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GIVE US THE FIGURES.

The local anti-Mormonism is never further than when he endeavors to recite the official merits and virtues of the so-called American party officials. It is a difficult task. In fact the afore-said clown finds himself in the same predicament as the preacher who had agreed to make a sermon on a text that was to be sent to him in the pulpit at the beginning of the services, and who, when the place of paper upon which he supposed the text was written, reached him, found nothing on either side of it, of nothing comes nothing. So the difficulty of conjuring up merits where there are none, is apparent.

The performance is all the more remarkable. We are told that "every-one remembers" the pall of gloom that fell upon this city upon the election of Mr. Morris to be Mayor in 1902. "Everyone recalls the abortive attempts of the officials of that administration to do something for the city." "Everyone remembers the congratulations, and the throbs of joy which thrilled the United States everywhere on receiving the news that the American party had redeemed Salt Lake City from Church control." And thus the record goes on. "Everyone knows that thereupon the hundreds who had not been able to make a living in Salt Lake City during the Morris administration, began to come back. They had departed by the hundreds; they came back by the thousands." That is especially noteworthy as showing an astonishing rate of increase in the families of the hundreds that left the City during the Morris administration.

The modesty of this recital is one of its features. The author might as well, using the limit of poetic license, have told his silly dupes that the Morris administration literally destroyed Salt Lake, and that the so-called Americans have rebuilt it. That would be just as true as the tale he did tell. Were it not for his great modesty, he would, we fancy, have put it that way. And he would have added that not only the United States, but Europe and Asia, and the Sun and the planets, rejoiced in the election of the present Mayor and American councilmen, not forgetting the Chief of Police in this connection. He might even have gone so far as to venture the opinion that the effect of that election was felt, to some extent, on some of the nearest fixed stars. It was a great event that "redemption" of the City from Church control, especially in view of the fact that he had been hollowing Church control ever since.

But, leaving, reluctantly, the clown to continue his fanciful flight, and coming down to cold facts, everybody knows that the present administration has chiefly carried out the plans that were formed by its predecessors. What has the present administration done? The real facts would be more instructive than figures of speech. How many blocks of paving, how many miles of sewer extension, what public improvements of any kind have the "American party officials" completed, or even commenced, of their own initiative, except following the plans formulated before their term of office commenced? Let us have the figures. We have heard of some improvements contracted for during the Morris administration actually abandoned, but where are the improvements they have commenced of their own initiative?

The water conduit, for instance, belongs to the Morris administration. The money for it was voted before the American party could reasonably hope to capture the City government. The party organ opposed it, as it has always opposed every proposition in which it did not see some graft. Every device the American party bosses could think of was resorted to, to prevent the completion of the arrangements whereby the Morris administration sought to increase the water supply of the City. Even injunction suits were thought of, to secure delay, we presume. And when the party had captured the City, the first thing done was to add about \$100,000 to the cost of the conduit, for no purpose whatever that has been satisfactorily explained to the tax-payers. Where did that money go to? We are reliably informed that the part of the conduit that was completed under the Morris administration has been proved, by actual test, to be as good as the other part for which a bagatelle of \$100,000 of the people's money was squandered. Why not let the facts be known? Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction.

HANGED IN EFFIGY.

The Sacramento Bee tells an instructive story, indicating one of the leading causes why in some cities the bad element succeeds in holding the control. It is because so many of those who consider themselves the "pillars of society" are too cowardly to fight for the right, or too great hypocrites to care for the victory of right over wrong.

The story is to the effect that a secular minister of West Berkeley, engaged in a contest with the saloon element in that town with the result that he was hanged in effigy. He also found a place on his church door, reading as follows:

"This represents the Rev. Mr. Wil-

kins, the eviling intermeddler in other people's affairs. Sir, you will have to make up your mind to be blackmailed by people of this class. It will not be tolerated any longer in our midst. By order of the peace association."

The story goes on to say that the president of the trustees of his church gave it as his opinion that "the placing of the effigy and the placing on the door of the church was the work of some one closely in touch with the workings of the church and indirectly interested in the saloon question." The pillar of the congregation evidently is in sympathy with the antagonists of the minister, for he continues:

"I think he 'buffed in' at the wrong time and in the wrong way. Now, I have no objection to him stopping any of our young men who might be in the habit of visiting saloons and saying: 'My young friend, that is a bad place for you to be. I am a minister of the gospel, and I think that in attacking a man's business he did wrong. We didn't hire him to fight with our citizens at hired hands, but to preach our sermons at our own church.'"

