

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 23, 1900.

## NOT IN ANY SENSE A TRUST.

The Z. C. M. I. is the greatest trust in Utah.  
 That is an assertion made by the Salt Lake Tribune which ought not to pass unchallenged. Whatever may be said of other institutions in this State, it is very certain that Z. C. M. I. cannot be rightly classed with the trusts. A trust, as popularly known, is a combination of capitalists engaged in some business or enterprise, who unite to make a monopoly, to control prices in their own interest, and to crush competition. The laws of Utah define a trust in these words:

"Any combination by persons having for its object the controlling of the prices of any professional services, any product of the soil, any article of manufacture or commerce, or the cost of exchange or transportation."

This is prohibited and declared unlawful, and properly so. Z. C. M. I. is not anything of the kind. It is a joint-stock business for mercantile and manufacturing purposes. The shareholders are simply partners in a legitimate and lawful enterprise. It is not a pool to create a monopoly. It is no more a trust than is any other firm or partnership for business purposes. It does not attempt to fix or limit the quantity or amount of any article, manufactured or produced or bought or sold, nor to prevent competition. It is not a conspiracy against the public interest.

Z. C. M. I. is one of the great beneficial establishments of Utah. It was instituted for the general welfare. The co-operative idea entered into its conception. It was expected that the people who bought merchandise at retail, as well as those who purchased at wholesale, would take shares in it, as it was open to all, and thus become engaged in business for mutual profit. It was intended to both buy and sell at the lowest possible rates, and thus diffuse its benefits among the entire community. Branches of the institution were established in different localities, and the shares in them put down to small figures, so that even very poor people could have a pecuniary interest in them and participate in its profits.

If the small stockholders have, in many instances, sold out to the larger, that does not affect the nature of the institution. It lessens the number of partners without changing the purpose and effects of the business. It does not restrict trade. It does not prevent any individual or firm from engaging in the same kind of pursuit as that which it follows. It is not a public evil or calamity, but has proved of immense good to the people of this inter-mountain region.

That it has been a check upon monopoly and a bar against excessive prices, especially in times of scarcity, or lack of supply of certain articles in the market, is too well known to need any specification. It has worked in the very opposite direction to that of trusts, and therefore to rank it with them is the rankest kind of misrepresentation and the most foolish kind of folly.

## ANARCHIST AND VAIN.

A revivalist, who entertains audiences looking for that kind of amusement that is afforded by attacks on public and private concerns, and by coarse language and fiery invective, at a meeting in a tent on Tuesday evening in this city, indulged in a ferocious attack on the "anarchists," who he designated as "law-breakers that ever disgraced a town." Replying to the argument that the license system secures money to make improvements, pave the streets, etc., he said, "Every stone that you put in a pavement will be so many millions put about your neck to sink your damned souls to hell." Also "I would rather be a devil in hell, stirring pitch with the crowd of devils, than I would be a man in Salt Lake City that would sell the staff or would vote for the staff." But the most objectionable sentence reported from his harangue is this:

"I often wonder why the women of our country do not rise up with a stick of dynamite in one hand and a torch in the other, and go and burn the hellish places down."

There is no need for the Deseret News to state, at this late date, its opposition to the liquor traffic. This has been many times clearly defined. It is not therefore in support of the business or its supporters that we touch on this matter. But if there is anything more anarchistic in the utterances of the most pronounced anarchist than the sentence last quoted above, we have failed to hear of it. Dynamite and the torch to burn and destroy property used in a business licensed by law, are the weapons of brute force and crime. To advocate their employment in that way is anarchism of the grossest sort. There are men engaged in the traffic who are quiet, orderly and law-abiding citizens, far above in language, deportment and the amenities of social life,

such virginate firebrands as the advocate of dynamite and the torch as punishment arguments. While they conform to the laws enacted for the regulation of their business, they cannot be classed as "law-breakers" or "anarchists," and are entitled to the law's protection.

