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SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 3, 1902.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-third semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Saturday, October 4, 1902, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. A general attendance of the officers and members of the Church is invited and desired.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.
The regular conference of Sunday school workers is called for Sunday evening, October 5th, at 7:30 o'clock in the Salt Lake Tabernacle. It is urged that all Sunday school workers attend, as matters of a very interesting and instructive character will be presented.

There will be an important meeting of the Stake Superintendents held in room 25, Lion House, on Sunday evening, October 5th, at six o'clock. It is earnestly requested that all visiting superintendents and their aids will attend, as business of importance is to be transacted.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEO. REYNOLDS,
J. M. TANNER,
General Superintendency.

RIGHTS OF DEFENDANTS.

A case before the courts in this district is attracting some attention. Two young men, one of whom at least appears to be pretty well known and regarded as respectable, were arrested on suspicion of having held up and robbed a gentleman in the street at night, who identified them as his assailants. The question of their guilt or innocence will have to be decided according to the evidence at the trial. Opinion on either side does not count.

There is a matter, however, associated with this case that requires some comment. It appears that the young men have been detained for a number of days in custody, without judicial examination of their case, and it is alleged, without opportunity of securing the aid of counsel or communication with their friends. Also that they have been subjected to the process known in police circles as "sweating." We regard all this as improper and contrary to the spirit and letter of the law.

We are informed that the complaints filed against these defendants were mislaid, and hence the delay in giving them a judicial hearing. It may be that the stories circulated concerning their treatment in the city jail have been somewhat exaggerated, but the delay in bringing them before a magistrate reflects severely on the police department. There is a remedy for this provided by the law.

Now, in regard to this so-called "sweating" process. It is indulged in, frequently, by officers of the law in different parts of the United States. What right they have to pursue this course we fail to perceive. We regard it as a relic of the middle ages, when prisoners were put to the torture, to compel them to confess their crime or reveal the names of their accomplices. In modern jurisprudence, however, the theory obtains that an accused person is to be considered innocent until he is proven guilty. Also that no defendant is required to criminate himself. In England, officers are commanded, even when a prisoner attempts to make a statement implicating himself, to warn him that anything he may say will be used in evidence against him. If they fail to do so, they are severely censured for the omission, and the offense, if repeated, is followed by dismissal from office.

We can understand the purpose of the officers in endeavoring to obtain clues when a crime has been committed, so that they may be able to apprehend the criminals and bring them to justice. But where do they obtain authority to ply an arrested person with questions and cross questions, and put him to mental torture so great that they themselves call it "sweating" a prisoner, in order to trap him in his answers or extract from him a confession of guilt? The end in view may be desirable and proper, but the process to reach it is condemnable. If there is authority for it in law, the provision ought to be repealed. If there is not, the practice ought to be put an end to.

Officers, lawyers and judges should be impressed with the truth that prisoners, accused persons and witnesses have rights before the law. These rights ought to be respected. Not only should this "sweating" business be stopped, but brow-beating lawyers ought to be silenced when they abuse witnesses, defendants or opposing attorneys. The course pursued by some members of the bar is thoroughly disgraceful and execrable. We do not understand why courts that have any self-respect permit such language to be used as a common in criminal trials. Reform is needed in all these matters, and it is time to live long enough to see it effected in Utah, as well as in other parts of the United States.

TIMBER REGULATIONS.

Every year great damage, and immense loss to the people on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, is inflicted by fires which destroy the timber necessary for building purposes, for mining operations, for fuel, etc. These extensive conflagrations are usually caused by the carelessness and indifference to consequences exhibited by campers in the mountains. Fires are kindled for cooking and for warmth, and are left unattended, when they gradually spread among the leaves and underbrush until they reach valuable timber, and large areas are denuded and left blackened and barren.

Remonstrances against this have been made every year, but they seem to be unheeded by many unreasonable people. The attention of Congress and the Department of the Interior has been called to these outrages, and it is now determined that the act of Congress of May 5th, 1900, shall be rigorously enforced. That act is an amendment to the law approved Feb. 24, 1897, and reads as follows:

"That any person who shall willfully or maliciously set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any timber, underbrush, or grass upon the public domain, or shall leave or suffer fire to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same shall be fined in a sum not more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a term of not more than two years, or both.

