

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 11, 1903.

DESERT NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by telephone with any department of the

Deseret News, will save themselves and this establishment a great deal of annoyance if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74, 3 rings.

For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2 rings.

For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2 rings.

For Business Manager, 389, 3 rings.

For Business Office, 389, 2 rings.

THE DEPOT PROPOSITIONS.

The announcement in the Deseret

News of Thursday evening, that the Rio Grande Western intends to build a

handsome depot on Fourth West street, and erect additional shops on grounds

which it owns in the vicinity, attracted much attention and has been repeated

in the morning papers, with some variations. People who want to understand

just what the R. G. W. will apply to the City Council for, had better read carefully the epitome of the petition which

was published in Thursday evening's "News."

An editorial in the Tribune this morning muddles the matter so much that

the reader will obtain a wrong impression as to the location of the proposed

depot, and become as much bewildered over it as was caused by the same paper, when it editorially persisted in stating

that the bathing houses at Saltair were being moved to the east to reach out into deep water! The writer of

those descriptions is either befogged on the points of the compass or uninformed as to the direction and names of the

streets of the city.

The erection of the R. G. W. depot at the place selected on Fourth West street

will necessitate the closing of Third South street for one block, and arrangements

on other streets that will cause some inconvenience to people going east or west on Third South street. But other

plans have been devised, as set forth in the "News" and explained in the petition to the City Council, which largely

compensate for the changes proposed, and the benefits that will result from the

splendid passenger depot, the employment of a large number of workmen in the

new shops, and the general improvements in that neighborhood will far outweigh

the disarrangement of street traffic.

It should be observed that this

application by the R. G. W. need not interfere in any way with the O. S. L. project

for a union depot, as already presented to the council and which it is

believed will be favorably acted upon. The needs of both petitioners should

receive due consideration. We do not hear of any conflict between the

respective companies on these propositions. The public will not object to having

two magnificent depots, and the property owners in the vicinity of each will be benefited, in the increased

values that will accrue to their holdings.

Of course there will be some opposition

to the closing of streets occasioning extra travel in certain directions, and

the grievances of objectors will have to be heard and investigated. But we

are of the opinion that the benefits to the entire city from the building of the

two depots and the improvements associated therewith, will be seen to overshadow the local inconveniences that

now loom up and many of which will disappear when the plans of the two

companies are fully understood.

We hope the City Council will proceed

in these matters with due dispatch and that there will be no delay in acting on

each of these petitions, when the propositions and all objections to them

have been properly considered. Salt Lake City is to be congratulated on the

splendid prospects now in view as to railroad depot accommodations and attractions.

NEEDLESS AND FALSE ALARMS

Our morning contemporaries appear

reluctant to withdraw the alarms, and the accusations accompanying them,

which they have advanced in reference to typhoid outbreak in this city. The

position taken by the Deseret News has been borne out by the investigations

that have taken place. There has evidently been no case of typhoid in Parley's

canyon as asserted. Nor has there been a single typhoid bacillus detected in the

official analyses that have been made repeatedly.

Yet one paper, even now, pretends that there have been "traces of typhoid

bacteria" in the water of Parley's creek, and the other declares that "bacteriological examinations of

the water from those [flowing] wells have shown beyond question that it is

loaded with typhoid bacteria." Both statements are utterly false and deceptive.

Not a single typhoid germ has been found in either the city water or that

from flowing wells. Slight traces of nitrates, of nitrites, and of free and albuminoid ammonia have been

obtained from samples of Parley's creek water, but no typhoid bacteria at all.

The sensational headlines in those papers are contradicted by the matter under them, and people who have not time to read both are thus led into error and fear.

Salt Lake City is not alone by any means in suffering from typhoid this season, and the disease is common at this season in many parts of the world. There is no need to try to create a panic, and no good will result therefrom. At the same time it is well, as we have said many times, to take every known precaution against contracting or spreading the disease.

The further assertion of a contemporary that, "It has been shown that the pollution of the wells has been caused by the pollution of the soil, the water carrying the bacilli through the various strata and into the water that people drink from the wells," is erroneous. It has not been "shown." That is a theory but it is not borne out by the facts in the present case, as no such bacilli have been found in the flowing wells water. That there are impurities in those flowing wells supplied by what is called "surface water" is conceded. But that they come from deposits at a considerable distance is not proved. Nor is it common to find similar impurities or in so great quantities in those flowing wells that come from a considerable depth.

