

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
 (CROENOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.)
 PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
 (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
 OFFICE: 100 East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor.
 Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.

Subscription Prices	Per Annum
By Mail	\$2.00
By Carrier	\$2.50
Single Copies	5 Cts.
By Mail, per year	\$2.00
By Carrier, per year	\$2.50

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
 Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE:
 F. A. Craig, 41 Times Building.

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE:
 F. A. Craig, 81 Washington St.

SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE:
 C. S. King-Sheridan & Co., 49 Exchange Bldg.

SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 7, 1900.

APPLIED CO-OPERATION.

In another part of the "News" today is a letter from an esteemed friend who lived several years in Great Britain, and there became familiar with the workings of co-operative societies as they exist in that country and other parts of Europe. There are in his communication one or two statements that need explanation, lest his views meet with misapprehension in some respect by those familiar with co-operative efforts here. In his suggestions our friend makes a number of points that are worthy of more than passing notice; in fact they have been urged in times past upon the people, and it has not been to the profit of the latter that the advice has been neglected.

The statements of our correspondent that need explanation are those leading up to his conclusion that in Utah the people "have allowed the principle of co-operation to lie dormant." This is an error. The principle has been tested fully, and wherever intelligently persisted in has proved a signal success. This demonstration has been ample to show the correctness of the principle as applied to the business affairs of the masses. It must be remembered that the principle of co-operation applies to the investor and producer as well as to the consumer; to the seller as well as to the purchaser.

Z. C. M. I. and the various co-operative stores throughout the inter-mountain region, instituted by the movement which President Brigham Young inaugurated a third of a century ago, are notable examples of success, primarily to the investor under existing conditions and secondarily to the customer; the whole community having reaped a vast benefit. The advantage to the investor in a small way—co-operation giving the opportunity to accumulate a working capital that the individual never could have obtained singly—is that a steady dividend of profits has followed carefully managed institutions, and the price of merchandise has been kept at the lowest possible figure. Thus the investor has received a double benefit, while the customer has not been without a goodly share of profit in the reduced prices. In this respect these co-operative stores, from the parent institution at Salt Lake City, have differed from "any other mercantile corporation," in a very essential feature, to the good of the public. They have never held up prices, as ordinary mercantile corporations do when opportunity affords, but have persistently kept them down, sometimes in the face of considerable difficulties. Thus they have been beneficial institutions, and at the same time practically impregnable to periods of financial panic.

With this explanation, that shows the activity of co-operation in Utah in one part of its legitimate field, the suggestions of our friend as to another part are cleared of any misunderstanding. The investors have applied the principle of co-operation; the purchasers have not done so successfully, if, indeed, any really earnest attempt has been made at it. This proceeding on the part of the purchasers is the co-operation that has proved so satisfactory elsewhere, and could not be otherwise here, if carried out. It gives to the producer the profits of retail business, where there is practically no capital stock on which dividends are to be paid. This latter feature is amply provided for in the plan of the British and Belgian co-operative societies, which are unions of purchasers, and consequently of the laboring classes who are unable to accumulate money for investment in the ordinary channels.

A further agitation of this subject that would result in the formation of co-operative societies as suggested would be a public good. Discussion of the matter is timely to the extent of giving those interested a clear understanding of the system. But where it is understood by a considerable number, an advanced step would be a practical demonstration. Surely there are localities where organization could be effected, perhaps where a majority of the people have tested the plan before, and thus an actual demonstration could be had for the benefit of others. Having the excellent feeling which our co-operative persons, who put forth such a co-operative spirit to make them effective?

PROFANITY IN PUBLIC.

