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DESERET EVENING NEWS

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ABATE THE NUISANCE!

The public put up with a great deal of unnecessary noise on the Fourth of July, and say little about explosions that have nothing attractive about them, because they are looked upon as allowable on that occasion; if not as ebullitions of patriotism, as vehicles for the boisterous enthusiasm of the small boy who delights in making a rumpus. But there is not much patience exhibited over the racket that is being made now, by day and by night on the streets, with toy torpedoes and other combustibles. Bombs are exploded on street car tracks, horses are frightened into a panic, accidents are frequent and the public peace is disturbed, and all to no good purpose. There is not even the excuse of "fireworks" to attract pleased attention. It is nothing but horrible blasting, most exasperating to nervous folks and of no benefit to anybody. The police should be instructed to arrest the peace-destroyers who are thus guilty of breaking the city ordinances, and an example should be made of a few of the unruly and hoodlums who have no regard for the feelings of other people. The nuisance is becoming unbearable and ought to be stopped.

NOT ON SUNDAY.

Justices of the Peace should understand that it is contrary to law for them to hold their courts on a Sunday. A defendant, recently arrested for disturbing the peace on the Sabbath and sentenced the same day by the Justice to thirty days' imprisonment, was released by the District court on a writ of habeas corpus, because the sentence was void, having been rendered on that day. Of course he can be re-arrested and the case can be tried on its merits, because he has not been placed in legal jeopardy, by the proceedings, as that term is viewed in law. The proper course to pursue in this case was to have detained the prisoner until Monday, when he could have been legally tried by the Justice. People who break the peace on a Sunday ought to be brought to Justice, and if arrested on that day should be locked up, and thus be prevented from repeating their Sabbath-breaking and be taught a useful lesson. And Justices of the Peace should themselves learn the law and be sure they are right before they go ahead.

UTAH'S ARTISTS.

It is very gratifying to note the progress that is being made by Utah students in eastern colleges, and in European centers of science and art. Almost every day we learn of some striking mark made by a Utah man or woman, and the frequency of notices of this kind is very remarkable. Brief reference has already appeared in the Deseret News to the attention which Utah painters are attracting to their productions. Among them is Le Greene Richards who has a picture in a prominent place in the Salon at Paris, and who has been making a tour of Italy, viewing many of the productions of the world's greatest artists. Our well known painter J. T. Harwood has achieved the distinction of the patronage of the noted Mr. Warranaker, of Philadelphia, who has purchased one of Harwood's pictures for his own great collection. Letters received by Mrs. Allee Merrill Home of this city give particulars of these and other triumphs of our home artists. These distinctions and in conveying good impressions concerning our people and our State, and help to correct the notions about us which some envious or vindictive people are active in circulating. Utah is progressing with ability and force in many useful and artistic directions, and she is bound to take a prominent place and wield a potent influence in the world's affairs. A little time will work wonders.

DEATH OF MAJOR POND.

The death of Major J. B. Pond, particulars of which have already been published in the "News," will cause great regret among many people throughout the United States. He had become widely known through his association with a large number of celebrities in the lecture field, for whom he ably acted as manager. He published a delightful book, giving sketches of their career with many entertaining anecdotes concerning their personal characteristics. He was a very genial man and talented conversationalist and made a great impression wherever he went. He was at one time looked upon with aversion by many of the "Mormon" people, because he was viewed as an enemy, not particularly conscientious as to his representations of them and their faith. But in later years, having become better acquainted with them, we believe he exerted himself to the utmost to remove any improper impressions he had effected concerning them. He became a strong friend to Utah and her people, and being a courageous man was not afraid to champion their cause when necessary

required or occasion offered. He was in the front rank of the lecture bureau, as an introducer of uncommon minds to the general public and as a shrewd financial director of their affairs. We join in the general sorrow that the days of his usefulness on earth are so suddenly ended, and we hope that his surviving loved ones will be aided and consoled in their sad bereavement.

FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS.

