

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose - - - - - Editor.
Horace G. Whitney - - - - - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance):
One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.25
Three Months75
One Month25
Saturday Edition, Per Year 2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year 2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of B. P. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
117 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 25 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications
and all contributions to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City
as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 7, 1904

SUCH OUTRAGES MUST CEASE.

When there were indications, a few months ago, of an introduction of the labor disturbances in Colorado into the State of Utah, and a repetition here of the violence and lawlessness prevailing there through union, excoerced, Governor Wells acted promptly and vigorously, and the militia responded to his call with alacrity, nipping the incipient outbreak in the bud and preventing much bloodshed and destruction of property. The Deseret News supported the Executive and the National Guard of Utah in the measures that were adopted, much to the disgust of some union supporters and sympathizers. The results have shown the rightfulness and the wisdom of the course pursued, and the State has been preserved from much of the disaster that has overtaken our neighboring commonwealth.

The latest news from the scene of riot and disorder is most horrifying. The slaughter of non-union workmen, as related in the press dispatches, arouses a feeling of resentment that cannot be satisfied short of the hunting down and execution of the assassins engaged in and those responsible for the dastardly and murderous work. It may be difficult to trace up the secret source of the cowardly plot for the dynamiting of the non-union miners. It may take time and money to accomplish it. But the matter must not be permitted to rest on that account. Retribution should follow the hellish crime.

This paper has frequently drawn the legitimate line beyond which organized labor and organized capital must not be permitted to pass. Against unionism pure and simple we have not uttered a sound or raised a hand. It is only the infringement of lawful rights and liberties that we have opposed. But we have lifted a warning, repeatedly, for the benefit of the rash societies which do not heed the requirements of law, and fall to regard the rights of others who do not choose to conform to their rules and desires.

The dispatches, in speaking of the latest outbreak, state that it had its inception in the strike of the Western Federation of Miners a little more than a year ago, when 4,000 men quit work for the ostensible purpose of enforcing an eight-hour day. But the course pursued so incensed the mine-owners that they declared war on unionism, and the breach has grown wider with the passage of time. Readers of the "News" have been made acquainted with the conflict that has been going on, the violence of the union men against non-union workers, the calling out of the military, the arrests of rioters and agitators, and the appeals to the courts by which some violators of law and order have been set at liberty and others have been detained. The Supreme court of Colorado has at length declared in favor of the Government, in its enforcement of martial law, and the imprisonment of union men for inciting rebellion and insurrection.

This brings the contest to a point where law and order will stand for supremacy, and where rioting and tumult must yield. Instead of aiding the cause of force in support of unionism, the diabolical deeds of Monday will but hasten its overthrow or its forcible confinement within its lawful bounds. The tide has turned. Judicial and military power combined will overflow and crush out the lawlessness which has accompanied union methods, and force will be met with force till peace is established and the liberty of labor is secured. The sooner all labor organizations discern this fact the better it will be for them. The rational unions of the country would do well to not only repudiate the acts of assassins and bullies, but do their utmost in aid of the arrest and punishment of the guilty. Unionism is damaged more by such deeds as those at Cripple Creek and Victor, than by all the arguments and influences that can be brought against it.

The dastardly outrage at Goldfield related in another part of this paper, perpetrated by six masked men upon a non-union engineer, is one more exhibition of the malignant, murderous spirit that decent and upright union people should help to suppress. The Tonopah Sun states that "all true union men deplore and denounce the shooting which occurred at Goldfield Saturday night. While certain members may be responsible for the great majority are good citizens and will assist, as far as they can, to capture the bandits." That is good sense and proper policy, and it remains to be seen whether it is anything more than alleged sentiment.

The deeds committed by strikers and their abettors in these union troubles, throw darkness and discredit on the societies which wink at them if they do not foster and support them, and it is evident that public feeling is aroused to a pitch that calls for a halt and

a reformation of methods, or retaliation will ensue that will cover the breeders of strife with terrible disaster. They had better heed the warning in time!

THE TROUBLE AT TANGIER.

The sultan of Morocco, the bandits of that country, and the country itself are receiving a great deal of attention at present. Tangier has become the gathering place of the naval forces of many nations.

