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SALT LAKE CITY, SEPT. 7, 1903.

LABOR DAY AND LABOR UNIONS.

The labor organizations of the city had a great parade on this Labor day of 1903. They made a fine showing, a much larger and better display than on any former occasion of the kind here. No one who desires the general welfare is opposed to the fraternization of the toilers of the world. Labor is the source of all material progress. The thinkers who are brainworkers have their especial sphere of action, but it is the hand laborers who materialize the plans and bring into reality the projects of the mental toilers, and who are essential to the establishment and success of all the enterprises that thought and capital suggest and attempt.

Labor has had to fight its way and struggle for its dues, as well as to sweat and work for a decent livelihood, for ages past. This is Labor day and it is also the labor age. At no period of the world's history has mankind labored better remuneration or higher appreciation, nor is there any spot on the globe where both recognition and payment are enjoyed by all classes of working people more than in these United States.

Utah is not behind her sister states in according these rights and privileges and in acknowledging the dignity of labor. Her State emblem is the beehive, her original title was Deseret—the honey bee, and she has but few drones in her home of industry. This State was founded, erected and conducted by workers in the fullest sense of the term. They began from the ground and worked upward, and their example has been largely followed by their successors.

The union of craftsmen and mechanics and laborers in different departments of labor, for their own betterment and that of their fellows in other trades, is, no doubt, beneficial in many important respects. And when societies are formed within lawful lines and kept within legitimate limits, they may be maintained with benefit to their members and without injury to others. The uplifting of the vigorous working elements of society means the advancement of the whole people, and everything of that character and tendency will be approved by those who have the welfare of all humanity at heart.

It is only when combinations are formed for or proscribed to the suppression of human liberty, that society is roused to antagonism against them. When they say, come into our ranks or you shall not play in the ranks of labor, comply with our demands or you shall not work or employ other workers, yield to our terms or we will destroy your property, or stop the wheels of industry, or use physical force to obstruct or prevent the exercise of industrial freedom, that trouble is invited and retaliation is invoked. Labor unions will have to learn this lesson if they wish to continue and wield a proper influence in everyday affairs.

The procession of the day was peaceful, orderly and demonstrative of prosperous conditions. It was a commendable exhibition of union, strength and progress. There was a time when, in some parts of the world, Labor day was approached with much dread because of anticipated tumults and riotous proceedings. Utah has not been under such perturbations in the past, and certainly the parade of today gave no cause for them to be in the future. The demonstrations of our labor organizations have usually been of a peaceful character and today's procession showed nothing to be objected to.

When the laboring man receives adequate reward for his services, is not compelled to work for a living, so many hours that he has no time for family association or personal improvement; is able, if thrifty, to save something from his earnings for future use; is recognized as a human being and not an inferior animal born for nothing but drudgery; and has opportunities for advancement, honor and independence, he has reached the plane that should be attainable to all workers who are temperate, industrious and mindful of the rights of their neighbors. He is nearing it now. He will not be lashed in his course, if, when he unites with his fellow workmen to secure the prize, he is careful of the rights of others who do not see through his glasses or train with his troops.

Our friends of the unions will find that the greatest foes to their success are not those persons or papers that point out their errors or the dangers that lurk before them, but they who incite them to folly and unfairness, and who profit by their rashness and fatten on their fatuity. The safety and prosperity of labor unions depend upon their recognition of the principles of liberty and freedom's rights and of the just prerogatives of capital and of employers. Let them contend for their own rights and privileges within the law, but never infringe upon those of any being or company or corporation under the sun!

## DR. DALBY IS DEAD.

The announcement of the death of Dr. W. T. Dalby which is made in our columns today, will occasion great grief and sudden many hearts, outside as well as within his own family circle. He had been ailing for several months, and had been spending a few weeks in California in hopes of recuperating. At his return on Sunday his numerous friends thought he was on the road back to health and cheerfulness, but they were doomed to disappointment, and he has passed away, to their great regret. Dr. Dalby was recognized as a skillful and conscientious physician and was respected wherever he was known. He resided here for many years and was for some time our city physician. He was energetic and faithful in the discharge of his duties, and while in that capacity he occasioned some criticism from a few, he was supported by the majority of the citizens because of his unyielding desire for the public welfare. In carrying out his designs in that direction he gained the approbation of the most intelligent and progressive of the people. The Deseret News joins with the rest of the community in sorrow at the loss that is sustained in his demise, and in heartfelt sympathy with his family and friends in this hour of their great bereavement.