"Sec. 2. That any person who shall build a fire, or cause to be built, on the public domain, shall, before said fire, totally extinguish the same. Any person failing to do so shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same shall be fined in a sum not more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.

"Sec. 3. That in all cases arising under this act the fines collected shall be paid into the public-school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated."

In order that the public may be informed on this matter, warning notices will be posted at different points, under direction of the commissioner of the general land office, containing the following specific directions:

"1.—Do not build a larger fire than you need.

"2.—Do not build your fires in dense masses of pine leaves, dirt, and other combustible material where the fire is sure to spread.

"3.—Do not build your fire against large logs, especially large rotten logs, where it requires much more work and time to put the fire out than you are willing to expend, and where you are rarely quite certain that the fire is really and completely extinguished.

"4.—In windy weather and in dangerous places, dig a fire trench and place a place to secure your fire. You will save wood and trouble.

"5.—Every camp fire should be completely put out before leaving camp.

"6.—Do not build fires to clear off land for other similar purposes without informing the nearest ranger or the supervisor, so that he may assist you."

If these instructions are carefully followed, the destruction of forest timber by means of these campfires will be effectively stopped. Every good citizen will lend his aid in their enforcement, and in giving information, when it is necessary to the proper authorities that infractions of the law may meet with just punishment. Some of the regulations of the land office in reference to the timber laws, as they affect this region, are needlessly stringent and are not for the general welfare. But these laws and directions, which we have given above, are essential to the protection of the timber lands and forest reserves, and ought to be respected and observed.

In this connection we are pleased to state that the land office department recognizes the fact, that there should be exceptions to the general regulations as to cutting timber in this mountain region, because wood for fuel, and timber for necessary domestic purposes and for buildings in newly settled districts, are absolutely essential and provision should be made so that they can be obtained without violating the law.

In this district Colonel Sowers, who is well and favorably known to the public, is authorized to receive and grant applications for the cutting of wood and timber for the purposes mentioned above. He is thoroughly familiar with conditions here, as well as with the laws relating to timber lands and forest reserves, and can be depended upon to give the proper information on all these points. We commend these notices to the attention of the general public, and hope that they will prove effective in the desired directions. The following notice on this matter has been issued from the General Land office:

"By authority of the acting secretary of the Interior, through instructions from the acting commissioner of the general land office, Col. Percy S. Sowers, the special agent for Utah, will entertain and act upon petitions, conforming to the laws and rules of the department, for the free use by settlers, for domestic purposes, of a limited amount of timber from the public land included in the withdrawal for the Wasatch Forest Reserve while in its present transition state.

The petition must be addressed to the Hon. Secretary of Interior, and sent to the special agent. It must specify the location of the timber desired by the petitioner, and the purpose for which it is desired, and then only upon the limitations prescribed by his instructions, and the rules of the department.

The petition will be generally favorably considered. All cutting will be subject to the laws of trespass as heretofore, and it will be required to leave abundant forest cover of young timber in a condition to supply and effectively maintain forest conditions, and water source protection. No petition will be acted upon unless it is specified that the petitioner is a resident of the United States, bona fide residents of this state, and that the timber is to be used in Utah, and is not under any circumstances to be used in an article of merchandise or traffic."

CONGRESS SHOULD ACT.

It is high time that some one with influence in national affairs should attempt to bring the coal strike to an end. It is claimed that schools have been compelled to close on account of lack of fuel. Hospitals are in trouble, and the sick are beginning to talk of immolation in the death rate, as a consequence of badly heated houses. Sickens is said to be increasing, such as

croup, pneumonia, and bronchial troubles, and all this before the winter has come in earnest. Public resentment, where the effects of the strike are felt in this way, will naturally be very strong, and it will be directed against those who all along have declared that there was nothing to arbitrate.

It is to be hoped that the effort of the President will lead to the desirable result. Probably he has had some intimation that there is now a disposition to listen to argument. The President would hardly have taken the initiative in this matter, had he not had reason to believe that it is not going to meet with rebuff.

But the most important consideration about this labor controversy is not that it be ended immediately and that work be resumed without delay, though this is highly desirable; but that the government be given the necessary power to prevent similar controversies to assume such proportions in the future. The lesson of this strike should not be lost upon the American people.

