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Charles W. Penrose, Editor.

Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.

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THE NATION'S NATAL DAY.

No organization, secular or ecclesiastical, hauls with greater joy, or more reverence, the Day of Independence of this country, than do the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They may not always be so demonstrative in the expression of their sentiments as some other citizens are, but there is not a well informed member of the Church who does not observe his country's natal day with joy and gratitude, as marking a most important epoch in modern history.

Every American citizen can now easily perceive that the declaration of independence by the American colonists was the beginning of a general recognition of human rights, and that the light that first appeared here over the cradle of new-born liberty was to radiate throughout the world and attract worshippers from the uttermost ends of the earth. It is clear now that to the American nation was delegated the birthright; that it was to become the standard-bearer in the grand procession to general emancipation and redemption. The hand of Providence in the events that led up to the declaration of independence, and in every subsequent chapter of American history, is as plain as the hand upon the wall in the palace of Belshazzar.

But the Latter-day Saints see, besides, in the foundation of this Republic, the preparation of the Almighty of a place of safety, where the Church of Christ could be established in this age and attain the strength necessary for its important mission in the world, which is to proclaim the advent of the Lord, and to preach repentance, and declare salvation in His name. For this reason it is clear that the Latter-day Saints have every incentive to view the Day of Independence with feelings of the purest patriotism. They, therefore, hail the day 'nay' citizens, faithful to their country, and faithful to their God, whom they regard as the founder and preserver of this Republic, with its institutions and government.

Loyalty has ever been a strong characteristic of the moral nature of the Latter-day Saints. They know that the men who were instrumental in the establishment of the great American Republic, were led by the Almighty in their work. They know that the principles that underlie this government, are eternal truths.

They have, therefore, loyalty stood up for these principles, and this government, even in the opposition of mobs and in the face of death. In the very last public appearance of the Prophet Joseph, when he knew that in all probability his career was about to be ended by the lawless hordes that surrounded him like wolves, he declared his loyalty to his country and his faith in His divine mission. "We," he said, "are American citizens. We live upon a soil for the liberation of which our fathers periled their lives and split them blood upon the battle field. Those rights, so dearly purchased, shall not be disengaged, trodden under foot by lawless marauders, without at least a noble effort on our part to sustain our liberties. 'Will you,' he continued, "all stand by me to the death and sustain, at the peril of your lives, the laws of our country and the liberties and privileges which our fathers have transmitted unto us, sealed with their sacred blood?" Such are, and have always been, the sentiments of the Latter-day Saints, and if ever the time should come when the institutions of this Republic are menaced, the Latter-day Saints will be first and foremost in their defense and their maintenance. Otherwise they would be unfaithful to their traditions, the inheritance left them by the martyred Prophet, and to the revelations they have received from the Almighty.

An effort has sometimes been made to make it appear that the Latter-day Saints have assumed an attitude of opposition to the nation and the government. Nothing is further from the truth. The Saints have at different times found themselves confronted by mobs, who have violated the principles on which the American government is founded, and disregarded everything of which the American flag is the beautiful symbol. But the mobs are not the American people, nor the American government. They are the worst enemies of both. These mobs have tried to make it appear that our resistance to their lawlessness is opposition to the government and the nation. But the Saints have ever recognized that their duty as American citizens made it incumbent upon them to oppose with all lawful means, any violation of the rights and privileges accorded to American citizens.

by the laws of the country. They have always recognized the American government as an institution of divine origin for the protection of human rights and liberties. They never had any quarrel with the American people. This fact it may not be improper to emphasize, at this time of general rejoicing because of the birthday of a great and mighty nation.

THAT NAVAL RISING.

It was supposed, when the news of the mutiny on board the Russian warship Kniaz Potemkin, first reached the outside world, that it was an "incident" that would be "closed," by methods common in Russia, as soon as the rest of the Black Sea squadron could be brought to the scene. But, the mutineers, it seems, bid defiance to the entire squadron, and steamed away from Odessa unmolested. And the disaffection of the sailors is said to have spread. Rumors of serious outbreak came even from the Baltic provinces.

