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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 1, 1903.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Brigham Young's birthday is being
duly celebrated. The decorations on
the streets, business houses and other
buildings placed there in honor of the
visit of the Nation's President, and left
as a Memorial of the dear departed,
have remained today in commemoration
of the birth of the great leader of men,
who pioneered the way across the con-
tinent and founded a city and a state
in the midst of the mountains. It is
a grateful act on the part of our citi-
zens who are not believers in the creed
that he taught, but who recognize his
value to civilization and progress, and
regard him as one of the great spirits
of the nineteenth century.The ceremonies of the day were fifty
opened by the dedication of Memorial
Hall of the L. D. S. University, pre-
ceded by music and by artillery salutes.
That building is a standing witness of
President Brigham Young's true senti-
ments as to education. Accused by his
enemies of being a foe to scholastic
learning, he was one of its foremost
friends. He projected the Brigham
Young Academy at Provo, the fame
of which has gone abroad, the Brigham
Young College at Logan, a fitting mate
to its older sister if not its alma mater,
and he left means for the establish-
ment of an institution of learning in
this city, which has been very properly
associated with the L. D. S. University
as one of its prominent features, the
greatness of which is rapidly impres-
sioning itself upon the people of the West.President Young maintained in early
times a school of his own at the school-
house he built near Eagle Gate, and
encouraged learning both in theory and
in practice. Manual training, now re-
ceiving close attention and urgent ap-
plication by our foremost preceptors,
was one of his special "hobbies," if it
may be so termed. He wanted educa-
tion to mean the drawing out of human
powers and activities, for usefulness in
this world and also to prepare the soul
for the realities of the world to
come. He was ridiculed by some of
the world-be smart, as limiting edu-
cation for a boy to the driving of nails
or the saving of boards, and for a girl
the making of bread and the sweeping
of a room. But he really urged the need
of teaching boys useful trades as well
as theoretical learning, and instructing
girls in domestic duties as well as in
music and the fine arts. And he also
urged the need of training the spirit
within, to moral and spiritual excel-
lence, obedience to God and faith in the
Divine.President Young believed, too, in the
benefits of recreation. Therefore the
afternoon trip to Saltair and the entertain-
ment there provided is timely and
appropriate. He built the Theater that
remains a monument to his good taste
and enterprise, erected when every nail
and bit of glass and all the equipments
for the house had to be hauled by team
across the plains, and he encouraged the
production of moral plays and perform-
ances, honoring them with his frequent
presence. The dances and dramas in
the old Social Hall, the forerunner of
the Theater, were conducted in the same
spirit. He delighted in the joyful
amusements of the children, and labored
to promote the happiness and advance-
ment of mankind.As President of the Church whose
cause to him was paramount, he exer-
cised an influence that was felt in ev-
ery part of the body thereof. He was
welcomed with joy whenever he visited
the settlements, most of which were
commenced under his immediate direc-
tion. His foresight and sagacity in se-
lecting sites for towns and public build-
ings were so remarkable, that divine in-
spiration was recognized in his instruc-
tions, and deviations therefrom pro-
duced results so decidedly unfortunate
that his wisdom became proverbial. The
marks of his genius may be seen
throughout the State, and his utter-
ances to the Church have made an in-
delible impress upon his associates and
upon posterity.The broadness of his mind and the
grandeur of his soul were not only
expressed in the lofty and spiritual
sentiments that he uttered, but in the
material structures that he planned.
The wide streets of this and other
Utah cities, the solid and spacious
Temples, the big Tabernacle and many
splendid places of worship at different
points, designed and built under his
personal oversight, are witnesses to all
beholders of the mighty spirit that
characterized the man.His devotion to the principles of hu-
man liberty, embodied in the Declara-
tion of Independence, and the Constitu-
tion of the United States, is well known
to those of his contemporaries who still
survive him, and that he was truly an
American, with all that word implies,
cannot be fairly denied even by his bit-
terest antagonists. He was firm in
his character but kind in his demeanor.
Familiar with his friends and yet dig-
nified and gentlemanly. A loving
husband and an indulgent father, his great
soul was mighty in his affection, and
his love for humanity at large wasbreathed in the atmosphere of his per-
sonality.It is right for the people of Utah,
and especially for members of the
Church over which he presided for a
third of a century, to celebrate his
birthday and keep in blessed memory
his teachings and his works. For he
ever remembered his illustrious pre-
decessor—the Prophet Joseph Smith, and
lived to carry out his doctrines and
plans and purposes, in the rolling for-
ward of the latter-day dispensation.
We rejoice over the life and labors of
President Brigham Young, and hope
that his glorious example will be fol-
lowed by his posterity to the latest
generations.

DO NOT PROTEST, ACT.