In many places there is a much needed movement for the mitigation of the tragedies that are inseparable from our Fourth of July celebrations. In Chicago, the Mayor has prohibited the discharge of firearms and fireworks in streets, alleys and backyards, and the distribution, by sale or otherwise, among children, of toy pistols and other dangerous playthings has been prohibited. In Minneapolis an effort is also being made to prevent the abuses of the day, by providing games and sports of a more harmless character. The Chicago Tribune has taken a lively interest in the promotion of a national celebration without horrors. That paper pointedly remarks: "The more noise, the more death and injury, but the less patriotism." It further says: "Before the country has recovered from the shock of the calamities at Kansas City, North Topeka and Des Moines it will be called upon to face the ghastly horrors of another Fourth of July." City fathers and the press can do much toward preventing the annual calamities that go with the Fourth of July celebrations, but parents must co-operate. If results are to be obtained, children should not be permitted to play with fire, unless some grown up, responsible person is with them, and sees to it that no harm is done. And even then accidents may happen. But to allow careless children to do whatever they please with dangerous explosives, is to invite disaster and death. The celebration with fireworks, bombs, fire-arms, etc., is paganism anyhow, and it may well be asked whether some better mode of expressing a nation's appreciation of the blessings of liberty could not be found, than this barbarous and heathen custom. But if fireworks there must be, they should be of artistic designs and set off under the direction of competent hands. This indiscriminate way of handling fire is to risk the loss of life, limbs, and property, and should not be tolerated.

AS TO RACE SUICIDE.

Probably no utterance of President Roosevelt has been more discussed than that on "race suicide." It has furnished a text for more or less serious comment all over the civilized world. Learned statisticians, flippant humorists, grave sages, shallow paragraphers, all have had something to say on that question. Some have endeavored to prove that in this country there are no such conditions as those indicated by the famous term. But now comes Dr. Engelmann, of Boston, and publishes, in Popular Science Monthly, figures that are far from encouraging. He claims that, as a rule, 200 native born parents in Massachusetts leave 198 surviving children. That is, married couples of American birth in that state do not quite reproduce their own number. The writer goes on to say that the birth-rate in Massachusetts among the native-born is 17 per thousand, while among the foreign-born in the same State it is 58 per thousand. In France, he says, the country most beset for neglect of reproduction, the birth-rate is 22.4 per thousand; bigger, that is, than the birth-rate among the Massachusetts Yankees. Dr. Engelmann points out that Malthus's theory that population tends to increase faster than subsistence had utterly broken down in this country, where the birth-rate keeps falling in the face of increasing means of subsistence. He finds that the average number of children in an American family in 1890 was 6.1; in 1880, 4.6; in 1860, 3.3; in 1872, 2.45; in 1900, among the upper classes of Boston, 1.8. Were these conditions not counteracted by immigration, the "race suicide" problem in this country would clearly impress itself as one of peculiar gravity.

But there are two sides to every question, and the other side of this proposition is taken by a writer in the North American Review, who, without giving his name, proceeds to attack the President quite vigorously. He defends the "small family" as the ideal. He poses as the champion of women, when he states that where large families are the rule, the mothers "grow old" at 20. His chief argument, however, is that it is too expensive to have many children. He says:

"It happens that we are able to care for four children, and sufficiently well for us to maintain our social position, which is very dear to us. If a time should come when we were forced to give up our present style of living (which practically means our friends, since in that event we would not and could not continue present relations with them) I would consider it, perhaps, the most serious moment of my life. So far as can be judged at present, the only thing that might threaten such an event would be the appearance of a couple of more children."

It may be well to ponder this argument for "race suicide." It is probably the best that can be produced. It shows how dense is the ignorance that exists concerning the eternal blessings of fatherhood and motherhood. It also shows how utterly selfish is the human being that plans "race suicide." He prefers a life in ease and luxury, "which is very dear to us," to the noble self-sacrifice, the loving devotion that mothers and fathers are required to bestow upon their children, particularly during their age of innocence and dependence. Selfishness, the greatest curse that can rest upon a human being, and possibly the maiming of all unrighteousness and all sin, is the chief cause of "race suicide." That is very evident from the defense of it. It is a problem that should engage the attention of all who have the welfare of the country at heart.

SECRET OF OPPOSITION.

The story goes that much American money is being used in Colombia, for the purpose of defeating the canal treaty. It is claimed that certain

railroad interests here are opposed to the waterway, for obvious reasons, and that they are spending large sums in order to obtain a majority vote against it. Their agents tell the patriots in Colombia, that the treaty means the loss of Colombian independence, and by that argument they gain some whom they cannot corrupt. The story may not be founded on fact, but it is evident that some strong influences have been brought to bear upon the people of the little republic, and it is not impossible that corruptionists have been at work. If Americans really stoop so low, as to bribe foreigners against their own government, it is time for the government to assert its power in order to frustrate such traitorous schemes. Against that kind of work nothing but force avails. The government cannot adopt the tactics of its opponents, and buy votes for its plans, but it can frustrate the effects of secret intrigues by openly using its legitimate power. If the Panama route is desired, it can be appropriated, and settled for afterwards. That is the way the railroads obtain much of their right of way. If this policy is not followed the same influences may be brought to bear against the Nicaragua route, and finally there will be no canal, though Congress has said the contrary, in behalf of the people.

