

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING  
(SUNDAY EXCEPTED)  
Corner of South Temple and East Temple streets  
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor  
Herbert G. Whitney, Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES  
In Advance  
One Year, \$5.00  
Six Months, \$3.00  
Three Months, \$1.50  
One Month, .50  
Single Copies, 10c  
Foreign, per year, \$7.00  
Cash in AdvanceEASTERN OFFICE  
104-106 Times Building, New York City. In  
charge of R. F. Cummings, from our Home  
Office, Manager of Foreign Advertising.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.

SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 31, 1901.

## THE PASSING YEAR.

The first year of the twentieth century is now departing. It seems but yesterday since it began. This is, indeed, a fast age. Events crowd upon each other so rapidly, that it seems as though time had swifter wings than ever, and weeks and months appear like fleeting moments. A busy life is the best, after all. This is a busy age and this is a busy country. It is forging ahead of all other nations. Its industries, its commerce, its growth of population, its political importance, its naval and military achievements, its beneficial inventions, its increasing wealth and its progress in art, science and literature, make it a marvel among the kingdoms of this world and draw to it the admiration and something of their fear.

During the year that has reached its last hours, many events of great importance have occurred. They are too numerous to mention in detail, and in the space at our command can only be viewed in general. Grim-visaged war has spread its horrors in many countries; flood and flame and earthquakes in divers places, have swept off their victims and destroyed much property; and death has been busy among the nobles of the world. But peace has had her triumphs also, and the nations are coming nearer together. The way has been smoothed by the convulsions and tumults that have taken place, and the trend of events is, on the whole, in the right direction.

Among the wonders of the opening century, which promise vast benefits to mankind, are the developments in electrical utilities; the beginnings of communication by wireless telegraphy; steps forward in aerial navigation; movements toward smoke consumption; discoveries in bacteriology leading to suppression of disease; improvements in surgery; new mechanical contrivances; broader ideas in religion; a greater tendency towards fraternal union among the peoples of the earth; and a pressure toward that perfection in human conduct and political government, which has been the ideal of poets, philosophers, seers and prophets through all the ages of the past.

While there has been much of sorrow and tribulation, discord and disaster, calamity and death in the year that is dying, there have also been blessings not a few. Prosperity has smiled upon this country, and its effects are felt in every department of social life. Activity is displayed throughout the land, money is in plentiful circulation, and avenues for labor are open to people who desire employment. Railroads are burdened with traffic. Vessels upon the lakes and rivers and ocean shores are crowded with merchandise and passengers. Extended telegraphic and telephonic communication lessens toil but increases business. All the ordinary means of material advancement are improving, and the year goes out amid general congratulations upon that which has been achieved during its existence.

The work performed by the Church of which this paper is the organ, has been eminently satisfactory during the past year. Notwithstanding the sadness experienced in the departure from this sphere of a number of its most notable leaders, pioneers, valiant soldiers in the army of salvation, men and women of integrity, devotion, influence and force, the progress of the Church has not been retarded in the least degree. Every place left vacant by the loved and valued ones who have gone has been suitably filled, and the requirements of the present and the demands of the future are fully met to the satisfaction and joy of all the Saints. Mission fields are opened in new directions. The old grounds are strongly occupied. The truth is winning its way, and the efforts of hostile opponents are measurably in vain. The principles revealed from heaven cannot be overcome, and the closing year has demonstrated their power over error and evil.

Farewell to nineteen hundred and one! Hail to the dawn of the coming year! May its light shine forth to every land and bring happiness and plenty to every soul! The Deseret News hopes and expects to increase in usefulness and interest as the years roll on. It desires the welfare of all mankind. Its motto, as ever, is and will be "Truth and Liberty." It wishes to all who breathe the breath of life a blessed and happy new year.

## AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN 1901.

The initial year of this century has witnessed some signal triumphs for American diplomacy. They have not been brilliant or startling, but very substantial, in this respect maintaining the best traditions of the state department.

Seldom has there been a more delicate situation than that which confronted the various powers in China after the Boxer uprising. For reasons of diplomatic convenience it was recognized as rebellion against the imperial authorities, but in reality it was a national movement, not against the missionaries alone, but against "the foreign devils" in general.

