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SUPPRESS MOBRACRY!

The death of Thomas B. Brighton makes the charge of double murder complete, against the robber-assassin who held up streetcar 77 on Wednesday night. It is believed by the police that in the prisoner, John Shockley, arrested on Thursday afternoon on information furnished by his companion, Bert Prothero, they have the murderer in custody. The evidence against him is not complete, and it may require additional efforts and further vigilance to obtain the necessary corroboration to prove his guilt. The clues furnished should be followed up without delay and with determined persistence.

Nothing of a criminal nature that has occurred here lately has occasioned so much sympathy mingled with fierce indignation as this double tragedy. The men who fell victims to the assassin's bullets were honest, hard-working men with families dependent upon them. Amasa Gleason and Thomas B. Brighton were native sons of Utah, and were each highly esteemed and loved by their associates and acquaintances. Their cruel death aroused the anger of their fellow-workmen and many other citizens to a burning intensity. The sentiment was very widely expressed that the murderer ought to have his neck stretched without hesitancy and without the delay of the law.

When the arrests were made on Thursday afternoon, and the news was spread, the car employees began to confer with each other, and excited, reckless men in saloons and on street corners, soon worked up a mob bent on wreaking vengeance upon the alleged murderer. Particulars of the disturbance are given in another part of this paper. It was entirely unworthy of this community, which is usually law-abiding and peaceable. The crowd that surrounded the city jail and police offices were animated by a wrong spirit, and their purpose was unlawful and to be thoroughly condemned.

Now, let the citizen soberly and fairly consider the case: A man is strongly suspected of the awful crime that has so enraged them and many others. Is it not shameful to condemn him without a hearing? Is it not murderous to talk of hanging him, on mere suspicion? Is it not cowardly for 200 or 300 men to attempt to pounce on a single individual and choke the life out of him, without proof of his guilt? Would they not feel horrified and self-condemned if, after wreaking their unreasoning vengeance, they should find out that he was the wrong man?

But supposing there were definite proofs of his criminal conduct. He is in the hands of the officers and under the protection of law and justice. The authorities are under obligation to secure his safety until he can be fairly tried by a competent court and jury. They would be justified in resisting a clamorous mob to the utmost extremity. The mobocrats would be violating the law, in a conflict to the death. This cannot be fairly disputed. It is the simple truth. Whether guilty or not guilty, under condemnation or more suspicion, civilized society must protect an accused person from popular violence, and proceed upon civilized lines and methods, and that which is called lynch law is not law, but brutal, unlawful criminal violence.

The course taken by the Mayor and the police is to be much commended. The incensed crowd was kept back and the prisoners were removed with proper firmness and precautions, and wisdom was displayed in the permission given to a committee, to satisfy the mob that the accused was not in the jail. The officers would have been justified in treating everybody connected with the disturbance as a peace-breaker, and instead of showing the courtesy extended might lawfully have arrested each ringleader or follower who tried to commit the crime in view. But prudence suggested what was done and so further trouble was averted.

There were professed "Mormons" in that mob, no doubt. We think that on

calm reflection they will see that they were violating their religion as well as the civil law, by seeking to gratify private vengeance. The commandment of God is that a murderer shall be delivered up and dealt with according to the laws of the land. That is in accord with human legislation and common justice. Let us hear no more of attempts to defy divine and statutory rules and to gratify revenge for real or supposed injury. The accused has an undoubted right to a fair trial. He must not be condemned until his offense is substantiated. If he is found guilty, he must be judicially sentenced and lawfully executed. Every rational and sensible man and woman should oppose and frown down the spirit of mobocracy.

CHINA AWAKENING.

Wonder is expressed that Japan does not hurry up her attack upon Russia. It is supposed that the war is inevitable; that, even if it is stayed off at this time, it must come, and that Russia is preparing herself continually and will be in a better position to defeat her antagonist a few months, or years, hence than she is now. Japan, it is argued, risks everything by the delay. But there is one factor which must not be lost sight of, and that is that China is slowly awakening to the situation, and it is not impossible that if Japan can postpone the struggle long enough, she will be able to marshal China's countless millions against Russia.

