

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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THE DESERET NEWS.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 13, 1904.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-fifth Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, commencing on Thursday, October 6, 1904.

A general attendance on that day of the officers and members is requested and expected.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,

JOHN R. WINDER,

ANTHON H. LUND,

First Presidency.

THE WIRE-FIEND AGAIN.

The Rocky Mountain News of Sunday last contains the following dispatch:

It is not from the Associated Press, but is one of those special manufactured here (by whom is well known) for the purpose of deceiving the public and misrepresenting affairs in Utah. Its malevolence will be readily perceived by people residing here:

"Salt Lake, Sept. 10.-J. S. Clarkson, the Iowa politician, who was given the plum of surveyor of the port of New York, is here in the interest of President Roosevelt, and is said to have made a deal with the Mormons of Utah and Idaho to support the president providing the Smoot case is dropped."

"It is well known that the Church authorities are most anxious to have Smoot retain his seat, and as the members of the Church expect to get their political instructions from the Elders, Clarkson is likely to obtain the electoral vote for his chief. It is said Clarkson has promised to remove Federal officeholders who are Gentiles."

The reason why we notice the telegram sent from this point by the lying dispatch-need whose work is obviously in the interest of Utah's defamers, is its publication in a respectable and influential newspaper. General Clarkson will probably pay no attention to the irresponsible libeler who concocted the misinformation sent over the wires, and then again he may (pace the matter up-but we will state in behalf of the "Mormons" of Utah and Idaho, that none of them knows anything about the alleged bargain or "deal" said to have been made, and we most emphatically deny that any compact, agreement or understanding whatever was entered into between that gentleman and any person authorized to speak or act for the "Mormon" people.

Is it NOT "well known" that the Church authorities are most anxious about any of these matters; that is one of the stock ruses of political speculators. And the assertion that the Church members expect to get their political instructions from the Elders, is "well known" to be utterly false and absurd. In the first place they have no reason to "expect" any such instruction; in the second place if any of them do "expect" it, which we do not believe for a moment, they will be doomed to disappointment; in the third place no instance of any such expectation or instruction has been cited, and the whole intimation is a miserable "fake," which has become so stale that it is regarded with disgust by sensible people of all political proclivities.

The "Mormon" voters of Utah and of Idaho and elsewhere are under no Church obligation of any kind as to political matters. The candidates of either party are before them for their free suffrages. The Church has no part in the present political contest. Every member of it is at perfect liberty to vote according to personal choice. The "Mormons" know this, and therefore resent any implication or insinuation to the contrary. Those who harp upon the one old, dilapidated discordant string twanged in the dispatch we have copied, are the enemies of this State and they haven't sense enough to see how silly they appear to the rational citizens. No member of the Church, whatever his position therein, claims, exercises or has any authority to tell the people how or for whom to vote, by virtue of his ecclesiastical status. All assertions to the contrary are myths or wilful falsehoods.

The idea that General Clarkson, who is surveyor of the port of New York and is engaged officially in customs duties only, could "remove Federal officeholders" here who are either "Gentiles" or "Mormons," is as preposterous as the rest of the whole story. If decent public journals desire to maintain a reputation for reliability, to say nothing of consistency, they will fight shy of specials sent by the notoriously mendacious dispatch-field in Salt Lake City.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE LENA.

The arrival in San Francisco of the Russian transport, or cruiser, Lena, may be an unpleasant event, for it imposes upon our government officials a somewhat delicate task. But there will be no serious "complications."

The neutrality laws of this country provide that every person who, within the territory of the United States "increases or augments" the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, in the service of any foreign

prince or state, at war with any foreign state with which the United States is at peace, "by adding to the number of the guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger caliber, or by adding thereto any equipment solely applicable to war," shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor. It has been held that the repair of the bottoms of war vessels does not constitute any increase or augmentation of force within the meaning of this act; nor would the repair of a boiler, or of the machinery, as long as the original speed, or efficiency of the vessel is not increased. The taking on of a crew of American citizens, or of aliens domiciled here, would constitute a violation of the section quoted.

The rights of the belligerents in neutral ports are confined to repairs necessary to enable their disabled ships to reach the nearest home port, but they cannot equip in such ports for a crusade against the commerce of the enemy. No serious complications can follow the arrival of the Lena at San Francisco. For our government will undoubtedly perform its full duty toward both the contending parties.