It is all right to advocate sanitary measures, to extend the sewer system, to remove and destroy all foul and waste material, to boil drinking water, to denounce indifference and carelessness as to the health and comfort of the public and to co-operate with health officers in the enforcement of necessary regulations; but no benefit will come from wild exaggerations, false statements or stories fabricated to make a sensation.

ZIONISM AND AFRICA.

Zionism has become a much discussed subject, since the Basle congress held in August, this year. At that gathering, Dr. Herzl told of his negotiations with the Sultan, stating that the latter required conditions which were not in keeping with the demands of the Zionist program. Negotiations were then entered into with the Egyptian Government and England for the privilege of colonizing the Jews around Mt. Sinai, which connects itself with Palestine. A commission was appointed to study the surroundings of that region, but nothing came of the negotiations because of the difficulty of getting access to water.

Then a letter from the British government was read, containing a proposition that a Jewish colony be established in Uganda. The letter said: "His Majesty's Government must always take an interest in any well-considered scheme for the amelioration of the position of the Jewish race. He understands that the trust desires to send certain gentlemen to the East African protectorate who shall ascertain whether there are any vacant lands that are suitable for the purposes in question. If this is so he would be happy to give them every facility that would enable them to discuss with his Majesty's commissioners the possibility of meeting the views which may be expressed at the Zionist conference."

The following propositions were, further, made in the letter: "The grant of a considerable area of land, the appointment of a Jewish official as chief local administrator, permission for the colony to have a free hand in municipal legislation and the management of all religious and purely domestic matters." The English government, however, is to exercise general control and reserves the right to occupy the land if the settlement does not prove a success.

Uganda is said to be a good country in every respect. It has a healthy climate and good soil, suitable for the cultivation of all kinds of plants. Coffee and cotton grow well, and the potato is doing well. As for cattle-raising, the country is almost unexcelled. Undoubtedly it has minerals, but the mountains are as yet unexplored. The only objection to Uganda, from a Zionist point of view, is that it is too far from Palestine. But if it is true, as Zangwill puts it, that the time has come when the Jewish people must be either denationalized or re-nationalized, the acceptance of land in Uganda for a Jewish colony should be a foregone conclusion.

In this connection may be quoted the following story, told by the Springfield Republican: "A New York Jew was greatly opposed to the suggested Hebrew colony in central Africa until he examined the Palmira and read that Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God. Here was a clue, and following it up, he was amazed to read in Isaiah that, before the restoration of Israel to Palestine, five cities must be built in Egypt, and they shall speak the language of Canaan, and in that day there shall be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt. Inasmuch as the Egypt of the Old Testament meant Africa, and as Hebrew was the language of Canaan, it is evident, that the proposed Jewish colony in Uganda has an unimpeachable scriptural authority in its support."

PEARY TO THE POLE.

If Walter Wellman is correctly informed, the general opinion among members of the National Geographic society is that Lieutenant Peary now has a fair chance of reaching the North Pole. But Mr. Wellman, who has had experience in northern latitudes, is rather conservative in his views as to the probable success of the expedition. He points out that the Franz Joseph route, which Peary has chosen, and that only when the ice conditions are in the short time Arctic travel is practicable, from the land base he proposes to establish. If, says Mr. Wellman, the ice conditions are unusually favorable and he succeeds in pushing his ship up to Cape Joseph Henry, or near thereto, as the Alert, the Discovery, the Proteus and the Polaris were pushed, he will probably reach the Pole. If he has to work forward from a base several hundred miles farther south, the odds will be heavily against him.

If anybody deserves success in the search for the Pole, Lieutenant Peary does. He has spent years in the Arctic regions, studying the conditions there, and qualifying himself for a final "dash for the Pole." Neither hardships nor accidents have deterred him from repeating his efforts. Interest in Arctic

explorations is, perhaps, not as general as it was once; it is not expected that any great mysteries will be revealed from that region, but the world will, nevertheless, follow Lieutenant Peary upon his new expedition with the earnest wish that he may succeed, and return in safety. He has enriched the world with knowledge about the Arctic regions. He deserves the honor and distinction of being the first to reach the Pole.

SHOULD BE UNITED.