And these sentiments are endorsed, it appears, by some of the religiously inclined ladies, for the wife of the aforementioned pillar is quoted as follows:

"You know a great many influential church members have dropped out since the liquor business came up. Where we could always depend upon them for donations before, we now find it impossible to raise a cent."

Comment is almost unnecessary. But one reason why so much evil flourishes in our age is that those who should fight do not dare to do so, for various reasons. Sometimes financial considerations, and sometimes political considerations. Too many modern religiousists want their religious leaders to be mollycoddlers, to use a familiar, though new, term. They want their religious sermons soft enough to go to sleep by. But if any of them endeavor to wrestle with the real problems of life, if they dare to face the Herods of our day and tell them the hateful truth; if they dare to demand consideration for the principles of justice and righteousness in the common dealings of man with man, they are "meddlers" with mixing people's business; they are "church and state," and they must be damned. The head of John the Baptist must fall at the demand of the worshippers of lust. There is no help for it. The world is the same in all ages. Those who hang the minister in effigy because he insisted on decency in the management of the city government would have hanged him in person, had they dared to do so. The will was there if not the deed.

NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

The new immigration law went into effect on the first of this month. It is not anticipated that it will materially affect the immigration business.

It adds to the excluded classes feeble-minded persons, those afflicted with tuberculosis, those mentally or physically so defective as to be incapable of earning a living, and women brought in for immoral purposes. It requires transportation companies to furnish more liberal accommodations for steerage passengers, and to deport all aliens who are found to have entered the country in violation of law, as well as aliens who become public charges through the causes that existed prior to their admission. This provision is certain to have beneficial effects. It will make the companies more careful in the acceptance of immigrants as passengers.

Finally, the act raises the head tax of immigrants from \$2 to \$4, and provides for a bureau of information to facilitate the distribution of arrivals. The tax, however, will have no effect upon the numbers of immigrants, since the rates can be adjusted accordingly. An immigration commission, authorized by act of Congress, is now studying the entire question, and it is supposed that it will be ready to make some recommendations to the next Congress concerning the subject. The greatest trouble has, we believe, its origin in the manner in which the transportation companies, through its agents, are scouring every nook and corner of Europe for emigrants. If that could be stopped, the problem would be greatly simplified. If only the men and women who emigrate on their own initiative were coming to this country, there would be very little trouble. The root of the evil is in the manner in which emigrants are secured.

REPUBLICANS IN CHINA.

Attention has been so closely directed lately upon Japanese affairs that China has been almost entirely unnoticed. It is said, however, that that country is at present the scene of a political activity that is highly significant.

A French writer calls the attention of the western world to the situation in the "Flower Kingdom." He says there are three different parties, a revolutionary, a reformist, and a conservative party. The two first mentioned aim at the development of China on Occidental lines, and they are looking to the United States for sympathy and aid. They are advocating the overthrow of the present regime and the establishment of a republican form of government.

One of the spokesmen of the revolutionary party in a volume entitled, "The True Solution of the Chinese Question" is quoted in the Literary Digest. His idea is:

"The only way in which the burning question of China can be settled is by the substitution of a new form of government for the existing ancient and feudal system. Only thus can China escape from her present state of culture and save other nations from the burden of maintaining her independence. Among our people there are to be found a number of able men of culture quite fit to undertake the responsibility of forming a new government. Every one must be aware that a carefully thought-out plan has long been prepared for the transformation of the old monarchy into a Chinese republic. The mass of the people are quite prepared to accept the new order of things. China is at present in such a state of excitement that only a spark is needed to kindle a political conflagration. The task before us is great, but not impossible. When once we have revolutionized China a new era for our beautiful country will dawn, and our brilliant hopes will, we feel sure, be shared by the whole human race. This is the work we have set before us. But to avoid useless sacrifices, to escape misunderstandings and prevent foreign interference, we appeal to every member of the civilized world, and especially to the United States of America, for sym-

pathy, as well as for moral and material help."