IRRIGATION IN UTAH.

The "News" acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the Report of Irrigation Investigations in Utah, under the Direction of Elwood Mead, Chief of Irrigation Investigations, and assistants.

The purpose of this document, as stated in the letter of transmittal, is "to present the irrigation situation of Utah in a concrete form; to show the character, extent, and stability of the rights to water thus far established; the problems which confront water users, and the complications which need to be removed in order that each farmer may be protected in his just share of the water supply and litigation and controversy over the division of streams averted." To give a general idea of the contents of the report, it can be stated that it has papers on "Irrigation in Utah," by R. P. Teeter; "Irrigation from Jordan River," by the same author; "Irrigation in Utah Lake Drainage System," by A. P. Stevens; "The Spanish Fork River Irrigation System," by A. F. Doremus; "Irrigation in the Weber Valley," by J. D. Stannard; "Agriculture Under Irrigation in the Basin of Virgin River," by Frank Adams; "Court Adjudications of Water Rights on Sevier River," by the same author; and "Appropriation of Water from Logan River," by George Swenson. There are also numerous illustrations, including views of Utah scenery, a map showing canals along the Jordan river and the irrigation systems in the drainage basin of Utah lake, as well as other important maps. It is excellent reading to everyone interested in the development of Utah. We can add that the report is replete with expressions commendatory of the work of the early "Mormon" Pioneers in the reclamation of Utah, and the development of the irrigation system.

ON THE SMELTER SMOKE.

Bulletin No. 88, issued by the experiment station of the Agricultural College of Utah, contains a highly interesting account of investigations made by Dr. John A. Whitson on the relation of smelter smoke to Utah agriculture.

The investigation is very thorough, as all work in that line by the Experiment Station at Logan. It comprises observations made on the effect of smelter smoke upon shade trees, fruit trees, small fruits, vegetables, grain, lucern, flowers, animals, the atmosphere, and the soil. The general conclusions arrived at are that when the wind causes the smoke to beat upon a field for a considerable length of time, it tends to injure the crops severely; it tends to injure animals that are right in the line of the prevailing winds and compelled to breathe the smoke in the air, and it may occasionally poison pools of standing water. But it does not injure equally all within any given radius, the injury being greatest in the paths of the prevailing winds. Nor does it injure the fertility of the soils, or effect, materially, the feeding value of crops grown in the district.

Another bulletin, No. 89, deals with "Feeding Beet Molasses and Pulp to Sheep and Steers." The experimenter in this line should be of the greatest value to stockmen and sheepmen.

The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Agricultural College is also out, covering its labors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. These interesting publications, we understand, are sent free to any address in the state, when application is made for them.

RUSSIA'S PRAYER.

No more striking proof of the hypocrisy of the religious leaders of Russia can be found than the prayer ordered to be offered for Russian victory. The Holy Synod knows that the Russian soldiers are torn from their homes by the iron arm of the military power, amidst the wringing of hands, the flowing of tears, and breaking of hearts; and that they are driven to the front, and to slaughter, under the lash, like dumb cattle, many of them not even knowing what the war is for, and yet that Synod tells the Almighty that the Russian army is "sacrificing its life for its faith." It knows that the war is for a gigantic land robbery, and yet it says to God that the contest is for emperor and country. And from behind these falsehoods it pours forth a supplication to the Lord to "accept our weapons in thy cause," and "give thy Christ-loving army" victory; and even to send "angels to fortify the troops." What kind of angels were ever engaged in aiding an army in robbery?

If Russia desires to turn to the Lord in this her extremity, she would better follow the example of Nineveh, and first repent sincerely. The Holy Synod might approach the Deity in a manner somewhat like this: Lord, our government has greatly sinned; we have permitted thy people to be slain in the streets of our cities; we have assassinated the national independence of several countries, notably Poland and Finland; but we have had righteous designs upon China; through our prevarication, hypocritical diplomacy we have provoked the fear and wrath of Japan, and the contempt of many other nations; but thou art merciful; we confess our sins; we desire to repent; wilt thou give us vic-

tor, and we will use the power thou hast given to us to the furtherance of thy cause, and the happiness of our people. We will give liberty to the oppressed, open the doors of the realm to light and intelligence, and strive to promote peace. Grant, O Lord, that we may obtain peace, and give us power to do right and to be worthy of an honored place in the family of nations.

