the navy yard and op-
erated the valves that caused the sink-
ing of the vessel. It more probably was
the work of the Nihilists themselves, who
do not seem to need Japanese spies to
aid them in their work of destruction.
Russia is full of disaffected subjects
who care but little for the "holy cause"
of the empire. Among these are the ac-

tive revolutionists who are recruited
from nearly all classes, and the wonder
is that they have not succeeded in do-
ing more harm during this war. There
have been rumors of an attempt upon
the czar's life by a woman of a good
family, and that fact reveals to some
extent the dangers that threaten the
empire from within.

Radical Russian thinkers seem to
take the view that the time is ripe for
some epoch-making event in Russian
history. They believe that the defeat
of the czar's forces would mark the
dawn of liberty. They think that if
Russia is defeated, there will be a gen-
eral uprising throughout the czar's do-
minions. Those who entertain such
views, would naturally aid the enemy,
in the supposed interest of liberty.

But others take a different view. They
believe that the war, no matter what
the outcome is, will retard the reforma-
tion. Prince Krapotkin belongs to the
latter school of thinkers. He is
quoted as follows:

"Great economical and political prob-
lems, such as the general impoverish-
ment of the rural population of Russia,
the industrial laborers question, and the
necessity of a federal organization for
the Russian nation, will imperatively
come to the front. At the same time,
the impossibility of further maintain-
ing the absolute rule has been evi-
dent even to the rulers themselves.
Even members of the imperial family,
even M. Plevhe, recognize that. Plevhe
has put ten years, the others five years,
as the utmost time limit for absolutism.
War or no war, the absolute rule will
disappear. Under such circum-
stances, what can the war do but to im-
pose new incredible sufferings upon
the Russian nation, and to postpone the
solution of the great problems just
named, to put an end to the great and
broad popular agitation, and to reduce
the little agitation that will be possible,
in war time, to minor issues?"

That something unusual is taking
place in Russia must be inferred from
the dispatches that tell of executions
by the hundreds, without legal process,
and of the government's intention of
mobilizing 2,000,000 soldiers. The cen-
sorship prevents the details from leak-
ing out, as long as possible. But it is
evident that such measures are not
contemplated without the most grave
reasons. The wholesale massacres and
the talk of placing millions of soldiers
in the field would seem to indicate that
a revolution of considerable magnitude
has already broken out.

ABOUT THE INCAS.

That some of the aborigines of this
country, in the dim past, were the pos-
sessors of a highly developed civiliza-
tion has been abundantly proved by the
archaeologists who have devoted time
to the study of the old history of the
western continents. Foremost among
the aboriginal nations of whom scien-
tists have what they deem authentic
knowledge, are the Incas. These, it
seems, did not only reach a high degree
of perfection in architecture, sculpture,
and the arts of fashioning gold and
silver ornaments, but they also seem
to have reached perfection in the art of
government. If this can be estab-
lished, it should prove of the greatest
interest to the present age and genera-
tion.

A writer in the Scientific American
makes the statement that the govern-
ment of the Incas came to be the nearest
approach to a Utopia which has yet
been reached by any people. Each man
was allotted, free of charge, a
dwelling site and an acre of land to
till and cultivate for the maintenance
of his family. The surplus of prod-
ucts from the land, after the needs of
the family had been provided for, was
turned over to the government, to be
used for religious, charitable, and oth-
er purposes. The same writer claims
that under this arrangement, crime
and public corruption were unknown.
In the city of Cuzco, it is said, a resi-
dent with a hundred bars of silver and
gold in his home, left it wide open, on-
ly placing a small stick across the door
as a sign that the master was out—and
nobody went in. He further describes
the condition of the people as follows:

"The whole tribe was divided into nu-
merous clans. The powers of adminis-
tration centered in the elective digni-
taries, a military leader, and the head
of the religious system. There was
also a council of chiefs. None of these
offices were hereditary, and could not be
occupied by sons, unless they were
specially chosen for the position. The
succession of the chief line did not fall
upon the shoulders of his child. This
was due to the clan organization, which
governed the affairs of state. Inheri-
tance was by the women. A man could
not marry a woman of his own clan,
but had to select one from another.
This was the main unit for holding
the tribe together. Women had no
voice in public affairs, but ruled ab-
solute in the home. She was admitted
to caste societies, of which there
were many. They also practised heal-
ing and became priestesses. Many
complicated and elaborate ceremonial
and religious rites were observed, and
feasts and offerings of some kind were
of almost daily occurrence. The
preparation for and observance of these
occupied a great deal of the time of the
people."

The Incas, it seems, first mastered the
arts and sciences, and statesmanship,
and then they extended their influence,
until they became a large empire,
extending from the central plateau of
Bolivia to the western coast of Peru,
and from Ecuador to northern Chile.
They governed, it is said, by wisdom
and not by force. It is a pity they
were swallowed up in the medieval
conquest. It is a pity their history was
not fully preserved; for it appears that
our age has something to learn from
the past ages. With all our progress,
all our enlightenment, all our patent
medicines, physical and moral, a sure
cure for crime and corruption is still a
most urgent need. If the Incas had it,
they were far in advance of our age.

Judge Parker continues to be bottled
up.

How those Russians do sprint at
times!

Dr. Patton seems to have been for-
getting "pat."

The Nisard-Lorenzelli controversy
develops the fact that the Pope is
really a protestant.

The Japanese have captured Kin
Chou. They are pleasant fellows and
have very taking ways.

It depends upon which side one's

sympathies are whether or not news from
the Orient is good news.

Who can blame Speaker Cannon for
not wanting to be anybody's running
mate at his time of life?

The Cincinnati Enquirer calls for a
"live platform." Such a platform
could not be made of dead issues.

The tracks that General Kuropatkin's
troops make should not be confounded
with footprints on the sands of time.

Mayor Morris has refused to allow a
wine room for men and women at the
city Palace, and he has done a most
eminently proper thing.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon positively de-
clines to be a candidate for Vice Presi-
dent, but that is no reason why he
should not boom some one else.

It looks somewhat as though the
Presbyterian church of the United
States and the Cumberland Presbyter-
ians were about to form a merger.

Viceroy Alexieff will not permit any
more foreign correspondents with
the army in Manchuria. This does not
correspond with the professions hereto-
fore made.

The Yale student who was enjoined
from visiting an aged but very wealthy
widow can take comfort in the thought
that the course of true love did never
yet run smooth.

William Allen White wrote in his pa-
per that he would gladly accept the
position of state accountant of Kansas
without any salary. Governor Bailey
took him at his word and tendered him
the place. But William A. hesitates, to
all appearances backs down. "What's
the matter with Kansas?"

News from the Far East is very me-
agre just now but what does come shows
that great events are transpiring or
are about to transpire. The sea opera-
tions are seemingly closed while those
on the land appear to be about to begin.
The indications are that Port Arthur is
the objective of the Japanese while the
Russians evidently are on the defensive
rather than the aggressive. Thus far
there has been nothing but skir-
mishes and in these it must be admit-
ted the Japanese have given good ac-
counts of themselves. How it will be
when great armies meet in battle array
and the East is pitted against the West
remains to be seen.

Not in many, many years have we
had such a wet spring. The streams
are all bank full from rain and not
melting snow, which is being well held
in the mountains. It is thought down
by the summer's sun. It all means
splendid crops and a bountiful harvest.
Some day there will be no waste wa-
ters in any part of the state for it will
all be impounded and utilized for ir-
rigation purposes. That will mean the
erection of great reservoirs. The people
are just beginning to get interested in
the matter, and each year will see them
more interested. Already they are be-
ginning to realize that more water
goes to waste in the state than is used
for irrigation. But this will not always
be.