What would happen, if a revolution should break out? It is not impossible that the Chinese patriots, if they were suddenly to rise and demand a new form of government, would be confronted by Japanese armies fighting for the threatened rulers. The Manchukuo dynasty would be capable of summoning the Mikado to its aid, and the Japanese government would possibly not be slow in accepting an invitation that would give Japan a chance to establish its influence more firmly in Peking. Could Great Britain, France, and the United States consistently see a movement for liberty and advancement crushed under the feet of marching armies, without attempting a rescue?

These may be idle questions and surmises, but it is evident that Asia is awakening, and the century that has just commenced is likely to see many portentous events. Persia has obtained a constitutional government which has been vetoed. In India agitators are clamoring for independence of Great Britain, and Chinese patriots are working for the establishment of a republic. The principles of freedom are gaining ground. Like the "little stone" in the vision, they are rolling on and will eventually fill the earth.

Home, sweet home!

Set a thief to catch a horse.

The mills of the assessor grind exceedingly fast and exceedingly fine.

The Japanese situation has reached an interesting if not an acute stage.

What a big boom the big navy will have at the next session of Congress!

The suit to dissolve the tobacco trust may end in nothing more than smoke.

Just now the country seems to be suffering from an attack of dementia Japonica.

Judge Dunne is making the way of the transgressor Schmitz as hard as he knows how.

Why do not the Central American republics consolidate and call the new government Chaos?

The power to tax is the power to kill. And that is the way the "American" party is using it.

According to his own testimony, Mayor Hobnobbed with Orchard even if he didn't hobo with him.

Beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts and of the Japanese when they come kotowing.

Odd as it may seem, that Yellowstone Lake hotel waitress' favorite son is Vice President Fairbanks.

Orchard does not figure in Henry James' new novel "The Preparator." If he did, he'd be the central figure.

War will never be humane until there is an international agreement to use nothing but eight-ounce gloves.

Professor Muensterberg is astonished at Harry Orchard's alertness of mind. Why, it isn't anything compared with his quickness on the trigger.

A lady who has recently returned from Los Angeles says Salt Lake does not know anything about hot weather. Only as they read about it in books, of course.

If reading makes a full man, Attorney Darrow and Senator Borah who have read the Bradley and other affidavits to the Haywood jury, should be full to repletion by this time.

"I'd rather be a hog than a man. That is, I would if I had to be born again, and could have my own way about it," says Health Commissioner W. A. Evans of Chicago. If he will speak to Circe she will arrange the matter for him.

That Orchard is of the degenerate type is indicated by the odd glitter of his eye, says Professor Hugo Muensterberg. The Ancient Mariner had an odd glitter in his eye, yet he was no degenerate. The best evidence of Orchard's degeneracy is his own confession of his crimes.

Considering his position and his crime, Mayor Schmitz's sentence is neither excessive nor unjust, but the refusal of Judge Dunne to admit him to bail pending an appeal, appears, at this distance, to be harsh and to smack of feeling towards the prisoner. Justice never looks so well as when tempered with mercy.

"By and by the American people will become infected with the idea that the administration is afraid of the Japanese big stick; the Japanese have long since convinced themselves that such is the case," says the San Francisco Chronicle. The American people will do no such thing, and if the Japanese have become infected with that idea the sooner they disabuse their minds of it, the better it will be for them.

SCHMITZ OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Jacksonville Times-Union.
Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco has been indicted and convicted of extorting money from saloons and restaurants over which he held the Big Stick of official power. He is now indicted for the additional crime of putting up franchises for sale and receiving money for the use of his veto power. Schmitz seems to have been several kinds of a rascal, but the people finally got even with him. In some states they prove crimes against the people and let the offender loose to continue his career.

FOURTH OF JULY NOTES.

New York Tribune.
Here is a list of accidents due to the Fourth of July that the police records this morning don't show. The figures are necessarily approximate, but their comparative accuracy can be vouched for. Two thousand four hundred and seventy-one men cut themselves while shaving when a particularly loud explosion occurred. Almost as many collar studs dropped from shaking hands, and nearly a hundred and four thousand and three waiters or waitresses, alarmed in a smaller manner, dropped trays containing various

kinds of crockery and cookery, and at least 25,000 cigars were dropped into the gutters and honestly rifled. Altogether, a hundred and eighteen meerschaum pipes were broken and many hundred brim pipes will require new amber mouthpieces. Several hundred women will have to have gauzy summer dresses cleaned because they dropped their trains just as they were crossing muddy streets, and a fabulous small boys' party will be the result of a string of firecrackers behind them. There are many other accidents in this class, but every family can add one or more to this incomplete list.

