

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

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BALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 13, 1901. THE LATEST TIDINGS.

The latest news from the bedside of the President fills the hearts of his countrymen with sad forebodings. Hope lingers in the breasts of waiting millions, but a gloom like the shadow of death hangs over them, and the joy that was kindled by the tidings of the past few days is clouded, and their souls are wraped in sorrow with the doubts and fears that now abound.

While life still lingers, prayers will go up to the Throne of Grace in his behalf, and all that human skill and care can do will be brought to bear, to relieve him from pain and to stimulate and revive his vital force. We believe that this has been done from the time of his wounding. Prompt and careful attention by experienced hands and brains was devoted, with earnest desire to save his life. The food given to him is now spoken of as a mistake. If it had not been administered and he had succumbed, that would have been denounced as neglect. It is easy to find fault.

We believe the wisest course known has been taken in his terrible case. Men may strive, and women may nurse, and people may pray, but the results are in the power of Him who is Almighty, and His purposes are not exposed to general view. The destinies of nations as well as the lives of individuals are within His purview, and if "not a sparrow falls to the ground without His permission," the fate of our beloved President, whatever it may be, will not be unnoticed or undetermined. God doeth all things well.

The faith which recognizes the Divine hand in all things is invaluable. It is more than hope, or desire, or expectation. It should be cherished and ought to survive all sorrow and disappointment and trial. Out of all events to persons and to nations, the Eternal Father will evolve eventual good and bring his results into harmony with His own purposes. The following lines by America's great living poetess, Emma Wheeler Wilcox, are appropriate on this occasion:

Now if we lose our wealth, why, then We'll up and at our toll again, And if we lose our health, why, still We have our great all-conquering will. And if our friends prove but a reed, Still have we God in hours of need. But if we lose our faith, alas, What poverty must come to pass! Though wealth and health and friends were left, Our beggared souls would stand bereft Before the great dark door of death. Oh life, take all, but leave us faith.

A FIERY ATTACK.

"That was a misfortunate fire which swept over a part of Salt Lake yesterday morning, but it carries with it a lesson. The city is poorly supplied with water. There is scarcely enough to meet the wants of private residences so that when a fire breaks out, even in a two-story building, as was the case yesterday, the firemen cannot control the flames with the weak streams at their command. The water supply seems already to circumscribe the growth of Salt Lake. All the available sources have been developed and yet a great shortage prevails."

That is a paragraph from an editorial in the Ogden Standard. The rest of it is in similar vein. Ogden wants the Oregon Short Line office. The Standard thinks it is helping the movement for the change, by its extravagant and untruthful assertions. Both will meet with failure. It is not proposed to move the railroad offices from this city; there is some talk of finding a different location for them. Whatever may be done in the premises nothing will be gained by misrepresenting the facts, as to the most serious and expensive fire from which this city has suffered.

At the conflagration mentioned, there was an abundant supply of water, with a pressure of from 85 to 102 pounds to the inch, which is much greater than common anywhere and ample to throw a stream over the highest building in Utah. The fire was becoming under full control when the explosion took place, that shattered the building and caused a draft for the flames, which brought about the inevitable destruction of the premises. But the Standard, in its ungenerous and deceptive remarks, carefully abstains from any mention of that explosion.

Has Ogden never suffered from destructive and uncontrollable fires? We might particularize and draw comparisons, that would be "odious" to the Standard and other inhabitants of the junction city. The efficiency of the fire department and of the water supply is shown in the fact that the main Dooly block, to which the premises destroyed were attached, was saved from destruction in all its magnificent proportions.

"All the available sources have NOT been developed," and there is not "a great shortage" of supply. There has been some complaint about its distribution, and this has been occasioned more by defective fluming than lack of water. There are "available sources," plans for which are in practical progress, that will be ample for the needs of this city for generations to come, with all the great population which will contain when it reaches its high destiny. They

are not only in adjacent streams that can be utilized, but in the grand natural reservoir—Utah Lake, the volume of which will be increased, and the supply from which will certainly be secured, and all in good time. But today we are in better trim for present use than is our neighbor in the north, both for domestic purposes and in case of a conflagration.

The further frantic and lurid statements of the Standard are sufficiently answered by the recovery from the fire of important books, papers, and other valuable property. And the absurdity of such inflammatory assaults upon Salt Lake City is so apparent, that it will certainly defeat the object which that paper has in view.

A FAIR OFFER.