Some such prayers and supplications would have more effect than the hypocritical appeal for aid for the "Christ-loving army," that was sent out to rob China.

The race for the seas may be a tie.

Russia's loss at Liao Yang is Japan's gain. And vice versa.

Kuropatkin's forte seems to be strategy rather than tactics.

More thought and less talk would greatly improve campaigns.

Out of the abundance of the campaign fund the mouth speaketh.

So many crimes are laid to the Nera Menka that it may not be so black as it is painted.

Well might Fort Ashur adopt as its legend Dante's line: "All hope abandon, ye who enter here."

When Robert Romaine said that he laid the Cripple Creek mines, he evidently was romancing.

The arrival of the transport Lena brought no transport of joy to the officials at Washington.

Japan will please observe that in the case of the Lena the laws of neutrality will be strictly observed.

The czar doesn't go to the front, perhaps, for fear that he will be confronted and affronted by the Japanese.

Cheap actresses could not advertise the loss of their jewels more vociferously than do the leaders of Newport society.

The czar has sent the Baltic fleet to the Far East. Judging the future by the past, the Japanese will send it to the bottom of the sea.

Elbert Hubbard says that Booker T. Washington is the greatest man in America today. Elbert has a great capacity for talking through his hat.

It is safe to say that no Japanese war vessel will enter San Francisco and attempt to cut out the Lena. Should such an attempt be made there would be "doings."

Human cutthroats, like their brethren of the briny deep, think they can hide themselves in the contents of their own inkblanks, when hunger impels them to seek something to prey upon.

Ten thousand men applied for work at the Chicago stockyards yesterday. Ten thousand men saw the folly of their striking. Why could they not see what would be the result of their action before they took it?

Canadian train robbers are beginning to take refuge in the United States. How many American swindlers and bank breakers have found an asylum in Canada. It is but the law of compensation that is now working.

This from the Washington Post is of interest locally: "When once you understand the art of bathing in the Great Salt Lake of Utah it is the finest diversion on earth, but it is not apt to result pleasantly to the man who does not heed the advice of the experienced," said Mr. J. J. Lytle of Chicago, at the Riggs House. "At any other bathing resort in the world the swimmer can play in the waves, dive and disport himself as he pleases, but not so in this wonderful sheet of water in the west, and all on account of its extraordinary saline qualities. So heavily is it charged with brine that unless the bather protects his eyes, nose and ears from liquid contact he will receive such stinging punishment as will make him bitterly regret having entered the water. To get even a little of it in the mouth is cause for grief. But when he knows enough to protect himself in sensitive places he will admit that nowhere in the world is the bathing so fine or so stimulating in its effects."

FAIR JAPAN.

San Francisco Bulletin.

It isn't so very many years ago that Japan was looked upon as a joke. People of middle age can remember the time when about all that the people of the Occident knew of the island empire was confined to the information gained by witnessing a performance of "The Mikado." This wonderfully clever comic opera gave knowledge of the existence of a ruler with an odd title, of a land rich in cherry blossoms, of women with the charming simplicity of children. It's altogether different to-day. Now both Orient and Occident have learned that Japan is no joke. It still blooms with cherry blossoms, but it also bristles with guns. The Mikado is no longer an object of amusement. While the world laughed he became a great monarch, and now the army that faces his soldiers and the navy that risks battle with his ships hasn't time to laugh, for the Mikado's men and the Mikado's guns rank with the best of the earth.

Los Angeles Express.

Announcement from Tokio of the terms of an agreement entered into between Japan and Korea, indicate that the Mikado and his people have been able to realize their ambitions of practical control of the Hermit Kingdom, and unless the Russians win out in the end, one of the original bones of contention may be considered as a permanent appendage of the Yankies of the East.

Boston Transcript.

A shrewd people not only willing but anxious to trade, the Japanese will welcome foreign capital in the development of Korea, and this will be for the advantage of the world. Indeed, the Japanese victory will generally make for the world's good, for its ultimate purpose is the regeneration of China to such an extent as to make her a power with which all nations can do business. To this end Japan's management of Korea will be a powerful contribution. The Japanese statesmen in the midst of their triumph are careful of the susceptibilities of the Koreans. They do not rudely tear down the native dy-

nasty, but, imitating the British methods in Egypt, they leave it in the possession of the trappings of state, while planting Japanese influence firmly in all the important administrative agencies of the country.

Booklovers Magazine.