GOOD MEDICINE.

New York Sun.

A Judge in Palmyra, whose name, unfortunately, is not given in the press dispatches, has earned the gratitude of his fellow townsmen by sentencing a reckless motor car driver to a hundred days in the Monroe county penitentiary. It is to be hoped that the prisoner will not be able to avoid imprisonment by payment of a fine. He is one of the comparatively few contemptible automobile users who after running down a pedestrian or a carriage run away or hide their identity. Fortunately this coward's effort to escape was unsuccessful and the law got him. In such a case as this the absurdity of not holding a fine is apparent. A man financially able to maintain decency, would think nothing of paying any sum that the court would fix. Probably the experience would be regarded by such a man as most embarrassing. To be talked about afterward as a highly humorous incident. Three months in the penitentiary is not a joke, however, and the utmost endeavor of the prisoner to convince his friends that it is an enjoyable, restful vacation from the cares of free life will not move them to agreement. Fines will never prevent reckless driving. Jail sentences may. The judge is on the right track. This precedent should inspire other judges to pronounce appropriate sentences against flagrant abusers of the public highway.

JUST FOR FUN.

Inexorable Law.

"Sir," we said timidly to the coal man, who was idly toying with the massive jeweled seal on his heavy gold watch guard, "pray tell us why coal is so much cheaper in April than it is in October."

"It is the law of demand and supply," he responded. "Could you mind explaining what you mean by those terms, sir?"

"Not at all. We demand the money and you supply it."

To Change the Color.

M. Max, whose face through many potations has assumed a rich port wine shade, saw the following advertisement in the paper:

"No More Red Noses! Send 1¢, 5¢ to M. X., with a list of what you drink every day, and by return mail you will receive a positive cure for this distressing symptom."

M. Max sent his 1¢, 5¢, and the following list of his daily drinks: "Three glasses of white wine, five vermouth, four brandies, four absinthes, several bottles of red wine. In due course he received the following letter: "Monsieur—After having studied your case, I would advise you to double your drinks, and I guarantee that in six months your nose will no longer be red; it will become a bright violet."—Sourire.

Breakfast Food.

Racks—What kind of breakfast food do you use?
Sacks—Whatever happens to be on the first page. Generally a murder.—Harper's Weekly.

A Conjunctive Proposal.

"My face is my fortune, sir," said the pretty summer girl. "And mine is, too," said the handsome summer man. "Let us put our fortunes together."—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Means to His End.

He—I cannot simply cannot, get close enough to you.
She—Then let's go out for a ride in a Broadway car.—Life.

"Why did you leave the room so hurriedly?"
"Because," answered young Mrs. Torkins, "Charles is beginning to talk about the weather. I approve of what he is going to say, though I don't think it proper for me to hear it."—Washington Star.

Queen Ena—Oh, papa, what do you think? Little Alfonso Pio Cristiano Eduardo Francisco Guillermo Carlos Enrique Eugenio Fernando Antonio Venancio spoke his first word today.
King Alfonso—Great! And what did papa's boy say?
Queen Ena—Manana.—Puck.

Ignominious End.

Bill Blaster—So Jim died a disgraceful death, hey?
Tom Trapper—Orful. He wuz shot by a high-sighted tenderfoot wuz tuck him for a mountain sheep.—Chicago News.

Not For His Health.

"Yes, I'm going abroad at once, I gotta go."
"Oh, you mustn't let the doctors scare you."
"I got this from a lawyer."—Washington Herald.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Current literature counts among its contributors, in a sense, all the editors and reporters of the world. Every month we find between its covers the cream of what has been said in politics, literature, science and religion. The July issue tells the story of Harry Orchard's confession. It discusses the war for the sake of peace, the jinxes in Japan and the coming crisis in Ireland. Striking character sketches of Knox, Fairbanks, and the three-year-old heir to the throne of the Czar will make you forget for the time being the sultry heat of July. Brief articles on Edwin Godkin, the glittering genius of Edgar Saltus, Huysmans, the decadent who became a mystic, Arthur Symonds "the Whistler of the Critics," and a rediscovered genius, with graphic illustrations, will at once stimulate and delight the mind. The religious department with its discussion of "The Soul of a Nation," "The Spiritual Virginity of Childhood," "Job as a Type of the Eternal Paradox," "Will Jesus Ever Be Outgrown," "The Greatest European Event Since Goethe" furnishes intellectual foodstuffs. In the department devoted to music and the drama the question of the immortality of stage life is discussed earnestly and sensationally over which is made the growing restraint of the American stage. "The Case of the Poets vs. Bernard Shaw" and "Where Hellen Failed" make fascinating reading. The contemporary master-drama, reported in this issue is Suderman's play of the German Niveh, Berlin, entitled "The Flower Boat." The scientific department, which has nothing of the dry-as-dust ways in which such departments are usually conducted, reads almost like fiction.—41 W. 23d St., New York.

