

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 Months1.25
Three Months75
One Month25
Saturday Edition, Per Year2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE.

In charge of H. P. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising from our Home Office,
112 Park Row Building, New York.

CHICAGO OFFICE.

In charge of H. P. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising from our Home Office,
112 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

In charge of F. J. Cooper, 75 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.Address all business communications
and all remittances.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, - MAY 26, 1904.

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.

For Deseret News Book Store, No. 2

For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 3

For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.

For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

CHANGE OF FAST DAY.

The Saints of Pioneer, Liberty, Salt

Lake, and Ensign stakes, will please
notice that the next Fast day, by order
of the First Presidency, will be ob-

served in those stakes on the last Sun-

day of this month, May 29, instead of
the first Sunday of June, owing to the
fact that the conference of the MutualImprovement Associations convenes on
the latter date.

NOT GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

It is not probable that great importance

is attached to the sensational pro-

ceedings of the club ladies who have
been holding a convention at St. Louis.
Those club ladies are hardly the typi-cal American women, so much admired
by the American man, Chivalry
prompts this offer of apology for pro-ceedings that history must necessarily
brand as inspired by malice and bigo-try provided it is noticed at all. The
real American woman does not de-serve such a character in history. She
is just and kind. She stands for fair
play. She is true, and a lovertruth. At least, such is the typical
woman with whom we in Utah have be-come familiar. But the club ladies at
St. Louis placed themselves in a dif-

ferent light.

According to the report they adopted

resolutions directed against the Church
of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,
on the ground that the members of this

Church are moral, political, and com-

mercial slaves to an organization, and
that they are engaged in a systematic
effort to "undermine the Christianstandards of marriage," and to dominate
legislation, etc.Language is too weak to express the
contempt in which all right-thinking
persons must hold an organization that
raises in public view with a set of re-solutions founded upon such notorious,
base and villainous falsehoods, each
and all of which have been denied and
refuted. A resolution, in order to be
justified at all, should have truth as a

foundation. What value have resolu-

tions based upon the slanderous stories
of enemies?For instance, it is conceivable that
the women's clubs might, in the pur-

suit of their philanthropic labors, en-

counter adversaries desirous of check-

ing the progress of their work. It would
be possible for these to organize and
hold conventions, and they might pass
resolutions. They might formulate one
to this effect:

Resolved, That in view of the sys-

tematic effort of the Federation of Wo-

men's clubs to undermine the Chris-

tian standards of marriage and to domi-

nate state and national legislation,
senators are urged to take such legis-

lative action as will prevent the recogni-

tion of said Federation which under-

mines moral standards, etc.

We say, it would be possible for a
body of bigoted cranks to pass such a
resolution on such false premises. It
would be a contemptible attempt at
taking advantage of slander, but not
more so than the resolutions actually
passed at St. Louis. For there is some
reasonable evidence that club life is
not always conducive to the elevation
of the Christian standards of home-life,
and there is some evidence that certain
clubs would like to interfere with
state and national legislation; but
there is not a shadow of foundation
for the assertion that the so-called
"Mormon" Church enslaves its mem-bers in any sense of the word, or that
its teachings have a tendency to un-

dermine Christian standards of mar-

riage. Such propositions have often
been made, but the assertions of mal-

icious persons, no matter how often re-

peated, do not change a falsehood into
a truth.

But the worst feature of the pro-

ceedings was the "choking off," as the
report terms it, of the only delegate
present who had the bravery of stand-

ing up for the right, in an earnest pro-

test against the contemplated figura-

tive slaughter of innocents. The report
says:"If," cried Miss Alice Reynolds, of
Utah, the only Mormon woman at the
convention, "the resolution relates to
the laws of my country and my people,
there is another side you must hear."
The Mormon women stand for purity.
Her ringing tones were heard to the
farthest corners of the hall. "To find

a Mormon woman who does not would

be as difficult as to discover the pro-

verbial needle in a haystack. As a
Democrat, I have voted in freedom; so
have most of my people. Look into
things and get the facts before you at-tempt to pass such a resolution as this.
The Mormon women."But she was "choked off." There was
no disposition to hear the truth. False-

hood was wanted. Was this not a con-

fession on the part of the gentle resolu-

tionists, that they were well aware of
their false attitude, but that they had
voluntarily assumed it and were not
going to abandon it, even at the bid-

ding of fair, outraged truth.