The story of the mutiny is one of the strangest in the annals of naval history. On Russian war ships, the captain, it seems, buys the rations. The government allows an adequate fund to properly feed the crew, but the master, being the captain's perquisite, he usually serves bad food, pocketing the difference between its cost and the dangerous sum the government allows him. The crew of the battleship Potemkin had been victims of the captain's greed. They had repeatedly complained that they were starving, unable to eat the inadequate, tainted rations served to them.

Finally, the men drew up a complaint, signed by all the men and the marines. A man was selected by lot to present the document to the captain. The poor fellow went to his doom. As soon as the captain had read the paper, he drew a revolver and shot the sailor down. Having done this, he ordered the body thrown into the sea. This latter evidence of inhumanity caused the rebellion to break out. The men became determined that the comrade who had sacrificed himself for them should, at least, have a decent burial. They surged forward, pleading for a funeral with Christian ceremonial, but this was refused. Then loaded rifles appeared in the hands of the marines, without anyone knowing how they came there. There was a rattling volley and the officers fled toward the after part of the ship. Several fell, and as the sailors and marines passed them they fired scores of bullets into their prostrate bodies. The captain was caught as he attempted to enter the conning tower. He turned and faced his men, white and trembling. He attempted to frame some plea for mercy, but it never left his lips. He was framed in by a circle of rifles, each of which crashed forth its call to death at the same instant. With his uniform coat riddled by scores of bullets, he退出了 backward, dead. All the other officers except one were hunted down and killed and their bodies were thrown over the side. A midshipman was spared in order that he might navigate the ship and within a few minutes the 800 men of the ship gathered to see the red flag raised over the Russian battleship.

The affair reveals how deep-seated is the disaffection among all classes in Russia. It also shows how necessary is reform in every department of the government. The methods of Russia are antiquated and unsuitable for an age that recognizes the rights of individuals. The Russian rulers must be brought in harmony with modern ideas, or they will perish in a general crash. That seems to be the meaning of the mutiny.

A NEW DECLARATION.

A new "declaration of independence" has been signed by men prominent as educators and preachers. It declares for war upon the liquor traffic, and appeals to "the patriots of America" for support. A number of patriotic rallies of prohibitionists were held the Fourth of July, and many adopted this new "declaration of independence."

The document is a restatement of the published views and sentiments of thousands of temperance people everywhere. It is an epitome of the stand-point of the Prohibitionist. Among those who are said to have signed it are President Edward D. Eaton of Beloit College, President Elmer W. Hunt of Denison University, Bishop Joyce, Mulligan and Goodsell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Bishop Morrison of the Methodist Church, South, and President W. H. Hickman of the board of trustees of the Chautauqua Institution.

The new "declaration" is almost a paraphrase of the famous Declaration that is viewed as the beginning of American independence. It states briefly the facts of the history of the liquor traffic in this country, and then says:

"We therefore, patriots of the United States of America in this one purpose united, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the righteousness of our cause, do, in the name and on behalf of countless of our fellow citizens oppressed by, and at the mercy of this usurper, solemnly publish and declare that the people of these United States of right ought to be free and independent of this tyranny, and that all political and economic relations between them and the liquor traffic ought to be dissolved, and henceforth be totally disconnected. And in support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. And on behalf of this declaration supported by widespread and irrepressible public opinion, we hereby subscribe our names."

One of the difficulties the Prohibitionists encounter is the political power wielded by the element on which they have declared war. When grafters decide to steal a city or state government for the purpose of robbing the people, they know where to obtain money for campaign purposes, and votes, provided they can promise immunity for violations of the laws relating to drinking, gambling, and kindred vices. A declaration of independence of such tyranny is certainly needed.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Forum for July-September opens with an article on "American Politics" by Henry Litchfield West, in which the question of municipal ownership, as well as other important topics of the day, are broadly discussed. Foreign Affairs, and especially the diplomatic relations of the U. S. in the Far East, are comprehensively treated by A. Maurice Lowe. In his article on "Finance" Mr. Alexander D. Noyes reviews the principal development of that department during the past three months. A broad survey of the great agricultural activity in the United

States has developed no Rock Springs affair.

As a sane Fourth it was a sort of so and so forth.

The next great meeting will be in the Russian ship of state.

Things can hardly be worse when the crew of a Russian warship mutinies.

A challenge from John L. is like a voice from the dead. Why doesn't he stay dead?