Profane language is heard less frequently in public in Utah than in some other parts of this country, and the habit of swearing is not indulged in to any great extent. With the refining influence of religion it becomes almost a thing of the past. But there are some places where they are most offensive, for instance, at public places.

ure resorts and the trains carrying the throngs to or from such places.
 Boys do not always stop to think that they have no more right to offend the ears of those who are compelled to listen to them with objectionable language than they have to soil their clothes with mud, or to taint the atmosphere they breathe with poisonous fumes. They do not reflect that everyone in a public place has rights that no gentleman will disregard, and among these is the enjoyment of a morally pure atmosphere. They speak and act as if they considered themselves the only units in the crowd, at the head of a long string of ciphers, without value except for their position behind the units. Such conduct is always reprehensible, especially in the presence of women and children.

It appears to us that the only way to effectually stop the nuisance is for the refined part of the public to enter an emphatic protest every time an offense of that kind is committed against good manners in public. It should not be patiently tolerated for fear of a controversy. A courteous protest would generally suffice.

In some States the evil of public profanity has assumed such proportions that it has been thought necessary to make it the subject of special legislation. But no statutes can remedy the evil, unless the people take the matter in hand, and stamp the offense with public disapprobation. All vice is infectious. It must be fought intelligently, or it will spread in ever widening circles. And that is one of the dangers of objectionable language freely used in public, and tolerated in silence by those who are compelled to listen.

HER FACE IS HER OWN.

Justice Davy of the New York Supreme court has rendered a decision, awarding damages to a young woman, who brought a complaint on the ground that her "right of privacy" had been violated. It is a novel point of law, which should be of general interest. The story of the case may be briefly told. A firm of manufacturers in the State used the picture of a presumably handsome young lady, Miss Abigail Robertson, in order to advertise their goods. This was done without the consent of the girl. Then she brought a suit for \$15,000 damages, claiming that her right of privacy had been invaded.

The judge found for the plaintiff. He argued that privacy in every civilized country is regarded as sacred, and added:
 "For years there has existed in the public mind a feeling that the law was too lax in affording no remedy for the unauthorized circulation of portraits of private persons, and this invasion of privacy has been keenly felt by the public. It may be asked how the circulation of these lithographic advertisements affects the plaintiff in her right of privacy. It is evident that the acts of the defendants in printing and posting her likeness in public places as an advertisement invites public criticism and brings her name into more or less unavoidable publicity, and to a certain extent inflicts injury to her reputation and feeling, especially if she desires a life of privacy, which she has a right to. To permit every person to print and use the likeness of the plaintiff to advertise their business and yet say there is no power in the courts to protect her, would be asserting a proposition at war with the principles of justice and equity. Are we to rely upon the courts for the protection of one's goods and chattels, and is there no power to protect the plaintiff's reputation or right of privacy against circulating and posting these lithographs in public places unless it be by the horse-whip or some other unlawful act? If her lithographic likeness, owing to its being of great value as a trademark or an advertising medium, it is a property right which belongs to her and cannot be taken from her without her consent. She has a right to say that, without her consent, these lithographic copies of her likeness shall not be circulated or used by the defendants."

The fact should be made a note of by the numerous "artists" who in some way or another manage to invade the "right to privacy" of their numerous victims, for the purpose of parading their pictures in public. Two points are made by the judge. One is that the right to privacy is sacred—that no one has a right to publish the likeness of another against his will; the other is that whatever value there is in a portrait belongs, as a property right, to the owner.

The justice of this will be admitted, we think. The camera and the cartoon-drawer in the service of yellow journalism has become a nuisance in the land. As long as he confines his work to politicians and public characters, who may feel flattered at receiving public attention, nothing can be said against his often both ugly and powerful efforts at drawing, but it is different when persons who desire no publicity are exhibited in all manner of contorted lines. A few damage suits sustained by the courts would in most instances abate that nuisance from a too enterprising journalism.

WHAT IS ANARCHISM?

It appears from the dispatches that the Italian ambassador in Washington, Baron Fava, has information to the effect that there is a circle of anarchists in Paterson, N. J., who have decided on the assassination of every monarch in Europe. Efforts are being made to ascertain the facts in the matter, and in case such an organization exists it will undoubtedly be dealt with according to its deserts. No country, and this Republic least of all, can afford to tolerate organized criminality.