The cause of temperance is damaged rather than aided by the pernicious intemperance of some of its orators. They are inebriated with the fire-water of their own vanity and self-sufficiency. In the language of Isaiah: "They are drunken, but not with wine; they stagger, but not with strong drink." And the remarks of the Apostle James fit their case to a nicety:

"And the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity. It setteth on fire the whole course of nature and is set on fire of hell."—James, III, 5.

When the tongue of a scandal-monger who delights in scorning everything and everybody that disagrees with him is kept hot and aerid, it may be understood what kind of fire-works it wages. And one more quotation from the Apostle James will be also found apropos in this connection:

"If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain."—James, I, 26.

## MOB LAW IN AKRON.

Mob rule seems to be rampant in many parts of this country at present. Stories like that which comes from Akron, O., are enough to make Columbus sell her beautiful face, and drape her spotless standard in the colors of sorrow and despair.

It appears that a negro was accused of some heinous crime. But he was in the hands of the officers, only awaiting the due process of the law to be dealt with accordingly. Then a mob, consisting partly of young boys, gathered, thirsting for the blood of the offender. And not finding him, they proceeded to demolish public and private property. They set fire to the city building and destroyed a number of invaluable records. They looted a store for guns and ammunition. They opened a murderous fire upon the officers, and destroyed the hose with which the fire brigade tried to extinguish the flames.

A most lamentable result of the riot was the killing and wounding of a large number of people. Among the dead are a ten-year-old boy, and a four-year-old baby slain in his baby carriage. That is to say, under the pretext of avenging one crime, an entire mob proceeds to commit a series of crimes. They commit murder, incendiarism and robbery, as if possessed by a legion of evil spirits. And the mob is composed, largely, of young men.

Is it possible to conceal the fact that the frequency with which lynch law is resorted to in this country leads calls for a remedy? What will be the result, if that spirit is allowed to extend its rule much further? If the preachers of the country, like "silent dogs on the walls of Zion," fail to raise their voices, though murder and arson fill the land with poisonous fumes, is it not time for legislators to act?

It is sometimes urged in extenuation of the crimes of the mobs, that justice is slow and that the laws do not furnish adequate punishment for certain offenses, but that is a lame excuse. The motives that actuate the mobs are contempt for the law, and a brutal desire to kill. No matter how imperfect the laws are, or how slow the administration of justice, those laws must be respected. If not satisfactory, they can be changed. But it is not justice the mobs are striking for. It is blood. And it is perfectly clear, that if no remedy against this is found, the time will come when the land will reek of violence, and neither life nor property be secure any longer.

There can be no doubt that the authorities have power to quell riots, if they are disposed to do so. A few lessons, administered with sufficient firmness, would soon have a salutary effect upon mobs, for generally they are composed of cowards acting under the supposed protection of numbers. Like a pack of wolves they are fierce as long as they can encourage one another with their savage howls, but they weaken as their ranks are thinned out. Society owes it to itself to devise some measure of protection against the lawlessness that has become a menace to its moral progress, if not to its very existence.

## AMERICA IN THE LEAD.

Mr. Chauncey Depew is quoted as having said recently, that "up to two years ago the European cabinets took no interest in American diplomacy and finance. Now no cabinet makes a move without considering what is the position of the United States in the matter." The Senator merely stated a fact which has been apparent since the war with Spain. In that conflict American valor and skill became the wonder of the world. American ships, American sailors and gunners, American soldiers, American tactics proved so far superior, as to elicit universal admiration. And now, in the Chinese crisis, American diplomacy and American enterprise have taken the lead. It is doubtful whether the besieged foreigners would have been alive now, had not the Americans taken a hand in the relief expedition. Through American efforts communication with the ministers was established, and while the powers were wasting time in selecting a commander-in-chief, the American force set the example of moving toward the walled city and to cut the gordian knot.

This country's place in the family of nations is now well in the lead. The events of the past two years have demonstrated to the world that popular government is the best school for that patriotism which, when necessity demands, is willing to sacrifice all in the interests of country and humanity. As compared to the achievements of a free people, the exploits of the old powers with their old-fashioned military systems are placed in the shade.