If ordinary people were to do the
things that are the delight of students
everywhere they would be deemed
crazy. But of students they are ex-
pected. Some Yale students have just
shocked the people of New Haven by
going across the campus and down
Chapel street in their bare feet. A boy
in bare feet, especially in country lanes
towards sundown, when he follows the
herd, is all right and in his proper
place, but a college student running
about shoeless and sockless is out of
place at least. If he is making the
Knickerbocker he may be excused, oth-
erwise he should be called before the fac-
ulty for conduct unbecoming a gentle-
man.

THE TANGIER TANGLE.

Portland Oregonian.

The kidnapping of the American Per-
dicaris from the city of Tangier itself
is an indication of the state of the
country for whose behavior France
will presently be responsible. By her
recent agreement with Great Britain,
France assumed a virtual protector-
ate over Morocco, and she is likely to
find herself involved in several fights
with the scattered tribes along the
eastern border, tribes over whom the
Sultan has no more control than his
subjects can obtain by threats of excom-
munication. Fortunately for France, other powers
are not likely to become involved with
Morocco, except in some individual
case resembling that which is now
taking American ships to Tangier.

Boston Transcript.

Morocco is in more respects than
this incident suggests a puzzle for Eu-
rope. It has a government which does
not govern, yet it is the only govern-
ment with which foreign nations can do
business. Eventually, and at no very
distant date probably, Morocco will be
either annexed by one of the great
powers or partitioned among several,
and the only delay is that caused by
the necessity of choosing between ab-
solute annexation and partition. If the
powers once agreed upon either course,
we should soon see an end to such epis-
odes as that which is now stirring up
the United States and Europe.

New York Evening Sun.

The French government may be
treating the Sultan's authority too re-
solutely. We suspect that that gentle-
man understands he will have to pay
the ransom bill to the brigand chief
himself. A show of force in the har-
bor of Tangier is the best way to
bring him to terms. The release of
Mr. Perdicaris will hardly rise to the
dignity of a great international ques-
tion. These complications usually take
this course: the friends of the kid-
napped pay the ransom and afterward
collect of the local government under
the auspices of the home government.
The local ruler then gets a settlement
out of the brigand chief, if he can.

FRANCE AND ROME.

Kansas City Times.
The situation is embarrassing since
a visit by a Catholic sovereign to Rome
without a call upon the king is a slight
to the Italian to that king. Emperor
Francis Joseph has refrained from
visiting the Italian capital for many
years as the only solution of the prob-
lem. This spring for the first time a
French president has displayed in ob-
edience to the anti-clerical
agitation throughout France. The con-
sequence has been to increase the exist-

ing bitterness. The affair is of more
than theoretical moment since the Cath-
olic church is still the state denomina-
tion in France and the questions of
appointments and salaries require con-
sidered action between Paris and Rome.
It is to be noticed that this fact is
recognized in the retention of a French
secretary of the Vatican to transact the
necessary business in the absence of the
ambassador.

Pueblo Chieftain.

Back of this recent complication is
the long continued struggle between the
government of France and the
church in regard to education and the
campaign against the monks and the
nuns that has driven out of the coun-
try not only many members of these
orders, but also many French Catholics,
who have felt that their religious privi-
leges were unsparingly restricted. Of
the merits of this long continued dis-
pute it is impossible for anyone to
speak fairly who has not kept in close
touch with its progress, and it is likely
to have an important bearing upon the
future of the French nation.

New York Evening Sun.

The French are warm admirers of the
new pope. They like his personality,
his democratic frankness. They approve
of his friendly attitude toward the
Italian government, which he even
referred to recently as "our govern-
ment." But it appears that it was
his use of this very phrase which
caused Cardinal-Secretary Merry del
Val to take issue and urge his holiness
to protest against the loudest visit
as an insult to the theory of the "tem-
poral power." It is now seen that that
it was a complete failure and that
it was a case of misjudgment, and
into the hands of the French radicals.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Burr McIntosh Monthly for June
is called the "commencement number."
"A Sweet Girl Graduate," leaving her
"alma mater" with the seal of its ap-
proval in her hand, graces the title
page and is a key to the contents of
the volume. The cover is in the
colors, decorated with blue and silver.
The artist is Mr. Clark Hobart. The num-
ber contains four other colored panels,
and a great many highly artistic fea-
tures.—New York.

