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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 23, 1905.

A SPLENDID CELEBRATION.

The celebration of Pioneers' day in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and five was in every way successful. It was more numerous attended than any other similar event. The parade was magnificent. The services were superb. The orations were eloquent and appropriate. The songs were timely and finely rendered. The order maintained was remarkable. The committee and marshals of the day were prompt, capable and calm, and managed the different divisions of the cavalcade with intelligence and precision.

The day was beautifully clear but excessively warm, and a little more shade for the pioneers and others on the grand stand would have been greatly appreciated. But the celebration was great and harmonious and praise is due to all concerned in its management. Carrying off the day in place of the Deseret News showed its usual enterprise in publishing a full report of the entire proceedings, with the great speeches made by Governor John C. Cutler and Hon. C. F. Whitney and Fisher Harris verbatim. The account was read with pleasure by many thousands, and the "News" received many cordial congratulations.

The joy is general that in the wisdom and blessing of Divine Providence, the Pioneers with President Brigham Young at their head were led into this wilderness, to plant the banner of freedom and open the way to civilization and plenty for hundreds of thousands of God's children. It was a blessed day for the great West when the Pioneers entered this valley, and it should be commemorated by the inhabitants of the land down to the very latest generations.

A TIMELY EXAMPLE.

The scarcity of water for irrigation in some parts of Utah and the country surrounding, is likely to cause much loss to farmers who depend upon irrigation for the maturing of their crops. This calls for great economy in the use of water and also for full regard for the rights of all persons who have lawful claims to its use. There is no more dangerous or despicable robber than the water thief. The temptation is great when the land is parched and crops are suffering, to take water out of proper turn and in excess of the time allotted by the watermaster. But he who disregards the rights of his neighbor to the latter's injury, violates the laws of God and of man. Every conscientious person will not fairly in this matter and protect his neighbor's rights as well as his own.

There is another phase of this matter which is worthy of consideration. That is, the sharing with others of water necessary to preserve crops from destruction, on a principle of generosity, giving to another that which he could not perhaps claim legally, but sharing with him in order to save his crops from destruction. A letter appeared in the Deseret News of July 20, from W. S. Hansen, of Fielding, Boxelder County, in which he expressed his willingness to give over and above one-half of his schedule stream for the next five weeks for the benefit of farmers and ranchers who only have secondary rights, he having fully paid up primary rights to the use of the water. His land is on the west side of Bear River, with water rights which appear to be ample, while the people on the East side have but a scanty supply and only secondary rights, and their beet crops are suffering for the lack. He appeals to his friends to follow suit, and thus help those who are in great need. This will cause some little sacrifice as to the third crop of alfalfa, but will help to mature the beet crop on the east side, and be of enormous advantage to the sugar-beet growers.

We commend this step on the part of our friend as magnanimous, brotherly and neighborly, and hope it will strike a sympathetic chord in the hearts of others similarly situated, and induce them to lend a helping hand to those who are in need of assistance on this water question. By doing so they will lay up treasures in heaven, which we are sure will also bring their reward on earth. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

THE SIN OF THE AGE.

All agree to the proposition that "money does not make the man," and that true worth cannot be procured by wealth; and yet the vast majority act as if there were nothing to live for but money. The worship of the golden calf has become the most general cult, as anciently, by the sacred Mount, when the people erroneously supposed that communication with heaven was forever interrupted. In the world, men seem to be perfectly willing to lie, and

steal, to practise extortion, to cheat and rob, and to go to within an inch of the criminal law, all for gold. Of this hereafter there is hardly any thought.

Some of the results of this are revealed by the tragic and humiliating disclosures recently made in this country. Within a short time two United States senators have faced grave accusations, and others have been placed under the pall of suspicion. Fraud has been traced to the very precincts of government departments, and internal troubles of vast corporations have brought to light evidences of greed, corruption and graft on a most extensive scale.

