

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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

Charles W. Pearce - Editor
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance):
One Year \$3.00
Six Months 1.50
Three Months75
One Month25
Saturday Edition, Per Year 2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year 2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications and all remittances to
THE DESERT NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter on April 1, 1879, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 24, 1906

CONTINUE THE GOOD WORK!

It is believed that in view of the immense amount of insurance upon the different properties that have been destroyed in San Francisco, and the generous donations of money that have been made by individuals, and voted by national and state and civic authorities, and public institutions, enough money is in sight to give our unfortunate fellow-citizens on the coast a splendid start for the rebuilding of their city and the rehabilitation of their business affairs. Cash contributions, however, are still in order for immediate aid, and will be worthily bestowed. Every dollar that can be raised in any legitimate way will be found not only acceptable, but necessary for the full relief of the distressed.

Donations will still be received by The Deseret News for this laudable purpose, and we invite our friends to send in their gifts without delay, so that they may be forwarded while the distress is still at its height. The extent of the horror and its attendant sufferings cannot be fully realized and has not appeared in print, despite the many descriptions given and the stories of individual experience which have been narrated.

The great needs of the hour are food, clothing, tents, bedding and provisions which are in daily demand. It should be remembered that many thousands of people are homeless and destitute, and that the means to supply their continual wants are not at hand in the ruined city. For some time they will have to be supplied from other points. They can be shipped by the railroad to the relief committee. There need be no doubt as to their reaching the proper destination. The organization effected may be depended upon, so that the means contributed of every kind and nature will be applied in an honest and capable manner, will not be wasted and will not be unworthily bestowed. The help that is needed in this particular respect should be extended until those who are in charge of relief work will say, "It is enough."

Too much praise cannot be accorded to the railway authorities for their generosity and promptness in the time of great trial. It is wonderful how they supplied transportation to people fleeing from destruction and devastation, and also conveyed provisions for the destitute sent from different places. They have done their part in the great cause of aid to afflicted humanity and are among the chief helpers in the work of charity. The common saying, "Corporations have no souls," will have to be expunged from the aphorisms of the period.

While touching on this subject, we once more call attention to the movement in this city in the shape of a musical effort in behalf of the afflicted in California. Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock is the time fixed for the grand concert in the Tabernacle, in which a number of the choirs of the different churches and of the chief musical celebrities of the city, with the military band from Fort Douglas will take part and supplement the Tabernacle choir and grand organ. It will be one of the most momentous musical occasions in the history of this musical city. Every person who purchases a fifty cent ticket will be entitled to a seat in any part of the great building, and will contribute exactly that sum to the relief fund, which will be forwarded at once to the committee on the coast. Tickets ought to be distributed throughout the city and offered for sale. The Tabernacle should be filled, and everybody should feel desirous of aiding in this great benevolent effort. Let the good work of charity and generosity go on, and be kept up until every pressing need is amply supplied!

DON'T JUDGE HASTILY!

Much indignation is expressed by many people on reading of the rash acts of some of the soldiers detailed for military duty in San Francisco. Several persons have been shot and killed who were not guilty, so far as has appeared, of committing any unlawful deed. The case of H. C. Tilden, a prominent member of the general relief committee, while traveling in his automobile which carried the Red Cross flag, when he had the Red Cross badge on his arm, is one that causes anger and amazement. Particulars of the shooting appeared in the Deseret News on Monday evening. A number of cases in which the slain persons were worthy of death are recorded, and it is clear that they were guilty of offenses which, under the circumstances and by military orders, rendered them liable to instant execution.

In our special correspondence, however, accounts are given of the summary killing of unoffending individuals, which indicate a ferocity and disregard of human rights and human life that appear entirely unjustifiable and even murderous. Such crimes ought not to be passed by or condoned. Even the soldiers in times of war are subject to law, either civil or military, and the wantonness displayed as described

on another page of the "News" demands rigid inquiry.

It is a matter of great regret that anybody has been shot down without investigation and with no opportunity for explanation or defense. At the same time, the most rigorous regulations had to be established, or the horrors of earthquake and fire would have been followed by pillage, brutality, assaults upon women and general disorder, in some respects worse than the calamities which overtook the fated city. It was a great boon to San Francisco that a military post was near at hand, commanded by as level-headed and courageous an officer as General Funston.