France seems to favor the withdrawal of some of the American ships. That country appears to fear for her own influence in the sultan's country, if other powers are permitted to administer justice there. However, it would be injudicious for Uncle Sam to withdraw now, unless France guarantees the release of the captives, or the punishment of the bandits, in case harm should come to their victims. But can France give such guarantees?

By special agreement between France and Great Britain, the former country has relinquished its imaginary claims on Egypt and received, as an equivalent, the consent of Great Britain to make French influence predominant in Morocco. But this is only a possibility. Germany also claims interests in that country, and there must be an adjustment of claims before either can act authoritatively. Morocco has no real government. The power is nominally vested in the sultan, but he is powerless against his rebellious subjects. However, the opportunity has now come for France to establish her sovereignty over that country, if the other powers will permit her to do so. The opportunity has come for France to assume the duties of the sultan, and to keep the assumed authority indefinitely. It is this that makes the situation at Tangier of international interest. The lives of the captives are of no importance to the European powers that are displaying their forces at Morocco. But what France is going to do to the sultan is of great interest.

The time is drawing near, when small states unable to keep peace, must make up their minds to be taken in hand by the larger states. The interests of the world are so interwoven that disorderly conduct of states can no more be tolerated than disorderly conduct of neighbors in a civilized city. That principle is universally accepted. The trouble is that there is no perfect understanding, between states, as to whose duty it is to act as the policeman. The consequence is that when the reward is specially tempting, many desire the position, and there is danger of a fight between the self-constituted policemen to settle whose business it is to make the arrest. And in the melee, the culprit has a chance to escape. When this difficulty is obviated, it will be easier to keep the peace.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DECREE

Mrs. Eddy's decree against modern club life is the subject of much comment. It is generally believed that it will have far-reaching consequences. The decree referred to is that members of the "mother church" of the Christian Science cult shall not belong to clubs or organizations that exclude either sex. Free Masons are excepted, and so are all organizations "named in the manual of the Mother church." It is supposed that this decree bars the members from membership in numerous clubs and secret organizations. Many have already withdrawn. It is claimed, from such organizations.

Mrs. Augusta Stetson, a lady of much influence in Christian Science circles, explains, in the New York World, the motives that prompted the decree. She says in part:

"Most of the evils in modern life, including divorce, intemperance, gambling, lack of chastity, indifference to church attendance and to religious ties are the direct result of the weakening of the home influence.

"The men and women who are attached to their home life, who find in their own dwellings the highest joys and seek them each evening in preference to any other place, are almost invariably temperate, moral and ready to do their part toward the upbuilding of society, and devote sufficient time to religious activities to enable them to appreciate the spiritual riches which are offered in the teachings of Christianity.

"Secret societies, clubs and associations, while generally harmless in themselves, and often very beneficial in their effects along certain lines, tend to draw people from the home and religious interests, and the effect of this tendency is plainly seen in the lamentable increase in divorce and the breaking of family ties where society and club life demands are most noticeable.

"To counteract the tendencies of modern social activities in fashionable circles something more than a mere exposure of the evils under which the nation suffers, or than sermons and exhortations, is required. Christian Scientists believe that the answer to the need of the day, to the demand for a better home life, must be found in a practical application of Christianity.

Thoughtful Christians of all denominations will admit the truth of these observations. Members of churches can ill afford to divide their activity. In the proportion they do this, their churches will become weak, and their church work ineffective.

THE PRINCE IS RIGHT.

Prince Pu Lun, the Chinese dignitary who is visiting this country as special representative of his country at the World's fair, some time ago spoke about Chinese ideas of civilization. As formerly noticed in these columns, the prince said in part: "Many of the white people seem to think that civilization and progress consist wholly in soldiers and battleships. In China we hope to become so far civilized that we won't have either soldiers or battleships."

This argument has been criticized. It has been said that China has for centuries been without soldiers and battleships, and that the country is infinitely worse off than if it had had these accessories to modern civilization. It is argued that if China were a strong military power, her people would be happy and respected; their government would be better organized, and no foreigner would dare to meddle with them.

This is, of course, in eulogy of modern militarism. But is it not a strange voice to come from beneath the folds of a flag that symbolizes, first of all, human brotherhood? The argument

looks, at first, plausible enough, but it is, nevertheless, a sophism most false.