## TYPHOID AND ITS CAUSE.

The discussion on the typhoid fever outbreak in this city continues, and doctors as well as chemists and common folks are giving their opinions, learned and otherwise, as to the cause of the calamity. Analyses are being conducted of the water and milk supplies to which, as probable sources of the disease attention is chiefly directed, because of the established medical theory that the germs that cause it are taken into the human system by means of food or drink and chiefly by the latter.

But, according to the views expressed by Dr. Beatty as published in Sunday's Herald, these investigations are practically useless; because, he says: "No known test, chemical, microscopic or bacteriological, can be applied to a water supply, that can be relied upon to determine its freedom from disease germs;" and further he affirms that "Unfortunately, it is impossible by any known test to prove that any source of water is infected, and on the other hand equally impossible to prove the contrary."

This is somewhat discouraging. But Dr. Beatty recommends that all water for drinking purposes should be boiled, and that "all water supplies should be investigated with a view to discovering the presence of nearby or probable sources of supply;" the same as to all dairies and other milk supplies. He says "Typhoid fever is not caused by filth." He does not mean by that, that filth is not conducive to the spread of the disease, because he advocates the removal of all filth as rapidly as possible. But Dr. Beatty contends for the truth of the accepted theory that "typhoid is produced solely by a germ given off in the excreta of a pre-existing case."

That is open to dispute, notwithstanding the issue of the profession. If it is true, then there never was a first case of typhoid since the organization of this earth. If there ever was a first case, then there may be other cases caused in the same manner as that, which could not be from a pre-existing case, seeing it was the first.

The truth is, none of us, not even the doctors, know it all. There are sources and causes of disease that as yet are undiscovered. The best thing to do is to use every known means of warding off disease and curing the afflicted, while at the same time we should not cease investigation into the causes of these disorders because of opinions, even from the most learned of our age.

## THE BELRUT INCIDENT

President Roosevelt is being made the object of much criticism because of the dispatch of a squadron to Beirut. The action, it is said, was precipitated, as the order for sailing was issued before the report of the assassination of the vice consul had been confirmed. And it is pointed out that foreign naval demonstrations are serious affairs, not to be entered upon lightly, when the conditions in a country are like those in Turkey, and that our government once sent a warship to Havana, with a result that cost the United States many thousands of soldiers' lives, and a vast treasure of money.

This criticism is hardly just, though. It turned out, fortunately, that the Beirut report was not true, but if it had been true, and if our government had not immediately taken the steps demanded by the situation, it would have been criticized for dilatoriness in an emergency that could stand no red tape. When the dispatch was received of the killing of Magben, there was nothing to indicate that it was not authentic. The denial of the Turkish representative in Washington could not be given much weight. Russia had dispatched a squadron to Turkish waters under similar provocation, and the United States could do no less. Of course, the ships were not needed at Beirut, but their presence there will do no harm. Turkey needs to have the demonstration made that American interests are not indifferent to the government.

These interests are larger than many realize. Americans have invested millions in educational and missionary institutions throughout Turkey. American trade with the empire is said to exceed \$20,000,000 annually, and is on the increase. These interests amply justify prompt measures. That is the only kind of diplomacy that counts in Turkey. In subtleties that means nothing, the Porte can outdo the world. A story is told of Minister Terrell of Texas, that illustrates this. He was our representative in Constantinople during the late Armenian massacres. Mr. Terrell heard that the lives of American missionaries were in danger, and he ignored all diplomatic precedents. He simply drove to the government building, shook his fist at the nose of the Turkish minister of foreign affairs and thundered at him: "Grand Vizier, if a

hair falls from the head of an American citizen in your empire, I will give you —"

That was effective. Not an American mission in Turkey, we are told, was annoyed as long as Terrell was there. It is no use to be too critical about the dispatch of a squadron to Turkish waters in times of trouble. The presence of that squadron may do much to prevent trouble.

## SPEAKING OF PROSPERITY.

Secretary Shaw is of the opinion that there are at present no signs whatever of a coming panic. If it is to come, it will be from psychological, and not from logical, causes. The microbe of disaster exists only in the mind, if it exists at all, is his assuring view. And he gives his reasons. Production by farms and manufacturing and mines, he says, continues at an extraordinary rate. Consumption is large—so large that we consume in this country the equivalent of 35 per cent of all we produce. Our financial system, he further states, is on a sound basis, all of it being made by law definitely redeemable in gold. The volume of currency, which has now increased to \$1,000,000,000, is ample for all purposes under normal conditions.

