

## DESERT EVENING NEWS

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## LABORS IN VAIN.

The representatives of the International Council of Women, who appeared before a Congressional committee, are related in the dispatches from Washington, to plead the cause of woman suffrage, do not appear to have made any greater impression upon the lawmakers of our country than at previous efforts of a similar character. As the ladies stated, they have made their appeal before seventeen Congresses of the United States, and each time without obtaining that for which they petitioned.

The arguments used by these able representatives of the cause of woman suffrage were excellent, so far as they related to the principle involved and as a measure of justice and equal rights. It is true that women who have property are taxed just as men are, and if taxation is held to confer the right to vote, their reasoning might be deemed conclusive. But unfortunately for their cause, the elective franchise does not depend altogether upon the payment of taxes or the possession of property. Still the principle should hold good today as ever, that "taxation without representation is tyranny." The argument is good also, that people who are subject to law should have a voice in the framing of the law, and women are as much amenable to the law as are the men of the nation. But, after all, obedience to the law does not necessarily command the right of franchise.

The reason why all these and many other arguments which the ladies set forth feelingly and forcibly do not have the desired effect, is because the means which they desire to obtain to effect the end they have in view, are out of harmony with our system of government and ought not to be intruded into the fundamental law. Citizenship does not involve necessarily the right to vote. The former is defined by national law; the latter is conferred by the law of the State in which the citizen resides. The respective rights of the national government and of the respective state governments have been clearly defined. They are specified in the Constitution of the United States, and have been repeatedly declared distinct by rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Each State of the Union regulates the right of franchise according to its own sovereign will. It may require a property qualification for the right to vote. It may provide that only male citizens shall exercise that privilege. That is a matter with which Congress has no legitimate power to interfere. There is no uniformity among the states in these respects, that a citizen must be twenty-one years of age and neither insane nor idiotic in order to exercise the elective franchise. In Utah every citizen whether male or female, rich or poor, property-holder or not, is endowed by the Constitution and laws of the State with the right to vote at elections. In other states it is different. Each state enacts its own laws on this important subject. The national government has a sphere of its own, and so has each of the states that make up the body of the nation.

But it is argued that the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution provides that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and therefore the equal suffrage, or some of them, think that another amendment can be obtained, or the fifteenth amendment can be amended by the insertion of the word "sex," in that constitutional provision.

But the passage of that amendment in relation to the colored people of the country was obtained, at a time when the nation was ripe for the change, and it was considered by the large majority of the people in the respective states that it was necessary for the protection of the race that had just been delivered from slavery. The fact that it was out of harmony with our system of government, in which sovereign states are united and federated for mutual benefit and protection, was not considered weighty enough to be pitted against what was considered the great need of the times. It was a radical remedy proposed against a great wrong. The wisdom of it has since been very seriously questioned by thinking people of all political parties, and its discord with the general principles on which this nation was founded is perceived by ears attuned to its harmonies.

It is therefore very improbable that the end desired by the ladies of the Woman Suffrage association will be attained, in the manner for which they are so zealously working. The nation is not aroused to the necessity for the change which they contemplate. The representatives of the people and of the respective states are not themselves converted to the doctrine advocated by equal suffragists. They see no reason for tampering with the

great fundamental law of the land for any such purpose. They will not move in that direction without instruction from the people in the various states, who send them to the national legislature. If the voters in the states were in favor of the proposed change, there would be no need for an amendment to the national Constitution; they would themselves establish equal suffrage and the work would be accomplished in the places where it properly belongs.

If the leading spirits in the woman suffrage cause would devote their labors to the spread of their doctrines, in states where they have the best opportunities and are likely to prevail, they would be proceeding upon legitimate grounds, and in accordance with those principles which establish the proper balance between the powers of the states and those of the nation. Already several states have adopted equal suffrage and in no case has that proved to have an evil effect, but on the contrary has worked beneficially. These examples can be held up to other states, and the work can go on gradually but surely and in the proper direction, and eventually victory will crown the banners of the army fighting for the rights of women.

It is pitiful to see such efforts as they have put forth from year to year for thirty-four years virtually wasted. They may aid in holding up the principles they advocate before the world, but they will in the future, as in the past, fail to accomplish that radical change in the Constitution of our country for which they have hoped and labored so long without effect.