The legations at Peking were isolated and all communication with them was cut off. They were not to be approached, but their fate was not ascertained. Stories of butchery and outrage were told while the Chinese authorities asserted that the legationnaires were safe. The governments having no representatives at Peking seemed impotent to do anything to clear up a most distressing situation. Alas, chaos, or worse.

At this juncture Sec. of State Hay undertook to relieve the situation. Having been assured by the Chinese minister at Washington that the American minister, Meyer, was safe, he requested Mr. Forward a cipher message to him to obtain a reply. The request was granted, the answer obtained, and the genuineness of the reply was accepted by Washington authorities, but it was sought to throw doubt and discredit upon it. American diplomats had secured authentic information that the legationnaires were safe, achieved a triumph.

Following this came news of the negotiations at Peking, and of difficulty and great uncertainty the policy of this country was to give China from partition and to me indemnity decided upon, with her ability to pay. There was partition and the indemnity exacted not so large as was expected. United States was the first to withdraw its troops, thus giving the highest evidence of the sincerity of its professions. Its action in respect undoubtedly hastened the close of the troops of other nations.

A vexed question which the state department had to face was the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, an abrogation of the Bulwer-Chatham. The first was successfully repudiated, but it was almost summarily rejected by the Senate. The English generally regarded its rejection as a great and against any resumption of negotiations. But Ambassador C. continued to urge the views of the American government. The matter, and Lord Pauncefote, for his Britannic majesty's government, finally acceded to all requests and the Senate of the United States by an overwhelming majority, voted of what had been done and settled the treaty. To have converted Britain, a proud, powerful, bity and sensitive nation to the Asian view of the isthmian canal, was a remarkable achievement, and must take a high place in history of American diplomacy.

The late President McKinley negotiated, with marked success, a series of reciprocity treaties with various countries. Had his life spared, there is every reason to believe that these treaties would have benefited, for his heart was set upon it as was shown by his speech at the ex-position on which he was assassinated. He had a wondrous way of causing party to follow where he led.

The one talk in our diplo for the year was the misunderstanding with Russia, over the impossibility of countervailing duty upon Russian goods entering American ports. Difficultly is in a fair way of adjusting. The corner stone of American diplomacy is the Monroe doctrine. Much has been said about it and its definitions of it have been given. But it remained for President Roosevelt to authoritatively define it as understood by the government at Washington today. President Monroe set it to mean that the Western Hemisphere was no longer open to colonization, and that the United States would guard any attempt by the powers of Europe, to extend their form of government to the New World as an unfriendly act. President Roosevelt defined it to mean that there should be no aggression in either of the Americas by non-American power. Which was that even in the event of war, no power shall compensate itself by seizing and holding permanently territory of any American country. It is one of the most important decisions ever made by a President of the United States.

Throughout the year American diplomacy has maintained and led to its high prestige. It has not any historic lines, adhering closely Washington's advice to cultivate friendly relations with all countries in a form entangling alliances with no. Its aims and methods have been stated by Secretary Hay. It is not a policy of great nations nor to oppress or intimidate weak countries, but to treat with fairness and justice; to be firm and open with each. It has set the country safely through all times in the past, and if strictly adhered to will do so in the future. America may well be satisfied with the achievements of American diplomacy in the year 1901.

## WAR NOT PROBABLE.

No alarm need to be felt on account of the rumors current in London, to the effect that war between the United States and Germany is inevitable as a result of the German dispute with Venezuela. If Germany has decided to press her claims, she has undoubtedly reached an understanding with our government as to her course of action. The Monroe doctrine is not violated, as long as a foreign power does not propose to seize American territory. The collection of just dues from an American republic, cannot be construed as an infringement on the prerogatives of the United States. Our country has forced Turkey to settle a long pending account, and may have to do again. European countries must be made the same liberty in this respect.