Although the name anarchism is familiar to all, the ideal it stands for is but imperfectly understood. It is diametrically opposed to socialism. Another name for it is individualism. It demands the removal of external restraints upon the individual, and consequently all forms of government. It supposes that every individual can govern himself, or herself, without laws or restrictions calculated to restrain liberty of action. It aims at a state in which everybody is left free to follow his own inclinations, to live as he pleases without law or hindrance. The state, it holds, and with it all authority—political, industrial, military and religious—must be abolished. The individual is to be in the fullest sense "king" unto himself. Thus anarchism is the negative of government. Its faith has been summed up in these prophecies: "All things are at an end; 'God what you choose'; and 'everything is everybody's.'" From this unfettered ac-

tivity of individual inclinations the anarchist expects that a harmonious social order will be evolved.
 A few days ago the New York Journal printed an interview with an Italian girl, who admitted that she was an anarchist. Her sentiments undoubtedly represent those of a great number of the class of people with which she is affiliated. Concerning religion she said in part:

"I do not believe in God any more. It is only foolishness. If we do not help ourselves there is no one to help us. My conscience is my only religion. You cannot blame me, I am an unbeliever, but do I not do right? There are many who in the night go to church and make their prayers regularly. But what do they do nights running around the town? Am I not as good as they are? I might be even better, in fact."

It follows that the marriage covenant has no meaning. On this point she said:
 "Nor do I believe in the marriage laws. I believe in no laws, I am what you call a Free Lover—but it is not exactly that. I believe that I can do no wrong if I do as my conscience approves. If I love a man and the man loves me, that is good and enough. I say to him that I love him and he says he loves me. We are married then, so long as there is real love, that is all I ask. Real love is real marriage. This is one of the beliefs of the anarchists."

Where there is no faith in God and no respect for the marriage covenant upon which the state is built, there can be no genuine loyalty to the government. The girl frankly admitted this. She said:

"My ambition now is to extend the propaganda. I don't believe in any government. Do I believe in the United States government? No. Let me tell you that it makes no difference to us what government it is. We are trying to get rid of all governments. If we can do it without a revolution, all right and good. If it is necessary to have a revolution here, let it come."

She had no word of censure for the assassin of King Humbert. On the contrary, she regarded the sanguinary deed as one of heroism. She said:
 "No, I cannot say that I would do such a deed. I do not think I am brave enough. But I cannot blame one of us who believes that it is the right thing. Why should I? Here we have a ruler who is cruel and oppressive, and he is removed. Shall I blame the agent who removes him? No. But I would not do it myself."

This, then, is anarchism. It is protested, that the association itself plans no murders, and that its members act solely on their own individual responsibility in everything they do; yet, it is true that even the young women of the association regard a regime as a hero, and a revolution as a natural means of propagation of their faith, while licentiousness is looked upon as liberty, it is a menace to society, it cannot be held blameless for the acts of the Lucichinis and the Brescias.
 Enlightened public opinion in this country will not tolerate such organizations. The Anglo-Saxon ideal of the liberty of a people is that that government is conducted in accordance with laws made by the people. Individual liberty is freedom to act without restraint as long as the actions do not conflict with the laws. This is, as human beings are at present, the only practical liberty. Were men and women perfect in goodness and intelligence, no human laws would be needed. But if, under the existing conditions, laws were removed the human beast would rule supreme. Even a bad government is better than none, as may be seen in the Turkish dominion, in the districts where his representatives are never seen.