The police alone would have been almost powerless. In the repression of crime, in the establishment of order, in the protection of the weak, in the distribution of necessities, the military authority was exercised with wisdom and celerity, and was performed stern and unflinching. That some mistakes occurred was to be expected. When clothed with a little brief authority, ordinary men, without much training and less discretion, were likely to proceed rashly in carrying out what they understood to be the orders of their commanding officers.

In the case of Mr. Tilden there will no doubt be a thorough investigation. Both sides of the tragedy will be heard, and it may yet appear that there was some apparent justification for the course that was pursued by the patrol. On reading the first account, only one side of the story is made prominent, and while there is universal regret over the lamentable affair, patience ought to be exercised until it is thoroughly inquired into.

There are other instances, no doubt of hasty action on the part of the soldiery, but it must be remembered that they were acting under martial law, that there was intense excitement on all sides, that people were likely to pay little attention to orders to halt, and that some errors were almost unavoidable.

Reviewing the whole situation from a distance and with but a general understanding of the action taken by the military authorities, we are of the opinion that great credit is due to General Funston and his command for the splendid work performed, during and after the terrible experiences of the destruction that overwhelmed the city by the bay. When normal conditions are restored and the civil power relieves the military arm of its extraordinary services, it will be in order to calmly investigate the work that was performed, with the various incidents that occurred during the period of martial law, and then a just verdict can be rendered, with a full understanding of all the circumstances that attended the awful situation. Meanwhile let criticism be suspended.

NO RACE WAR.

A speaker in a Chicago church, the other day, is quoted as having advised the audience, which presumably consisted of negroes, to carry arms and "anticipate the white man in his devilry." The occasion for the speech was a meeting called to protest against the recent mob violence at Springfield, Mo.

It must be admitted that such occurrences as the Springfield murder are likely to try the patience of the colored population to the utmost, but such advice as that given on the occasion referred to is, nevertheless, the worst that could be offered. If it is followed it will mean race war.

The people to which the victims of race-hatred belong should have recourse to the courts, and fight their battles with legal means. In that they would have the sympathy of the vast majority of American citizens. At the same meeting resolutions were adopted urging the President to take steps for the protection of the colored race from destruction. That is better. But what is needed especially is a general awakening of the American sentiment against the atrocities that have been perpetrated, and in favor of fair play.

The stamping out of the crime of lynching is one of the great duties of the day. It is an obligation that cannot be shirked with impunity. American soil should not be stained with the blood of innocent victims. The wilful violation of law and order is sure to result in disastrous consequences.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

The present century has already gone on record with several disastrous catastrophes, some even more appalling, when the loss of life is considered, than the San Francisco disaster. The total loss of life from the eruption of Mt. Pelee in 1902, was estimated at no less than 40,000. In 1905 there was an earthquake in India, in which 35,000 human beings were thought to have perished. The earthquakes in Calabria, Italy, and in Albania, last year, also resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives.

Since the beginning of 1905, there has hardly been a month entirely free from disturbances of one kind or another. About the time of the earthquake in India there was marked activity in the volcano of Kilauwa, Hawaii, and a slight renewal of eruptions from Mt. Pelee. This year's disturbances commenced in January, when the town of Masay, Nicaragua, was wrecked by a series of earthquakes. No lives were lost, but property was destroyed worth \$500,000. The inhabitants fled. Tremors were felt all over the world. People in Michigan and the New England states felt distinct shocks. In South America, coincident with and following the Nicaragua earthquake, severe shocks were felt, particularly in Ecuador. The record, if complete, would be significant in the highest degree.

Such calamities are, however, not new in the history of the human race, although the frequency seems to be peculiar to our time. To go no further back than the year 1871, when the first earthquake at Lisbon occurred, 30,000 lives were lost in that catastrophe. Then Lisbon was safe for 214 years, but in the year 1855 another shock was experienced. This was followed by a tidal wave, and 50,000 souls were swept

out of earthly existence. The largest loss of life through an earthquake, as far as the records show, was that which occurred at Yeddo, Japan, in 1792, when 200,000 lives were lost. In the earthquake at Pekin, about 30 years later, 100,000 people perished. The San Francisco calamity is, fortunately, not anything like these, in the loss of life, but when the destruction of property is considered, it is the most appalling in recent history. In the memorable conflagration of Chicago in 1871, which started the entire world at that time, the property loss was less than \$200,000,000.

The flood that swept in over Galveston in 1900 caused a loss of \$17,000,000 worth of property. The damage done by the Charleston earthquake in 1886 amounted but to \$5,000,000. The Johnstown flood in 1889 devastated property to the estimated value of \$10,000,000. By comparison the terrible extent of the damage done to our sister city by the coast may be somewhat appreciated, and also the urgent need of assistance for several weeks, during which time the wants of the destitute people must be looked after.

