

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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## THE CONGO ATROCITIES.

The Congo News letter is the name of a publication issued by the Congo Reform association, Boston, Mass. The August number is entirely devoted to the affairs of the Congo Free State. The most notable feature of it is, perhaps, an article in which it is maintained that the torture of natives and other unspeakable abuses continue unabated, notwithstanding the promises of reform that have been made by those responsible for the government of that unfortunate part of the world.

The atrocities referred to are almost too horrible for description. A Canadian missionary, Mr. G. L. Raikes, when he returned from the Congo made this statement: "If I were to tell of half the fiendish sights I have witnessed there, no one would believe me. . . . The tortures of the inquisition sound like child play in comparison." Mr. Raikes further stated that: "Slaves can be bought at Lubero at \$10 a head, and at this price one can purchase a whole army. After the inhabitants have been disposed of the town is burned, the hands of those killed being taken back to the chief rubber collector at Marenco, to show that the work has been properly done."

Mr. Whiteside, an English missionary, on his return from the Upper Congo, gave similar reports. He said, in part: "While I was holding a service in the town at which some of the armed sentinels were present, some of the people called out, 'Save us from rubber,' and at the conclusion, when the sentries had gone, they pleaded with us not to leave them. They also begged us to go into the forest with them, and there they would show us some of the brutalities to which they were subjected by disintering the bodies of their people who had been murdered by the sentries." Mr. Whiteside said that this place was burned to the ground, probably as a punishment of the natives who had appealed to him for aid against their oppressors.

The people are driven into the forests to collect rubber, and they are compelled to work for twenty-four continuous days. At the end of that period they are permitted four days' rest, and then they are again driven off for another twenty-four days of slavery. If they fail to collect the quantity of rubber they are expected to bring in, they are tortured and even killed. Mr. Whiteside relates that one of the methods of punishment is for the sentries to tie the natives to a stake and put them to death by means of heated gun placed on their heads. Sometimes they are unmercifully beaten and then taken to the top of a high platform, where they are tied down, with the sun shining full in their faces, and in that position they are left until relatives bring the necessary amount of rubber for their redemption.

King Leopold, it seems, has assumed personally the responsibility for the terrible crimes committed in that state. His position is that this vast country, comprising 900,000 square miles, is his personal property. The powers, he admits, surrounded the new state with their good will, but none of them, he asserts, possesses any right of intervention. The act of Berlin, he further says, adopted a few general principles relating to the basin of the Congo. But these principles apply in equal manner to all the states having possessions in the conventional basin. Even Belgium, according to the king, possesses no rights in the Congo apart from those which will come to her from him personally. This is a most extraordinary doctrine. If it were true, the King ought to be held personally responsible for the atrocities committed, as if he were a pirate or an outlaw, because of the infinite harm done to the cause of civilization through such unspeakable acts of barbarity.

But the powers are certainly interested, to a very large extent, in the affairs complained of. The Congo Free State is their creation. It resulted from the opening of Central Africa through the explorations of Henry M. Stanley. An association was formed under the leadership of King Leopold of Belgium, for further exploration and occupation of the country. It was that association that received recognition by the powers through professions of philanthropy and a desire to promote unrestricted commerce for all nations. The United States government was among the first to accord the recognition asked for. This was the 22nd of April, 1884. A few months later an international conference of fourteen powers convened at Berlin for consideration of problems in the Congo territory. This association received recognition by Great Britain, Italy, Austria-Hungary and other powers, and it is evident that the king of Belgium became only the representative of these powers, and is responsible to them for the carrying out of the conditions upon which recognition was received. Those conditions being so flagrantly violated, another international congress would seem to be in order for the purpose of placing the supervision of the Congo affairs in other and more trustworthy hands. A precedent for such a gathering is presented in the international conference that convened at Brussels, November 2, 1890, for the purpose of devising measures for the suppression of the slave trade.

The conditions presented in the Congo Free State has been one of the open eyes of civilization, but as long as the powers take no measures for the suppression of the atrocities committed in Armenia and other Turkish provinces;

as long as they listen in silence to the awful reports of massacre that come from Russia, there is little hope that any concerted action will be taken for the protection of the poor blacks in Africa. The introduction of civilization there has certainly proved a curse, instead of a blessing.