There was a time when human society was broken up in much smaller fractions than they are today. A man, to enjoy safety, must go armed to the teeth, live in castles, or belong to the band of a strong chief who lived in a fortified place. It could then, with equal force, have been said that it was necessary for the individual to be a fighter, to carry arms, to kill and rob on land and sea. The finger of scorn might have been pointed at the apostles of peace who, in those ages, predicted the cessation of individual feuds and the prevalence of the peaceful administration of the law, as it is pointed today at a prince who dares to hope for a time when soldiers and battleships will no longer be needed. But feudal times passed, nevertheless. Families consolidated into communities, and states, and empires, and it became safe to hang up the gun, and let the sword rust in a corner. Laws were adopted, courts established. And there is not the slightest doubt that this process will continue, until armies and navies will become unnecessary.

A VOICE OF WARNING.

Colonel John P. Irish in an address at the Alhambra theater, San Francisco, on Memorial day, took occasion to refer to the industrial conditions of the present. He declared that the situation is as ominous as it was before the Civil war. That conflict, he said, was brought about by the differences over free and slave labor. Present tendencies, to draw definite lines between organized and unorganized labor will, he claimed, bring on another civil war, and this utterance and his development of the idea were greeted with much applause, particularly by the old soldiers, who were present in large numbers. The speaker declared that the Civil war had settled the question of the freedom of labor in this country forever, and that not one million nor several million men today could, by organization, make it otherwise without bringing about a repetition of the war of more than forty years ago. He said that organization has no right to prevent any individual from working, and if it persists in interfering, the time will yet come when the men of the North and the men of the South will unite and even take up arms and say that such interference shall not continue.

Are these utterances to be regarded as prophetic? They certainly prove how serious the situation is regarded by the thoughtful observers of events and conditions. In this country labor can not be shackled successfully. Any attempt to do so will bring disaster. Anson may, in a moment of sleep and forgetfulness, have lost his strength and been made blind; he may have been under the necessity temporarily, of patiently turning the grindstone in the house of the captors; but he cannot always be made to play the music of the revolvers. At the opportune time he will seize the pillars of the temple of Dagon, and it will come down as if struck by an earthquake.

Colorado in 1904 recalls Kansas in 1854.

The State Summer Normal Institute finds the summer weather abnormal.

In Colorado a reign of terror and a rain of bullets are synonymous terms.

Compared with the Colorado feuds the feuds of Kentucky are boy's play.

A policeman's lot is not a happy one when policing Spanish America is to be done.

Owing to the late spring and cool summer the summer girl has not budged in her full glory.

General Kuropatkin has changed his base. The seat of war was getting too uncomfortable.

Dan James K. Jones predicts that a dark horse will be nominated at St. Louis. If so, will it be one that is double gaited?

In Victor and Cripple Creek, there is about as much strenuous life to the square foot as any place on this mundane sphere.

Conductors on the New York elevated roads have been forbidden to flirt. Some conductors cannot distinguish between politeness and flirting.

Charles H. Meyer could not get a writ of habeas corpus, which fact must have caused him to take sides with Madame Rowland as regards liberty.

It is now in order for some disgruntled British "sportmen" to call in question Mr. Travis' right to the title of amateur golf champion of Great Britain.

Colorado military authorities are using New Mexico as a dumping ground for the objectionable portion of her population. How would Colorado like to have New Mexico tit-for-tat her?

The capture by bandits of the naturalized American Perdicaris may result in most momentous changes for Morocco. The protection of foreigners may be handed over to some European power and the Emperor treated as a barbarian ruler who cannot be trusted.

They were non-union miners who were killed by dynamite fiends at Cripple Creek, but the miners' union should not be charged with the horrible crime unless there is proof positive that it is guilty. The Western Federation of Miners will make a thorough investigation. That it will be thorough no one need doubt for it will feel that its good name is involved.

SPEAKING ABOUT THE FOURTH.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Only a boyless Fourth will be a noiseless Fourth. The city authorities who are grappling with the problem how to secure a same observance of Independence day might as well take that fundamental fact into consideration.

But it is not always the boys who make the noise which has come to be a nuisance; it is quite as often those children of a larger growth, who take advantage of the unusual liberty which law and custom permit and turn the Fourth into a very saturnalia of license. It is those to whom the police should turn their attention.