And this good has come out of evil. The influence of this country can now be exercised throughout the world in the interest of liberty, human rights, and the emancipation of nations. If the American people will faithfully pre-

serve their sacred trust, they can now wield a power for good which may be of benefit to all mankind, particularly to those who are oppressed. They need only pursue a policy of integrity and justice, and in so doing, the principles upon which this government is built will spread like the stone cut out without hands, and fill the world with blessings unnumbered. The hand of Providence in the recent history of this country may not be perfectly clear to all, but it will become more so as ages roll on and the results are recorded and considered in their connection with both the past and the future.

## A PAPAL LETTER.

According to a dispatch from Rome, the pope has recently addressed a letter to the cardinal vicar, in which he points out what he calls the "danger" of the free propaganda of Protestantism in Italy, and more particularly in Rome, he says the situation is painful to him because he cannot oppose this propaganda, the laws of the country permitting it. But he exhorts the vicar to do what he can to preserve "the faith," and appeals to Catholics to unite in an effort to minimize the damage done by the sectarian propaganda.

This, then, is the officially declared attitude of the Roman church towards the Protestant sects. These are looked upon as a "danger." Their propaganda is to be opposed. Protestant sects are endeavoring to draw nearer one another as far as they can find some common ground to stand upon, but there is no common platform upon which Romanism and Protestantism can compromise. The freedom that gives equal opportunities to both is characterized as a "danger." The fact should be noted, because recently the claim has been made that Rome is the mother and protector of liberty and equal rights. What, it may be asked, would the result be, if the pope should be placed in a position to formulate laws for Italy? Or for any other country, either through an autocratic government, or through a representative parliament or congress?

Those conversant with the policy of the Roman church believe that a reaction has taken place from the conciliatory tendencies of Leo XIII, which found its expression a few years ago in an attempt to unite the sectarian churches with Rome. It is expected that the old conservative spirit has once more gained ascendancy. The papal letter referred to would seem to corroborate this view, and it may not be the last word on that subject. There is in the Catholic world a strong tendency toward what is called "democratic Christianity," which is opposed to episcopal mandates, and the Protestant propaganda may be responsible for the success of this movement. It may be one of the chief "dangers" referred to in the papal letter.

## CHARGED TO THE GULF STREAM.

Someone claims to have discovered the cause of the hot weather that prevailed lately back East. A sea captain who arrived in Philadelphia on the 10th of this month, reported that the Gulf stream has changed its course. It used to run 30 miles east of Delaware breakwater, but now it washes Cape Hatteras and the shores between that point and Barnegat.

It is well known that that famous stream has a modifying influence upon the climate of the European coasts, and that the Scandinavian peninsula, in particular has cause for gratitude, on account of this natural hot water heating apparatus, but it is not known that the stream is in the habit of changing its course. Is it possible that, like the rivers that traverse continents, it at times becomes too full and flows over its banks, causing inundations of the surrounding waters, if such a term can be properly applied?

No doubt the hot streams in the ocean have much to do with the temperature of the continents, but it would probably be a mistake to suppose that they alone are responsible for hot spells. The path of the earth through space is about unknown, but in all probability that path itself is crossed by waves, now warmer now colder, comparatively speaking, and that these changing conditions are perceived in the temperature of the atmosphere. The earth is subject not only to local and internal influences, but also to those prevailing in the universe of which it is a part, and the latter must be reckoned with, if it is desired to account for some phenomena that appears inexplicable.

The temperature today is quite suggestive of a dislocated spine for the hot weather spell.

Chicagoans should not forget the fact that too many guards about the President is as great a mistake as having too few.

Count Von Waldersee having sailed for China, there will be no complaint for a time of his doing too much talking to newspapers.

Italy took nearly 500 men in duels last year, while ten times that number were engaged. The Italian needs a little civilization, too.

The market reports butter in New York as "strong"—a common characteristic wherever there is Gotham at this season of the year.