## BIBLICAL PLAYS.

According to an article in the current number of the Literary Digest, a considerable list of Biblical plays will be presented during the coming dramatic season. The fact has caused some comment in the religious press of the country, and the experiment will be watched with interest. Religious plays were not unknown during the middle ages when church influence permeated every part of society. Painters and sculptors have in all ages availed themselves of the grand themes presented in sacred literature. Musicians have produced some of the most soul-stirring harmonies on religious themes, and even architecture has reared some of its most sublime and imposing forms in the service of religion. Why should not the dramatic art also receive its best inspiration from the scriptures? There is no reason why there should not be dramatic writers capable of doing for the dramatic art what Handel, Bach, Mendelssohn, Mozart, and others, have done for music.

These are some of the religious dramas that are announced: *Byronic Power* will appear in a play which has been made out of Marie Corelli's novel "Borahaa." "Mizpah" which is the joint product of Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Lucimbe Searle, will be presented in Chicago. It is the scriptural story of Esther, the Jewish girl who became the bride of Ahasuerus. "Pilgrim's Progress" is also definitely announced for the next season. Hendrietta Crossman is to play the role of Christian. And there are some others on the list.

It is stated that the interest in the religious drama is not confined to this country. In Germany a new religious play, written by a clergyman, Robert Falke, has made quite a hit. It is based on the life of St. Paul and, if the prediction of critics can be relied on, the play will be a rival to the famous Oberammergau Passion play.

The Literary Digest gives the following synopsis of this drama:

"The first act shows Saul of Tarsus, fierce, fanatical Pharisee, persecuting the Christians. His only weakness is his love for a Christian maiden, and it is this love that makes his influence will shape his future. In the second act he is Paul. The miraculous conversion on the way to Damascus is not portrayed, but it is made known that the Christian girl has been praying for him and that he has been smitten with blindness in answer to her intercession. The third act, the most magnificent in the play, laid in Athens, culminates in a scene of preaching. Two hundred persons appear. In this scene—Greek priests, philosophers, worshippers of beauty—all affected by the new teaching of the great apostle to the Gentiles. The highest development of the art of staging is said to have been employed in making this scene one of the most impressive and at the same time one of the most beautiful of the modern stage.

"The fourth act shows Paul in the barracks of the Pretorian cohort at Rome, while Nero is Caesar. It also has a magnificent setting, and in the speeches of the apostle and the centurion, the language is eminently classic in its dignity and elevation. Nero is the center of interest in the last act, in which the family of Rome is reproduced. This act has been criticized because of the terror and grandeur of the setting throw into the shade Paul's martyr death."

It is quite possible that this revival of interest in Biblical plays will have good results, but not unless the plays are written and interpreted in the same spirit with which the great painters, and sculptors, and composers of religious works undertook their tasks. The great masses of the people do not study the Bible as diligently as could be desired. The theaters might become Biblical schools, and the actors and actresses the interpreters of the most lofty sentiments ever uttered. There are vast possibilities in this direction, and if they are made use of, the theaters will be places of instruction as well as amusement.

## JAPAN AND HER CREDIT.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff in an article in the North American Review discusses, very interestingly, "Japan After the War." One of his conclusions is that but for the financial and moral aid of the United States, Japan would have broken down in the struggle with Russia, at an early date and would not have been able to continue the fight until the antagonist was prepared to talk peace. It was generally supposed at the beginning of the conflict, that Russia would come out victorious because of her supposedly greater financial resources. But, somehow, Japan did not give up, but continued the war, and had money enough for all purposes. Mr. Schiff says:

"Had America not willingly joined hands with England in the spring of 1904, when Japan made the first attempt to secure foreign loans for the purpose of the war, an appeal which, until America showed its willingness, even eagerness, to co-operate, was met in England not over-enthusiastically; and had the two nations not so readily opened their money markets to every successful Japanese war loan, nothing could have averted the financial and economic ruin of Japan at a comparatively early stage of the struggle."

Perhaps so. But that does not tell the whole story. Russia's credit was good in France, until it became evident that Japan was the master both on land and at sea. The success of Japan in every battle insured her credit in the money markets of the world. Had Russia been successful, if only partially, her credit would not have suffered as it did. The Japanese would have fought on, credit, or no credit, for the conflict was to them a "holy war," for which every man and every woman was ready to sacrifice his, or her, all. When a nation is thus roused to the highest enthusiasm for home and country, foreign credit is not essential to success.