Evidences of this nature encounter the observer on all sides. It has come to this that the commander of millions, be he ever so corrupt, can surround himself with an admiring throng and buy creatures of his own moral caliber to sing his praise, at home and abroad. With money, it seems, it is possible to command all the influences of hell, even the more subtle ones by which people of honor and integrity are, sometimes, deceived.

The existing conditions have caused reflection in serious minds, and here and there a note of warning is sounded. The fact has been recalled that world-powers before this time, have failed and been broken to pieces because of the corruption consequent upon the worship of mammon. Rome has been quoted. There, too, after centuries of prosperity, power, and influence, the wealth became a curse, because it divided and corrupted the nation. Under mammon-worship the home was dissolved, and the nation with it. In the time of the Caesars many young men commenced to prefer single life to marriage. The Romans contracted liaisons, instead of taking wives. Then, married couples felt no restraint. They separated and took other companions, as last dictated. Seneca says that some Roman women counted their ages not by years but by the husbands they had had. Juvenal mentions the case of one woman who, in five years, had wedded eight men. Divorce was granted in many instances for the mere asking. It is claimed by some that a time came when the majority of the Romans avoided the responsibility of caring for a wife and children, and that the grossest licentiousness accordingly prevailed. There was no home life. Political dissipation came as a natural consequence of the dissolution of the home, and this, again, was principally due to the evil power of wealth, with the prevalence of boundless luxury, as well as that thirst for power which made a few tyrants and a vast number of abject slaves in the nation.

Will the American people heed the warning of history? If the signs are true, we are approaching dangers which only sincere repentance can avert. To possess wealth is itself not wrong. But to do wrong in order to obtain it, is to do infinite mischief, whether that wrong is ever brought to light, or not. Poverty is in itself no virtue, but poverty with honesty is heaven compared to the status of those who have ill-gotten wealth and an ever-accusing conscience. The faculty of acquiring wealth is a divine gift, as is every faculty of the human mind. But it should be exercised for the benefit of fellow-men and the glory of God, not for selfish purposes. The rich man in the parable might have opened his eyes in bliss, had he not, in this life, hardened his heart against his brother whose station in life was so different from his. It was this adamant selfishness that plunged him into a place of torment. Wealth honestly acquired and used for the benefit of mankind is a blessing. But the manner in which millions are added to millions in many instances, nowadays, is simply robbery on a gigantic scale, and the admiration and gaping throng bestows upon accumulated piles of gold controlled by the robbers, in the grossest of idolatry. Of this we must repent, or face political as well as moral ruin.

Plutocracy must be dethroned. It has seized its death grip around many American institutions. Its power can be seen in legislatures, administrative buildings, and courts. It threatens the liberty of the citizens. If it means with rebuff, if we refuse to fall down and worship and take a firm stand on the American Constitution, the creatures of the golden image of plutocracy, at once, in fuming wrath order the fiery furnace to be made seven times hotter than usual, that their opponents may, as the hope, be consumed. But the monster must, nevertheless, be dethroned and, with all its howling attendants, cast out, in order that this country may be saved from the fate of ancient empires and republics.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Accounts of a very remarkable trial comes from Germany. They illustrate the absurdity of the worship of militarism, and the impossibility of harmonizing that cult with liberty. It appears that one Herr Kunert has been sentenced to imprisonment for having "insulted the army." He has appealed the sentence, but it is not thought probable that he will escape, as the Kaiser is supposed to be against him. Herr Kunert's offence would have been taken no notice of in a country free from military despotism. According to the accounts, the gentleman, two years ago, in an election speech, condemned the outrages committed by the European soldiers in China, during the famous, or infamous, expedition to Peking. Herr Kunert said that German soldiers "devastated the country, plundered the natives and outraged women," his authority being letters written home by German soldiers, the letters having been published in German newspapers. In his defence on the trial, soldiers were produced as witnesses, who, according to Reuters press reports, "swore that the troops quartered in Chinese temples pitched images of gods into the courtyards, used the sacred books to light fires, robbed and grossly maltreated the Chinese dealers, broke into Chinese houses and stole whatever was worth carrying away. German officers took for their own use many valuable articles from Chinese palaces, the troops desecrated the cemeteries, which were used as ex-

ercising grounds." It was also testified by members of the East Asiatic brigade that women were outraged by German soldiers and defenceless Chinese were brutally abused.