One of the most remarkable facts in connection with the devastations by fire, water, or other destructive agencies, is the speed with which the damage is repaired, and business resumed. It will be so with San Francisco. The city is needed, for the immense volume of commerce that flows in and out through the famous Golden Gate of this country. For a long time to come there will be the most busy activity, comparable to that of the ants that undertake to repair their disturbed hills. There will be buildings, and reconstruction of railway lines, laying of pavements, and all sorts of work, and the city will rise as by magic to more than its former magnitude and beauty.

TWO VIEWS.

Maxim Gorky, who has become prominent in public view in this country, has his peculiar notions about the catastrophe that has visited San Francisco. In a signed article in the New York American he says, in part:

"A blind elemental power of the underground world of fire has devoured the lives of hundreds with one shock, put out the life light from thousands of eyes, ruined dozens of buildings, destroyed many years of people's labor. Hard is my soul pressed by such crimes, where there are no criminals, but only victims. I bow before the misfortune of America."

"Misfortunes must teach us brotherhood. They must show us how we depend on nature and its mysterious power. Misfortunes must unite us into one family, in a family of fighters with nature, the enemy of man, in a family of obstinate investigators of her secrets. Not for power over each other must we think, not for wealth, but how to be masters of the whole power of the earth, and with it rule for the benefit of life, for happiness of men."

"There is no evil power of man in this crime, and, truly, such a thought must console Americans. To the land is brought an awful shock, but not by the people."

Everyone will admit, we think, that this is a most peculiar view. It regards the destruction wrought as a "crime," committed by a "blind," elemental power. It regards the powers of nature as enemies against which human beings must unite in a fight, and it places the "crime" of nature against Americans into juxtaposition with the "crimes" of Russian autocracy against his countrymen.

Is this the philosophy of modern thinkers who claim for themselves the distinction of being "advanced"? If so, contrast that with the philosophy of Jesus. According to one we have the human family placed, accidentally we suppose, upon a globe rolling in space, and left to fight its potent enemies, the "blind" forces of nature, as best it can. According to the other there is a kind, wise, and powerful Father, whose hand is to be acknowledged in all things, because that Father always has a wise and loving end and design in view, in the trials and afflictions that befall His children, however extraordinary they may appear at the time. In the Christian philosophy we are taught that though the chastening hand of the Father may appear heavy, the object in view is only dictated by pitiful and tender mercy, and that this will some day be perfectly clear.

The other view is virtually pagan in its conception. It is certainly not comforting to those who are stricken and need comfort, and furthermore it is not true.

It is still California the Golden.

Dowie seemingly knows how to wait.

The real tax dodgers are never those who only own realty.

Just one week ago tomorrow since the terrible earthquake occurred. What a week it has been!

"American" shows are now being made in both Germany and Italy. Simply following in American footsteps.

In appropriating three million dollars for the San Francisco sufferers Congress has done the appropriate thing.

John D. Rockefeller declares that he is always at his case. It was the public impression that he was always at his desk.

No one can kick over the rate given relief supplies for the coast. No commission could have done any better than has been done.

"The Man with the Hoe" was saved from the general conflagration in San Francisco. This is very fortunate, as his services will be needed during the planting season.

As the little Indian maidens said to John Smith, "You're off the track, you'd better get back to old Virginia's shore," so it may be said to Maxim Gorky of Russia.

The New York brokers have undertaken to devise a plan that will take away the excessively high money rates. It might be just as well to do

away with wild speculation as a first step to this end.

The United States supreme court has advanced the habeas corpus case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. This must not be taken as an advance of their case in public estimation.

"Maxim Gorky must guard against cerebral tumescence, or megalomania, while in this country," says the Boston Transcript. Only a Boston paper is familiar with such big words. Wonder what they mean?

Certainly the Chinese who suffered in this great calamity are entitled to the same treatment that other victims are. Not to give it to them would be an outrage on humanity and a disgrace to American civilization.

Already a hundred books, each independent of the other, giving the only "true and authentic" history of the great San Francisco catastrophe are in course of preparation. This is one of the worst results of the earthquake.

Twenty-five Russian authors have published a resolution condemning Americans for their treatment of Maxim Gorky. The condemnation is well deserved. His course in the United States shows that he should have been ignored instead of having been given a reception by some of our most distinguished citizens.