## POLITICS IN ALASKA.

On the 14th of this month the first election for Congressional delegate from Alaska will be held in that newly organized Territory. Alaska is a vast country, for it contains an area about as large as the United States east of the

Mississippi, and transportation facilities are not such as to permit a candidate to travel extensively. Under the circumstances, the campaign cannot be expected to become very heated, particularly, as the correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer claims, there is no political organization. "Party lines are not sharply drawn, local issues are mostly absent, and there is little except pride in the newly acquired franchise to bring out the vote." There must be some organization, though, for the Republicans assert that four-fifths of the voters belong to their party, while the Democrats claim 70 per cent. It is the Independents who submit that no one is going to pay the slightest attention to party lines.

At a convention recently held at Juneau, Rufus of Nome was nominated by the sixty Republican delegates present. But one Mr. A. P. Swinford of Keetchikan, a former governor, had announced himself as an independent candidate, and at the age of seventy started on a stumping tour up the Yukon river. Tent meetings of miners put in the field Thomas Cole of Fairbanks for the long term and Frank H. Waskey of Nome for the short, on the platform, "Alaska for the miners." That appears to be the situation at present.

A Crabbe synonym—crawfish.

It was Dubois' do-the-boys convention.

While time flies still it is not a fugitive from justice.

The ice bill is always excessive, but the ice never is.

Russia has its Group of Toff; America has its Group of Spoil.

With the window trimmers the trimmings are the essential part.

"On again, off again," describes very well the Russian strike situation.

The Iowa way of getting tariff revision on the ways does not make headway.

The cashier of the defunct Milwaukee Avenue State bank of Chicago is a Herding brother.

The hardest worked man in Russia is the press censor. He always has a press of work.

And now it is said that the alligator is passing. It is just as well to keep out of his way while passing.

Zion City's debts amount to nearly five million dollars. This includes no part of the debt of gratitude to Dowds.

Nelson and Gans will belabor each other at Goldfield on Labor day. Why don't they learn to labor instead of fight?

There are fourteen Paradises and twenty-six Edens in the United States, but not one of these Paradises is in the Garden of Eden.

The duel between Generals Andre and Negrier was a bloodless affair. General Negrier wouldn't shoot, and General Andre couldn't shoot.

Banker Louis A. Gourdain has begun to build his private prison. Before he gets through he may find that he has built better than he knew.

Colorado has a railroad that in portions, straddles an altitude of 14,000 feet. It could never have been constructed without a resort to high finance.

District Attorney Jerome announces that he will personally conduct the prosecution of Harry Thaw. A sort of personally conducted tour de force.

Winston Churchill is to receive the moral support of Richard Harding Davis in his campaign for governor of New Hampshire. What Winston wants is ballot support.

Dr. T. C. Albutt, professor of physics at Cambridge university, recently issued the dictum that the law ought to forbid any man playing the game of golf before he is thirty-five years old, until which time he is capable of more vigorous athletics. But how about the young ladies?

## BREAD BY THE YARD.

Tip-Bits.  
The largest loaves of bread baked in the world are those of France and Italy. The "pipe" bread of Italy is baked in loaves two feet or three feet long, while in France the loaves are made in the shape of very long rods four or five feet in length, and in many cases over six feet. The bread of Paris is distributed almost exclusively by women, who go to the various bakeries at 5:30 a. m. and spend about an hour polishing up the loaves. After the loaves are thoroughly cleaned of dust and grit, the "bread porter" proceeds on the round of her customers. Those who live in apartments or flats find their loaves leaning against the door.

## INFANT DRUGGING.

Medical Bulletin.  
You may ask, Why has the baby pain if it is healthy and needs no medicine? It is sick and in pain because it has not been nursed properly and carefully. The mother has been indiscreet in her diet, or, if bottle-fed, the bottle may not have been cared for properly, the milk may have been stale or it has not been properly prepared. The baby gets angry and cries because some one has fondled it, made love to it, and now is not here to take it and caress it as desired. It is hungry and cries because it has not been nursed at the proper interval, or, if bottle-fed, the milk is deficient in value or the milk is deficient. These are points worthy of study in infants that cry much. Prescribe little medicine, but teach the mother a few hygienic laws in reference to the care of the child, and do not allow her to give soothing syrup of any sort, as the opiate, as a rule, either by itself or in combination, does harm to infants by the use of improper medication in the form of soothing syrups is great indeed.