We cannot believe that there is much of an anarchist organization in New Jersey, or anywhere else in this country. That movement finds its supporters among the Slavonic and Rumanic nations rather than among Anglo-Saxons. But we believe the authorities should watch over such groups of visionaries as may have come over to this country in order to enjoy our liberal institutions. To prevent them from crossing over may not be practicable, since there generally is no mark by which a dangerous anarchist can be known from other immigrants. But they can be watched carefully, and if they exhibit symptoms of dangerous insanity, they can be treated accordingly, without the least infringement of the rights and privileges guaranteed to all citizens under normal conditions.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Among Utah's State institutions, the Agricultural college at Logan takes place in the front rank for the amount of good being accomplished by the dissemination of information throughout the West. Its course of study in the college buildings is invaluable to those able to attend, and the influence of these courses is felt very much. But the college goes further than the registered students in the good work of education. The lectures and writings of its professors, the even of Humbert's reign; they are of his time, if not of his doing; and it appears that the king now has been vicariously the penalty for the ill of Italy.

New York Evening Post.
 The name of King Humbert, rightly or wrongly, will be associated with disaster to the kingdom of Italy. The oppressive, though perhaps necessary, burden of the "Triple Alliance," the humiliation of the Abyssinian campaign, the crushing weight of ever-increasing taxation, and the consequent growth of socialism and anarchy—these are the events of Humbert's reign; they are of his time, if not of his doing; and it appears that the king now has been vicariously the penalty for the ill of Italy.

New York World.
 The murder of the king will only strengthen the grip of tyranny and extortion. It will alarm all the conservatives, will cause the suspension of all sane and promising programs of reform and will turn attention to the one object of protecting the social order from the forces of disorder. For all balanced men recognize that any social order, however oppressive, is preferable to chaos, in which oppression is sure to be universal, furious and capricious. The assassination of Humbert, lamentable in itself, becomes deplorable in view of its inevitable consequences to distracted and despairing Italy.

fact they regard the whole thing as a lull.

Too many cooks spoil the broth. Other evils too many generals spoil the advance on Peking.

In view of the increased attractions in China, Gen. Paul ought to close his show for the summer.

In politics parties often demand that many things be put down, and they are often put down by swallowing them.

Mr. Bryan will be officially notified of his nomination tomorrow at Indianapolis. This is a clear case of "linked sweetness long drawn out."

Campaign orators can learn much from bicyclists. Like the latter they should carry pumps to inflate their tires when they get out of wind.

Ex-Speaker Reed says he is "too busy a man" to make any speeches for his party this year. He must be making much money, silence being golden.

Boxers are getting their work in in good shape nowadays in Utah. But these boxers are putting up fruit for market instead of cutting up "Christians."

Where there is so much good timber to select from as in Utah, the State should reduce to a minimum the number of poor sticks permitted in the Legislature.

Julian Arnold, son of Sir Edwin, explains that a trust fund of which he had the handling, was not embarrassed but was lost through the failure of an investment firm. This puts the matter in a new light, "The Light of Asia," so to speak.

It is said that some of the foreign missionaries who escaped from the vicinity of Peking are at Tientsin. For the sake of friends who have to answer questions as to their whereabouts, they should change their place of abode at an early date.

New Jersey has got a chicken trust. It is conducting a 250-acre chicken ranch, with 100,000 to 200,000 chickens, and expects to furnish New York with one-fourth to one-third of its consumption of 150,000,000 dozen eggs annually—that is, if the hens do not go on strike for extra holidays.

It appears that at some of the bathing resorts of late bathers have had their pockets rifled while they were in the water. If bathers will take the precaution to leave their valuables of all kinds with employees appointed to take charge of them, they will suffer neither loss nor annoyance at the hands of petty thieves. It is a simple precaution and it is surprising that it is not always taken.

At the battle of Pei Tsang the American, British and Japanese forces attacked on the left, while the French and Russian forces attacked on the opposite direction. To those who read between the lines this is significant. It shows that the sympathies of the Americans, British and Japanese run together, while the French and Russians find themselves more in sympathy. In the final settlement of the vexed Chinese question the allies will probably be found lined up as at Pei Tsang.