As already remarked, we do not be-

lieve that the resolutionists are repre-

sentatives of the American woman, and
we believe the latter will not be judged
by the antics of a few weak slaters.

EXTENDING THREE MILE LIMIT

From St. Petersburg It is reported

that the British and American press
reports of possible protests against the
laying of mines in the waters of the
Liao Tung peninsula because of the
danger to international commerce evoke

much interest there and are the sub-

ject of the general remark that there
was no talk of protests while Russian
ships were being blown up, it only
beginning after Japanese ships met
with disaster. The insinuation con-

tained herein concerning Japanese ves-

sels is simply contemptible and is but
another evidence of the hostility of the
Russian press to the United States. But
that is aside from the main question in-volved. That is the right of Russia to
lay submarine mines beyond the three
mile limit; that she has the right with-in that limit cannot be disputed, for it
is recognized by international law.The limit of three miles as the limit
of a country's jurisdiction at sea was
established on the theory that it could
command it from the shore with fortifi-cations, three miles being the extreme
distance at which cannon fire was effec-tive. But today cannon fire is effective
three times that distance. This being
the case the Russians claim the right to
extend their jurisdiction at sea this

distance for, they say, and say so logi-

cally, if the enemy may stand out at
sea eight or ten miles and throw shot
and shell, into their works, they are
justified in protecting themselves that
far out by the same means that they
may within the three mile limit. Theyestablish their position by the same
logic that the three-mile limit was es-tablished. Their position is logical, but
it lacks one great essential—recognition
by the nations. Whether this will be
given remains to be seen.International law, like all other law,
rests ultimately on force, even such in-

ternational law as the Geneva conven-

tion. Whether Russia can make her
new claim stick cannot now be decided.
If the maritime nations refuse to rec-

ognize it, it will be a very difficult mat-

ter. There are grave difficulties in the
way no matter from what point of view
it is looked at. If the new limit should
be established, there are some inter-national high waterways that might
come under national jurisdiction. This
might be the case in some parts of the
English channel, the Irish channel, the
Straits of Gibraltar and many places
in the Far East.The United States has already taken
notice of the matter and through its
ministers abroad its naval attaches
have been instructed to report upon the
number and danger to neutral shipping
from war mines floating off the Man-churian coast. This information will be
placed in the hands of the naval gen-eral board, who will submit its views to
the president and if occasion warrants
it, representations will be made to the
belligerents.It is not improbable that the matter,
having been brought to the fore, will be
settled eventually by reference to an
international congress, or possibly The
Hague tribunal. It is an important
question and has two sides.

TO PROTECT A CITIZEN.

The capture by bandits, in Morocco,

of the American citizen, Ion Perdicaris,
and his English stepson, appear to be
a quite grave affair, since our govern-ment has ordered a large naval force to
the coast of that African principality.
Mr. Perdicaris, notwithstanding the
un-American name, is said to be a na-

tive of New Jersey, who has influen-

tial friends, and they are exerting them-

selves in his behalf. This accounts,
perhaps, for the prompt measures taken
in Washington. "After consultation
with Admiral Taylor, chief of the nav-

igation bureau, the naval measures re-

solved upon were strengthened consid-

erably," it is said. "Admiral Chadwick,
when he reaches Fayal in a few days,
will receive orders to proceed with the
whole South Atlantic Squadron to Tan-gier, while Admiral Jewell, with the
newly formed European Squadron, who
is about three days behind Admiral
Chadwick, will be ordered to follow to
Tangier if the emergency still exists." Besides this, the British government
has dispatched a torpedo boat to Tan-gier to bring pressure upon the sultan.
What this formidable show of force
really means, does not appear very
clearly, for one warship would have
been sufficient for the purpose of en-forcing the demand for the release of
the captives.