San Francisco Chronicle.
The evidences are strong all over the country that the manufacturers of fireworks are not limiting the output, so that the extensive agitation for a sane celebration of the fourth of July promises to be of no avail anywhere this year, except in Chicago, where legislation has suppressed the small fire and the toy pistol and restricted the burning of fireworks to a display controlled by an organized committee supplied with ample funds. It is not too late for San Francisco to follow Chicago's example.

PERDICARIS AND MOROCCO.

New York American.
Bandit Raisuli, of Morocco, has assumed an international importance. He has caused the gathering at Tangiers of a fleet of United States war vessels. More than this, word has been sent that if he harms the American captives now in his power the troops of this country will hunt him down and kill him. That to be hunted down and killed is precisely the fate desired by the ruffian there can be no question. While the furor he has managed to raise may suggest somewhat a chase after a rat by a huge posse armed with elephant guns, the extermination of a rat may be important. There does not seem a reasonable probability that this nation will be forced to take in hand the duties that belong clearly to Morocco. If such be the course pursued it must involve the tact admission that Raisuli is more potent than the sultan. Unless the latter is helpless, he cannot hesitate to do what the United States demands of him.

New York Evening Sun.
The opportunity of asserting her preponderance in Morocco has come to France through the kidnapping of an American citizen. It is conceivable even that our naval expedition may be followed up by the landing of a small punitive expedition from France; but for the present, at least, an attempt will be made to work through the sultan of Morocco. The capture of Mr. Perdicaris by the bandit Raisuli is merely an emblematic expression of the anarchy which for several years has been overtaking the entire sultanate. The sultan cannot long maintain himself unless he is propped up by a European overlord. He is now finding the screw applied by a French protector at the instance of the American State department.

Hartford Courant.
It is entirely possible that the intervention of France in Morocco, in order to save the lives of Perdicaris and Varley, may lay the foundation for some form of French control in that little state. What they are doing are those ready to believe that every disarrangement of existing political trusteeships known as states, if the trusteeships are only small ones, is wrong. If these small trusteeships are competent for the purposes for which good government exists, then it is wrong to disturb them, and we believe, speaking in a general way, that they are among the securest institutions on earth today. But when these small trusteeships in the form of states are incompetent, breeding nothing but disorder at home and distrust abroad, they are about the worst things in existence.

GRAND THEATRE

JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.

THREE NIGHTS, BEGINNING

TONIGHT

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2:00 P. M.

DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS MRS.

LESLIE CARTER

In his new play,

DU BARRY.

Curtain at 8 p.m. SEATS NOW ON

SALE.

Prices—\$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Boxes and

loges, \$2.50.

Calder's Park.

M. LEVY, Lessee and Manager.

WORLD'S FAIR DAY,

JUNE 15th.

Two Round Trip Tickets to the

World's Fair Given Away; also

\$50.00 in Cash.

GRAND MASK BALL every Friday

night; cash and costly prizes.

TAKE THE LUNCH every Sunday after-

noon and evening.

HORSE RACING 2 MATCH RACES

\$200 and \$900 a Side.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10th, 2 P. M.

DANCING EVERY EVENING. \$15.

Admission to Park 10c

Each ticket entitles the holder to 10c

in track.

Saponifier.

Pennsylvania Saponifier is the original and best reliable

Concentrated Soap for family and

household use. It is made of pure

materials and is free from all

impurities. The success of this article has

induced unprincipled parties to imitate

it. None genuine unless Pennsylvania

Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, is stamped

on the lid.

Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME

You began to think of a refreshing summer tonic or beverage? Of course you desire the best. No mistake can be made by ordering a case of

Krug

LIFE MALT.

One trial is all we ask. Put up in

pints. A small glass full two or

three times a day will add

strength and vitality.

FRED KRUG BREWING CO.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.



UTAH'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE

EVERYTHING AT HONEST PRICES

T. O. WEBSTER, SUPERINTENDENT

Just the Season

You ought to have that

GASOLINE or COAL OIL STOVE

in service right now. It will help you to comfort and satisfaction in your cooking through the hot weather. We've the kind you use.

GARDEN HOSE—Lawn Health.

You can't have nice grass unless you keep it wet. We provide the hose that makes watering a pleasure.