It has been obvious to the statesmen of Japan that a time was near at hand when the infinitely increasing demands of the nation would be more than the stable area of the kingdom could supply. The population of the islands, increasing at the rate of over half a million annually, is steadily exacting increasing harvests from the soil. As a result, land-hunger has become an absorbing passion, both with the farmers themselves and with the leaders who are making history in the Far East. Therein lies the secret of Japan's long and painstaking preparations for a modern war. Its statesmen knew that sooner or later the nation would have to establish its title to outlying acres or be submerged under the multiplying weights of its own millions. And these statesmen, under the Mikado, had learned from Christian nations that military conquests and plausible programs of benevolent assimilation must precede the promulgation of claims of any coveted domain. Thus, for years in Japan the condition of the agricultural industry has admonished the men of destiny at the head of affairs to modernize the army and navy so that, when the opportunity should come, Japan could meet its domination over portions of Arabia Asia.

Seattle Times.

There are few records in the history of civilized warfare where a general wins great honor and credit for "miserable retreats." The great captains of the world have obtained glory for themselves and honor for their country by defeating the enemy, but in this good year of 1904 it seems that a man may win honor for himself, and secure at least credit from his country, for not being annihilated—after he has been soundly thrashed and defeated—and has lost the principal portion of his armament and his provisions of war. Very every day in the new conditions and has been forced to reverse its methods. We may live to see the day within the next ten years when the man who gets shot, has his army annihilated, his stores destroyed, his munitions of war captured—will yet be the man of all men who should be honored in a contest of arms!!!

Pueblo Chieftain.

Not even the Russian and Japanese armies that have accomplished almost superhuman wonders of defense and attack around Liao Yang are equal to the task of a continuous battle. What is left of Kuropatkin's army appears to have reached Mukden with out serious Japanese interference, though it is not yet possible to tell how many individuals may have been killed in the almost constant attacks upon the rear and flanks of the retreating army. It appears evident that Kuropatkin has not been compelled to stand for a pitched battle, and the Japanese have not succeeded in cutting off Kuropatkin's retreat. This should be a source of satisfaction to the Russians, so far as it goes, but it cannot by any stretch of courtesy be construed as a victory for them.

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PRICES: Night—25c, 50c, 75c. Matinee—25c.

Three Nights, Sept. 15th.

Madison Saturday at 2:15 p.m.

Elaborate Presentation of the Pastoral Play.

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Seats on sale today.

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HAMLIN & MITCHELL SUBMIT THIS

Wizard of Oz

A portentous musical extravaganza. No stars. A prolific company. All artists.

86 PEOPLE, 86 MOSTLY GIRLS 86

Price—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Boxes, \$2. Matinee \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Sale begins Tuesday.

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That is, the blending of purest chocolate and finest Swiss milk, is what made Peter's Original Milk Chocolate successful from the first. It has a flavor you can't resist, it is pure and nutritious, and all in all the choicest confection ever produced. It sells for 18 cents the cake and up.

Where The Cars Stop.

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In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Tasteless, 50 cents at Drug-gists or by mail Trial Size, 10 cents.

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GIRLS' SCHOOL HATS and CAPS

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AT MEREDITH'S.

Old Jack Frost will soon be looking around to see where he can get his work in. We're loaded for him though. We've got four yards full of "That Good Coal."

School Bargains.

MISSES' COMBINATION SUITS, worth 75c.	40c
MISSES' NATURAL WOOL VESTS or PANTS, worth 35c.	25c
BOYS' DOUBLE KNEE COTTON HOSE, worth 25c	15c
BOYS' HEAVY FLEECE SHIRTS or DRAWERS, worth 25c.	25c
BOYS' HEAVY COTTON UNION SUITS, worth 50c.	40c
YOUTHS' 3 PIECE LONG SUITS, worth \$5.00.	\$3.98
All kinds KNITTED GARMENTS in cotton or wool mixed	75c Up

Cutler Bros. Co., 36 Main Street.

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CONSISTING OF 200 PEOPLE.

TEN BIG SHOWS! Four Sensational Acts FREE! Admission—10 cents and 25 cents.

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Our \$3.50 Hats are \$4 values. Our \$2.50 Hats are \$3 values. Our \$1.50 Hats are \$2 values. But that's the regular Gardner way of selling things.

We've a complete line of New Derbies and Soft Shapes at all three prices. At \$5 we have the Knox Hats.

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