People all over the country are hold-
ing meetings at which resolutions are
adopted, denouncing Russian atrocities
against the Hebrews. Such resolutions
are generally forwarded to the proper
department at Washington, and the
hope is entertained, we presume, that
the United States government will be
able to do something—nobody seems to
know just what—and end the conditions
that made such slaughter possible, as to
what really can be done along this line.
They are, perhaps, hoping that when
protests are coming in from all over the
civilized world, the imperial government
will take notice, and stop among the
nations. But this is all idle dreams.
Could the United States government stop
lynchings in this country, by the bid-
ding of protesting foreigners? No more
can the Russian government, by a dic-
tum, wipe out the race hatred to which
the Hebrews have fallen victims. And
it is by no means certain, that it has
a strong desire to do so. It is not
improbable that the mistaken policy
that has operated in Finland, is man-
ifested in the attacks upon the Hebrews
—all in the supposed interest of pan-
Slavism. The sooner the American pub-
lic realizes that "protests" are vain, the
better. If they want to do something
effective, another line of action must be
decided on.There is but one. If the American
people, actuated by the humane feel-
ings and strong love of liberty that
are one of their characteristics, desire
to give a helping hand to a down-
trodden, but noble, race, they must rise
and ask their own government to in-
terfere on their behalf, to the world, in-
cluding Russia, to hold a conference and
solve the Jewish problem once and for
all. There is no chance in Russia for
the 5,000,000 Jews living there. They
are not allowed to hold property in land
or to take a mortgage on land, or to
farm land, and are prevented from liv-
ing on farms, and have been thrown
back into the cities and villages. No
matter how gifted a young Israelite
may be, his chances of receiving an
education are small, for in regions
where they are most numerous only 10
per cent of the scholars in high schools
and universities are allowed to be Jews,
but in many cases the number allowed
is but 5 per cent, and in St. Petersburg
and Moscow only 3 per cent. Out of
seventy-five young Israelites who
applied for admission to the Univer-
sity of Dorpat in 1887, only seven
were allowed to enter. The Jews are
feared because of their superior intel-
ligence. No matter what they engage
in, they prove their superiority over
the average, and hence they must be
"crushed." Dr. White, former Ameri-
can minister in St. Petersburg, very
well says: "The whole present con-
dition of things is rather the outcome
of a great complicated mass of causes,
involving racial antipathies, remem-
brances of financial servitude, vague
liberalized prejudices, with myths and
legends like those of the Middle Ages." No
government can in a day change
those conditions.The Springfield Republican quotes the
following laws enacted against the Jews
in 1882:"Landed estates, including also land
which has been apportioned to peasants
for their permanent use, cannot be sold
to Jews.""Land, and other appurtenances be-
longing to an estate, and which are not
part of allotments made to peasants on
their emancipation, may not be sold
to Jews.""Estate in the western and Baltic
provinces, formerly belonging to the
Jews, and which have to be sold by
auction to satisfy the debts of their
owners, cannot be bought by Jews.""Jews are not admitted to the public
auctions of crown land.""Jews are not permitted to attend the
public auctions of property mortgaged
to banks, and forfeited for non-pay-
ment.""Jews are not permitted to public
auctions of allotments of land forfeited
by peasants who have made default in
payment of serfdom commutation tax,
or state land tribute; or in Bessarabia,
their land rate.""All Jews, without exception, are pro-
hibited from purchasing landed prop-
erty from land owners or peasants in the
nine western gubernias."An international conference on the
Jewish problem would consider the
question of a home for the race, where
they could live in peace and work out
their own destiny. Were that problem
solved, there would be no more per-
secution of Jews in Russia, in Roumania,
or elsewhere. But it could best be
handled by a congress such as that
which created the present status of the
Balkan states. And why should not the
American government take the initia-
tive in this matter, as the Russian gov-
ernment did in the matter of the peace
conference at The Hague.

HOW MASSACRES OCCUR.

The "News" has given considerable
space to the recent atrocities in Bessa-
rabia, where a number of Jews were
unmercifully sacrificed upon the altar
of bigotry and ignorance. We believe
the time has come for a serious con-
sideration of the Jewish problem, by
the statesmen of the world, and that
they should be aroused to a realization
of the fact, that our civilization is in
danger. It cannot progress much fur-
ther while the curse of blood is resting
upon it. That curse must be removed,
or there is danger of a relapse into bar-
barism.We have received the following com-
munication on the Russian massacre,
and accord it space in these columns:
To the Editor.