An interesting true story is published
in the June Success. It is entitled "The
Wreck of the Edna," and is from the
pen of T. Jenkins Hains, the well known
writer of sea stories, who in this in-
stance vividly describes the exciting
experiences recently undergone by him
and Mrs. Hains, and two sailors, and a
little stray dog, who, while bound for
southern waters in a small boat, en-
countered a terrific hurricane off the
coast of Cape Hatteras. This issue also
contains a second of the series of ar-
ticles on "Diplomatic Mysteries," by
Vance Thompson, in which is told the
romantic romance of the crown prince
of Germany and a beautiful American
girl, and the reasons for the estrange-
ment between him and the emperor.
Among the fiction is "The Strength of
Daniel Kew," by William Hamilton
Osborne, and another installment of
"Guthrie of the Times," by Joseph A.
Alsheier. The leading article by J.
Herbert Welch, a character sketch of
George B. McClellan, the mayor of
Greater New York, gives some interest-
ing facts regarding the work of the
chief executive of the metropolis. There
are many other articles of interest.—
Washington Square, New York.

"The Men Who Make Presidents" is
the title of a timely article in Leslie's
Monthly for June, on political conven-
tions past and present. "The Mighty
Men of Russia" is another suggestive
article on the men who really control
affairs in Russia, and the behavior of
many of them, who have had remark-
able careers. There is an interesting
sketch of William Nelson Cromwell, and
a clear, vivid account of the "Flight of
Joseph V. Folk for honesty in Ameri-
ca." Another new installment of Mr.
Brandenburg's immigrant articles, and
an amusing account of some of the
frank and free behavior of the delect-
able are also in this number. There are
ten short stories, two of them stories
about young married people, and other
tales of business, love and adventure.
Miss Call writes on how not to hurry
or worry or to be irritable.—Fifth
Avenue, New York.

SALT THEATRE
Last Attraction of the Season,
Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
June 2, 3, 4.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
E. H.

Sothorn.

Management DANIEL PROHMAN in the
Miracle Play
The Proud Prince

By Justin Huntly McCarthy Author of
"IF I WERE KING."

Entire production intact from New
Lyceum Theatre, New York. Prices 50c
to \$2.00. Sale begins Tuesday at 2 p. m.
Curtain rises at 5 o'clock sharp.

Special
75c per ton off.

Anthracite Coal during month of June.
BURTON COAL & LUMBER CO.
91 W. 2nd St., Phone 83.

Saltair

Season of 1904.

GRAND OPENING
Monday, May 30th,
DECORATION DAY.

30 TRAINS.

New Hardwood Floor, Largest and
Grandest in the World.

Increased Bathing Facilities—1,000
Bath-Houses—200 New This Sea-
son, Built in Deep Water.

Do Not Forget L. D. S. U. Field Day
at Saltair, Saturday, May 28th.
Two Trains, 5:30 and 7:45.

JOSEPH P. SMITH, President.
GEO. ROBERTS, Vice President.
THOMAS O. WEAVER, Secretary.
A. W. CARLSON, Treasurer.
Z. C. M. I.
UTAH'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE
"EVERYTHING AT HONEST PRICES."
T. O. WEDDER, SUPERINTENDENT.

Specials For Saturday.
20 PER CENT REDUCTION on our Entire Line of SHIRT WAISTS and SHIRT WAIST
SUITS. None handsomer can be found in the city. Lawns, Batistes, Scrims, Linens,
China Silks, etc. Get ready for Decoration day.
HALF PRICE for MEN'S UNDERWEAR broken lot—fine goods.
HALF PRICE on line of MEN'S SOFT HATS.
25 PER CENT REDUCTION From Regular
Prices : : : :
on EVERYTHING in the MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Last Day of Clearance Sale.
If You Are Looking
for Summer Suits or for anything in summer wear, you will surely
make a mistake if you fail to investigate the largest and finest stock
in the city, at this store.