However, Morocco is in a state of tur-

moil. Perhaps the brigands, having
heard of the successful operations of the
Macedonian revolutionists in cap-turing an American lady and obtaining
money to expend for arms and ammu-nition, concluded to adopt a similar
course for a similar purpose. Possibly
other foreigners are in danger of being
seized for ransom, and that the pres-ence of one cruiser would be insufficient
to calm the minds of the insurrection-

ists.

Brigandage is not of as frequent oc-

currence as it once was, owing to the
fact that the civilized governments
have made it dangerous to engage in
that kind of enterprise. It may be ne-cessary for the powers to impress this
lesson on the people of Morocco, too,
particularly if the captives are murder-ed. A show of force may be a good
preventive of a tragedy, and therefore
be worth all it costs. At all events, if
the American flag is to be respected
among the ignorant nations of the
earth, the citizens who have a right

to the protecting shelter of that flag,

must be looked after. If not, our gov-

ernment will lose prestige.

A RATIONAL CELEBRATION.

In several cities throughout the

country the discussion about a nation-

al celebration of the Fourth of July
has already commenced. In fact, it
has been going on for some time. In
Chicago an "amusement association"

is to be incorporated, and this associa-

tion will provide a suitable display of
fireworks in a safe place, and all citi-

zens are invited to see the fun.

The idea is to prevent the accidents
that make the nation's great holiday
a day of destruction. For several years
there has been a demand for a more
rational celebration than that by which
lives are sacrificed as upon a battle-field, and valuable property set fire to.
The Chicago arrangement is in-

tended to meet this demand.

An ideal celebration of the day would

be to have open air concerts and patri-

otic addresses in public places, recount-

ing the glorious achievements of the
past and explaining our mission in the
future. The setting off of fire-crackers
and the discharge of toy pistols and
bombs, and the making of all kinds
of hideous noises ought to be particu-

larly prohibited on that day; first, be-

cause the handling of explosives is dan-

gerous, and requires skill and experi-

ence; secondly, because heathenish
noise and pastimes and all manner of
ill-behavior are disrespectful to the
breeze. A rational mode of celebra-tion is needed. Chicago is going to set
an example which is worth while
watching.

Waste not water, want not water.

This weather is splendid for the grain

and the weeds.

This weather is putting a damper on

Baseball enthusiasm.

New York's pool rooms are not in

the swim like they used to be.

It is not the income tax but the out-

let tax that worries most people.

What a lot of blue pencils the Czar's

and Mikado's censors are using up.

General Kuropatkin is pursuing a Fa-

brian policy instead of the Japanese.

While General Funston did not swim

the Bag-Bag he got there just the same.

Very naturally Silent Smith doesn't

care to say how much he paid for the
Whitney mansion.

There are some technical obstacles be-

fore Harvard and the Institute of Tech-

nology can be merged.

If the Carlisle Indian school is re-

moved to Montana what will become of
the Carlisle football team?

The republic of Panama is in the un-

usual predicament of having more money
than it knows what to do with.Vice hunting has become a fad in
New York. For that kind of game it is
the greatest preserve in the country.

President Roosevelt wants J. Adam

Bede to second his nomination. Bede be-

ing on the string will be glad to comply.

It is better to let water run on lots,
even if in excess, than to let it run
down the North Temple street aqua-

duct.

Publishers complain that there is a
dearth of money making books. Less
trash and more literature might help
matters.

Colonel Henry Watterson will sup-

port Mr. Cleveland for President. The
reason is that Mr. Cleveland will not
be a candidate.

A Michigan judge advises husbands

to straighten out their family troubles
by beating their wives. Why not shoot
them on the spot?

The Russians get comfort out of the

fact that Admiral Seymour lost a ship
some years ago near the same rocks
upon which the Bogatyr founded.

A new bullet-proof cloth is said to

have been invented. A cloth of gold
has generally given a man more im-

munity from harm than any other kind.