Readers of the Deseret News will remember that the Baptists, in convention at Provo recently, passed a resolution in reference to polygamy, citing its great increase in the western States as their excuse. They were incited to this stupid course through the falsehoods of one J. C. Andrews, of Murray, who made them believe that an Apostle had recently taken an additional or plural wife. True, he told the tale on the authority of some person or persons unnamed, who did not assert it from actual knowledge, but it made the desired impression on the good people assembled, who jumped at a false conclusion and hurriedly committed themselves to the nonsense of the resolution. We should not have mentioned this matter again, but for the following editorial paragraph, which speaks for itself, and which appeared in the Provo Enquirer of September 11:

"The sum of \$100 has been deposited with the Equi-Per company by a business man in this city, which we are authorized to pay over to Rev. J. C. Andrews if he or his authority will prove what he stated at the Baptist Association convention recently held in Provo, namely—that an Apostle had recently taken an additional or plural wife."

Here is a chance for Mr. Andrews to collect a considerable sum without even passing around the plate, or the contribution box. Let him bring forth his proofs or else retract his libel. "Nuf sed."

FAILURE OF THE STRIKE.

Again there are rumors in Pittsburg to the effect that the steel strike is ended, but as they are denied by the strike leaders, it is evident that no formal agreement has been entered into, although for some days past a virtual collapse of the struggle has been looked for. Several strikers have resumed work. In some places non-union men have been employed under police protection, and one mill after another has been opened.

The strike was doomed to failure from the outset, for this reason, among others, that public opinion was against it, as soon as the merits of the case became clear. Trusts are unpopular, and the strike leaders counted on this fact for general support, moral and financial, but gradually it became evident that in this case there were no complaints of too low wages or too long working hours, but that the demand was, in plain words, that the employers should force employees into the unions, whether they wanted to join them or not. Such an issue needed only to be clearly understood in order to meet with disapproval.

For the sake of the strikers themselves it can only be hoped that the long contest will be settled without much further delay. Many of them were almost forced to idleness by the order of the leaders. Those who had a little saved up against a rainy day have probably by this time consumed this, and will have to start anew. Others, who had nothing, may have contracted debts, and all have sustained losses which can never be recovered. And all to no purpose, since there was no real wrong to right by such a contest.

Then, the business of the country has suffered through the cessation of manufacture in many branches. The ending of the strike will be a public benefit, but in the first place it will benefit the workmen themselves. The dispatches state that members of certain lodges of the Amalgamated association will receive money from the strike fund, but over 8,000 employees of one class alone, are without prospect of financial aid, while hundreds of other classes are left out entirely. Why should they hold out? Why should they be expected to disregard the dictates of a natural law that bids them to provide food, clothing and shelter for themselves and their little ones? Why should they not to their utmost try to end a strike that brings them no benefit but much hardship? It is generally conceded to be doomed to failure. It is only a question of a few days more or less, before the formal announcement must come that the war is over.

"PIONEER PRESS" ON PENSIONS.

We made some remarks a few days ago on the necessity of a revision in the pension system, by which such frauds as have been effected might be prevented in future. An attorney, residing at present in this city, sent us a letter which we published, hauling the "News" over the coals in violent fashion, and rushing to the defence of "innocent" beneficiaries of the pension laws, who were in no way found fault with. The point of the "News" editorial was that the pension list is increasing, notwithstanding the demise of so many old soldiers, and that something should be done to stop the fraudulent practices known to exist.

The subject has been treated in the leading papers of the country and in several magazines, and the Forum for August took it up in vigorous style. The St. Paul Pioneer Press of recent date comments upon it at length and from it we make the following extracts: "No one has questioned either the honesty of the system or the prevalence of fraud. Only a few have failed to assert that pensions are granted to a large number of persons that have no claim whatever upon the beneficence of the people of the United States. When it is possible for one attorney to forge 105 claims and draw the pensions thereon, for another to conceal the deaths of about twenty soldiers and enjoy their pensions, for still another to appropriate seven dead comrades; for a pen-

sioner for deafness to be a telephone operator; for a pensioner for blindness to read newspapers or to mend watches for a trader; for a pensioner for total inability to perform manual labor, to draw himself up the side of a house and paint it all day, and for another to carry a lawnmower over his shoulder—when all these things and scores of other things are possible, it is not possible to doubt that there is a laxness in the system which is a constant incitement to fraud and thievery. The unavoidable conclusion is that the system is exceedingly loose which permits a writer to cover ten pages or more of a magazine with recent instances of fraud and with descriptions of the premiums which the pension system puts upon misrepresentation, perjury and forgery."

