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DESERET 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, 359, 3 rings.

For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

MINERS' RESOLUTIONS.

We have received a set of Resolutions
adopted by the Bingham Union of the
Western Federation of Miners, with a
request for publication in the Deseret
News. We do not fully comply with the
desire of the signers for reasons which
we hope they will rightly appreciate:

First, the document in which the complaint
of the miners is formulated, consists
largely of attacks upon an individual,
who is named therein and who is held
up to obloquy in a manner that would
doubtless be held by a court as libelous.

Second, it contains eulogies of those
persons who are engaged in agitation,
stirring up strife and aiding in the
conflict between labor and capital, rather
than to unite the interests for the general
welfare.

Third, it lays down as axioms a number
of fallacies, which are likely to do
harm to the unreflecting and those who
do not go deeper than the surface of
plausible assertions and glittering generalities.

Fourth, it would be of no benefit to
any living beings so far as we can determine
from its perusal, but would only
serve to cause bitterness and anger
and therefore is not suited to our columns.

We wish our friends in Bingham to
understand that we have no wish to ignore
their opinions or their action, but that
we recognize the right of all people,
laborers or capitalists, to unite for
mutual benefit. But we do not wish to
aid in promulgating evident errors, and
will not publish libels against any individual,
even if he is guilty of being a
wealthy employer of working people,
which some superficial minds seem to
regard as a crime.

ABOUT THE COAL STRIKE.

An editorial in Collier's Weekly commences
with this sentence: "The strike of
Utah coal miners has enlisted the influence
of the Mormon Church against labor unions."
It is the only statement of importance
in the article, which is chiefly devoted to
an exaggerated account of the alleged
achievements of a blatant agitator and
strife-brewer, who figured for awhile in
the Carbon county troubles but had to
retire, somewhat in disorder.

It will take some time to correct the
impression made upon the press of the
country concerning the alleged attitude
of the "Mormon" Church toward labor
unions. The errors sent over the wires
about a very simple occurrence, are
extensively copied; the explanation will
receive but scant consideration. Beyond
a casual notice given out by request
in a public meeting that miners out
of work could obtain employment at
good wages, by applying at an office
in this city, there was not anything on
which to base the false report. Nothing
was said in that notice about unions,
or strikers, or strikes, the employers are
not in any way connected with the
Church, neither did the Church authorize
the announcement.

This has all been explained repeatedly.
Yet the din is kept up about the
Church and the unions, the only object
in view, apparently, being to gain notoriety
for two or three strike-promoters
and increase prejudice against the
"Mormons." We have already printed
a dispatch sent by the Presidency of the
Church to John Mitchell and Samuel
Gompers, in contradiction of telegrams
sent to those gentlemen on this matter.
We are pleased to state now that the
following response was received, on
Monday afternoon, at the office of the
First Presidency:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 4, 1904.

"Joseph F. Smith, Salt Lake, Utah:

"Am glad to receive telegram from you
denying allegations made against Mormon
Church in connection with Utah coal
strike. I wish to assure the representatives
of the Mormon Church that the officers of
the United Mine Workers of America are
both willing and anxious to effect an
honorable settlement of the coal strike and
stand ready to meet representatives of coal
operators any time and at any place that
would suit their convenience.

"JOHN MITCHELL."

"The Mormon Church" has nothing to

do with the dispute between the striking
miners and the Utah Fuel company. The
"representatives" of the Church are not
engaged in the matter at all. It is not a
religious quarrel, but purely a matter of
business with which the Church is in no way
associated. This should be understood by the
public as well as by the union leaders who
desire a settlement of the difficulty.

From the latest news on the strike
situation it would seem that there is nothing
left now to settle. A number of the
strikers, it is true, are still on the ground,
or nearby, but what they expect to do is not
very apparent. The company will not employ
them, the work of mining and shipping goes on,
and however willing the officers of the United
Mine Workers of America may be to meet
representatives of the coal operators, there is no
question now in sight on which to make terms.
The controversy appears to be closed.

THE CHICAGO HORROR.