"A few gallons of kerosene poured into a marsh is sure death to mosquitoes," says an exchange. Perhaps so, if the mosquitoes stay on it till dead.

## KITCHENER OUTWITTED.

Baltimore Sun.  
 The recent movements upon the international military checkerboard in China have been of so much greater moment that Great Britain's big task of whipping a small enemy in South Africa has been attracting little attention. But from a tactical point of view the news that is filtering through from day to day is of the first importance. Commandant De Wet is the central figure and the subject of a most interesting article, given an account of the process of Uncle Sam's plan, and a highly exciting one by the chief of Uncle Sam's secret service, tells of the

realized too late the foolishness and peril of pouring oil on a fire.

Germany says Sedan day on the shelf this year, while German and French soldiers are fighting shoulder to shoulder in China. Would that it could be shelved altogether in an era of peace and real friendship between the two nations.

The Boer forces have dwindled to a very small number, according to Lord Roberts. But there are more reinforcements still going from Britain to South Africa, to keep up the numbers of the vast army there—an indication that the work of subjugation is not yet done.

It may be interesting to know that the Chicago stockyard and packing houses this summer attract an average of over 1,500 visitors daily, being an exhibition that is the greatest drawing card since the World's Fair. Yet there is no admission charge, and visitors are welcome.

When Earl Li said the object of the allies was to rescue the ministers in Peking, he told only half the truth. It was to rescue them from Chinese insurrectionists, but when Chinese regulars were found to be the assailants, the object included reparation for breach of international peace and consequent damages.

Over three and a half million pounds of wool sold in Boston last week, yet the market report alleged a comparative "nothing doing." That looks like trying to pull wool over the eyes of those who have wool to sell. There is considerable force in the market, as will be seen on a little further development.

A medical authority says "there is no occupation more pleasing and healthful to one adapted to it than stock raising and farming. The farmer, in his outdoor occupation, breathes in the pure air, which insures him good health and sound constitution." Yet there are many people who cannot be either farmers or stockraisers, but who could get vastly more of the healthful fresh air than they do, if they made it as much of a study as they do to follow unnecessary society fads.

That Akron, O., mob ought to be salted now. It sought to kill a negro in the hands of officers of the law for his crime, and succeeded in causing the death of two children, the serious wounding of a number of grown people, and the destruction of a vast amount of property, but even then did not disconcert the officers, who were clever enough to move the prisoner in time. The mobsters should be pursued now for their murderous work, equally criminal with that of the negro they sought to kill.

A St. Louis manager who fancies it his duty to rase the feelings of employees under him at each opportunity, got a starter the other day. On his entering the place, in company with a visitor, his angry, snappish speech of the previous morning poured out on his ears in the same tone he had delivered it, but coming from another aperture than that contiguous to his own jaws, he was so dumfounded that he stepped out of the room again without speaking, really shocked that his own voice had been used so harshly. Some of the employees had "worked" a photograph on him.

## MEMORIAL DAY.

Boston Herald.  
 The proper observance of the day is wholly appropriate to the honored patriotism of Sunday, and there is a disposition to secure legislation that this shall always occur on Sunday. This is a matter that they can determine. If they decide to decorate the graves of the comrades who have passed from earth, and otherwise especially honor their memory, on Sunday, it will be done. So far as Memorial day has been made a legal holiday, which was done, we believe, at the instance of the Grand Army, it can be continued or abolished, but it will lose its peculiar character when the veterans shall cease to observe it.

Worcester Spy.  
 We believe in a national Memorial day. The defenders of the Union deserve the highest honors on this day, and it seems to us that they will always, but the heroism of the younger soldiers and of the older heroes deserve to be remembered once a year. The school children may be relied upon to decorate the graves and keep alive the memory of the dead soldiers. Why not leave the observance of Memorial day to the department of education?