## PEACE TRAINING FOR WAR.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
Probably most people did not perceive the significance of a brief dispatch printed a few days ago which told that practically the entire United States army in this country was on the march. It is literally true that the greater part of the 45,000 men now in the United States, except, of course, the coast artillery, are in the field, living so far as practicable under the conditions which would obtain in time of war, perfecting their own organization and being associated in camp and on

the march with large bodies of National Guard troops. Several of these camps have been established in various parts of the country and to them have been sent most of the available regulars, cavalry, infantry and light artillery, to serve as object lessons for the National Guard as well as for their own benefit.

## CZAR AND PEASANT.

Kansas City Times.  
The blind devotion of the Russian masses to the Czar is similar to, but exceeds that of the French peasantry to the Bourbon King. The prop of the empire is the ignorant belief of the moujik that "The Emperor has been misled by his counselors" and will remedy the distresses of his people when he can be told of them. If he should run away, that prop would be removed, the terrorists would find little to oppose them, the peasantry would be enraged at "The little father's" treachery, and anarchy would take the place of that firm faith which has been almost a religion in its intensity. The head of the empire would have completed the analogy between the French and the Russian revolutions.

## TRAINS THAT NEVER CHANGE.

Boston Herald.  
The Boston traveling man who carries always the latest time schedules in his coat pocket and grumbles because the Pathfinder is published only once a month, may find it difficult to believe that certain fundamental trains have been going in and out of Boston at the same hour on the same service and making the same stops for three-score years. Nevertheless, such is the case. In fact, Massachusetts folks rather resent a change in time-tables. The story is told of one Massachusetts rural town in the old days that when it was proposed to put on trains to Boston the inhabitants objected because they said it would be a task to remember the times of so many trains.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Getting at the Fact.  
A Chicago lawyer while examining in court a man who had been proposed as surety on an appeal bond asked with much impressiveness and a richness of speech that would have done credit to Terrence O'Flynn himself:  
"Is it not a fact, sir, that down on South Water street, sir, where you are best known, sir, you cannot get one dollar's worth of credit unless you pay cash?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

## The Apt Japanese.

"The all-around aptitude of the Japanese is a constant wonder to me," said the woman who has a Japanese maid of all work, of whom she is very fond. "Nothing escapes them, not even our idioms. The other night I had some people to dinner, and Anita had made a special and most toilsome desert. I wanted a little more. I threw her a questioning glance and she stood against the oak of the dining room door in her native costume, pretty as any picture on a fan. She understood perfectly. Folding her arms in a final way, she said in a soft but determined manner: "Nothing doing."—New York Sun.

## Propositions.

An English daily had the following advertisement: "Wanted—A gentleman to undertake the sale of a patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees it will be profitable to the undertaker."—Christian Register.

## Just as Good.

A British army order advises that, where possible, mules should be used to draw machine guns. "When, however," says the order, "a mule is not available any intelligent noncommissioned officer will do instead."—Ram's Horn.

## A Boudoir Confidence.

"But why have you broken your engagement?"  
"Well, I simply couldn't marry a man with a broken nose."  
"Ah, I wonder how he got his nose broken, poor fellow?"  
"Oh, I struck him accidentally with my brassie when he was teaching me golf."—The Bystander.

## Illustrating the Difference.

"What's the difference between vision and sight?"  
"See those two girls across the street?"  
"Yes."  
"Well, the pretty one I would call a vision of loveliness, but the other one—she's a sight."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## The Easier Course.

"Madam, I must request you to remove your hat," remarked the polite theater usher.  
The lady smiled grimly.  
"Doesn't that annoy the little man behind me?"  
"Yes, madam."  
"Then you'll find it much easier to remove him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The August number of What to Eat offers many good articles on subjects of interest, in the home particularly. Among these are: "Original Entertainments for August," "The National Food Law and its Meaning," "Pure Foods and Little Side Lights on Living," and many others. This is a magazine always welcome in the home.—Pierce Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.