Allow me to explain to your readers

the real cause of the massacres on the
Jews in Russia.The explanation of the Russian am-
bassador in Washington, that the Rus-
sian peasant, being a victim of the
Jewish usurer, is forced to violence,
is merely an answer to save his gov-
ernment from disgrace but it is utterly
false.I'm a native of Russia and have
once witnessed a most vicious massacre
upon the Jews in my native town, in
which there was absolutely no Jewish
usurer.A majority of those Jews were grain
dealers, store keepers and some shoe
makers, blacksmiths and other kinds of
handworkers.The massacres occur, not because
the Jews are worse than the Russians,
but simply because they are the most
helpless.The officials hate a Jew, who be-
lieves different from what they do;
prays different and does not assimilate
with them.The peasant knows that, when the
opportunity comes, he butchers the
helpless Jews.The Russian peasant is very ignor-
ant and consequently cruel and blood-
thirsty and knowing that he will only
get rewarded for his cruelty, why
should he hesitate to practice it?The government is certainly to be
blamed for its carelessness. How un-
true the accusation of M. Cassini really
is and how true it is that the outrages
occur on account of the Jews' help-
lessness and the inhumanity and savag-
ery of the Russians, can be proven by
the massacre of the Jews 14 years
ago in Nihil Novgorod.A pious Jew who resided in the men-
tioned city, sitting one day in his house
and studying the Talmud, heard a
child's cry at his door. He hurried out
and found his neighbor's little girl, who
had been left alone by her mother,
bleeding from her foot.She had been bare-footed and fell on
a rock and hurt her leg. The good-
natured Jew brought the child, who
was a Christian, into his house, washed
the blood off and wrapped the wound
with a cloth. A Russian woman pass-
ing by and seeing the operation, di-
rectly ran to the neighbors and told
them that "she saw the Jew drawing
blood from the Christian child to use
it in the unleavened bread," as it was
Jewish Passover.It was just the thing a good many
of them wanted for.The story spread like wildfire. A
mob of hoodlums were soon on hand.
With brutal intoxication they rushed
upon the helpless Jew and he was
torn into pieces in the twinkling of an
eye, as a pack of famished wolves rend
and annihilate their prey. Not this
alone did the blood-thirsty savages do,
but they assaulted Jewish women
everywhere and murdered people right
and left. EZRA J. ELLERSTEIN.Fine feathers make fine hats expen-
sive.The weather has made a complete
summer suit.A railroad to Thunder Mountain
should be operated by electricity.The graduates are now getting one
diploma a piece and lots of advice."Who owns the Pacific ocean?" asks
the Baltimore Sun. He who made it.Russia wouldn't even heed the gypsy's
warning much less that of any civilized
people.Nominally Kansas is a prohibition
state. But last week she proved herself
a regular old soak.It is said that the trial of Jett and
White is only a farce. But that which
led to the farce was a terrible tragedy.Nevada beat Utah in the debate. But
just wait until Nevada is caught on Mc-
Gregor's heels and a different tale will
be told.Kansas and Nebraska, Iowa and Mis-
souri, and Indian Territory and Okla-
homa are decidedly opposed to the wa-
ter cure.Mr. Roosevelt's handwriting is any-
thing but pretty, in fact it is scarcely
legible. Yet he is making a fair mark
in history.The proper place for the man who
commits perjury is the penitentiary.
He is both wicked and contemptible at
the same time.The silver question has taken it-
self to the Philippines. Possibly owing
to the fact that "westward the course
of empire takes its way.""It is character that counts," says
Mr. Roosevelt. And lack of character
that miscounts; as witness the scandals
in the postoffice department."Never draw unless you intend to
shoot," is the advice of the President.
This advice is not for public school pu-
pils who are taking drawing lessons.Once again it is Bleeding Kansas. A
great calamity is upon her, and her
people are visited with great afflictions.
May peace and calm and comfort soon
be theirs!Postmaster-General Payne says that
the publication of Charles Emory
Smith's reply to Tulloch's charges
closes the incident. For which much
thanks!"And what is so rare as a day in June?"
Then, if ever, come perfect days.
Then heaven tries the earth if it be in
time.And over it softly her warm ear says:
"Dr. Harper of Chicago would never
believe in students as strike break-
ers and is opposed to it. Dr. Hadley
of Yale takes a different view, more in
consonance with American ideas of
freedom."Governor Beckham says the exag-
gerations about feuds and lawlessness
in Kentucky hurt the state. Very like-
ly they do. But if lawlessness and
feuds are done away with, the exag-
gerations and harm resulting therefrom
will soon follow.

HEAT AND DROUGHT.

Boston Herald.

The prolonged drought, as well as the
excessive heat, appears to be confined
more particularly to the New England
and middle states, according to the
weather bureau's bulletins. In the lake
region and in the Ohio valley the
drought is less severe, while farther
west, as well as in the Gulf states,
they have been suffering from excessive
rains. The region of snow storms ap-
pears to be strictly confined to Mon-
tana. It will be seen from these bulle-
tins that in those sections of the coun-
try where the great bulk of the crops
are grown the conditions are not so un-
favorable as they are with us. There
is some consolation in this state of
things, even though it be somewhat re-
mote.