The more the causes of the terrible
Chicago tragedy are investigated, the more
evident it becomes that the management was
guilty of gross neglect. Chicago, like every
large city, has its ordinances for the protection
of the public while gathered in public buildings,
but though half a million dollars had been
spent on the building, it was a veritable fire
trap. The Chicago ordinances call for automatic
sprinklers, fire escapes, and other means of
safety, but the ill-fated theater had neither,
were not completed. People who opened the
doors leading to them were pushed out upon
the platforms by the crowd behind, and from
the platforms fell to the stones of the alley below.
The theater was without connection with the
city's fire alarm system. The asbestos curtain
would not go down. But even if it had worked,
it might have proved inadequate to confine the
fire, for it was almost wholly destroyed by
the flames on the stage. A large number of the
deaths would have been avoided if the side exits
from the theater had not been locked or otherwise
obstructed. The draft might have been of a
character which would have confined the flames
and heat of the fire to the stage end of the
theater, if a flue above the stage had been
provided, as an ordinance requires, but this
precaution also was neglected. It is almost
incredible that so much carelessness should have
been exhibited, and permitted to exist in a public
building.

All over the country demands are now
made for the inspection of theaters, with a view
of rendering them as safe as such places can be
made. It is asked that they be built of fireproof
material. Even the wood and the material used
for scenery can be made proof against flames,
as was proved, years ago, at Wallack's Theater,
when a properly treated scene was placed in
the center of the stage, and a gas flame, ten or
fifteen feet in length, proceeding from the
nozzle of an ordinary hose, was directed against
it. The scenery gradually became red hot, but
where the flame touched it, but only at that point.
Presently the red hot part crumbled away and
the flame passed through the hole to the other
side without doing any further harm. Then there
is no reason why there should not be a sufficient
number of exits, and wide enough aisles, to
accommodate the audience. Nor is there any
reason why all the exits should not be opened
at the end of each performance, so that the
theater-goers may become acquainted with them.
Then, if the ushers were drilled, each one
knowing just exactly what to do in an emergency,
as the crew of a ship is drilled, panic might be
averted and the greatest danger removed.

But when every precaution is by ordinance
prescribed, it will be necessary to prohibit the
distribution of free passes to those whose
business it is to see. Without some such measure,
all other measures are likely to be ineffective.
Official sight is often blinded to defects,
by means of passes. They are offered, and
accepted, as bribes, and it is well understood
that one "courtesy" calls for another. It is
beyond belief that the Iroquois horror would
have occurred, had the inspectors of public
buildings done their duty, and closed the
theater, until every ordinance had been complied
with. Who is to blame? It is necessary to consider
all the facts in the case, so as to draw the
full lesson from it with regard to the safety
of other theaters in the country.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

Mr. Carl Schurz has a notable article in
the January McClure's on the negro problem
in the South. He traces back the cause of the
present crisis to the sentiment that moved the
South after the war, and that sentiment was:
The refusal of the South to accept without
reservation the moral result of the war. The
South, after the war, accepted the word of the
law of emancipation, because it had to; but it
refused to accept its spirit. And, according to
Mr. Schurz, it is to this refusal, it is to the
determination to evade the spirit of the
fourteenth amendment, it is to the policy of
"keeping the Negro Down" that the South owes
its present paralytic and its fearful danger of
race-war.

This, we presume, is indisputable. It is
another proof of the fact that no issue can
be really settled by war. By our own great
national struggle it was settled that the North
was physically stronger than the South, but the
slave question, about which the contest
ostensibly raged, was not settled by the
surrender of Lee. It is not yet settled.

Mr. Schurz thinks the South ought to
accept now what would have been accepted
forty years ago, and he appeals to the "elite"
of the South to give up the principle of
keeping the negro down, and to work for the
education and the elevation of the colored race.
This is all very well, but the prejudices of the
North are almost as thick as those of the
South in the matter of race, and the right
kind of education is as much needed on one
side of the race line as the other, before an
appeal in that direction can be heard without
prejudice, and carried out. Many will care

less, or any other pet animal, but refuse to
sleep in the same hotel with a negro; as long
as this is the case, the race problem will
remain unsolved.

General Leonard Wood "gets there."

Jibull looks almost as outlandish as Ujibull.

Many fall in love at first sight—of a fortune.

What the Ishmaus now needs is rapid transit.

General Reyes proposes but Secretary Hay disposes.

Wife-murderer Rose says that he is a poet. Let him be anathema!

Appointing a Yale man secretary of war looks like treason to Harvard.

All being quiet in the coal camps will the price of coal now be advanced?

The difference between a "cold snap" and a "cold spell" is only that of duration.