The charge made by the accused, then, was amply proved. He, further, asked permission to call the commander of the brigade, and the former minister to China, and others, to testify in the case, but this the court refused. The prosecutor did not, we are told, attempt to deny, or to disprove the accusations, but he took the ground that such outrages are common to all military operations in a hostile country. The court evidently took the same view, and decided that though the accused in the main had spoken the truth, yet his object was to insult the army, and therefore he merited punishment.

Now, this is militarism. In the first place, outrages of an unspeakable character accompany war expeditions, no matter where conducted. It was one of the charges against the German army in France in 1870, that the soldiers outraged women and treated defenceless people cruelly. Similarly grave charges were made against our own boys in the Philippines. And that is not all. Militarism defends its alleged right to commit such offences against civilization, by refusing to bring to justice those guilty of the outrages. In this country, too, voices were heard in defence of the crimes committed, and denunciation of those who demanded investigation.

As already remarked, such is the nature of militarism, it is autocratic in its estimation of right and wrong; and for that very reason it is not compatible with free institutions. As a servant of militarism is necessary, as the world is constituted, but it should never be permitted to hold the supremacy in the state. Under its pressure free institutions must necessarily become dwarfed and ineffectual. The world is full of illustrations of this significant truth.

The weather makes one think that the lid is off.

"Fais and Fancies" is the black-list of society's herald's college.

This is so sudden! The meeting between the Czar and the Kaiser.

At this imperial meeting in the Baltic, each emperor is his own reporter.

Yellow fever in New Orleans. Is there to be a recurrence of the epidemic of 1853?

The doctors declare that old age is a disease. Then how can one be expected to grow diseased gracefully?

The Inspector of weights and measures might very profitably look after the ice dealers and their little weights.

The Equitable Life may discontinue Mrs. Hyde's pension. This widow's mite is twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

Tom Lawson is booming Governor Johnson of Minnesota as a presidential candidate. What has the governor done to incur this?

How quietly Baron Komura speeds across the country while M. Witte's trail is blazed with interviews and receptions.

Premier Balfour does not propose to give up a certainty for an uncertainty, and so will not appeal to the country. He is on the safe side, sure.

If the fool who rocks the boat would be content to rock it when he alone is in it, no one would make any objection, no matter what the result.

The Boston Herald calls him "Thomas S. Platt." If so well known a senator is thus misnamed in his life time, what will be done to him when history takes up his case? After all, what is in a name?

A San Francisco dispatch says a queer practice is in vogue among the "swagger set" of that city. When one of its members wishes to indulge in a "hop" dream, a cigar specially prepared in an opium solution is used. These "new ideas" cigars cost from 11 to 12 apiece. Attention has been called, it is said, to this new form of vice through a divorce suit. It is said to be quite common among the "400."

A correspondent of the Boston Herald tells how a Fourth of July program was peremptorily forbidden by the officers of the Celtic American passengers had arranged one and it had been approved by the purser, and was being carried out. Dr. Landrum was speaking "when an officer of the ship stepped in front of him and, in a most discourteous way, forbade him speaking another word, breaking into the middle of the sentence, not because of anything he had said, but because he was a first cabin passenger in the second cabin. The speaker graciously submitted, but his audience remonstrated and sent a committee to the officials. That committee was treated with scant courtesy, and told that under no circumstances would permission be given to carry out the program, one that had been approved by the same officials." The ill feeling aroused by such treatment of three hundred Americans will surely be offset by the marriage of an American heiress to an impotent English lord.

WOMEN'S TEMPER.

London World.

I recently saw it stated somewhere that women are much better tempered than men. This, of course, is a self-evident proposition up to a certain point. Women, as a rule, are altogether more self-possessed and have a greater control over themselves than men, who want everything their own way, resent all trouble, cannot endure the smallest discomfort, and are rarely unselfish. But in justice to men it must be said that generally speaking, they have very much more to try their nerves.