Senator Hanna is quoted as having said that if the strike continues till Congress meets, "Baker and his friends will hear something." The senator thinks four-fifths of the men elected to the House this year will be pledged to take drastic action against the coal trust. Difficulties there are, he says, in the way, but they will be removed. Now, whether the strike is settled or not, Congress ought to take up the matter of labor troubles and provide for their settlement in a civilized manner. There is demand all over the country for Congressional action, and the time for it is favorable. Let there be a tribunal before which all such questions can be investigated impartially, and whose decrees both parties must respect. If this is not an "American way" of getting at it, it ought to be. Congress can make it so.

JEWS AND ROMANIANS.

A Roumanian writes in the New York Evening Post a defense of his countrymen in their dealings with the Jews.

He alleges that the Roumanian peasants are simple-minded, improvident and utterly incapable of holding their own against Jewish traders and usurers, and that these peasants, but for the anti-Semitic laws, would be reduced to slavery and misery. The Hebrew, he says, no matter where he is born, shows himself less a creator of wealth than an exploiter of and trader in the wealth created by the labor of others. He trades in the wheat raised by his neighbors. He could not get rich in a community of Jews, for none of them would be willing to do the work necessary to create wealth. "It would be like shutting two men up in a room to trade jackknives until they get each; they would both die of starvation instead of getting rich."

Another grievance set forth by the Roumanian is that the Jews in his country, he says, do not become good citizens. In the United States the Hebrews call themselves Americans and remain distinct only in religion. In Roumania it is different. There the Jew remains a Jew, an alien without a country, no matter how many generations his family may have lived there. To this argument another writer in the Post, evidently a Jew, replies that there are in Roumania not less than 20,000 Jews who are artisans. They are tinkers, tailors, smiths, glaziers, wheelwrights, box-makers, etc. The Roumanian Jews, he says, are rather artisans than "traders and usurers," and they identify themselves with the country as far as the laws permit.

The question is one of much importance just now. The interest in the status of the Hebrews, shown by our government has rendered it so. The Roumanians evidently regard the matter as one of politics and not one of religion, and they, consequently, believe that Europe on that ground must decline to interfere. But even if it is a political controversy it should be brought to an end. No country can afford to drive thousands of its thrifty people into exile. It has been done, but the countries guilty of such crimes have suffered for them generations.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION—A CIGARETTE TOO OFTEN.

It is better to bathe suspects than to "sweat" them.

It is splendid weather for sheep; hell weather, so to speak.

An increased water supply is more or less of a pipe dream.

Russia abhors an evacuation as much as nature does a vacuum.

The fair is almost as "fair as a star when only one is in the sky."

By their smiles ye shall know them—the prize winners at the fair.

Uncle Sam has always had a great navy even when it was small.

Between tight money and stinky men the average man has a hard run.

The north pole may be as plain as a pike staff but it isn't so easily come at.

Prices for hard coal continue to harden, making it harder and harder on the poor.

When the doctors get through with the President's leg it will be all right.

Judge Caldwell's decision in the Colorado Fuel case was a sort of Gates affair.

It is all right to close Emigration can you seeing that the immigration no longer comes that way.

Much is being said of the Iowa idea these days. It can be expressed in two words: "Get there."

Keeping patient during enforced quiet is the most strenuous work Mr. Roosevelt ever engaged in.

The prospective result of today's conference at the White House entitles it to be called good Friday.

The coal barons do not care so long as they know that the duty rests upon the coal and not upon them.

The best flyer ever yet invented is

Time. It never fails to fly," says an exchange. And it is always on time.

A coal breaker can break coal but it cannot break the coal strike. Even the breakers of the Atlantic cannot do that.

The grand object of the International Society of Criminalists appears to be to make the punishment fit the crime.

"What becomes of heroes?" asks the Baltimore Sun. Some pass into the great beyond but most of them into oblivion.

They are cutting down some English elms on Boston Common. That's right. Put none but American elms on the Common.

Another attempt is to be made to combine the plow manufacturers. If the attempt is successful the output will be gang plows.