Springfield Republican.

Most serious indeed is this protracted
drought becoming in the eastern and
middle states. So low is the Hudson
river at Troy that boats of the largesize have difficulty in reaching the
city, while all through New York state
there is complaint of drying streams
and no food for cattle. All this
beyond the universal injury to the
crops, which must soon have rain or
suffer destruction. Evidences of stunted
vegetable growth is everywhere visi-
ble, while strawberry growers pre-
dict the entire failure of that crop.
In central New York last year's hay
and grain are rotting in the fields, and
milk supply is shrinking very rapidly.
In the New England states only water,
and plenty of it, can save the hay and
grain crops. And everywhere is the
menace of fires for forests and towns
a present and growing one.

RACE PREJUDICES.

Worcester Spy.

Mrs. Lulu Hadley, a hotel chamber-
maid of Indianapolis, was discharged
because she refused to make up a bed
in which Booker T. Washington had
slept. She has since received, from
people in the south, \$2,500 in apprecia-
tion of her conduct. One may now ex-
pect to hear of instances where other
chambermaids have followed Mrs.
Hadley's example. Their stories,
however, will probably present an im-
pactuation for the practice of Mrs.
Hadley. They will, no doubt, lose
their situations but will not receive
contributions.

Kansas City Star.

As long as Booker Washington en-
joys the friendship of such men as
President Roosevelt and ex-President
Cleveland and can obtain degrees from
institutions like Harvard university,
he can well afford to leave to "cham-
ber ladies" the ardent devotion of the
American people for the Afro-
enemies of education for the Afro-
Americans. It is simply a matter of
taste, after all, so what's the use to
fuss about it?

Springfield Republican.

We say nothing about the Christi-
anity of it. Let that pass. Christ, who
washed the feet of some rather dark-
skinned persons in His day, might have
some difficulty 1900 years later in recog-
nizing those who profess His name,
whether they be found in Russia or
America.

NEXT CONGRESS.

Kansas City Times.

It is rumored in Washington that an
extra session of Congress may be
called as early as October in order that
the Cuban reciprocity treaty may be
ratified and a new currency bill either
passed or well advanced before the time
for the regular session. Both measures
are very important. It is too late for
the Republican party to make amends
for its shabby treatment of Cuba and
its disregard for the matter of national
honor in dealing justly and mercifully
with the Cubans, but at least the dis-
grace can be lessened somewhat even
by belated action and a small reduction
in the tariff. The currency legislation
undertaken at the last session failed,
but that is no sign that a new bill
might not be passed. Currency condi-
tions make some revision of the laws
most urgent.

Boston Herald.

A newspaper dispatch to a New York
contemporary reports that the work for
the next session of Congress is laid
out already. This has been done in
the absence of President Roosevelt, who
is the far west. Certain parties who are
connected with the senate of the
United States have met at the east
and laid down a program which, it is
expected, will be carried out. Frank-
lin's presidential message in effect,
in anticipation of the issue of that
document from its official source.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The June number of the National
Magazine, opens with Mr. Chaplin's
"Affairs at Washington." John Hicks,
in sketches from the tropics, depicts
life in Porto Rico. Curiously intimate
are the "Personal Recollections" of
General Grant's life in the field, by
General Grant's personal staff, "Chas.
Ferguson continues his exposition of
"The Genius of Business." Frank
Eberle tells how fortune has been
won and lost in the Kansas-Missouri
Zinc District. Dallas Lord Sharp con-
tributes a story of his encounter with
a huge black snake. P. W. Coburn dis-
cusses the Reactionists in Art. Two
valuable articles on American railroad-
ing, a sketch of one of America's
greatest advertising experts and a
page engraving of the new cup defend-
ers of instruction are timely features.
The number is lavishly illustrated.—Boston,
Mass.The title of the complete novel in
Lippincott's for June is "A Lady of In-
fluence." Caroline Gebhardt, the au-
thor, is remembered by an earlier story
titled "The Daughter of the Revolution."
"A Lady of Influence" shows how fu-
tile are a man's plans—especially those
of a widower—when his heart is
Dolly Madison's reign that he safe-
guards himself from his love by be-
coming engaged to a girl of his own
people. But this by no means ends the
story. There is a number of other
stories, and also poems and other fea-
tures.—Philadelphia, Pa.The Young Woman's Journal for
June has, as always, a very good list
of the publication of Charles Emory
Smith's reply to Tulloch's charges
closes the incident. For which much
thanks!"And what is so rare as a day in June?"
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