Big forest fires are raging in Yellowstone National Park. Already their extent is very considerable and if they are not soon checked the damage will be very great and quite irreparable. They may have been started by careless campers, though the park is well patrolled by soldiers. Every year there are great forest fires in various parts of the country and millions of feet of timber destroyed, but it is rare to read of any forest fires in Europe. The explanation is that the forests there are very much better cared for than in this country. The forests are among the greatest heritages of the people. Why are they not properly husbanded?

An agricultural journal gives this tidy bit of advice as a plan that would be an aid in causing industrious and ambitious country boys to stick to the farm to a greater extent and with more profit, and comfort to themselves than is done at present:

"Every residence on a farm should be surrounded with flowers, shrubbery and a pleasing landscape. It is possible on most every farm where one is not cramped for space to produce beautiful effects without much expense. It requires some study and not a little art to get the best arrangement, but by reading up a few points on landscape gardening and adding to this knowledge a few original ideas pleasing results are not hard to get. The refinement, culture and taste of a household are often reflected in their surroundings."

HUMBERT, ITALY, ANARCHY.

New York Evening Post.
 The name of King Humbert, rightly or wrongly, will be associated with disaster to the kingdom of Italy. The oppressive, though perhaps necessary, burden of the "Triple Alliance," the humiliation of the Abyssinian campaign, the crushing weight of ever-increasing taxation, and the consequent growth of socialism and anarchy—these are the events of Humbert's reign; they are of his time, if not of his doing; and it appears that the king now has been vicariously the penalty for the ill of Italy.

New York World.
 The murder of the king will only strengthen the grip of tyranny and extortion. It will alarm all the conservatives, will cause the suspension of all sane and promising programs of reform and will turn attention to the one object of protecting the social order from the forces of disorder. For all balanced men recognize that any social order, however oppressive, is preferable to chaos, in which oppression is sure to be universal, furious and capricious. The assassination of Humbert, lamentable in itself, becomes deplorable in view of its inevitable consequences to distracted and despairing Italy.

New York Evening Sun.
 Your anarchist is not, as a rule, a reader of the Times. When he does read, his literature has been prepared for him by men who think a squirt. But generally he listens to declaimers in the post-house, rabid fellows only half human. He is besotted or stupefied enough to enroll himself in a secret society and blindly do as he is bidden. It will be found, probably, that Bresci, the assassin of Humbert, was selected by lot to kill a king about whose personality and administration he knew nothing, except through a haze of hatred for the kingly office. So far as the anarchists are concerned, no monarch could rule

BARGAINS IN RUGS

All the Week, at Z. C. M. I. CARPET DEPARTMENT. Here you will find some of the Choicest Rugs ever brought to the city, which are offered this week at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. These Goods are all New, no old stock. You can have

Oriental Rugs 20% Off

Our stock was purchased under exceptionally favorable circumstances, and the regular price is lower than you get them elsewhere. But we want to make quick sales, hence the Special Reduction.

A special cut is also made in prices in our JUTE AND SMYRNA RUGS. See the goods and compare prices. You will be delighted.

SAMPLES IN OUR SHOW WINDOW. SEE THEM.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

wisely, or to above reproach in his intercourse with his people. He was born a king and should be removed. On that principle every king and emperor in Europe is doomed—it is only a question of drawing lots and opportunity—unless the anarchist breed is educated in the light. There will always be mad dogs, but there should not be kennels of them.

Springfield Republican.
 Italy at present is less stable than Germany or France, although quite as sound as the Austro-Hungarian empire. In the recent Italian parliamentary elections the government secured a majority, but only through the support of the southern and least progressive and wealthy districts. Central, and especially northern, Italy voted heavily for the opposition. The talk in certain anti-government circles, even in those friendly to the Vatican, has been in favor of the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic. An alliance between socialism and the irreconcilables of the papacy is incongruous, but it might come about for the overthrow of a government equally hateful to the extreme parties of the nation.