This is by no means an idle fancy. A French general who has studied the subject has just published his observations. China is awakening. Prince Ching, who has charge of its foreign affairs, is an intelligent, though timid, man. Yuan Shih-kai, governor of Chihli province and a power in Peking, is a soldier of ability and his ascendancy in palace councils indicates that a time of iron has come into the pale foreign policy of the flowery kingdom. They know the perilous position of the empire, and they realize that China must fight for her integrity, or be broken up. All the viceroys are interesting themselves in the military new birth of their country, and to supply a force of officers, the traditions of centuries have been thrown to the winds and the sons of the nobler families are being trained for war. Moreover, it has been decreed that volunteers shall be able to read and write, and no criminals or opium smokers will be recruited; a startling innovation, since formerly the army was taken from the dregs of the population.

Japanese officers, we are told, have been training the Chinese soldiers of late and have made considerable progress in setting them up and teaching them the game. With Japanese commanders and acting in conjunction with the splendid troops of Japan they ought to give an excellent account of themselves if sent to war.

Everything considered, delay may be as welcome to Japan as to Russia, for it may mean the preparation of China for a struggle by the side of Japan, against the advancing hosts of the czar, and if the Mongolians once enter the warpath against the West, who can tell where their onward march will end? It is up to Russia now to say whether there is to be war or peace. Japan cannot recede from its position. The question is whether Russia is to draw back, or establish her supremacy in Asia. It is a question that only a war can settle.

AIRSHIPS FOR WAR.

Although air navigation has, by no means, attained to a stage of practical utility, the airship, it is claimed, has already been devoted to the service of Mars. The greedy warlord, it seems, must be served first. Even in our age of civilization, he is to have precedence over the arts and industries that build states. One Dr. F. A. Barton of London, it is said, has constituted an airship equipped for war, and offered the sole rights to several governments for \$500,000 or \$600,000 for a single ship. According to the descriptions published, the airship is a combination of a cylindrical balloon with moveable aeroplanes. Thirty of the latter in three rows of ten each are fixed to a frame between the balloon and car and depress or raise the ship. The balloon is 175 feet long and 45 feet in diameter, with a cubic capacity of 235,000 feet and a lifting power of 16,450 pounds. It has an outer cover said to be impervious to shot. It will have a crew who is to manipulate the fifty-horsepower motors and the aeroplanes. The crew consists of six men. Each motor drives two tripple six-bladed propellers, three on each side of the aerial war craft, which is expected to have a speed of twenty miles an hour. As an agent in warfare this airship will be useful in sailing over a city, fortification or man-of-war and dropping dynamite shells. Possibly the announcement is too premature, but, no doubt, in time the dreams and visions of some authors of the last century will come true. Engines of war and destruction will fill the air, and assist at the general Ragnarok of the present status of things.

FIREPROOF CLOTHING.

Prof. Doremus of New York, claims that it is perfectly feasible to render everything used in a theater fireproof. He does not even except the clothes. He says:

"For forty years I have been presenting this necessity in my public lectures, and telling how not only scenery but clothing and textiles of all kinds might be made to resist fire as easily as asbestos. There are hundreds of chemicals that could be employed for this purpose but the best fireproof chemical is phosphate of ammonia. When my children's clothing was washed it was washed in phosphate of ammonia, and you could not set fire to it. This chemical, in solution, could be applied to the scenery. Heavy set pieces could be saturated with it. Light gauzes should be washed in it."

If the treatment here mentioned does not involve too great expense, it might be made use of outside the theater, too. Waterproof clothing has been found useful, and necessary, in many callings, and fireproof garments would be found equally useful. It is certain that

a number of lives of little children are yearly sacrificed in bonfires. The children come too near the flames. A gust of wind wafts them toward the victim, who generally does not recover after a severe burn. With clothes made of fireproof material, many such fatalities would not occur.

A QUESTION OF SMOKE.