That postal investigation is getting to be a regular Pandora's box.

A hackman on the rampage and a hackman on the charge are much the same.

Mayor Sam Jones sleeps on the roof of his house. He must be down on his uppers.

In life's binnacle the pen is mightier than the sword, but in the Board of Education the inkstand is mightier than the pen.

When American meets Greek at Bingham Junction then comes the tug of war.

The Chicago waiters now demand recognition. This is a tip for their employers.

In (director) general we should say that Mr. Whitaker's appointment is a very good one.

Such advice is being given home-seekers these days: "Stay at home," is about the best.

"Who is the 'scab,'" asks the Los Angeles Times. The man who prefers independence to dictation.

An Indiana clergyman preaches while asleep. And not to be outdone his congregation sleeps while he preaches.

Jeit and White have their meals sent to them from a restaurant. This looks like cruel and unusual punishment.

Citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, have placed the laurel wreath on their state by burning a negro at the stake.

Kate Medicine Horse of South Dakota has brought suit for divorce. Is her husband any relation to Young-Man-A-Fraid-of-His-Horse?

An exchange speaks of a man receiving a "thundering salary." Jove is the only one who earns such a salary.

The Eagles are gathering in great numbers. "Onward and upward, and true to the line, may the flight of the Eagle ever be thine, my boy."

King Peter has started for Belgrade. His journey there will be smooth and easy, but unless all signs fail he will have rather a rough road to travel after arriving.

That jail break at Canon City was, so far as some of the convicts were concerned, a "make way for liberty," he cried, made way for liberty and died" affair.

The Boston Herald speaks of Bunker Hill day as a "sort of parochial holiday." This is the most parochial thing that ever came out of Boston. Don't let it occur again.

Uncle Sam himself seems to have gone into the "get rich quick" business when he bought the letter collection devices from that California concern at a profit to it of over a hundred per cent.

Russia and Austria are minkling it very uncomfortable for the Serbia ministry by insisting that the murderers of Alexander and Draga shall be punished, while they are much inclined to speak well of a bridge that has carried them over safely.

An Indiana judge has decided that a woman's kisses are her own, and that she can bestow them where she likes regardless of her husband's wishes. That judge is probably having a quiet little flirtation with some married woman.

On several occasions last summer Joseph Jefferson had with him as a guide an old colored man, to whom had reached dimly, and from afar, the fame of "Rip Van Winkle." One day, when the two were out fishing in a rowboat, he hazarded a few remarks: "Boss, is it a circus you are in?" "Not exactly a circus," said Mr. Jefferson. "Yes, sar. Ye can act, can't ye?" Mr. Jefferson made a modest reply. "Well, sar, I never git to New York, but I'd powerful like to see ye act, sar, and I'll give 50 cents if you'll cut up right now."

Estimates made at the Washington Weather bureau place the number of lives lost by floods and tornadoes in this country, the present year, at 1,250, and this is about four times as many as were killed in the battles fought with Spain for the liberation of Cuba. It is claimed that no previous year of which the bureau has any record, shows such an amount of calamities from that cause. The people should be careful how they permit the country to be denuded of trees and shrubbery, for floods are mostly due to the destruction of the protecting vegetation.

ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

San Francisco Chronicle. It is announced from Berlin that in the election just held the Socialist party increased its total vote in the empire by 100,000 above any vote previously cast, and thereby gained fifteen members of the reichstag. The political composition

of the reichstag cannot yet be determined, as German law requires a majority for the election of members of that body and there are usually from five to 10 parties in the field there are always many districts in which no candidate receives a majority of all the votes cast. In these districts a second election must be held, and until these elections are over the political complexion of the reichstag cannot be known. The Socialist group in that body has been steadily increasing for years and is a factor to be reckoned with of 117 members known to be elected forty-nine are Socialists, a much larger ratio than the party is likely to maintain.

Chicago News.

The Social Democrat party is no longer clamoring for Utopia, and, indeed, its platform does not show direct demands for those projects which in ordinary discussion are called socialistic. It is rather the great liberal party of Germany, and its leadership is admittedly stronger and more effective than that of any other party. It has made considerable gains at the expense of the titularly liberal parties.