According to Governor Peabody "modified martial law" is something equally good.

The automobile is said to be breaking the nobles of Europe. Do they stand in front of it?

When will Colombia learn that so far as Panama is concerned re(s)publica is res adjudicata?

Russia's reply will not be "Yea, yea," or "Nay, nay," but a long list of reasoned propositions.

In reality is not Madame Patti's farewell tour of the same order as Rip Van Winkle's swear off?

If the Salvation Army could save Russia and Japan from war, it would do a good and great work.

As Governor-General Taft's successor General Luke Wright is the right man in the right place.

The President's statement of facts in connection with the Panama incident would make splendid reading for Colombia.

If the water in the trusts could only be put in reservoirs, the arid lands problem would be in the way of solution.

"Is walking a lost art?" asks a Chicago literary lady. Why does she not address her question to a walking delegate?

A New York judge has ruled that a photograph is a nuisance. That judge should make a popular presidential candidate.

Madame Patti is in the position of the Archbishop in Gil Blas who declared that his last sermon was the best he ever wrote.

No number of exits in theaters, no matter how large, will prevent panics when the cry of "Fire!" is raised, and it is the panic that kills.

The United States Supreme Court says that Porto Ricans are not aliens, and that they may come into this country. Hurrah for the Supreme Court! Welcome to the Porto Ricans.

The prison reports for England show that the tendency to crime in that country is again upward. It is pointed out that there has been increased activity on the part of the police, and that this may account for the increased number of offenders, to some extent; but the war in South Africa is said to be responsible, especially for the increase in the number of cases of drunkenness and assault. Wars are certain to have the effect of increasing crime for several generations. No country comes out of a mortal struggle without stains, visible for years.

An English scientist, we are told, has been making some interesting experiments in the effort to disperse fog by means of electrical discharges. He recently reported to the British Physical Society that he had succeeded at Liverpool in clearing a space of fifty or sixty yards radius, in a dense fog, by the use of an electrical machine discharging a current into the air through a bundle of points. Salt Lake City generally is favored with a clear atmosphere, but for some reason or other, this fall an electric apparatus of the above description would have come in handy here.

The following romance in real life is interesting, as illustrating the value of modern journalism: It seems that in an illustration showing a detachment of U. S. Marines at Panama, published not long ago in the Harper's Weekly, a woman in Ohio thought she detected a likeness to a son of hers who had been missing for years. She wrote to the publishers requesting that the original photograph of the cut be sent to her, so that she might make sure of the identification. This was forwarded to her, and within a few days another letter came to the office of the Weekly announcing that the mother's identification from the picture was correct, and that her longlost son had really been found.

THE CHICAGO HORROR.

New York Evening Sun.

It is idle to talk of the panic that seized the audience as a contributing cause to the disaster—the deplorable, the disquieting fact is that it was a mockery to call the Iroquois theater safe. The helpless women and children saw that they were doomed unless they could get to the doors. Not even the asbestos curtain, which might have shut off the flames, would work.

Los Angeles Express.
No whistles were blowing, no mad, glad crowds of youngsters, eight and ten abreast, marched up and down the main business streets of Chicago wildly tooting horns in an uproarious farewell to the old year and a hearty welcome to the new! It was the saddest

New Year's eve the mighty city by the lake had ever known.

Pueblo Chieftain.
There is probably not another theater in Chicago that is not more dangerous than the Iroquois was yesterday. There are plenty of them that are much more so. The frightful loss of life and the sorrow that has come to hundreds of Chicago homes appear to have been in this case unavoidable, but that is no reason for abating anything of the precautions that should be enforced in every large hall where human beings are assembled. Theaters are built with halls that are only to be reached by dangerous stairways, and are permitted in the aisles at churches, and other rules of safety are constantly and flagrantly violated. There is in fact hardly a city in the entire land in which the lesson of Chicago's great disaster may not be studied with profit.

Chicago News.
The dead cannot be brought back to life. Nothing that can be done now can quench the grief which has fallen upon so many hundreds of homes. But the awful lesson must transform the business of amusing the public into something more than a mere thing of surface glitter and blind chance. Every theater in this country must be thoroughly overhauled and made safe. Then it must be kept safe.