## RIOT IN NEW YORK.

Boston Herald.  
 The riot in New York city on Wednesday night appears to have been only less barbarous and disgraceful than the recent riot in New Orleans because there were not so many murders. In cause, incidents and spirit, both mobs were much alike. Both had their original incitement in the murder of a policeman by a bad negro. On Sunday of New York, the rioter J. J. Thompson, attempted to arrest a colored woman of a low class. He was set upon by her "friend" and slashed with a razor so that he died on the following day. This event excited to fury the white hoodlums, and some who, perhaps, would not relish this classification, lying in that quarter of the city, the notorious "Tenderloin" district.

Troy Press.  
 The police brutes in New York who recklessly clubbed citizens notably colored people who were the objects of wrath on the part of a murderous mob, come in for a large share of deserved denunciation. The wearer of a blue coat, hired to protect society, who proves to be a ruffian should be most rigorously dealt with. The policeman who finds it frequently necessary to use his club may safely be put down as both a coward and a brute, and he is entirely out of place on a force. An officer who understands his business and permits it to be carried by a brute, has occasion to use his club. In an extreme case this may be necessary, but the club is now used forty times when it should not be once, as may be learned by any competent authority on the subject.

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Kitchener, whose achievements in Boyot brought little and accompanying recognition by the queen. The British equipment both in men and material is far superior to that of the opposing force, yet, in spite of it, Commandant De Wet is shaping his campaign largely as he chooses. It is practically a hopeless contest; all the burghers are making the best of their opportunities and resources to make the price of conquest enormous.

## THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

Los Angeles Express.  
 This French exposition brings up the question whether the world is not a trifle tired of international exhibitions; whether the climax was not reached in Chicago in 1893. The question should not be answered hastily because we have one to pull off at Buffalo and another at St. Louis in the near future. While we can undoubtedly raise a crowd at home for these events, we want a few foreigners. It might be well for Mr. McKinley to make a memorandum in his note book something like this: "Exposition—American diplomacy—not too strong."

Chicago Daily News.  
 American visitors to Paris and the exposition are credited with spending \$100,000 daily. And will the fair be not a financial success? Did the Parisians expect Americans to pay for all the show?

Boston Herald.  
 Of all the expensive restaurants on earth some of those within the Paris exposition grounds take the lead. The cost of a moderate unpretentious dinner for four persons at one of them averages from 150 to 180 francs, or from \$20 to \$30. It is related that when Baron Edmond de Rothschild entertained some friends at one of these restaurants, the bill was so large, even for his long purse, that he refused to pay it, and signified his intention of depositing the sum with the police and compelling the restaurant to sue for it. The result of his protest was that 50 per cent was deducted from the total, which was something large then. On the other hand, James Gordon Bennett was dining at the same restaurant with four or five friends, and when a bill of 800 francs was presented to him he paid it without a murmur. He rather enjoyed being imposed upon in such a magnificent manner.

New York Mail and Express.  
 The depressing influences which result from the war in South Africa, and the financial failure of the Paris exposition, when the war in South Africa developed a feeling in France, and to the interests of Great Britain it caused a great many residents of England to change their plans, and contemplated visits to Paris during the exposition season, and as the war progressed and sorrow spread throughout the United Kingdom, because of the thousands of young men who were slain on the field of battle, the exhibition was supplemented by a loss of interest in pleasures of all kinds. There has been a falling off in the patronage of all kinds of amusements, and the rule where gaiety has reigned annually with the recurrence of the season for out-door amusements.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Juvenile Instructor for Aug. 15, is at hand, with as usual an excellent table of contents. It is a special regard to the needs of the younger readers of the Latter-day Saints communities. It opens with an interesting sketch of the career of Sidney Rigdon, with portrait. Then follows a touching article by Neph Anderson, entitled "A Letter from Box B." "Across Arizona" is an illustrated paper on life in that territory. "Elwood and the Trump" is a selected piece, and "Direct Answer to Prayer" is an instructive little paper by Harriet Bird. There are several short stories, an account of a co-operative colony in England, poetry, editorial thoughts, and several other features, all of which add to the interest and usefulness of the number.—Salt Lake City, Utah.