There is no ground for the belief that Germany has any desire to offer affront to the United States, or to question the Monroe doctrine. On the contrary, reports indicate that Germany is very cordial toward this country. Mr. Van Norden, a new German bank president, recently returned from a trip to Germany, and he says he was deeply impressed with the expressions of good will toward this country.

country, he found everywhere. He met members of the government, as well as many of the common people, and one official, familiar with the views of the government, declared that the emperor had on more than one occasion expressed a craving for a rapprochement between Germany, the United States and England, the three great Protestant powers, declaring his belief that such a friendly combination would command the peace of the world. The Kaiser, he said, favors an entente which should draw into closest amity the three peoples that are of kin, that have common aims and hopes, that already have a commerce with each other larger than that with any other nation, and that are foremost in religion, in art, in literature, in science, in discovery, and in all that makes for the welfare of mankind.

As long as such views are entertained by the chief of the German government, whose views give the tone to public opinion in that country, there is no reason for fearing an outbreak of war. Germany in all probability needs the money Venezuela may be owing her. The country is reported to be in financial distress, owing to industrial depression and heavy military burdens. Under the circumstances it is natural that an effort should be made to collect what is justly due. If the claims can be settled on an equitable basis, that should tend to peace rather than war. For that would remove for the future one cause of irritation. Probably the United States can be of material service, in a friendly way, in the settlement of the dispute, but there can be no cause for interference by force, as long as Venezuela territory is not demanded.

## CHINESE IN AMERICA.

In view of the discussion now going on regarding Chinese exclusion from this country, an article in the Forum on the Chinese in America, written by a Mongolian, has some interest.

The author says there are not many wealthy Chinese in this country, but some are worth from \$100,000 to \$500,000, while one, Chin Tan Sun, is a multimillionaire. He is said to own whole towns and to employ hundreds of white men and women, in his factories and canneries. He owns ranches, and gold mines; runs lottery games, imports laborers, and has several stores in San Francisco. This remarkable Chinaman, we are told, came to America in the steerage as a lad, and went to work in a kitchen. He married a white woman, and with their savings they originated a "little lottery" business in San Francisco. He was largely patronized by Americans, and soon grew rich enough to become a merchant also. From this beginning he developed into a commercial and political power. He is called "Big Jim" on account of his size. His wardrobe is magnificent, and several valets are needed to care for it.

It is certainly true, that not all Mongolians who come here can do as well as this financial genius seems to have done; but this phenomenal success of one, and the considerable success of others, disprove the contention that the Mongolians are competitors only in a class of work in which Americans do not want to engage. It proves that some of them—and who can say how many?—are perfectly capable of competing in manufacture, and commercial enterprises, as well as in unskilled labor. And for this reason the exclusion is demanded, whether wisely or otherwise.

The average Chinaman in this country is not much of a consumer of the products of American industry, even if his wages are fabulous, as compared to those he earned in his own country. He may eat some pork and chicken occasionally, but "the staff of life" he generally gets from abroad. Even his vegetables are mostly raised exclusively for him, by his own countrymen. He lives very often in the most primitive hut. He may own silk clothes, but they are for state occasions only, and may last a life-time, perhaps, while the apparel that serves him for every day, including Sunday, often is of the cheapest. There are exceptions, but this appears to be the rule. The average Chinaman, with his habits of life, is not a consumer in the ordinary meaning of that term, and therefore not welcome in the ranks of the laborers.

## Happy New Year!

The "News" will be published as usual tomorrow.

The Schley case is closed. Secretary Root effectually boxed it when it sat down on General Miles.

The trouble with New Year's resolutions is that they are made in cold weather and they are naturally brittle and easily broken.

The President, having seen fit to spank Master Archibald Roosevelt, it is very likely to start a spanking boom, especially in the navy.

If it were as easy to keep the streets in apple-pie order as it is to keep them in hot tamale order, what clean streets we should have!

You that mean to "swear off" on New Year's, say nothing about it or maybe you will swear on "Swear not at all," is a good Christian motto.

"Boss" Croker has declared war on Percy Belmont. Both being distinguished turmen the public will expect one or the other to be made to run.

A Chicago professor claims to have found the secret of eternal life. Eternal life may be had but it is not to be attained through the methods of the Chicago man.

The Monroe doctrine is for the preservation of the Western Hemisphere for free popular government, and not for the protection of dishonest debtors against the collection of their just debts by honest creditors.

Whatever else the governors of the Northwestern States may have said to each other at their Helena meeting, it was not what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina on a certain historic occasion.