SPEAKING OF THE EARTHQUAKE

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The moral effect of this calamity, too, cannot fail to affect San Francisco injuriously and for many years. There will never in this generation be the same buoyant confidence in the city's future. There will linger for years the fear that what has now happened may happen again. Merely to rebuild the twisted and burned buildings will repair the actual damage, but there is no present means of knowing to what extent the city's future has been clouded.

Portland Oregonian.

Man is noblest in his charities. In the competition for wealth and fame he has not yet entirely divested himself of the attributes of the savage; in war he becomes a demon of destruction; but in his deeds of charity he justifies the sublime exaltation of the Hebrew poet that the Almighty has made him but little lower than the angels.

Worcester Gazette.

San Francisco was discovered before she was struck. The earthquake rent great fissures in the pavements, snapped the huge cast-iron water mains like punk, blocked the doors of the fire department houses with the debris of their own buildings, and then, as if with fenshian plan and foresight, fired the city.

Sacramento Bee.

In some instances, according to report, hungry women and children have been charged 25 cents or even \$1 for a loaf of bread. In reading of these shameful things, all decent people must regret that neither civil nor military law imposes any penalty for such atrocious greed.

New York Evening Sun.

The crumb of comfort for humanity that is to be found in the San Francisco horror is the fact that the earth's convulsion began about dawn and not several hours later, when the business of living would have been well under way. One shrinks from the effort to imagine what the consequence would have been then, with the commercial and industrial district thronged in office, shop, mill and street with men, women and children at work and happy to be working.

New York Mail.

Edward Walter Mander, director of the solar department of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, says this: "In all probability the catastrophe was a direct consequence of the activity of Mount Vesuvius, whose eruption doubtless started a severe wave movement through the crust of the earth." And Robert T. Hill, one of the best known of American geologists, says: "Personally I think there is a relation between the earthquake of today and such a volcanic outbreak as that of Vesuvius." Yet proof there is none.

Los Angeles Express.

Earthquakes of sufficient magnitude to do damage occur only on the seashore or in proximity to volcanoes or mountains of volcanic origin. San Francisco was built upon the summit of a mountain which in the long ago must have been thrust up from the sea by an upheaval of the earth.

New York Evening Post.

Earthquakes of a wide area of country, from Shasta to Baker, and from the south, flows naturally through the great central valley of California to San Francisco. Water courses and rail route converge there. The country is amazingly fertile. The development of irrigation works will make it even more productive. This is the while water runs down hill. San Francisco, despite calamity and misfortune, is bound to be large and prosperous.

JUST FOR FUN.

"How in earth did you ever get a messenger boy to deliver your note and bring back the answer so quick?"
"I took his dime novel away from him and held it as security."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Wife—"It's all right if you have failed. I have \$500 saved up from money that you've given me from time to time. Husband—"That will be a big help. Wife—"Help? I guess so. Well, why that will just buy my summer outfit."—Boston Globe.

"You say that Faro Jim came to his end through contributory negligence?"
"Yes," answered Bronco Bob. "He showed down four aces in a poker game, and two of 'em was the ace of diamonds."—Washington Star.

Caller—"And are you and Tommy in the same class at school?"
Johnny—"Now, Tommy fights at 62 and I weigh 90 when I'm trained down."—Cleveland Leader.

"If I was your wife," said the irate mother-in-law, "I'd give you poison."
"If you were -y wife," replied the son-in-law, meekly, "I wouldn't salt for you to give it to me. I'd take it of my own accord."—Chicago News.

"I'm surprised at your beating that dog," exclaimed Mr. Goodley. "You should have some pity for dumb animals."
"So I have," retorted Jenkins, "but if you had to listen to the howl at night, as I do, you'd know he wasn't dumb."—Catholic Standard and Times.

"It is said that multi-millionaires rarely laugh."
"Can you wonder? How would you enjoy the prospect of having some young loafer marry your widow and blow in your hard-earned wealth?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Breadstuffs are very much in demand just now, but

HUSLER'S FLOUR

Is equal to any emergency

New Grand Theatre

The great metropolitan scenic production, first time here.

Matinee Tomorrow.

Tonight at 8:15, Don't Miss It!

A Deserted Bride

Clouds, sunshine, smiles and tears—a beautiful drama of today.

Thursday—"King of Detectives."

Orpheum

Modern Vaudeville.

THE GREAT ALBINO, FULLER, ROSE AND COMPANY, PERFORMERS AND PASSENGERS, RAWSON AND JUNE, RAYMOND TEAL, NELLIE MAGUIRE, THE KINODROME.