The Philadelphia lady whose twelve thousand dollar diamond necklace was seized by the customs officers, got it in the neck so to speak.

Now the Christian Scientists propose to have schools of their own. They would be great places for the Eddyfication of children.

The beef trust may have been dissolved, but the power that dissolved it can command the parts to unite again when it shall suit its purposes.

It must have been a great surprise to Secretary Hay to be informed that Sir Michael Herbert had been appointed British ambassador to Washington to succeed the late Lord Pauncefoot.

If sheepmen are to be forbidden to drive their flocks through City Creek, Emigration or Parley's canyons when going from summer to winter ranges and vice versa, how are they to get their herds through the mountains?

American cities that imagine they are up to the top in the matter of telephone service, should read about Stockholm, says Los Angeles Times.

While London has 47 telephone exchanges, Stockholm has 10. Paris 71, New York 134 and San Francisco 706. Stockholm reaches 399. In every bedroom of every hotel, the London Mail says, there is a telephone, every tradesman, warehouse, shop and private dwelling is connected. Even the ordinary washwoman is on the exchange. In the streets at nearly every corner is a public kiosk, where by payment of a small coin one can speak not only to any other town throughout the length and breadth of Sweden. The secret of this is that the telephone companies in Stockholm have, as regards price, placed the telephone within the reach of everybody.

FIVE FUND LITIGATION.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Many European publicists were disposed to ensure the United States because it would not consent. At the Hague conference, the United States as the friendly defendant. That the tribunal has anything at all to do now is owing to the willingness of the United States, described by sentimental enthusiasts as the foe of arbitration, to consent to arbitration when the matter at issue is of a character which may properly be compromised by the efforts of outsiders.

NEW YORK TIMES.

It is just matter of dislodge the rights that the first international dispute submitted to the tribunal established by the Hague conference, the first piece of business it has had to do, should have been sent to it by two American republics. The remarks of the Dutch foreign minister and of the president of the court equally exhibit the relief which believers in the progress of our species must entertain that a court of arbitration which has been waiting for over a year and a half for something to do is shown at last not to have been made in vain.

AS TO ROMANIA.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The not unnatural conclusion from this statement of the situation would be that the European Powers will shirk their shoulders and leave us to look out for ourselves. They may do so. They are not in the habit of paying much attention to the cry of outraged humanity except when it gives them excuse for taking a hand to their own advantage. The unheeded shriek of agony from Armenia still ring in the world's ears. And of the powers concerned—Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Turkey—none but the first-mentioned can be looked upon as at all likely to exert itself on our behalf from mere feelings of amity and good will.

AMERICAN HEBREW.

It is, of course, too early to predict what will be the effect upon Roumanians of this action of our government. We have every reason to believe that it will be crowned with success, for as our news columns show, Roumanians give signs of colonialism. We can attribute this only to a purely selfish motive. She is in the market for money; people have little faith in her, and the surest way of being her to her knees and secure for the Jews who is their right under the sacred provisions of the treaty, is to take advantage of her financial stress. This, together with such action as is likely to result from the attitude of our government, is the only excuse for the sweeping doctrine of oppressed people.

IMMORTALITY OF MUSIC.

New York Evening Sun.

A Boston clergyman discoursed on the immortality of music recently. He attributed whatever marital infelicity there was in this town to that form of regulated noise. Now we have another critic talking about the immortality of music in general. This person goes further than the mad German philosopher Nietzsche, who held that Wagner's operas had debauched Europe. The Venusberg music of Tannhauser he held to be worst of all. The only excuse for the sweeping doctrine appears to have been that the master got the inspiration for that part of his work in company which was no better than it ought to be.