The Los Angeles Times of recent date discusses the question whether or not smokers should be permitted to indulge, while on streetcars. Our contemporary points out that there are two sides to that controversy, as to others. One is that many a working man, during the day, has no other time than that spent on the car to enjoy a pipe. The suggestion is then made that street cars, like the London omnibuses, be equipped with seats on the roof, as this would solve the problem of smoking on the cars. The suggestion is perhaps not entirely impractical. Certain it is that to many the smoke of burning tobacco is odious. Regard for the rights of others would restrain gentlemen from contaminating the air which others must breathe, with fumes. Originally smoking was not indulged in in public places. It was the enjoyment of the smoking-room, the club, or the porch. It is no longer. The habit is spreading, both among men and women, notwithstanding all protests.

Will the Yellow Sea yet run red with blood?

'Tis the year when woman proposes and man disposes.

Ship building and character building do not belong to the same category.

When a litigant is restrained by the courts it is all he can do to restrain himself.

Mr. Schwab's evidence reads much like a prize essay by a crack pupil of the Circumlocution office.

Eastern papers speak of the Griffith suicide as a very novel affair. The truth is it was very stupid.

Lynch can thank the Board of Pardons that tonight he closes his eyes in peaceful sleep instead of in death.

In these days of disaster to trusts it would not be proper to say that J. P. M. sings low. He merely croons.

If Russia can pull her Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles she feels that she can pull through a war with Japan.

Secretary Hay informs General Reyes that the Panama question will not be reopened. Still Uncle Sam expects to open the Panama canal.

Now the country is interested in putting up fire escapes. Next summer it will be interested in those who are putting up lightning rods.

It is said that Senator Hanna will be a candidate for the presidential nomination. It may be so for he is a man of Mark if not of destiny.

If the Kaiser wanted to copy after the American Union he should have seen General Miles' six hundred dollar suit before coming to a decision.

Mr. Schwab declares he does not arrogate to himself the honor of being the greatest steel expert in the world. Modesty becomes a great man.

The question of war and peace here and there and everywhere comes and goes, is settled and unsettled, but this servant girl problem abides forever.

Mrs. Longstreet enters a denial of General Gordon's reiterated charge that General Longstreet lost the battle of Gettysburg. Be that as it may no one denies that Meade won it.

An accused man under arrest, no matter how strong the evidence against him, is as much entitled to protection as the most innocent and eminent citizen of the State.

"Again it has been shown that it is a bad practice to carry a gun—unless the weapon is in good working order," says a contemporary. It's a bad practice under any circumstances.

The Russo-Japanese correspondence is passing through the various stages of complaint, answer, rejoinder, sur-rejoinder, rebuttal, surrebuttal, and all the other phases ad infinitum.

A New York divorce lawyer of large experience says he knows of five hundred to a thousand homes in that city where absolute silence reigns between the husband and wife. This reign of silence is simply the calm that precedes the storm.

The showing made, in another column, of the increase of business in the Salt Lake postoffice, is creditable not only to the city but especially to the efficient workers in that establishment. They handled the holiday mails with expedition and dispatch, and are a lively and courteous set of government employees. Postmaster Thomas has made a big and excellent reputation in the management of the growing postal business under his supervision, and the Salt Lake office stands high on the list of the Department at Washington. We congratulate all concerned on the work that has been done.

PURCHASE OF PRIAR LAND.

Springfield Republican.

The sum of \$7,239.78, which is to be paid for the friars' lands in the Philippines, is to come out of the pockets of the American taxpayers. The United States government will soon place a special bond issue on the market to raise the money, and those bonds, of course, will be as much a charge upon the government as any of its outstanding securities. The sum, therefore,

must be added to the total cost of the Philippine islands to the American people. At the end of this month, according to careful estimates, the archipelago will have cost us about \$20,000,000, or \$27,000,000, including the cost of the friars' lands.

New York Mail and Express.

The hostility of the people to the friars was, according to the report of President McKinley's Philippine Commission, "beyond doubt one of the causes of the rebellion" of the people against Spain. It was impossible to govern the islands benevolently, with those odious friars at the head of the necks. The people had, in fact, thrown them off, and it was as impracticable as it would have been wicked to put them on again. But they have actually won a great deal of the hatred part of the country, and we were pledged to maintain their property rights.

PARSIFAL.

Springfield Republican.