The forum for July-September, 1907, opens its customary careful and comprehensive survey of the world's progress with a far-sighted article by Henry Hitchcock West on "The Presidential Outlook and the Prospective Issues." Mr. A. Maurice Low devotes the major part of his quarterly resume of foreign affairs to an examination of the many problems that confront England today in her complicated relations with her many colonies, and incidentally points out the prevailing unrest throughout her oriental possessions from Egypt to India.

rect consequences of Japanese ambitions and successes. In the department of Finance, Alexander D. Noyes discusses at length "The Recent Depression and the Crop Situation." Mr. Oswald H. Long contributes a trenchant paper on the Educational Outlook. Problems of Transportation are the burden of Henry Harrison Supplee's current survey of the progress of Applied Science, in the course of which he points out how commerce, prosperity, the advance of civilization, even the business between peace and war, ultimately depend largely upon improved facility, regularity and speed of transportation. Clayton Hamilton, glancing backward over the theatrical season just closed, regards it as remarkable chiefly for the signal success of thoroughly American plays by a number of hitherto unknown American playwrights, and finds in them the promise of a new era in our native drama. The department of Literature includes critical reviews of recent books, by Harry Thurston Peck, Edward Porritt, and Edward Clark Marsh, brief analyses of half a dozen noteworthy novels, by Frederic Taber Cooper, and a poem by Brian Hooker, entitled "Lilies in the City." The special articles of the issue include "The Reorganized American Consular Service" by John Hall Osborne, a suggestive discussion of the relative merits of scientific and aesthetic methods of teaching literature, by Professor Albert Schlegel, of Bryn Mawr College, and an optimistic discussion of "Our Relations with Japan" by Professor Edwin Mayes, of Nebraska University. —45 East 42nd Street, New York.

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WANDAMERE

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Monday—Ogden Tabernacle Choir.
Tuesday—Salt Lake Festival Chorus.
Wednesday—Pioneer Day Grand Musical.
Thursday—Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir.
Friday and Saturday—Grand Musical contest.

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Special bargains are being offered in every department to celebrate "Get Acquainted" Week. Out-of-town visitors and city residents are heartily invited to visit our factories and see how our shoes and overalls are made.

Wash Suits Half Price

Our entire line of Summer Suits in stylish and up-to-date wash materials, Shirt Waist Suits, Eton Suits, Jacket Suits, Sailor Suits, hot weather goods that will give you comfort and pleasure. An immense showing—they'll go rapidly at such an extraordinary reduction. Come immediately and choose from our splendid assortment of Wash Suits—during "Get Acquainted" Week. . . . **Half Price**

Sample Skirts.

A Big Sale of Sample Skirts. 250 manufacturers' samples. All new models, no two alike. An unusually good chance to buy a stylish skirt at One-Third Less than regular price. Blacks, browns, navy blue and novelty checks in Voiles, Panamas, Chiffons, Serges and Fancy Cloths. Prices range from \$6.50 to \$26.00. During "Get Acquainted" week... **One-Third Off**

Parasol Sale.

Fancy buying Parasols at 25% off right in the hot weather when you need one so very much. Our entire line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Parasols, nothing reserved, almost everything you'd care to see in a sunshade—Pongees, Dresdens, Persians, Linens, etc. The children's range in price from 25c to \$2.00, and the ladies' from \$1.50 to \$13.00; during "Get Acquainted" week we will sell them at... **25% off**

Bathing Suits

It is much nicer to have a bathing suit of your own—it gives additional enjoyment to your bath. Our new line of Bathing Suits, just received, are particularly attractive. Embodying the latest styles and becoming effects. All sizes from 34 to 42. Ranging in price from... **\$2.25 to \$7.00**

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