It will be seen that, as in the "News" article, nothing is said against lawful pensions or deserving pensioners. It is only fraud that is deprecated and exposed. The extent of the frauds was belittled by our censor but it is set forth clearly by the Pioneer Press, which says further:

The result of this laxity is that this country pays out every year in pensions practically \$140,000,000, while France's total war budget is only \$190,000,000, the highest war budget in Europe. This system, furthermore, furnishes a livelihood to some 50,000 pension attorneys, not troubled by delicate scruples or any knowledge of anything beyond the technical devices necessary to get a pension for their clients regardless of the justice of the claims. And it is these men who make a business of fraud and dishonesty together with those who accept money from the public treasury which they do not need and which they know has been obtained under false pretenses—it is these two classes which are responsible for the frauds which disgrace the pension rolls. The army pension attorneys form a compact, well-organized lobby, which is always on the watch to prevent any curative legislation and has procured such modifications of the pension laws as afford a convenient cover for every form of rascality. It is to their efforts that the country is indebted for that remarkable provision of the pension laws which prohibits the inspection of the proofs filed with an application for pension except by the attorney of the applicant or his representative.

That paper states that it "begged no pension to any of the veterans that is honestly obtained." That is our position on this question and it should not be misunderstood.

PARKER AND CZOLGOSZ.

The name of Czolgosz, even though barbarous in appearance, is on every tongue and his features are copied in numerous publications. And yet his only claim to distinction is the fact that with instincts worse than those of a venomous snake, he aimed his murderous weapon against a man who had never offended him, and whose first thought was a prayer for the assassin.

In that sad tragedy there was another character whose name is, by this time, almost forgotten. Some call him Harper, and some Parker. James H. Parker seems to be the name. He is an honest water in Buffalo. But his skin is dark. He is of a race that has suffered untold wrongs at the hands of their white masters. Perhaps that is a reason why he is almost lost sight of in public view.

Yet, he will have a place in history. Parker stood near the assassin, and as soon as he realized what had been done, he fell with one hand, the murderer to the ground, and with the other he knocked the revolver out of his hand, before he had time to fire a third shot. Presence of mind, humanity, patriotism, valor were in evidence in this act. The negro had no thought of wrongs committed against his race. He did what he could to save a life precious to the American people.

And he is by no means an exception. The negroes, as a rule, are devoted to the country and its institutions. They have shed their blood freely in the defense of the liberty, of which they often have had but a poor share. Wherever the American soldier has gone, the black men have been with them. Though they were brought here as slaves, and though they today are threatened with disfranchisement, and too often denied the privileges accorded Czolgosz, Emma Goldman and Johann Most, they do not furnish recruits for the Anarchist organizations. The fact should be recorded. The good qualities of the race are a guarantee that it can be reformed, notwithstanding its faults and follies. The name of Parker should be remembered long after the other barbarous conglomeration of letters is forgotten.

The Colombo-Venezuela revolutions appear to be taking a much needed rest. There is but one view of Czolgosz's crime but there are many of his assassin's face.

Schley wants a fair and full investigation. Dewey seems determined he shall have it. The American people say Amen!

Kansas City has inaugurated a campaign against smoke. Like most campaigns of the kind it will probably end in a smoke.

A Chicago couple were married twice in Michigan the other day. How often will they be divorced before life's ritual fever is over?

The London Telegraph says there is danger of a pearl famine. It is to be hoped this is not so as a pearl famine would fall heavily upon the poor.

A member of John Drew's company has been held for forgery. The usual crime charged against actors is that of murdering the characters they represent.

What a lesson for all Americans are the words of President McKinley when told that his assassin was an anarchist. "Too bad, too bad. I trust though that he will be treated with all fairness."

The gloom caused by the collapse of the President makes bright day dark. That such a life may be snuffed out by so mean and cowardly a villain as Czolgosz almost causes one to wonder if there is justice in the world.

The faculty of the University of Chicago has decided, after due deliberation, that the word "professor" must go. Hereafter the university instructors are to be known as plain "masters." Good for the University of Chicago. Aside from the iron, oil and cotton output the country's greatest out-

put is "professors." They have become as thick as leaves in Valambrosa.

The bulletins about this afternoon are rather conflicting. This afternoon one announces that he is better than at this time yesterday. But the bulletin of "this time yesterday" was full of assurance as to his health and recovery. Some mistake somewhere.

When a poor, old, mangy dog is disgruntled, shows his remaining teeth and emits hoarse growls from a driveling mouth, pitiful rather than anger is excited, and sensible persons who appear to be objects of his anger, simply pass on and say nothing. This will be perfectly plain to the reading public.