Prof. Ernest Rutherford of the McGill

university, has advanced the theory
that radium is the cause of the earth's
heat. A fine theory, all that it lacks
being substantiation.

A Washington paper says that Sec-

retary Shaw stole away from his work
the other day and went to the circus.
It is not stated whether he stole into
the circus.

Chauffeurs desiring to go over street

crossings at a greater rate of speed,
than the ordinances permit may do so
upon payment of ten dollars into the
city treasury.

ENGLISH IN TIBET.

Dubuque Telegraph-Herald.

The theory held all along that the
power behind Japan in her war against
Russia is the British lion, is verified
by the course of the Britishers in Ti-bet. Before the war ends England
will have extended her colonial border-s from India to Chinese Turkestan,
and possibly beyond. The real forces
at work in the far east are Russia and
Great Britain. Japan is only a figure
on the board and will be swept off when
England is finally prepared to take as
much of China as she can by the force
of arms.

New York Evening Sun.

It is obvious that this doctrine of
trade or be whipped into submission
would not be pressed if Russia were
not involved in a tremendous war and
if China had any authority over Tibet
that could be enforced. Lord Tweed-mouth was putting the case mildly
when he charged the government with
willfully sending out a mission and
knowing the consequence. There has
seldom been so enormous a case of na-tional hypocrisy as the despatch of the
Younghusband expedition to interview
the head men of Tibet for their own
good.

New York Evening Post.

It was admitted in parliament that
war exists between England and Tibet,

On all hands it will be a relief to be

rid of the pretense of a diplomatic
mission. The government will now be
able to call any one who questions the
wisdom of the war a traitor or, worse,
a Little Englander. Lord Lansdowne
has already termed the Tibetans "rabid
barbarians," and the Ministerial press,
which has been praising Col. Younghus-band for emphasizing the nobility of
the lama's subjects, will doubtless fol-low Lord Lansdowne's lead. The whole
affair shows once more that parliamen-tary safeguards are relatively useless
when an executive officer is willing to
take the chances of war.

WAR ON TRADING STAMPS.

Printer's Ink.

The bill prepared by the merchants'

association to regulate the issuance of
trading stamps in this state was signed
by Gov. Odell on Monday, May 3, and
has now become a law. This measure
was most bitterly contested by the
trading stamp companies. A number
of hearings thereon were held before
the legislative committee and before
the governor, at which hearings repre-

sentatives from the commercial or-

ganizations and merchants in all lines
of trade in all parts of the state ap-

peared in favor of the bill. The mer-

chants' association of New York con-

ducted a campaign to promote the
passage of the measure by making a
direct canvass of the merchants
throughout the state. The law goes
into effect June 1, 1904. Its main pro-visions are: The trading stamps must
bear on their face both the redeemable
value, expressed in cents or fractions
thereof; that all concerns issuing trad-ing stamps must redeem them at their
full face value, either in cash or mer-chandise, at the option of the holder,
whenever presented in quantities
amounting to five cents or over. The
law further provides that failure to
comply with its terms constitutes a
misdemeanor.

ST. LOUIS PRICES.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hotels and lodging house keepers and
some others in St. Louis who hope to
find their opportunity in the extremity
of the public are quite likely to make
the mistake, which proved so costly in
Chicago, of killing the goose that lays
the golden eggs. They are now re-ported to be feeling the public pulse
to find as nearly as may be, just the
point at which visitors to the fair re-

fuse to be robbed. Rates for accom-

modations are reported to be high, as
is quite natural at this stage of the
exhibition, but they will be lower, and
before long, is to be looked for with
perfect confidence. Chicago found out
that there was a limit to extortion, and
St. Louis people will learn by the same
costly experience that if they are to
enjoy profitable patronage from visitors
they must come down in their prices.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Last Attraction of the Season.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday,

June 2, 3, 4.

SATURDAY MATINEE.

E. H.

Sothorn.

Management DANIEL FROHMAN in the

Miracle Play

The Proud Prince

By Justin Huntly McCarthy Author of

"IF I WERE KING."

Entire production intact from New