Follow the Crowd to
CALDER'S
DECORATION DAY!
M. Levy, Lessee and Manager.
The Dance Hall has been enlarged and
new floor laid, making the finest dan-
cing pavilion in the State.
Its only five miles and it costs but five
cents to Calder's.
The Utah State Band and Orchestra will
perform the music for the season; Anton
Pederson, Director.
HORSE RACING—BOATING—DANCING
Admission, 10 cents; each ticket entitles
the holder to 5 cents in trade.
World's Fair Day, June 15th. Two round
trip tickets, and one Pullman Sleeper to
the World's Fair will be given away.

Banks' MILLINERY.
116 Main St.
Saturday Sale

In addition to our superb offerings in White Lace, Chiffon
and Horsehair Braids for graduating hats we will offer the fol-
lowing reductions on all new stock—bought from the manufac-
turers, greatly underpriced originally and still further reduced.

The BOCCACCIO, mixed braids, soft and pliable, made
in poke shapes for misses. Sold all season at \$1.25.
Sale Price **90c**

HIGH GRADE CUBAN BRAIDS, with Tuscan cord mix-
ture; blocked; long crinkled front brims. Very cheap
at \$1.25. Sale Price **90c**

PURE WHITE PRESSED JAP BRAIDS, in the
wide flaring and rolling brims. Usually \$1.50. Sale Price **90c**

ONE OF THE STRONGEST leaders of the season, the
"Mannerling" in champagne mixtures and a pure white
fibre; \$1.25 goods. Sale Price **90c**

BERNINA BRAIDS; a large bell crown, flat;
regular \$1 grade. Sale Price **50c**

THREE STYLES OF THE NEW PARIS SAILORS;
rolling brims, long front, wide bell crowns; in Jap. Basket
and Milan mixtures; the new wide bell crowns in brown, navy, cham-
pagne and castor. Selling at \$1.25 and \$1.50.
Sale Price **\$1.00**

THE MANNERING SHAPE—A high grade Milan
crown, genuine Tuscan braid; soft, pliable and as nearly inde-
structible as any material used in hat making. Usually
brings \$5.50. Sale Price **\$3.75**

RAMBLER, the acme of hat shaping this season. A very
large and wide Milan crown placed on a soft mixture of basket
and wood silk braid. A good hat and a stylish hat
for \$5. Sale Price **\$3.75**

HAND MADE HATS. (We want to close them out.
They are not new shapes, but the braids are good and the frame
alone is worth the price.) In pink, gray, castor, light blue,
champagne, brown and other light pastel shades.

These hats cost \$39 per dozen to make. The braid is soft,
pliable, with a genuine satin mixture, and can easily be
reshaped. Sale Price **50c**

A high grade pure cream WHITE ITALIAN BODY
FLAT; bell crowns, soft and pliable. (For Satur-
day only.) Sale Price **25c**

CUBANS, in the same shape; will last ordinarily two sea-
sons' wear; can be reshaped and retimed; in natural
and in champagne mixtures.
Sale Price **75c**

STRAIGHT BRIM SAILORS, in split straws, fine Milan
and rice straw braids; satin lined with leather sweat band. Fine
all silk ribbon bands that sold in New York City by the
case up to \$39 per dozen. Your choice Saturday **\$1.50**

The new blocks in Senet braids **75c**
The new blocks in burnt straw and Jap braids **\$1.00**

TWO LEADERS IN TRIMMED HATS—The new roll-
ing brim "Paris" Sailors, in cardinal, royal, champagne
and brown; the \$3.50 grade To close Saturday **2.00**

75 White Chiffon Hats trimmed to sell up to \$6.00.
Saturday, only **3.00**

Any Hat in the store for two weeks can be had for 1-3 to
1-2 off the original price.

115 S. Main Street.