In Cran's Magazine for August careful attention is given to the history of the past month, "The Great Crisis in China," "Russian Expansion," "The Anglo-Boer War," "The Philippine Insurrection," recent affairs in South America and the dead soldiers. War being among the titles of its historical portion. There are, besides, articles on "American Railroads," "The Hog as a Food Supply," "Our Foreign Trade," "Mr. Dryden and His Conventions," "Our Common Pisonous Plants," and "Some Quaint Musical Instruments," and in addition to these is the continuation of "Minnah's Tale of the Crusades."—New York.

The September number of Pearson's Magazine has for frontispiece a splendid reproduction of the painting, "The Last Charge of Prince Rupert." Its list of contents is made up as follows: "Fighting Fire on the Water," illustrated with photographs, by Walden Fawcett; "The Lost Piper," a complete story, illustrated by J. Ambrose Walton, Robert Barr; "Icebergs," illustrated with photographs, by Gertrude E. Donaldson; "Tales of a Steam Hotel," No. III.—The Elopement Princess, illustrated by H. Piffard, Cutcliffe Hynde; "Miniature Trees," illustrated with photographs, by Rene Bache; "A Battle of Water," a complete story, illustrated by G. D. Rowlandson, Edgar Jepson; "Stocking the Ocean," illustrated with photographs, by Rene Bache; "Susan," a complete story, illustrated by E. F. Sherie, Louis Becker; "Talking Along a Beam of Light," illustrated, C. Montgomery McGovern; "The Romance of Scotch Fish," by J. W. F. Macdonald; "Fred M. White; "A Cat and Dog Life," illustrated with photographs, by F. Thompson; "The Missionary in China," illustrated with photographs, by Edgar Mels; "The Art of the Age," illustrated, "From China to Peru," illustrated by Seymour Nathan, W. L. Alden—Pearson Publishing Co., New York.

In Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for September, the leading article is a personal record of adventure, written by W. Walton, chief quartermaster of our navy, who shared with Lieut. Gilmore a captivity of more than eight months among the Filipinos. Thrilling as a story, the narrative gives one a new insight into the character of the Filipino people. The much talked of Wu Ping-fong, Chinese minister at Washington, contradicted an intellgent paper upon his own people, and this is reinforced by an article telling just the facts about the Boxers which few people know, and everybody wants to know. An instructive article gives an account of the process of Uncle Sam's plan, and a highly exciting one by the chief of Uncle Sam's secret service, tells of the

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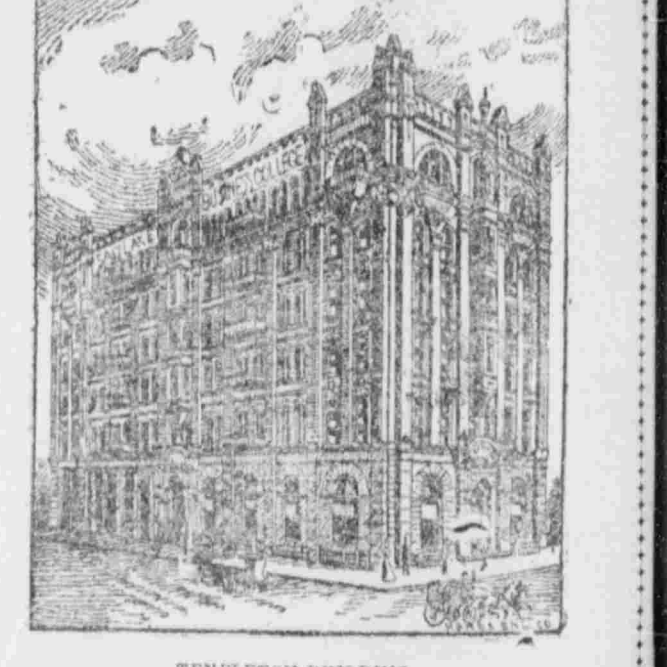
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