The New York Evening Post endorses the suggestion that the trans-Mississippi congress and the National Irrigation congress be combined. The Post says:

"It would seem that enough of common interest exists to make the proposition to unite a sensible one. 'Congresses' and 'fairs' with long names and all-embracing purposes are too common, and if the country beyond the Mississippi would attract attention to itself there must be some definite purpose behind its exhibitions. The objection, frequently urged, that the trans-Mississippi Congress represents a much larger area than is interested in irrigation laws and methods is not so valid as would appear. Barring the first tier of States beyond the big river, there is hardly a community that is not vitally affected by droughts, seasonal or periodic. From North Dakota to Texas, and from eastern Washington to southern California irrigation is the farmers' hope. Everywhere in that immense area the Wright Irrigation law was looked upon as the forerunner of a general revival of interest in the problem of making arid lands productive. With senator Dubois of Idaho heading a company to water 35,000 acres of land about Lewistown, with the Denver Chamber of Commerce discussing a project to reclaim 65,000 acres in the Grand Valley, Colorado, and with numberless smaller private enterprises on foot, it is difficult to see what more important work serious-minded trans-Mississippi Congress can take up. Heretofore certain delegates to both bodies have fought the idea of union, but the obvious advantages of the consolidation seem likely to appeal more forcibly as the aims of each are better understood."

THE FILIPINOS.

A writer in the Army and Navy Journal thinks that civil rule in the Philippines has not proved a success. He claims that as long as the military rule was maintained, life and property were safe, and order was maintained, but now, "there has been an increase of so-called 'banditism' and other forms of lawlessness, an ominous spirit of unrest prevails in many provinces and there appears to be among the white inhabitants a growing sense of apprehension."

The former governor of North Borneo, Hugh Clifford, should be authority on matters pertaining to the Malay tribes. In an article in the North American Review, he seems to take the view that no kind of "rule" will really benefit the people of those regions. He says they belong to a decadent race, and cannot be rejuvenated. They have, he argues, been converted to all kinds of religions, but neither Hinduism, Mohammedanism, nor Christianity had any influence upon their morals. "Whether ruled by the Dutch, the Spaniards or the British, the Malays, he says, continue to manifest the tendencies of a people essentially unmoral, afflicted with apathetic indolence and puerile inconstancy of purpose. His conclusion is, that the American rule will prove equally inefficient."

Mr. Clifford admits that the British policy of liberty works better than the Dutch rule of coercion, but this result is achieved only by the importation of Chinese, who perform all the necessary labor for the development of the country. The natives themselves, he says, cannot be made to take kindly to work. If they are compelled, as in the Dutch possessions, they are sullen, and rebellious, causing trouble constantly. Mr. Clifford had much experience among the Malays, and speaks authoritatively on the subject, but we are slow to admit that any part of the human race is fallen so low as to be beyond redemption. And if advancement is possible, it should be under the most perfect system of human government ever established. American principles have not had time enough to accomplish their work in the Philippine islands. No conclusion as to their value as an educating force among the people there can be formed until a generation has passed, and a new appeared on the scene. As far as can be judged, they have worked well. Foreigners may doubt the efficacy of our government principles as an educating factor, but patriotic Americans, who have noticed the practical effects of those principles cannot but have implicit faith in them, wherever honestly applied.

A repair shop on wheels is the latest acquisition of the army. Now for a similar outfit a la Santos-Dumont.

A little shower is better just now than great heat. The small favor is thankfully received; we "humbly hope for more."

Although James Pitt, who is said to have had smallpox twice in the course of a month is to be pitted, it is to be hoped that after all he will not be seriously pitted.

Senator Hoar's admission of the fact that the negro can not be "turned out nor kept out" will appear to most people as expressing a sensible view of the question.

Senator Platt of Connecticut is out in a speech in favor of President Roosevelt succeeding himself. At the present writing the president has all other aspirants handicapped.

Writers who confound nitrates with bacteria and nitrates with typhoid fever germs, ought to take a simple lesson in chemistry. And they had better keep out of Harms' way.

Burglars are chloroforming their "patients" when engaged in rifling their rooms. However, a grateful public will appreciate it, if they will please administer the soporific with scientific accuracy and care.

The State Horticultural Society is still actively engaged in helping to make a good fruit exhibit at the Irrigation congress as it has been from the beginning, notwithstanding the ill-

natured and untruthful aspersions of a disgruntled contemporary.

The ticket agents are welcome to Utah. They are usually live citizens, on the alert to receive cash and ready to punch when occasion requires. We hope they will have no reason to kick at their reception in this city, but that they will have a good time and as much free transportation as they desire.

The eternal fitness of things could not suggest a more appropriate state in which to hold the most important irrigation congress than Utah, where modern irrigation methods were "born and raised," so to speak; and hustling Ogden knows how to take care of the big gathering, too.

Today's dispatches tell of another fatal mishap with a small rifle, in this case the boy accidentally killing his sister. In view of repeated cases of this kind it would seem that the person who makes possible the boy's possession of a firearm is most responsible. Stringent laws prohibiting such possession seem to be the best remedy.