## RE-OPENING THE WATER SUITS.

One of the funniest things in recent journalism is the boast of a contemporary that opinions, which it prints on the effect of the water decision which has caused so much comment, "affirm precisely the position heretofore taken" by that paper. There are four of them and only one out of the four supports that "position." The best answer to the claim that no injurious effects can come to the city, and that its interests have not been in any way jeopardized by the decree, is the petition in summary of which appears in this issue of the "News," asking the district court for a modification of its decree and a further definition of the water rights of the respective parties. The hearing of this petition will have the effect of reopening some of the questions involved in the suits that have already been decided. The fact of the filing of the petition and of the conditions therein showed to exist, is evidence that the parties plaintiff to the original suits have real grievances growing out of the decisions of the courts, which will have to be investigated and ruled upon. It is to be hoped that the rights of all the prior appropriators will be fully vindicated, and that Salt Lake City will be maintained in its rights of control, as well as the use of the waters to which it is legally entitled. The issue will be looked for with great interest, and there is no doubt that in the hands of such able attorneys the interests of all the parties will be thoroughly presented and advocated.

## MISS STONE NOT FREE.

The question whether Miss Stone has been released from captivity continues to be as perplexing as ever. One day she is set free, and the next she is not.

Rev. James L. Barton, of the American board of foreign mission, explains that the liberators have to keep their movements secret from Turkish officials, as well as otherwise act with the greatest caution. It seems, though, that information regarding the expedition leaked out somehow, and that Turkish troops were ordered to accompany the party, with or without permission. The consequence is that the liberating expedition cannot move without the presence of Turkish soldiers, and it is impossible to negotiate with the brigands as long as there are soldiers within a short distance. It has been necessary, therefore, to negotiate with the Turkish government for the withdrawal of the troops, before any further steps can be taken.

Turkey, naturally, desires to establish that the responsibility rests upon some other government, but it is true that the presence of soldiers hampers the progress of the liberators, the sultan should be made aware of that fact. It will be time enough to find out where the responsibility rests, when the lives of the captives are no longer in danger. The unfortunate ladies can perhaps furnish the clues needed. The very anxiety of the sultan's people to throw suspicions, now upon one party and then upon another, including the infamous intimation that perhaps Miss Stone is a "willing captive," places the accusers in a rather dim light. They cannot afford to further compromise themselves by delaying the negotiations. The money, it seems, has been paid. It is to be hoped that the thieves are honest enough to stand by their bargain.

## A NOTE OF WARNING.

Diplomatic sensations follow one another with but short intervals, these days. The latest is a note from our government to "the powers that be" in Russia and China, protesting against further intrusions in the dark, whereby one country secures privileges in China, to the detriment of others. The note is a forceful, straight-to-the-mark document. It declares that Chinese concession of exclusive rights to industrial enterprises in Manchuria, granted to companies or corporations of one nationality, seriously affects the rights of American citizens, and constitutes a breach of treaty agreements. It recommends this statement to "the earnest consideration of the imperial governments." There is no ambiguity in this note. Coming, as it does, so soon after the publication of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, it can have no other meaning than this, that the United States is as much a party to that dual compact between the island empires, as our policy of keeping out of "entangling alliances" will permit us to be.

What will Russia's reply to this note be? Probably, that the imperial gov-

ernment is in perfect accord with the principles expressed, and that nothing will be done to prejudice the rights of others; that Russian occupation of Manchuria is but temporary and will cease when the czar's troops are no longer needed there, to protect the railroad lines, and the Russian settlements. And while the catholics interested contemplate some similar highly satisfactory reply, troops will be moved eastward as rapidly as possible, and stationed within easy reach of the Chinese frontier. Russia is in Manchuria. Japan may possibly deem it her duty to endeavor to dislodge her rival, relying upon Great Britain and the United States to see to it, that no European ally takes a hand in the fight. Possibly that is the game. It looks as if a crisis were approaching in the events in eastern Asia. Japan certainly is the inspirer of the latest moves on the international chess board, and she must be contemplating some grand coup.

It will be remembered that Japan, after the war with China, was prohibited by Russia from taking possession of certain strategic points. The Russian government then declared that the integrity of China must be kept inviolate. Japan was forced to yield. But immediately after this declaration, Russia herself "leased" for a long term of years a peninsula including the highly important strategic point, Port Arthur. This port was to be the terminal of a branch of the trans-Siberian road, and the gate to Manchuria.

Then the Boxer uprising occurred, and while the other powers strained their resources to reach Peking and rescue the besieged foreigners, Russia flooded Manchuria with troops and simply took possession of that province. They are still there, though all other foreigners long ago have withdrawn. At various times the other powers have protested and even threatened, but without any other effect than effecting from Russia the declaration that annexation was not contemplated, only the "protection of Russian interests."