This is reassuring enough, though weather prophets sometimes miss their guess. We can but hope that the secretary reads the signs correctly. One trouble there is, though, not of a psychological nature. Trusts and combinations have succeeded in raising prices on commodities almost to the line of extortion. The laboring men, though employed at comparatively high wages, are suffering from this organized robbery, and there is much dissatisfaction and unrest. Strikes are too numerous for the good of the country. What this condition will lead to, is not easily foreseen, but we fear the signs are not all favorable. There are a few microbes, not entirely in the mind.

Harry Lehr, Newport society's monkey-on-a-stick, is to be dethroned. Newport dinners are to be enlivened by the performances of professional skit dancers.

The discovery by a New York divine that the recent yacht races presented some spiritual lessons does not necessarily imply that for a similar reason prize fighting may be resumed in Salt Lake.

Exclusive investment of an entire street car seat by one person while other passengers remain standing may be no indication that the investor is of porcine disposition, but the strap hangers will undoubtedly entertain views on that subject.

The state department is anxiously awaiting a communication from Constantinople which may shed some additional official light upon turbulent conditions in the domain of the "unspokeable." At any rate, something other than a weather crop bulletin is anticipated.

A run of 128 miles in 15 minutes, made on the Baltimore and Ohio railway yesterday, was a wonderful achievement. But who knows that this performance may not yet be made to appear insignificant? Splendid progress is being made in the direction of high speed, coupled with safety, on both land and water.

News comes from Chicago that surgeons are hopeful of saving the life of a man whose heart was almost cut in two. Aside from the wonderful advance in surgery that is shown in the operation, men and maidens who have suffered lacerations of another nature may here find mending for their broken hearts.

And it has been noticed that "man's inhumanity to man" is frequently most observable among women in public conveyances. Who has not seen the "frozen face" and haughty inconsideration most insistently presented by a crowd of women on a car to a boarding passenger of their own sex? This may be the result of thoughtlessness—but is it?

Speaking of the recent yacht race, Rev. John L. Souder of Jersey City says "One good race is worth a hundred sermons" in the matter of cultivating international good-will. It would be difficult to convince some preachers that this is a true estimate of the comparative value of their sermons and competitive sports, but the statement of Mr. Souder is an exhibition of honesty in the pulpit, the more frequent discovery of which would be refreshing.

Souvenir cranks are said to have carried off much of the silverware and napery belonging to Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin. This proves that thieving is practiced in the most exclusive circles. Why should not wealthy thieves be treated as they deserve? Can respect for law be insisted on, when it is different for different classes of violators? Those who had access to the Erin, if they wanted souvenirs, could have afforded to pay the price for them, or to have left valuables as a substitute for the articles carried away.

Admiral Dewey thinks that the United States has not now a navy large enough. Has any country on earth a navy large enough to suit naval officers, or an army large enough to have the chief commanders? Were the military interests to be solely consulted in such matters, every floating craft would be made a warship, and every man, woman, and child, a soldier. Great Britain has more ships than any other nation, but she is continually building new battleships and cruisers because "the admiralty" deems them necessary.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the far eastern situation is the rapprochement between Japan and China. If this results in the awakening of China, the combination will be a most formidable one. Since the war of 1894-95 the almost crushing adversities of China and the consequent prophecies of its breakup appear to have brought about a pronounced change of feeling such as history seldom records. It is but natural that the two Mongolian empires should join hands, but when this is done, the world will be confronted by new and strange problems.

## THE TURKISH SITUATION.

San Francisco Call.

It is appalling that two religious ideas should be in conflict in Turkey, for the world's history furnishes proofs that such conflicts are the most relentless that can engage the ferocity of man. If one wish to know their full and awful impact, he needs but to read the story of the long wars and persecutions that have raged between the different Christian sects, in which a thousandfold more professed Christians perished miserably than the hosts of their fellow believers than have been sacrificed by the Turk and all non-believers combined.

Chicago News.

When Admiral Cotton's squadron was ordered to Beirut it was on the belief that an American vice-consul had been assassinated, just as representatives of other countries have been assassinated in various parts in Turkey. That report turns out, fortunately, to have been an error, but the fact that the government, proceeding upon its first information, showed itself ready to act instantly will not be without its useful moral effect. Meantime, the fleet having started, there is no reason why it should be recalled. Developments in Syria as elsewhere in Turkey indicate that protection for American citizens in the sultan's territory is needed. It is well that we should be in a position to extend that protection immediately and to some practical purpose.