The following articles, which many are beautifully illustrated, are among the features of Out West for August: "The Conquest of the Desert," by George Baker Anderson; "Santa Fe Reading Rooms," S. E. Buser; "An Ancient Wedding Journey," Theresa Russell; "Chap. VII," "Kings River Canyon," Thomas T. Waterman; "A Benefactor of the State," by Wm. E. Smythe; "Summer in the Mountains," Virginia Garland; "To the Mexican Immigrant," poem, Arthur B. Bennett; "Herald," story, R. C. Fitzgerald; "Oriental Indian Legends," by Melvina Burns Denny; "The Legend of An-O-Hos," "A Descendant of Noah," story, by Sophia D. Lohr; and "Miguel of the Wood-Trail," story, by Gertrude B. Millard.—217 New High St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The August number of Recreation opens with an illustrated article on "Aeronautics in America," by Capt. Homer W. Hodge. Other interesting features of this number are: "Battling the Wilderness," Ernest Russell; "Gen. Zebulon Pike, Explorer," Eugene Parsons; "On St. Patrick's Marshes," Sid Howard; "How to Learn to Swim," Will Wiley; "Indiana as Guides," John Boyd; "The Art of Camping," Charles A. Bramble; "The Season in Amateur Athletics," Milton E. Towne; "The Game Field," and "Fishing." The illustrations add interest to the text.—22 West, Twenty-fourth St., New York.

The Meriden Britannia Co. is issuing a publication called The Silver Standard, which is supposedly to be a reproduction of "news" of the world 50 years ago. In the August number appears a good picture of the Navajo Temple with a brief description of that historical building. There is also a view of Cincinnati, which city, according to a statistician, in 1847, bought by the time to be a city of 4,066,567. In the "Then and Now" section is an illustrated article on St. Paul, Minn. (which thriving city contained "about 100 persons, chiefly half-breeds," in 1847) and a very interesting description and cut of the original electric car, which was

first exhibited at Dover, N. H. July 26, 1847. It was the invention of Prof. Moses G. Farmer and was a very crude affair indeed. It is contrasted with the beautiful modern trolley car, a cut of which adorns the same page.—Meriden, Conn.

## Orpheum

MODERN VAUDEVILLE.  
Opening of the Season  
MONDAY, AUGUST 13.  
MACART'S DOGS AND MONKS  
BRYAN & NADINE, ZISKA & KING,  
GEO. LAVENDER, MAJESTIC TRIO,  
GARTELE BROS., KINODROME.  
Every evening (except Sunday), 7c, 50c, 25c, Box seats, 50c, 75c, 1.00.  
Box office open Thursday, Aug. 9.

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Four Nights Commencing Aug. 12  
Four Nights Commencing Aug. 12  
MISS GEORGIA HARPER  
in  
CORALIE  
Matinee Wednesday.  
Night Prices—5c, 25c, 50c, 75c, Matinee—15c.  
Box office opens for sale of seats Friday Aug. 10th, 10 a. m.

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The Big Laugh.  
"THE MECHANICAL DOLL"  
Coming: ZINN'S TRAVESTY CO.

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THE BEST EVER!  
A fragrant and antiseptic dressing for the teeth and gums. Preserves and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums and makes the breath sweet. 25c only.  
A special line of French tooth brushes. 25c  
DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING SODA WATER.

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By the Monument,  
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### Curtains

The proud housewife likes good curtains, and we have a complete line of very beautiful Lace Curtains, Draperies and Portiers that are artistic and effective. We do not exaggerate when we say that we have at present the finest line that ever entered the state.

### Linoleum

Just arrived a carload of beautiful Oilcloths and Floor Covering in the latest and most suitable patterns, also a FINE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH INLAIDS.

### Washable Bath Rugs

Just what you need to beautify your Bath Room. Protects and preserves the floor covering where it usually receives the most wear. All fast colors.

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OUR DRUG DEPT. IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.

## The Little Boys, Middling-Sized Boys, And Big Boys.

Clothing stock now nearing completion. Get out-fitted now. Be the first to choose. We have those nobby things that boys desire. Most excellent line for all ages.  
SHIPMENTS ARRIVING DAILY! BIG ASSORTMENTS! Fall trade will come with a rush and stock will melt away fast, therefore we mildly suggest that purchases be made early to assure your getting the nicest of the showings.

# CUTLER BROS. CO.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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See These Goods and Note The Prices.

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Patents, Tans, Blacks.	Absolutely the best values you ever saw \$2.50 values for—\$1.45

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