Letter carriers who deliver mail in districts outside of cities are meeting in Chicago. Among the wants of the rural carriers is one stated as "fewer privations." If they succeed in lessening their burdens in this respect they may be compelled to carry wagon-loads of letters asking them how they did it.

Our British cousins are going to send us quite an imposing squadron of battleships and cruisers in return for our courtesy in sending Admiral Cotton and his fleet to Portsmouth. It might be suspected that were Uncle Sam and John Bull boys again, they would be showing which one had the most marbles or the bluest kits. This friendly rivalry, however, is quite proper and good to contemplate.

If there is a graft that somebody in Chicago falls to think of, it is because it ceases to be a graft. An enterprising milkman in the windy city proposes to sell to thirsty schoolchildren three ounces of Pasteurized milk for a penny. And this under the cloak of an impure water campaign. It is presumed that Salt Lake milk vendors are modest enough to refrain from making a similar offer here; because what is the difference between impure water and impure water with a little milk in it?

BEIRUT AND BLUSTER.

New York Evening Post.

If the general ferment makes it likely that our navy must again be ready for the kind of police duty it did at Alexandria in Arabi Pasha's time, let the matter be thoroughly considered and then the fleet be sent to a convenient port, but without bluster or provocation to the Muslims. In any case, let the nation act like men who undertake a mission for stated reasons, and with full realization of ulterior consequences, not like boys grasping every pretext to get into a row. Who could ever have expected to see the Turkish minister at Washington pleading the cause of peace, while Mr. Roosevelt, by making a naval demonstration for no cause—or for one studiously concealed—is lightly assuming the front of war.

Toledo Blade.

The conclusion of the President not to countermand the order to the Mediterranean squadron rendered at Beirut is to be commended. That Moslem fanaticism is aroused in Asiatic Turkey, is evident. The attempt to burn the college at Harput shows this, as well as the attempt on Magelsen's life. Beirut is the center of American missionary activity in that region. The revolutionary attempts in Macedonia by Christians, has stirred the religious hatred of Mohammedans throughout the empire, and any and all Christians are in more or less peril. Three American war vessels in the harbor of Beirut will prove a salutary check on the murderous tendencies of fanatics.

BAMBERGER

The Man on Melghn Street.

The Hartford Times.

The New York World publishes a dispatch from Beirut saying that: "The attempt made upon his [Magelsen's] life last Sunday evening failed. Although the revolver was discharged directly against Mr. Magelsen's chest, the bullet missed him. This statement may be correct without coming into conflict with the report attributing the cause of the attack to the jealousy aroused in Turkish breasts by Mr. Magelsen's popularity with the ladies. The vice consul, who is unmarried, is said to have a very winning way with him. It is entirely possible that the American vice consul in Beirut has merely 'had a row' with some local resident and that the affair is one that might have occurred anywhere."

Detroit News.

Call back the rushing squadron. Our consul at Beirut was merely scared, not hurt. An unknown individual fired several shots. Some of the bullets passed close to Consul Magelsen, and the assumption is that he meant to kill the American consul. The provincial governor hastened to the consulate, escorted by a large force of troops, and regret for the occurrence. He issued orders for the apprehension of the offender, and the would-be murderer will probably be strangled and buried in a ditch before the consul's letter of explanation can reach Washington. It is not known whether the offender is a Turk or an Armenian, a Greek or an American; whether he was drunk or sober; whether he acted under secret instruction of the government, of a revolutionary faction, a brigand chief or upon his own accord. Whatever the circumstances may have been, our attitude has not been protective of either our dignity or our face.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Turkish government had issued to all the powers officially represented in Turkey a warning that the foreign consulates are in danger, the insurance against the rule of the Sultan having increased in violence and extent. If not quieted by the consul and the American consul at Beirut, the Brooklyn and San Francisco may prove useful elsewhere. Other countries will be represented by naval forces in Turkish waters. The United States will certainly suffer nothing in prestige from being the first on the scene.

Chicago Record-Herald.

There seems to be no way out of the present difficulty except by the intervention of the powers, and they themselves are in a most perplexing position. They have preserved the Turkish government and think that its preservation is necessary. They command it to keep order. At the same time, when it attempts to carry out the command they are thrown into fits over its methods and take to admonitions and warnings. Nothing effective can be accomplished by such a program, and there is almost as great need of a grand international pow-wow as there was after the Russo-Turkish war.



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