M. DE DUNOIS IN THE SMART SET.

The lesson that music is not necessarily a purifying force is clearly taught by the case of M. de Dunois. The same truth is found in the state of ancient Greece. When the nation was in its prime the people were musical; when it was in its decadence, they were more musical. Not only did good

id Socrates thrum the lyre, but melody was the accompaniment of every youth, glided, or ungilded, in the vicarious land.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

There are eight stories in the October number of *Ladies' Monthly*, and of these three are sketches of real events, while the others are fiction. The story of "The Autobiography of a Thief," by Tracy is told. The career of W. S. Dwyer, one of the most extraordinary political figures of the time is also related, and there is a record of the hero of a number of reports of lectures and some society stories and the confession of a book agent. An article on the great beef industry now so prominently before the public, and an argument from Senator Money against suffrage restrictions in the South, gives a more serious tone to the number. A short sketch of a new theatrical star, and some short verses and stories fill out the magazine.—Fifth Ave., New York.The October number of *Mind* commences the 11th volume of that publication. It is devoted to the proceedings of the "Pland Farm," the new summer school of the "New Thought" at Oceanside-on, Hudson, N. Y. Among the contributors are John Emory McLean and Ralph Waldo Trine. There are a number of reports of lectures and several special contributions.—The Alliance Publishing Co., New York.

In Mahlin's Magazine for October, Prof. H. L. Willett deals with the method of manufacturers of patent medicines to introduce their goods; also with the advertising physicians, and presents some valuable information. Prof. W. D. Scott gives another psychological article, entitled "Perception." George R. Waldron tells about the farmer and his intellectual star, and shows by statistics how wonderfully our agricultural interests have grown. Besides these articles there are pertinent editorials and other features.—Chicago.

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GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.

Only Two More Performances.

THE TIVOLI OPERA COMPANY.

And Ferris Hartman.

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Last Time.

The Idol's Eye

Original Tivoli Cast, Costumes and Chorus. Augmented Orchestra. Twenty-five acts. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

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Herrmann, The Great.

Seats now on sale.

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Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Seat Sale Today.

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PRICES: Night, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Matinee, 25c.

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AND TOMORROW NIGHT.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15 P. M.

THOSE TWO FUNNY BOYS.

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FINNIGAN'S BALL.

ALL SMILES, GINGERED UP,

TO-DAY.

BIG CROWDS OF PRETTY GIRLS.

NEXT ATTRACTION,

A FOXY TRAMP.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

School matinee Wednesday at 3 p. m.

Sale of seats today.

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Juvenile Classes Oct. 11th.

Adults classes, 12th.

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P. M.

Specials

Italian Chocolates and

Bon Bons,

35c per pound.

French Mixed Candy,

15c per pound.

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All Kinds of Ledgers and Binders.

Breeden Office Supply Co.,

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Bargain Week at Z. C. M. I.

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 29th. SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY FOR VISITORS TO THE STATE FAIR AND CONFERENCE.

THE VERY LATEST: A Lovely Line of LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, for Fall and Winter Wear, in White and Black and White Pique flannel and not flannel, price from \$2.25 to \$6.50

Knit Underwear Sale!

Ladies' Fleece Cotton Vests and Drawers, regular price 25c, Sale price... 25 cts.

Ladies' Fleece Cotton Union Suits, worth 50c, in Sale for... 35 cts.

Ladies' Fleece Cotton Vests and Drawers, worth 25c, in Sale for... 35 cts.

Children's Balbriggan Union Suits, regular price 50c, Sale price... 40 cts.

BOYS' and GIRLS' VESTS and DRAWERS, sizes from 16 to 24, heavily fleeced, Sale price... 15 cts to 35 cts

We have a table of slightly soiled Fall and Winter Underwear for Ladies and Children, which will be closed out at VERY LOW PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED anew Fall Stock of Knit Underwear, Corsets, Muslin Underwear, Bonnets, Infants' Wear, and Hosiery.

Staples Department Offerings

During the Entire Week we will sell our splendid line of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedspreads and Pillow shams at—

20 Per Cent Off.

A beautiful assortment of Fancy Quilt Suits, regular price 25c and 30c, in sale, per yard, at... 20 cts.

All Silkline will go in this sale at... 12 1/2c.

12 1/2c Goods for 10c.

For this week, all Punjab Percales will be sold at, per yard... 12 1/2c.

The Ladies' have a special invitation to come and view the most magnificent display yet made in the West in Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Hats, etc.

All Goods at Absolutely Fair Prices.

We also have the Daintiest and Best MILLINERY to be Found in the West, and All New.

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T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

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Grand Recital Concert

—OF—

MISS EMMA LUCY GATES,

Assisted by

TABERNACLE CHOIR AND ORGAN.

MALE QUARTETTE—

Thomas Ashworth,

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John Robinson,

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