Chicago Record.
 It is not many years since the royal house of Savoy was a name with which one could almost work miracles in Italy. Today the head of the family falls at the hand of an assassin. If horror at the deed and sympathy for a man who was personally brave and good and popular overcome the growing belief that only a radical change in the methods of government and in the men who administer it can make Italy habitable by the majority of its population, the effect of this murder may be the re-establishment of the monarchy on a firmer foundation than before; but it is fully as probable that, while the Italian people will deeply mourn the death of their late king and emphatically condemn the manner of his taking off, they will ask themselves whether it is not now time to remodel their whole governmental system—to break away from costly military alliances and to conduct their national affairs on lines that will leave the citizen something to live upon after he has paid his taxes.

Chicago Times-Herald.
 Italy owes much to King Humbert. Great progress has been made during the twenty-two years of his reign. Great gains have been made in municipal life and sanitary work there during this period. He was a constitutional ruler and in no way contributed to the evils under which Italy groaned. Those should have led up to powerful reforms by the people and not to the assassination of the king by an anarchist.

Boston Transcript.
 In Italy the probable effect of the killing of King Humbert will be the rallying of all elements of order to the support of the throne. His son will succeed him, and the coalition of clericals and socialists which had perplexed the liberal principles of King Humbert will dissolve, abandoned the presence of the tragedy which has deprived Italy of the king who was content to be the first of Italians. Nothing good can come of evil, and the assassination of Humbert may wound the constitution of Italy.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.
 Humbert was beloved by his people, and the dispatches from Monza say that it was with difficulty the regime was saved from the fury of the populace. But, so illogical is human nature that no doubt there are many who would gladly have acted with the mob and yet whose daily speech breathed discontent against governments and rulers. It is the thoughtless talk of people who know better that betrays half-crazed desperados to these frightful deeds.

STOCKS, INVESTMENTS AND BONDS.

Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on stocks. Dividend paying stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention.
 JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.
 26 Main Street.

THE IDANHA

SODA SPRINGS' POPULAR HOTEL.

Newly furnished throughout—Rooms with bath if desired—Special rates by the season. The famous Soda Springs waters are free to guests. For all information, address:
 C. T. WOODALL, Prop.
 Soda Springs, Idaho.

Men's and Youth's Pants.

THESE ARE NEW GOODS. They are the latest things in worsted stripes and checks, and at the prices we are selling them, such extraordinary values can not be bought at any other clothing store in town. Can give you an extra good quality worsted at \$2.50 that will give satisfaction in every way, and our \$3.00 and \$3.50 Pants are wonderfully durable and well made. We do not say "will never wear out," but it takes a long time to do it. And our higher priced goods sell at sight. We never carry any of them over to the next season.

CUTLER BROS. COMPANY,

36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE.

Between a luxury and a necessity is the price. A Hammock at \$10 is a luxury, buy a Hammock at \$9c is something you can't do without. Look at these prices and then look at our splendid stock.

- No. 0FC—Best Cotton, Fancy Colors, 39 cents, worth 75 cents
- No. 121—Best Cotton Concealed Spreader, 53c, worth \$1.25
- No. 141—Concealed Spreader and Pillow Body, 65c, worth \$1.50
- No. 144—Fancy Colors, Spreader, Pillow and Valance, 75c, worth \$1.75
- No. 148—Extra Weave, Spreader, Pillow and Valance, 90c, worth \$2.00
- No. 349—Fancy Weave, heavy Spreader, Pillow and Valance, 99c, worth \$2.25
- No. 748—Palmer's Arawana, the finest made, \$2.00, worth \$4.

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.,

42, 44 and 46 West Second South. SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

SHEEPMEN

.. TAKE NOTICE ..

That the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah Insures wool in storage for any length of time desired. Call on our local agent, or write us.

HEBER J. CRANT & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, Nos. 20 to 26 S. Main, Salt Lake City.

WESTERN DENTAL CO.

BEST SET OF TEETH \$8.00. CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK SPECIALTIES. TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN. WM. BROADBENT, D.D.S., PROPRIETOR. "VITALIZED AIR."