The question may be asked, what Russia's expansion in China is to us. The fact is that the United States has lately established quite a trade with China. It is claimed that our cotton export alone, for the year 1901, amounted to about 200,000,000 yards of cloth to China, and that much of this found its way to Manchuria. And this trade will increase. Japan has still larger interests at stake. It is supposed that if Russia obtains control over Manchuria, this market will be protected against all but Russian manufacturers, notwithstanding the imperial government's assurances that it believes in the open-door policy. Hence the anxiety of the great nations to maintain status quo in China, and keep the country open to foreign competition on equal terms.

The Anglo-Japanese agreement is in every respect a most important development. By it Europe and Asia clasp hands as equals with the approval of America. It is the first treaty with an Asiatic power, not forced upon it. It is a notice to Russia, to go along, and to respect in deed, as well as in theory, the rights of all the world, to the world's markets. Further developments are awaited with the greatest interest. It is Russia's next move. On that may depend the peace of the world.

Down in the old regions of Texas they spell it "welth."

Requiescat in pace—the Sampson-Schley controversy.

Barcelona must have its backup, seeing that it bristles with bayonets.

Equal rights for all nations in China—except China, seems to be the policy.

Uncle Sam is determined to keep an open door in China even if he has to put his foot in it.

Secretary Hay's note to China and Russia is not a postscript but a Nota Bene in caps.

The time when Miss Stone will actually be released is almost as uncertain as when the Boer war will end.

"The shoe is cold and comfortable," writes poet Rosenfeld. Why doesn't he poke the fire and put on some more coal?

If it was a captain's battle, as the President holds, then it surely was not Sampson's. That fact cannot be got around.

Springville is engaged in a crusade against illicit whiskey selling. It is a crusade in a most worthy cause. Success to it.

Governor Taft says that Aguinaldo knows how to keep his own counsel. And that is ever one of the greatest attributes of the great.

It is said that John Bull knows how to cook every known fish to perfection. But when it comes to "frying the fat" out of fish and other folk, his American cousins can teach him a heap.

On the 28th inst., Captain J. T. Coghlan, of "Hoch der Kaiser" fame, will meet the officers of the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern. He will neither sing nor recite the famous piece.

Secretary Shaw is an early riser. The other morning he appeared at the treasury department at half past eight and had difficulty in getting in. Iowa still believes in the old adage that "The early bird catches the worm."

A Chicago millionaire left a thousand dollars to a railway conductor as an acknowledgment of his appreciation of the man's courtesy. So far as known no street car conductor has been left a legacy for the same reason.

In her address at the opening of the Iowa State Congress of Mothers, the matron president said: "We have met together tonight for a serious and noble purpose, to counsel with men and women of wisdom and experience as to the best methods of shaping the lives of the children in our midst."

The whole country will coincide with the wish expressed by President Roosevelt, that the disputes over the honors and credits due to the naval heroes who fought against the Spaniards at Santiago will now be quieted for all time.

The entire controversy has done more harm than good. It has provoked animosities that should have been smothered at their inception. It has not exalted American valor, nor promoted that harmony of feeling that should exist among the leading spirits of the American navy. By all means let the whole matter drop for good!

The report that Simon Bamberger has succeeded in obtaining the necessary funds and support for the extension of the "Dummy" line from Farmington northward, and its change to a modern electric railway, is very pleasing to the traveling public, and particularly to the people living in the thirty towns, villages, and cities between Salt Lake, Ogden and Brigham. The latter place is named as the terminus of the extended road. There has been a great deal of speculation and promise concerning this projected line, and so many rumors that the public have ceased to regard them as anything more than talk. But if Mr. Bamberger has succeeded in the way that is stated, we may look for something definite in railway building before long. There is no doubt of his push and enterprise, and there will be a general hope that his venture will materialize into something substantial.

That men who often pose as experts are sometimes deceived in a most ludicrous way is proven by the following story from Washington: A party of representatives were in the house restaurant discussing the house action in the oleomargarine bill. With the exception of Representative Joy of Missouri all of them were abusing bogus butter. "I don't believe you fellows know anything about oleomargarine," said Mr. Joy, "and I will wager the price of this luncheon that you cannot distinguish between real butter and oleomargarine." The bet was not taken, but the test was made. Five samples of butter and oleomargarine were secured from the room of the committee on agriculture. Three were butter colored and uncolored, and the other two were colored and uncolored oleomargarine. Of the four men who tested the samples every one picked out the colored oleomargarine as the best creamery butter. Three of the four insisted that the uncolored butter was nothing but oleomargarine. Not one of the members had ever seen oleomargarine before to know it.

## THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

Pittsburg Dispatch.  
Gov. Taft frankly admits that comparisons of the Philippines to caribou hells or the "ragged continentals" are equally pernicious. The one encourages the natives and the other encourages them. But what is a senator or congressman to do with words like that? Must he confine himself to facts?

New York Evening Sun.

Those persons who find it consistent with their peculiar notions of loyalty to encourage the Philippines now in actual resistance to the rightful authority of the United States, will be very much irritated and discouraged to find that there is a very lively party out there which desires to have the islands declared a territory. This knocks on the head the absurd theory that the intelligent natives are all for independence.

Baltimore American.

The problem in the Philippines is a difficult one, but it is not as it is said to be. It is not a matter of race or of religion. It is a matter of the ratio in which it provides work for workers. It is not socially desirable to increase facilities for the concentration of wealth. It is not desirable even if the result is to cheapen products. What we have to think of is work for workingmen. And what the nation has to look out for is work for American workingmen—not Chinese or other foreigners. Free access to our markets must be coupled with exclusion of Chinese from the Philippines. What work we cannot get done in the Philippines should go undone. If they will not make sugar for us we can produce our own. Let our motto be America for Americans, the Philippines for the Philippines, China for the Chinese.

Providence Journal.

No testimony from any source, it is clear, is likely to influence the senior senator from Massachusetts. In the vigorous debate on Tuesday he had the last word, and what he said may stand as an epitome of the "anti-imperialist" position. "It is learned," he declared, "to trust men, even the greatest and best men, not by what they say but by what they do; and when Gov. Taft says that the Filipino people want independence and says at the same time nobody shall express that desire above his breath, I distrust the opinion and look for evidence of the man who says that people are enjoying American freedom, when he promulgates a law which at the same time makes it a penal offense to read the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July. I confess I am very little impressed by his judgment and very profoundly impressed by his edict." All this would be more to the point for the imperfection of the analogy on which the argument is based.

The Baltimore Sun.

If living is as expensive in the Philippines as Judge Taft describes it, only those Americans who have literally "money to burn" can afford to take up the residence in that archipelago. No citizen of the United States who can comfortably at home should emigrate to the Philippines, without the government or willing to subsidize him on a generous scale. There were enthusiasts in the senate at the time the treaty with Spain was ratified, who predicted that large numbers of enterprising and adventurous young men from the United States would go to Manila and grow up with the country. Judge Taft's revelations will not encourage the emigration of impetuous Americans to our Asiatic possessions. They can remain at home and fare better.

Roston Transcript.

If the Philippines read and digest our Constitution they will realize that the influence of its great benefits, however modified by distance and local conditions, cannot wholly fail to reach them. If existing conditions reconcile the Philippines to our government it will be the realization that our way has brought benefits. Benefits felt by the humblest in their daily life. For centuries we regard the establishment of a public school system in the Philippines as the best work we have done there. It promises to regulate and direct the naturally alert intelligence of the Philippines which heretofore has been undisciplined. The

hope of our government is that this intelligence will no direct itself as to harmonize the aspirations of the people with our policy.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the Saturday Evening Post for February 22, Senator Bacon, of Georgia, has a paper on the business aspect of our insular affairs. He comes to the conclusion that our account with the Philippines must for an indefinite time, be on the wrong side of the ledger. Other features of this number are: "Frictional Electricity," a humorous story by Max Adler; "How Trusts Promote Men," by Paul Latake; "When O'Connor Draws His Pay," by Holman F. Day; "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop," by Hamlin Garland; "How Albert Edward Saw America," by Rene Bache; "Letter from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," by Sophomores Abroad; by Charles Maccomb Plandau; and the usual miscellany and departments.—Philadelphia.

Among the contents of the February number of Out West, the western reader will find much of special interest. The opening article, by Chas. F. Lumsden, is on "Oranges 25 Years Ago." This is followed by contributions on such topics as these: "On Certain Problems of Democracy in Hawaii," illustrated by David Starr Jordan; "Pomo Indian Baskets," (illustrated) Carl Purdy; "The Simple Story of a Man," (illustrated) Charles Amadon Moody; "Lobby Geode and Gruffagriffin," (story) Eugene M. Rhodes; "The American Cadmus," Margaret A. Logan; and "To Make Better Indians," C. F. L. There are a number of poems and papers on various subjects.—Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

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