Every evening (except Sunday) 2:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Lyric Theatre

Tonight! Laugh with us!

THE SEASON'S HIT!

THE EMPIRE COMEDY CO.

Many a Laugh and

7-BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS--7

Feather Duster Sale

Feather Dusters at half price, small, large, light and heavy, split turkey quills so fine that they will not mar the most delicate furniture, strong as the rock of ages for this week only, 25c up, both phones 457. Remember the number.

44 MAIN STREET.

Anstee Price Drug Co.

Which will you have "That Good Coal" or "Coal just like the last," they're just about the same thing.

BAMBERGER

161 Meighn St., U. S. A.

THE KEELEY ICE CREAM CO.

Make special prices to ward sodas, dances, parties, etc. Prompt service. All 'Phones 2222.

26 RICHARDS STREET.

Second-Hand Household Goods

We have the finest line in the city. A call will convince you.

Redman-Jenson Furniture Co.,

113 So. West Temple St. Phone 555.

Complete House Furnishers.

CHAMBERLAIN MUSIC CO.

51 and 53 Main St.

BARCAINS FOR CASH.

One almost new \$350 Gold-

on Oak piano, only.....\$175

Good second-hand upright

dark piano, only.....\$110

Good George Steck Square

piano.....\$ 45

Second-hand organ.....\$ 12

Good \$115 organ, (used but

a short time) only.....\$ 65

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.

INVESTMENT BANKER

(Established 1884.)

Z. C. M. I. Co., Wash., Idaho

Sugar Co., Amal. Sugar Co., Utah

Sugar Co., stocks, bonds and Bank

stocks bought and sold on com-

mission. Both Phones 127. 36 Main St.

Edward L. Burton

11 E. First South St. Phone 277

BANK STOCKS SUGAR STOCKS

And Other High Grade Investments

Bought and Sold.

At Z. C. M. I.

THE "ALWAYS BUSY" STORE.

Today, Tomorrow and Wed.

Bargains Worth Looking Up. Bright Readers Will See the Worth of these Items Instantly

Each item at a price which means the maximum of value for the purchaser and the minimum of profit for us. The following special offerings are taken from our regular new stock for this Spring's Business.

20% OFF EMB. WAIST PATTERNS

If you have any desire to possess a handsome embroidered Waist Pattern, you are sure to be interested in these special inducements. We're showing what we believe to be the prettiest lines of White Embroidered Waist Patterns ever seen in Salt Lake. Dozens of different patterns, in Lace Insertion with embroidery, Embroidery Insertion, and Embroidered Patterns with Openwork effects; really the choicest stock of the leading manufacturers. Prices during this sale will be like this:

75c Waist Pattern . . . 60c	\$1.00 Waist Pattern . . . 80c
\$1.50 Waist Pattern . . . \$1.20	\$1.75 Waist Pattern . . . \$1.40
\$2.00 Waist Pattern . . . \$1.60	\$2.50 Waist Pattern . . . \$2.00

NEW CUSHION TOPS

50c to 75c VALUES FOR 23 and 33c EACH

We have just received a large order of new Pillow Tops in Tapestry, Lithographs and Japanese Designs, in a great variety of patterns, all ready to be made up; also a full line of Tinted Ticking Pillow Tops in various flower designs as well as several dozen Oriental stripe ready-made Pillow Covers. Other stores usually ask from 50c to 75c each for the same goods. We make them a special at—

23c and 33c

We Believe We Have Sold More Millinery Than Any Other Store in Salt Lake City

This Spring—and there must be a reason for it. There is. We purchased the finest line of Ladies' Hats ever shown here. We engaged the cleverest hat-makers in this city to make up our own workrooms. Our stock of trimmings has been superior to that seen in other stores. Our prices have been honestly reasonable. And there seems to be a little more style in the Z. C. M. I. headwear than other milliners produce in their creations. If you haven't ordered your new Spring or Summer Hat, we will be pleased to have you call and see the beautiful exhibit of new creations at Z. C. M. I. Costs nothing to see—and not a great deal to buy.

Do you want a 25c Clothes Brush for 10c? Well, come quick. Call in Grocery Dept.

Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution

HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE

Our Drug Dept. is at 112-114 South Main Street.

Silver Brand Collars!

TWO FOR A QUARTER.

"They Don't Crack so Quick." Try Them. See Sign Board Ads; Three Messenger Boys.