Workmen in the upper part of New York city the other day claimed while excavating for the new subway, to

have struck gold-bearing rock, but not in paying quantities. There is plenty of gold in New York but the place to look for it is in the lower part of the city in the vicinity of Wall street.

The supposed outbreak of smallpox at Fort Hall Indian reservation turns out to have been nothing but measles. Measles couldn't have got off as easy as that in Utah. In this State it would have been smallpox. Here it is officially understood that nothing less than smallpox "goes."

A morning contemporary says that "Gov. Shaw has been a devoted Methodist for over twenty years, and undoubtedly owes his skill as a financier to his experience in raising the money to pay the minister." Possibly still it remains true that there is no State in the Union where they can raise the wind quicker than in Iowa, and doubtless it is in this fact that he owes his selection for a place in the cabinet.

This evening an entertainment will be given in Christensen's Hall, for the benefit of the Latter-day Saint mission headquarters in Copenhagen, Denmark. We recommend it to all interested in this cause. The entertainment is under the auspices of a number of Scandinavian ladies and gentlemen, who have undertaken, in response to a call made upon them, to gather some of the means needed for the building, and it is hoped that their entertainment will be liberally patronized. Governor Wells has kindly consented to give a brief address. The general public is invited by the committee in charge.

When the Methodist investigating committee complained to President Pritchett of the introduction of "Romancers" among the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he assured them that ninety-seven students only drank fifty-six pints of beer. This recalls the story of the two divinity students who became reckless and determined to have a good time. "I'm for throwing off restraint and going in for a jolly good time," said James. "I'm with you," replied John. "What shall it be?" asked James. "Let's go to the public house and have a glass of 'af and 'af'."

The Salt Lake Herald took time by the forelock and issued its holiday edition for the new year on Sunday last. It contained 48 pages, giving valuable information, particularly on the industrial progress and status of Utah, with numerous illustrations, which speak louder than words although they emit no sound. The Herald displayed much enterprise and skillful effort in the production of this big holiday number. It will doubtless have a very wide circulation, and cannot fail to impress the reading public with the growing importance of this mountain State, and of the fact that among its principal factors is up-to-date journalism. The Herald is to be congratulated on its progress, and the publication of so fine a new year's paper.

The people of Milford, and of Southern Utah in general, are to be congratulated on the publication of a live newspaper, which has been commenced at that place under the title of "The Milford Times." The editor and publisher is a well known Salt Lake newspaper man of pronounced ability. The name of C. T. Harte is known among the fraternity as a competent and progressive city editor. We have no doubt that he will achieve equal literary success as the publisher of a country newspaper. The people of Beaver county will do well to rally round him and give him cordial support, financially and otherwise. Milford is not at present a large town, but as he puts it, it is "At the gateway to the richest copper belt in the world." It is, therefore, likely to attain rapid growth, and we hope that Publisher Harte will find his venture as profitable as it will surely be to the region where it is established. Success to the Milford Times!

## MEN THEY TALK ABOUT.

Fitchburg Sentinel.  
Secretary Long has approved the findings in the Schley case and refused to consider the question of who was in command during the Battle of Santiago. This is well. The incident ought to be closed. It has occupied the public mind long enough and it is time to turn to better things. It will be the worst possible politics if any partisan try to make Schley a presidential candidate upon the strength of any supposed sympathy with him.

Boston Journal.  
It is welcome news that Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn is recovering from his severe illness. The country cannot afford to lose this gallant officer, who ought to live to become an admiral and to enjoy the honors and emoluments of highest rank. Like Capt. Clark of the Oregon, Capt. Cook is a New Englander of the sturdy, old-fashioned stock, that is so brilliantly identified with our naval triumphs of a hundred years.

Hartford Times.  
The proposition to run Rear-Admiral Schley for President affords an inviting topic to the newspaper assassins. There are two reasons why such a thing is unlikely. One is that Winfield Scott Schley has too much sense to permit it. The other is that it takes something more than a grievance to make any man eligible for a nomination by either of the great political parties in this country.

Boston Transcript.  
General Miles, as head of the army, was clearly outside of his province in coming to the press on the findings of the naval court. President Roosevelt, as commander-in-chief of both army and navy, was clearly within his duty in reprimanding him. It is lamentable that such a course should be visited on such an officer, it is still more lamentable that occasion called for it.