A CHANCE FOR HIS LIFE.

Louisiana Herald.

Caleb Powers should be given every chance for his life. His present physical condition excites alarm. The long incarceration of five years and a half,

with the constant mental distress and anxiety which have grievously affected his physique, have told on the distinguished prisoner. He is suffering. His breakdown may come at any moment. He has certainly had a most trying time all through the last five years and a half. His brave fight for life and justice has been maintained at the expense of bodily strength. Three times tried and three times convicted by juries selected on purpose to convict him, Mr. Powers has had seasons of discouragement and depression which have undermined his buoyant spirit. The consciousness of innocence has been in his case a powerful factor.

THE HORSE COMING BACK TO HIS OWN.

New York Press.

Those who have watched Newport's vagaries are not surprised to learn that the horse is regaining the old place in human affections from which he was driven by the motor chariot. The morning drive is again in favor and dog carts, phaetons and victorias are seen with an old-time frequency that is refreshing to old timers. Of course there are some persons so affected by speed madness that they never will return to the horse. Bellevue avenue, of course, is ideal for auto driving, for it is broad, shady and smooth; but a set that has diversity for its motto is likely to find traveling along the same road every day for weeks a monotonous pursuit. The pioneer in the movement which is restoring the horse to favor is Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, who has been seen in her basket phaeton almost every morning recently.

SEA ANIMALS IN DESERT.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Scientists of the University of California who have been searching for prehistoric animals on the Nevada desert for the past few months, have succeeded in finding skeletons of some sea mammoths on the dry wastes. One of the specimens is twenty-nine feet long, and packed couples fifty-four boxes. This specimen was found in the great forty-mile desert in Humboldt county and is considered one of the most valuable fossils ever unearthed. Before finding this one the scientists succeeded in locating several smaller reptiles, which must have lived in that region ages ago.

WERE PREJUDICED.

Philadelphia Ledger.

It is known that a jury, theoretically, is composed of a sort of unprejudiced men and open minds, still there may be occasions when a slight personal feeling invades their ranks. Such was evidently the thought borne in upon the juror who, rising to state his case, and having declined the services of a lawyer for reasons best known to himself, looked over the jurymen and then turned to the judge. "I've no use for me to tell about this case, your honor," he said, dejectedly, "not unless you dismiss that jury and get in a new lot. There isn't a man among 'em but owes me something for clothes."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

American Homes and Gardens for August contains a number of excellent articles on the subject of which the magazine is devoted. "The Garden Month by Month," "The Arts and the House," "Ventilation for the House," "The Buying of Furniture"—such are the topics discussed. Here is a paragraph on ornaments in the house: "Over-crowding with ornaments is an atrocity that should be avoided at all costs. Too many ornaments are distinctly worse than none at all. No ornaments show want of taste, a failure to realize to the utmost the possibility of room decoration, and an ignorance of the refinements of life. Too many ornaments show lack of proportion and amount to a vulgar overloading of the rooms, which is even more disheartening than none at all. Of few things is it truer than that too much of a good thing may be bad.—361 Broadway, New York.

Booth Tarkington, Myra Kelly, Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, O. Henry, and James H. Jackson are among the authors represented in McClure's August fiction number. Every sort of story is included: the solemn, the funny, the dramatic, the amusing, the exciting. All have certain qualities in common—interest, truth, beauty. All these picked writers are as good as, and in some cases better than, any stories their authors ever wrote. This fiction number is McClure's picture number. There are pictures in color, and in black and white. These pictures really illustrate the stories, and the stories, in turn, contribute to a fuller enjoyment of the pictures. Aside from this fiction there is in this August number of McClure's Miss Tarbell's second and last paper on the character of John D. Rockefeller, and another of John McAuley Palmer's satires on business and politics. "Fingering of the Shark System."—The S. S. McClure Co., New York.

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