Chicago News.

Considering that but a few years ago this party was an inconsiderable factor in German affairs, the fact that the announcement of a vote of 3,000,000 would occasion no surprise is widely suggestive as to the nature of the forces at work in Kaiser Wilhelm's country. Believing as he does that socialism is a menace, it is not surprising that the emperor has sought to take extraordinary means to check its growth.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Social Democrats are thorns in the side of the emperor. They are against increased expenditures for the army and navy. They are against the severe laws which repress freedom of speech. They are against the new high tariff upon articles of food, forced upon the country by the agrarian aristocracy, at the expense of the industrial classes. They are in favor of reform of the system of representation and of laws relating to the suffrage. They are for fundamental measures of political reform which have long been established in Great Britain and the United States.

Portland Oregonian.

The present emperor of Germany, in his ideas of government, his "I and I" political philosophy, is really an anachronism, and so is his vast standing army of over 800,000 bayonets in time of peace. The Germans have submitted to this vast standing army since the Franco-German war of 1870-71, because they believed it was necessary to the safety of Germany against a war of reprisal on the part of France, or a war of encroachment on the part of Russia. But the time has passed for such a vast standing army, and the emperor is now faced with the problem of how to reduce it. He has no desire on his part to provoke war with Germany. There is no sound reason today why the German people should be unduly taxed to support a vast standing army in time of peace, or why their young men should be forced to serve a term in the army.

San Francisco Call.

It is difficult to see how the artificial propositions of socialism could improve the economic condition of our people. Yet, next to Germany, we show the largest growth in socialism. True, it is the declared purpose and deliberate plan of many American newspapers and public men to foster discontent among the people. There is some ostentation and display inseparable anywhere, from the sudden acquisition of wealth, but none of these things seem to offer an adequate explanation of the socialist growth. Americans should look before they leap into that school of politics. Its success implies a complete revolution in our system of government. They should examine the socialist leaders closely and determine whether they are qualified to erect a new system on the ruins of the one that we have, which was devised by the fathers who fought for the privilege of establishing liberty and equality in the land, and whose work has been amply justified by results.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following is the list of country life in America for July: "The New Ideals in the Improvement of Plants," L. H. Bailey; "A Summer Home for \$1,000," C. E. H.; "The Scotch Collie," M. Mowbray Palmer; "The Renaissance of Tennis," Chas. P. Sawyer; "Home Weaving in Country Houses," Candace Wheeler; "The Oaks," a Long Island Seaside Estate," A. Radcliffe Dugmore; "Shrubs and How to Put Them," L. H. Bailey; "The Apricot and How to Grow It," John Craig; "Some Hints on Feeding Poultry," James E. Rice; "Hardy Roses Near Chicago," W. C. Egan; "The Indian Pipe," (poem) Agnes E. Blanchard; and "The Travelers Calendar," New York.

In Harper's Weekly for June 20 a new invention which will undoubtedly play a large part in naval engagements of the future is described, with illustrations. It is a shell which, by means of a torch attached to its base, can be followed throughout its flight in a night attack. Fired from an automatic gun at the rate of four shots a second, a practically continuous stream of fire is thrown which can be directed like water from a hose, without using the sights of the gun. Mr. J. R. Semple, the inventor of the shell, has just received an order for several thousand of the illuminating attachments for use in coast-defense practice. Harper & Bros., New York.

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Water Delightful and Easy of Access from New Bath Houses.

400 IN DEEP WATER.

Dancing Every Afternoon and Evening.

TIME TABLE:

Leave Salt Lake:	Arrive Salt Lake:
No. 2 10:30 a.m.	No. 1 1:30 p.m.
No. 4 2:30 p.m.	No. 3 3:45 p.m.
No. 6 4:20 p.m.	No. 5 5:45 p.m.
No. 8 6:20 p.m.	No. 7 7:45 p.m.
No. 10 8:20 p.m.	No. 9 9:20 p.m.
No. 12 9:45 p.m.	No. 11 11:30 p.m.

*Sunday's last train leaves Saltair at 9:00 p. m.

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Ladies' White Silk \$1.25 UP	The cheapest house in town for notions.
Ladies' fine Maco Cotton Hose 25c	Pins 1c per paper. Needles 3 papers 10c. Shoe Laces, Tubular, per dozen 10c
Ladies' fine Embroidered Lawn and Silkline Waists \$1.00	Honey Comb Shawls for babies \$1.25
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