New York American.
While we are of the opinion that no considerations of money invested and anticipated profits would prompt the managers to devote the public to this momentous question, it is the duty of the chiefs of the fire department to see that deception is made impossible. An open side light in the wings of the Iroquois theater coming in contact with some flimsy drape is said to have been the cause of the fire.

New York World.
Punishment adequate for the guilt or negligence that permitted such a calamity cannot be conceived. No penalty can atone for it. Not in the spirit of vengeance, but in order to determine that such a disaster must for the future be made impossible, there must be the most searching investigation of its causes, of the means which may prevent its repetition. When these are found the whole country must heed the lesson.

New York Mail and Express.
The "personal element" must in the end enter into every human work, and it is desirable that it should, but it is equally desirable that its possible evil effects should be reduced to a minimum. At the Iroquois all the costly preparations for preventing and extinguishing fires were made useless because the personal element entered, careless of the lights, careless of the drop curtain, careless of the exit doors; and the solution of the equation we read in the list of the dead.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.
It is not enough that theater buildings should be fireproof. The setting of the stage, the hangings of the auditorium, even the dresses of the performers, should be chemically treated to make them non-inflammable, and as far as possible non-combustible. Even then there will be accidents, for the production of stage effects involves the use of calcium lights, and the liability of explosion where calcium lights are used is well known.

Chicago Record-Herald.
The fate of those who are gone and the grief of those who are bereaved compel the tenderest utterance of sympathy. It is the hour for the gently spoken word and the loving ministrations.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The American Boy for January contains five complete short stories, namely: "The Defender of Arcadia," by William Murray Graydon—a New Mexican Indian story; "The Boy of Many Tongues," by the author of "Dickey Downey"—a school story; "An Adventure With Wolves," by Tom Chapman—an animal story; "A Real Pirate," by George H. Coomer—a story of the sea; and "My First Steeple Chase," by T. E. Donaldson—an English story of sport. It also contains further chapters of Kirk Munroe's story, "The Blue Dragon," and the editor's "Three Yankee Boys in Ireland." There are illustrated articles of interest to everybody. In addition there are such titles as "Boys' Books Reviewed," "Stamps, Coins and Curios," "The Boy Photographer," "Boys in the Home and School," etc. This number contains 55 illustrations.—Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

The North American Review in its January number provides for its readers a collection of articles of interest. William Henry Hudson contributes a most interesting character study of Herbert Spencer. Arnold White discusses "The Irish Question: How to Solve It." Horace White gives his opinion as to what may be expected of "The School of Journalism." Thomas Nelson Page treats of "Lynching of Negroes: Its Causes and Prevention." Goldwin Smith concludes his review of "Morley's Life of Gladstone." Thomas Barclay writes of "Two Treaties of Arbitration," suggesting the negotiation of a treaty, similar to the Anglo-French arbitration treaty, between Great Britain and the United States. Lawrence Gilman gives his view of "Parasitism and its Significance." Churton Collins begins a series of studies of the "Poetry of the West of America." Annie Nathan Meyer challenges the correctness of "Woman's Assumption of sex Superiority." Brig.-Gen. W. H. Carter reviews "Mr. Root's Services in the War Department." Francisco Escobedo, a prominent Cuban, considers "The President's Message and the Isthmian Canal." The number closes with the first part of Mr. W. D. Howells's new novel, "The Son of Royal Langbrith,"—New York.

The editorial articles of Guntton's for January deal with labor questions and the need of conservation at Washington. The article on "A Business Administration" points out the necessity for a calm business attitude on the part of the administration. The article on "A New Phase of the Labor Conflict" deals with the boycott, the closed shop, and the "union label." William H. Henshaw has an article on "Caucus Diseases," calling attention to the necessity of preserving and purifying the caucus, if our liberties are to be maintained. The conflict of the United States consular service, is the subject of an article by Prof. Edwin Maxey. W. C. Jamison Reid continues his treatment of Eur-Asian problems. Maurice Maeterlinck's philosophy and mysticism form the subject of an essay by Miss Anna McClure Sholl.—New York.

1904

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20 Kinds of Sweaters.	10 Kinds of Ladies' Gloves.
500 Ladies' Walking Skirts.	500 doz. Ladies' fine Handkerchiefs.
1,000 Men's Knitted Garments.	500 doz. Ladies' Union Suits.
1,000 pieces of Ribbon.	1,000 Ladies' Lisle Garments.
	1,000 Provo Mills Shawls.

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