Springfield Republican.  
The caricaturist has a good chance just now to portray the navy department in the character of the old woman of nursery rhyme, who lived in a shoe and had so many children she didn't know what to do. A cruiser to represent the navy could easily be transferred into the shoe, and the good dame should be represented as spanking her children all round with fine impartiality. But instead of being sent to bed, Historian MacLay is turned out of his berth.

Kansas City Journal.  
It is plainly evident that President Roosevelt believes in public officials attending strictly to their own business and letting the business of other people alone. The sardonic office holder, civil or military, can count pretty confidently on a hard jolt from headquarters.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager.

## Extraordinary Event

Wagenhals & Kemper present  
America's Foremost Theatrical Organization,MODJESKA  
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TONIGHT!

## MACBETH.

With Special Music by Carl Busch.  
MME. MODJESKA as Lady Macbeth.  
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2-CARLOADS SPECIAL SCENERY.

50-PEOPLE-50.  
The most complete, sumptuous and scholarly production ever shown in this city.Wednesday Matinee—MARY STUART.  
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At the top of Many Triumphs!  
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Sensation."For  
Her  
Sake"  
A DRAMA  
DEALING WITH  
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The Wilbur-Klein Opera Co., 3 Nights and  
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A CHEST  
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Is a safeguard against a good many diseases, especially lung troubles.

If you're troubled with cold on the lungs you'll find one of these a good thing to wear.

It will keep out the severest cold winds. Some of them are made single shield for chest—And some double for back and front.

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## 20 Per Cent Off

Until Saturday, January 4th, Z.  
C. M. I. Carpet Department  
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### Magnificent Fur Rugs

at a reduction of 20 per cent. These are high quality goods at a price never before offered here. We also offer

### Oriental and Domestic Rugs

at special prices. Come and examine these and many other Midwinter Bargains in our great institution.

This is Stocktaking Week, and we are giving to our patrons a fine Bargain Opportunity in all departments. Come Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday and YOU WILL BE WELL PAID.

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We save you 25 per cent on Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear.

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Provo Blankets are the best you can buy.

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## Figure It Out.

See how many tons of coal you have used this year. Then notice how much more a ton of "that good coal" is worth than the ordinary kind and see how much you've lost or gained.

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NIGHT at 8:15.

# Margaret Barry

—IN—  
INTERPRETIVE RECITALS.

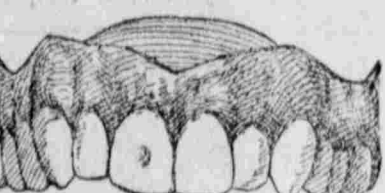
MATINEE—An Afternoon with EUGENE FIELD and JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.  
NIGHT—BEN HUR, Chariot Race, Angel and the Shepherds. MERCHANT OF VENICE. Act I. Scene II. POEMS OF Victor Hugo, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Robert Browning and Rudyard Kipling.

PRESIDENT ANGUS M. CANNON SAYS:  
J. H. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Manager Margaret Barry:  
Dear Sir—It has afforded me great pleasure, to have been present and heard several readings of Margaret Barry. The talent she evinced is unquestionably the highest it has been my lot to witness displayed by any woman, I have been privileged to hear. My greatest regret is that you are not able to stay longer, as I feel it would have proved of incalculable good for more of our young men and women to have heard her. Trusting you will be able to visit other settlements of our people, and spend more time, for their good, than you have been able to do with us. I am  
Yours respectfully,  
ANGUS M. CANNON.

Matinee Price, 25c; night prices, 25c and 50c.

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In which to take advantage of the remarkably low prices now being made by The Griswold Dental Manufacturing company on artificial teeth.



The price will positively be raised on January 1st and to all who are contemplating having a new set of teeth made we would say to not put off the coming until the last moment, but come in as soon as possible and let us take your impression and make you the best set of teeth that you ever saw for twice the money.

We are equipped to make them right and to make them fit better than any other dentist that you ever heard of and at \$4.50 for the cheaper and \$5.50 for the very best set made.

## OUR PAINLESS EXTRACTING

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We will be pleased to quote you prices on crown and bridge work and guarantee to save you money and do the best work.

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