Judges whose courts are made to appear like arenas for the display of forensic pugilism, ought to exercise their authority to peremptorily stop such unseemly exhibitions, and they ought also to protect witnesses from fierce attacks by attorneys whose aim is to frighten and bewilder rather than bring out the truth.

All admired Admiral Dewey for his very tactful handling of a most delicate diplomatic situation when in command in the Philippines, and he displayed the same tact and strict regard for the proprieties when he prepared the latter spoke of Admiral Schley as the "accused," telling him the right term to use was the "applicant." What a sharp and fitting reprimand it was!

Johann Most, one of the most rampant anarchists in the country, has been placed under arrest. For years he has been an inciter to murder and assassination, and while there may be no direct evidence against him in connection with the assault upon the President, it is just as well to have him under control, as a "suspicious person." Such as he and the Goldman woman are poison centers in our social system.

The New York Times tells the following story on the actor Richard Mansfield:

"Richard Mansfield is known to have very decided notions upon department and manners of etiquette. With a friend, who is authority for the story, Mr. Mansfield rode uptown on a Broadway car the other afternoon. Both men had seats for a time until, at the intersection of a shopping street, the car became crowded with women. Both offered their seats to the nearest woman. The one who accepted Mr. Mansfield's courtesy slid into his seat without a word. The actor raised his silk hat. "I beg your pardon," he said slowly. "The woman looked up apparently in surprise. 'I didn't say anything,' she volunteered. 'Pardon me for my mistake,' returned Mansfield in a kindly tone. 'Pardon me. I thought you said, 'Thank you!'"

All of which shows that "Richard is himself again."

TO STAMP OUT ANARCHY.

Boston Herald. We have been, as a people, too apt in the past to give an easy toleration to this form of lawlessness. To many of us it has seemed in some degree justified when its victims have been autocratic and hereditary rulers; but this last experience proves that the life of no one who represents constituted government is safe. The only possible conclusion is that Anarchist agitators in the United States must be stamped out by the most rigorous enforcement of the law; and, if existing statutes do not suffice for this, then new and sufficiently comprehensive ones must be enacted.

New York Mail and Express. Sometimes forbearance seems to go too far, as in the case of the wretched Anarchist, the tool or victim of a more wretched woman, whose words have hurried two men to attempt a distinguished life. For those who declare war on society, society can offer no safe asylum for its jail and its madhouse. There is no place in free America for the Anarchist.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. It has been suspected for some time that a hotbed of Anarchists of the type that believe in individual murder and wholesale destruction exists in Cleveland. The one of Czolgosz makes the suspicion certain. There should be no hesitation or halfway measures in breaking up that hotbed. The accomplices of the Anarchist assassin must be sought out and punished as severely as the laws will permit. Sympathy with the crime is itself a moral if not a legal crime, and those who manifest it will need close watching hereafter.

St. Paul Globe. Two ways will naturally suggest themselves to Americans to meet this conspiracy of assassination which has robbed different nations of the earth of their rulers within the past few years. One is to surround the person of the President with such precautions, as will make such a crime difficult of commission, dispensing, if necessary, with all such public receptions as that at which the President was shot. Another is for public authority, local, state and national, to inaugurate a crusade of annihilation against the authors and abettors of such crimes.

New York World. If the public utterance of dangerous anarchist sentiments, such as the advocacy or approval of assassination, either by speech or in print, were made sufficient cause for deportation, it would at least be impossible for these foreign fanatics to meet and glorify the assassin of an American President with impunity.

San Francisco Chronicle. But while we incline only upon avowed or convicted anarchists the extreme penalty of the law, we are by no means to forget that as the anarchist groups are responsible for the work of their tools, so those who deliberately foment general class hatred are responsible for the anarchist groups. The fundamental remedy for anarchism must be a public sentiment so sane and virile that fomenters of class hatred and wrath shall no longer dare to raise their heads in our midst.

Chicago Record-Herald. Whom shall we classify as anarchists, to what inhospitable shores shall we deport them, how shall we identify them if they come to us from abroad? Notorious men like Most might be swept out along with other undesirable immigrants already specially provided against, but there is little that is practical in many of the suggestions that fomenters of class hatred and wrath are now bawling and there is much that is contrary to the teachings of experience and the principles established in the upbuilding of civil liberty.

San Francisco Call. There are some offenses which statutes cannot effectively deal with, but which are amenable to the bar of public opinion, and by that general authority can be, if not suppressed, at least so checked that the evil will be greatly diminished. One of these offenses is that of paid Journalism. Dr. David Starr Jordan summed up the moral of the whole lesson in his statement of yesterday: "We cannot suppress Journalism. The Journal for force only increases the danger; but

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