Bernhardt is going to make a tour of the country again. Is it to be an revolver or farewell?

There is no "grafting" in Japan. It is easily explained. Its new civilization is not fully developed yet.

That a famous steeple climber should meet his death by falling down a stair way shows the irony of fate.

With the Kniaz Potemkin it is now a case of sink or swim, survive or perish, with everything in favor of the sink and perish.

If hoop skirts are coming into fashion again, and everybody says they are, why don't they come and not stand on the order of coming?

Chinese merchants' guilds keep right on boycotting American manufacturers. At any rate it shows that the Chinese are awakening to modern methods.

If there are no cases of lockjaw following the celebration (and may there not be?) it will not be because there were not plenty of toy pistols for sale.

Where is the sense of the humanity or the law for sending a boy to the Reform School for smoking cigarettes? Is it not a case where the remedy is worse than the disease?

The Swedish premier wishes it distinctly understood that Sweden will not resort to aggressive measures towards Norway. This relieves the situation and makes it far less interesting.

Paderewski got seven thousand dollars from the New York Central for a lot. Had he been killed five thousand dollars would have been the extent of the damages recoverable. It is easy to draw the moral.

It will not be at all surprising if the President selects Hon. Elihu Root as successor to the late Secretary Hay. When he was in his cabinet he said of his secretary of war that he was the ablest man of his generation.

What a terrible thing this ecclesiastical jurisdiction is! From the way some papers and people howl one might think it was a menace to civil authority. In Utah Bishop Scanlon possesses it for Roman Catholics; Bishop Spaulding possesses it for Episcopalians, and others for other churches. For these papers and people the silly season is not for a day or week, a month or a year, but for all time. Poor tools!

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ATTENTION

Mr. Hamlin's paper on "Architecture," important features of recent educational activity are discussed by Ossian H. Lang in the paper entitled "The Educational Outlook," while "Applied Science" is in another development. An interesting paper by H. H. Smith, "An Educational Outlook," which concludes this series of "Reviews" is followed by three special articles entitled, "Women in Turkey," by Mary Mills Patrik; "The British Invasion of Tibet," by Mohammad Barakatullah; and "The Rupture Between Norway and Sweden," by Julian Mortzen.

Human Life for June is the third number of the first volume of this publication. It is intended for a "Girls' College Number," and is filled with reading and illustrations in accordance with that purpose. According to the editorial announcement, the magazine will speak only the truth, regardless of the profit. May the writers never deviate from that narrow path.

The Journal of Public Health for June has the following list of contents: "The Educational Function of the Physician," by Judge Frank S. Roby; "The Prevention of Epidemic," by J. M. Cooper; "Fast Living," "Adulterated Food and Drink," by Julius C. LeHardy; "Argument for National Food Standard," by E. A. McDonald; "How Pure Food is Obtained in Wisconsin," by J. Q. Emery; "Food Adulterator's Great Power," "Poisoned Candy," "Hygiene in Camps," "The Irony of Fate," the title of a poem, "Current Literature," "Contemporary Scenery," and "The Literary Bambie," conclude the list of contents. In "Contemporary Science" will be found an article on the cigar, which should be well considered by smokers. It might help to break off the injurious habit.

Evansville, Ind.

The current number of the Hesperian opens with an illustrated paper on the Portland exhibition. This is followed by an article on "Thomas Moore" and another on "Whitney James" and "The Irony of Fate," the title of a poem, "Current Literature," "Contemporary Scenery," and "The Literary Bambie," conclude the list of contents. In "Contemporary Science" will be found an article on the cigar, which should be well considered by smokers. It might help to break off the injurious habit.

Evansville, Ind.

The nearest American port: San Francisco.

We roast our own.

Write for our Knowledge Book, A Schilling & Company, San Francisco.

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ATTENTION

All Ye Who Need Drugs.

Hartford Times.

Since it seems to be determined that the expenditure of Americans who go to Europe for the summer averages \$1,000 for each person, it follows that \$200,000 of the so-called balance of trade of \$400,000 this year will be recovered by the rush to Europe this year breaking all records. The number of first and second class passengers who have already been carried across is \$30,000. Thirty thousand and more will go in July, and the total for the season is estimated at 200,000.

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