Pueblo Chieftain.

There is manifold reason to believe that the time has come when the Turkish empire is to be put to its final test, and when not only the present sultan, but the entire structure of Turkish empire, will be weighed in the balance and found wanting. The developments of the present struggle will be the political reorganization of southeastern Europe in some manner consistent with liberty, civilization and decency is the earnest wish of the civilized world.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Possibly a government like Russia could maintain peace, but it would be by the exercise of force, and the severities practiced might shock the world, as some other examples of Russian discipline have done. However that may be, the experiment is not likely to be tried because of the jealousy of European powers, and it is certain that the United States is not in a position to teach them or to solve the Turkish problems for them.

Kansas City Times.

How the Turk will be driven into Asia, where he belongs, none can predict. But certain it is, the world cannot read of the horrors of Christian massacres day after day and remain inactive. The maiming and slaying of innocent and defenseless women and children, the burning and looting of Christian homes, the unspeakable crimes that are worse than murder—these things will haunt the heart of Christendom. And if Christian Europe is not ashamed to its duty, if she stands unmoved by pity, then the time will come when Uncle Sam, whose heart is still tender to the prayer of suffering, shall cry out, as he cried over the scourged body of naked Cuba—Halt! Enough!

San Francisco Chronicle.

Under the new adjustment of international affairs it would be nothing strange if the sultan were compelled to move out of Europe. Now that the integrity of his dominions is of no consequence in this maintenance of the balance of power among the principal nations of the earth, the question of his methods of governing his subjects comes prominently to the front. This has always been a disturbing element in the empire. It is now menacing the peace of the world. The question of religious faith is a matter of smaller consequence, although it cuts a figure in the present situation because Turkish rule is largely influenced by Mohammedanism. The great powers may find it necessary to drive the Turkish government across the Bosphorus and out of Turkey in Europe among themselves in the interest of peace and order.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

McClure's Magazine for September is a notable collection. Ray Stannard Baker contributes an article on the recent industrial situation in Chicago, "Capital and Labor Hunt Together." In Mr. Baker's title, "Very interesting," is a short paper by Cleveland Moffett called "The Conquest of Five Great Ills," a detailed description of the preparation in the Pasteur Institute at Lille of the antitoxins for diphtheria, tetanus, hydrophobia, the bubonic plague, and serpent venom. A Civil war article, "Andrew's Railroad Raid," recalls an incident of the Union campaign of '62 in the west. The story of the raid is told by Frank C. Dougherty. Clara Morris writes of the younger Salvini—Alessandro—recounting in particular the story of his first attempts to play her national and tutelary role to act in English. The fiction of the number includes another of Myra Kelly's pictures of east side school children, "Morris and the Honorable Man," "Panama's Love Affairs," by R. E. Young, is a tale of Missouri folk, "Ovingdean's Little Horse," by H. W. Wallis, is a laughable story of a cockney clerk in the hunting field. Norman Duncan's "The Strength of Men," is a story of the heroism of a Newfoundland fisherman, Henry Harland's serial progresses in its sunny style.—New York.

Our Animal Friends for September commences the thirty-first volume of that publication, and it appears in a new, and very much improved dress, and is considerably larger. The publication is recommended to all friends of the animal kingdom, for it is filling a great mission in our age and generation.—Madison Ave. and Twenty-sixth St., New York.

The September number of the North American Review presents a symposium of appreciation of "Leo XIII. His Work and Influence," from the pens of eminent representatives of the Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Jewish churches, the writers being Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, the Rev. Dr. C. J. McMahon, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Delaware, the Rev. Dr. R. F. Coyle, moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Thomas, professor of church history in Newton Theological Institute, the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Johnson and the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes. A. L. Snowden, formerly United States minister to Greece, Roumania and Serbia, discusses "The Revival of the Balkans," Joseph Pennington, explains why the Panama Route was Originally Chosen. The Rev. Clifford, formerly governor of North Dakota, contrasts the rival systems which have been employed by the British and Dutch in the government of Malay peoples. Charles Wainwright sets forth "The Ideal of a University." Brander Matthews tells "How Shakespeare Learned His Trade." H. G. Furbush gives an account of a game and the work of "The Anti-Saloon League" and Cesare Lombroso gives the result of recent research as to the frequency of "Left-handedness and Left-sidedness."—New York.



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