Ice Cream Freezers, Washers, Poultry Fencing and all kinds of Spring Hardware.

- Z. C. M. I. -

EVERY CHILD

Has a life interest in

LAGOON

J. BERGERMAN, Lessee.

J. B. BEAN, Excursion Agent; 161 Main St.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

In no line of business is it so important to know what OTHERS think of one as in the drug business. Our success proves that we are in the WELL-THOUGHT-OF bunch.

Welcome. Step in. All cars start from

Godbe-Pitts Drug Co.

Brokers House of

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR., Investment

Established 1893

Bank and Sugar Stocks, Commercial Stocks and Bonds, Bought and Sold.

TEL. 127-2. 39 MAIN ST.

EDWARD L. BURTON

11 E. First South St. Phone 277.

BANK STOCKS, SUGAR STOCKS

And Other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.

"TIS THE "COMFORT LINE"

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

ON THE POPULAR HENDERSON ROUTE

BETWEEN ST. LOUIS LOUISVILLE THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST

AS WE ARE THE ORIGINATORS OF FREE RECLINING CHAIR CAR SERVICE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND LOUISVILLE, DON'T YOU THINK IT WOULD PAY YOU, IN TRAVELING, TO "GET THE HENDERSON ROUTE HABIT"—IT WILL US.

ASK US ABOUT IT

W. C. LINDSAY, Gen. Agent, F. G. CUNNINGHAM, Trav. Pass. Agent. ST. LOUIS, MO.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

250 doz. Ladies' Berlin Lisle Gloves 25c	200 doz. Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers 50c
500 doz. Children's Jersey Ribbed Vests or Pants 15c	50 doz. Men's Fancy Colored Sox, worth 25c, for 10c
125 doz. Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vests 15c	1,000 pair Summer Lisle Thread Knitted Garments \$1.00
200 doz. Boys' Elastic, Double Knee Bicycle Hose 20c	1,000 pair Medium and Heavy Cotton Knitted Garments \$1.25
50 doz. Ladies' Fine White Waists, worth \$1.50, for 75c	
100 doz. Men's Sport front shirts Pongee Silk 75c	

CUTLER BROS. CO., 36 Main St., Salt Lake City.

Granite Ironware Reduced One-Third Practical Economy for the Kitchen

COMMENCING this morning and lasting throughout the week, we will place on special sale our line of granite ironware at prices averaging one-third off the regular selling price. We have selected a few items at random to give you an idea of the immense values during this sale. Notice these prices:

No. 8 GRANITE IRON TEA KETTLE, selling regularly for \$1.00, at 65c.	
2-quart TEA OR COFFEE POT; regular price 50c; SPECIAL PRICE 35c	
3-quart TEA OR COFFEE POT; regular price 60c; SPECIAL PRICE 40c	
4-quart DISH PAN; regular price 75c; SPECIAL PRICE 50c	
11-quart DISH PAN; regular price 90c; SPECIAL PRICE 65c	
21-quart DISH PAN; regular price \$1.00; SPECIAL PRICE 75c	
6-quart STEW PAN; regular price 60c; SPECIAL PRICE 35c	
8-quart STEW PAN; regular price 60c; SPECIAL PRICE 40c	
GRANITE IRON WASH PAN; regular price 30c; SPECIAL PRICE 20c	
2-quart RICE BOILER; regular price 65c; SPECIAL PRICE 45c	
3-quart BERLIN KETTLE; regular price 40c; SPECIAL PRICE 30c	
4-quart BERLIN KETTLE; regular price 75c; SPECIAL PRICE 50c	
GRANITE IRON FRYING PAN; regular price 25c; SPECIAL PRICE 25c	
20 DOZEN STEEL FRYING PANS WORTH 25c AT 10c.	

SEE THE GOODS AND BE CONVINCED OF THE GENUINENESS OF THIS SALE.

Brubaker-Campbell Hardware Co.,

"THE POPULAR HARDWARE STORE," 27-29 W. Third South St. Phone 1937-K.

"FOLLOW THE FLAG."

TAKE THE WABASH TO SAINT LOUIS THE ONLY LINE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

MAIN ENTRANCE.

PHIL P. HITCHCOCK, C. A. P. D., DENVER COLO.