The much-advertised first performance of "Parsifal" in New York the other evening was an unqualified success, and goes far to justify Mr. Conried for his bold action. The production had been deprecated on the grounds that it was a violation of Wagner's wishes, and that the true effect of the opera could not be produced outside of Bayreuth. The two things taken together, Wagner's purpose was to make in Bayreuth a model theater to show the world how his works should be given. Manifestly if improved stagecraft, coupled with devout study of his works and his ideals, have elevated the outside world above the Bayreuth standard, this reason no longer exists.

Boston Herald.

Fashionable New York neither established a precedent nor broke one in the matter of dress at the great music drama, which began in the afternoon and ran far into the evening. Everybody went as he or she pleased; apparently, some came in the afternoon in evening dress and some went home more transcendent, as the years had passed over his head. There is no reason why the public should concern itself, other than as curious and possibly edified spectators, with his solution of riddles which others will answer after him in many and diverse ways. But the public's evident delight in the work of art as a work of art, and its respectful attitude toward the philosophy which inspires it, is good for the public and good for musical and dramatic art.

New York Mail and Express.

The philosophy which is involved in "Parsifal" itself is a matter for the philosophers to handle. Wagner seems to have mingled Christianity, Buddhism and a very modern German pessimistic philosophy in this work—all seen through a temperament which had changed, and perhaps not grown more transcendent, as the years had passed over his head. There is no reason why the public should concern itself, other than as curious and possibly edified spectators, with his solution of riddles which others will answer after him in many and diverse ways. But the public's evident delight in the work of art as a work of art, and its respectful attitude toward the philosophy which inspires it, is good for the public and good for musical and dramatic art.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following is the list of contents of The Booklovers' Magazine for January. "The Democratic Problem," by Willis J. Abbot, with portraits of Grover Cleveland, Joseph W. Folger, Tom Loflin Johnson, Carter Henry Harrison, Arthur Pue Gorman, William Jennings Bryan, William Randolph Hearst, David Ben-Gurion, Richard Olney, Alton Brooks Parker, George Brinton McClellan, George Gray, and Samuel Milton Jones; "Joseph Chamberlain: The Man and the Statesman," F. A. Acland; "Futures and Art Talk," French Sculpture of Today," C. Yarnall Abbott; "Mortimer Menpes, Colorist," Dorothy Mappes; "Fenelon—A Benevolent Strategist," Albert Elmer Hancock; "The Greatest Locomotive Works in the World," Joseph M. Rogers; "Reflections of the Strenuous Life—On Sea and Plain," "Lector," "The Window that Monsieur Forgot," a story, Mary Imola Taylor; and "The Best New Things from the World of Print,"—Philadelphia.

The January number of the Improvement Era contains many features of special interest, among which may be mentioned, "Bible Quotations in the Book of Mormon; and Reasonableness of Nephi's Prophecies," letters of inquiry from an investigator, and a reply thereto by B. H. Roberts; also a thoughtful editorial on "The Law of Recompense," by President Joseph F. Smith. Other prominent contributors are: Dr. John A. Widtsoe, Prof. Willard Dore, President Francis M. Lyman, and Dr. J. M. Tanner. The Era is, as always, full of instructive, interesting and timely reading.—Templeton building, Salt Lake City.

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Suits or Overcoats, \$13, now.....	\$10.75	Shirts, soft and stiff, \$1.50 kind.....	\$1.00
Suits or Overcoats, \$18, now.....	\$13.75	Shirts, soft and stiff, \$1.75 kind.....	\$1.25
Suits or Overcoats, \$20, now.....	\$14.75	Shirts, soft and stiff, \$2.00 kind.....	\$1.50
Suits or Overcoats, \$25, now.....	\$19.50	Underwear, \$1.00 value, for.....	75c
Suits or Overcoats, \$30, now.....	\$21.50	Underwear, \$1.50 value, for.....	\$1.00
Black Suits and Rain Coats reserved.		Underwear, \$2.00 value, for.....	\$1.25
One lot of Underwear, Regular Price 50c and 75c. Sale Price.....	35c	Underwear, \$3.00 value, for.....	\$2.25
		Underwear, \$3.50 value, for.....	\$2.75
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