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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 20, 1903.

CUP PRIZES AT THE CONGRESS.

The prize of a \$500 silver cup for the
best display of sugar beets at the National
Irrigation Congress, to be held in
Ogden Sept. 15-18, ought to stimulate
our best growers to a friendly contest.It is offered by H. O. Havemeyer,
the famous capitalist and sugar baron,
and will be placed for competition
side by side with the other silver cups,
that are to be offered at the congress.There is one presented by Senator W.
A. Clark of Montana, for the finest
display of home grown fruit; another by
the Pabst Brewing company at Milwaukee,
for the best exhibition of brewing
barley; while the Anheuser-Busch
company of St. Louis also offer one
for the best display of brewing hops.We hope our Utah agriculturists will
take sufficient interest in the congress,
at least to compete for these prizes.Utah ought certainly to get the sugar
beet cup, as not better beets than are
grown in this state are raised anywhere.The same we believe may be said
of Utah barley. Hops do not cut so
big a figure here as in some parts of
the country, but still they are produced
here of excellent quality. Farmers,
get ready for the contest and secure
some of the prizes so generously offered
as encouragements to cultivators
of the soil by irrigation.

A FREEDOM OF LABOR SOCIETY.

We have alluded several times in
these columns to a movement among
working people in England, to promote
the freedom of labor. They are organized
for the purpose of resisting the
tyranny of unions that endeavor to prevent
men and women from earning a
livelihood, who do not choose to join
these societies. A paper is published
weekly in London, at 20 Edmondson Rd.,
Brixton, S. W., and called "The Free
Laborer Press and Industrial Review."There are branches of the association
which it represents, in different parts
of Great Britain and which has been
spreading during the last ten years. It
was organized for the avowed purpose
of aiding in the liberation of labor
from injurious restrictions, and for
securing to the industrious the full, fair
and free exercise of the Right to Work.The Free Labor Press, in its latest
issue, has an editorial on the question
of the rights of free labor as advocated
in the Desert News, from which it
quotes freely, and it also reproduces
the able letter from Mr. W. J. Silver,
which appeared in the "News" of August
6. The Press remarks: "Probably
there is no country in the world where
trade-unionism is carried to such an
incomprehensible and absurd length as
it is in America." After commenting
on the situation here as explained in
the "News," the Press has this to say:"It appears, then, that the root of the
trouble is in the arbitrary power of
prevent non-union workers from gaining
a living by their labor—in other
words, to compel every workman to
join a union, pay the dues therein
demanded, and place themselves under its
domination. To effect this the unions
assume to dictate to contractors whom
they shall or shall not employ. They
use the force embodied in any particular
piece of work, and they choose the
most critical times to do this when the
act is likely to cause the greatest damage
to the contractor who is not willing
to submit to their tyranny. It may be
some encouragement to our overseas
friends to know that periodic attempts
to perpetrate the same sort of tyranny
are made on this side of the Atlantic,
which are not only invariably unsuccessful,
but obtain and deserve public
condemnation wherever the nefarious
and ill-advised efforts are put forth.
They are now simply regarded as obnoxious
vestiges of a past and well-nigh
obsolete system. Ten or twelve
years ago trade-unionism in Great
Britain was as rabid in its tyrannical
aspects as we find it to be today in the
United States. The same determined
stand was made against that tyranny
as is now suggested by our Transatlantic
comrades, and the result is seen in
a gradual but certain shaping and re-
modeling by the unions of courses and
policies more in harmony with the principles
of justice and equity, and more
in keeping with the necessities of sound
industrial economies.When the movement was inaugurated
in England to free labor from the despotism
of the unions, the charge was made
that its object was the destruction
of trades-unionism, and the consequent
injury to working people for the benefit
of capital. But ten years of its
operations have demonstrated the falsity
of the accusation, and proved that it
has tended to the purification and not
the destruction of the unions. On this
point the National Free Labor association
have this to say in their report
preceding the meeting of their congress,
which is to take place in England October
28, 1903:"Following out its aim and object in
this direction, the association and its
work have proved that the result of
this purification has been to make
trade-unionism stronger and more
acceptable as an industrial agency and
social force, where those who claim to
guide its activities have recognized the
wisdom of adjusting it to its true
proper place in trade, commerce and
industry. And if there are still those
in opposition to principles of justice
and equity, clinging tenaciously to the
old follies, the old anomalies, the old
harmful and destructive policy and
false issues, there is abundant evidenceto show that throughout the entire
world the agency of restrictive and
coercive effort in the cause of trade
development, social amelioration, and
industrial prosperity, is a dying force and
that a wise and well-directed freedom
in all human activity and endeavor
holds the field."

NEW POLL-TAX MEASURE.

The new poll-tax ordinance, introduced
by Mr. Fernstrom in the City
Council, seems to be not only an improvement
upon the old ordinance, but a timely
provision considering the litigation
that has been instituted and the
probability of its continuance. Of
course if the latter is invalid the enactment
of the present measure will not make
it sound. But neither will the passage
of the new ordinance vitiate the old one,
or weaken its legality for the time it
was in operation. We believe the ordinance
that has been instituted and is incorporated
in the Revised Ordinances of 1892,
was continued and confirmed instead
of repealed by the Revised Ordinances
of 1898, and is just as good in law
today as ever. The intent and language
of the revision make that clear and
unambiguous. We believe the Supreme
court will so decide, if the case
reaches that tribunal. In any event
the passage of the new ordinance will
do no harm. It is not a mere repetition
of the former measure; it is a better
and more complete one, and after it
is closely scrutinized and if necessary
amended, it should be passed as
speedily as possible.

IMMIGRATION PERIL.

The Immigration Restriction League
has sent out a pamphlet on the present
status of the immigration problem, in
which further restrictive legislation is
strongly urged. It is shown that, among
other evils of immigration is this that
it causes "race suicide." This view is
entirely valid, viz., that the immigration
is a necessary counterbalance to the tendency
to "race suicide." The pamphlet quotes
Gen. Francis A. Walker, superintendent
of the census of 1870 and 1880, as follows:"The American shrank from industrial
competition thus thrust upon him. He
was unwilling himself to engage in the
lowest kind of day labor with these
new elements of population; he was
even more unwilling to bring sons and
daughters into the world to enter into
that competition. The great fact
protrudes through all the subsequent
history of our population that the more
rapidly foreigners came into the
United States, the smaller was the rate
of increase, not merely among the native
population, but throughout the population
of the country as a whole, including
the foreigners. If the foregoing views are true, or contain
any considerable degree of truth, the
foreign immigration into this country
has, from the time it assumed large
proportions, amounted not to re-enforcement
of population, but to a replacement
of native by foreign stock."Other authorities are quoted to the
same effect, and the remedy proposed
is an educational test, for it is
argued that there is a close
correspondence between ignorance of
languages and the other chief undesirable
qualities, such as ignorance of a
trade, lack of resources, criminal
tendencies, aversion to country life and
tendency to congregate in the slums
of large cities, a low standard of living
and lack of ambition to seek a better
life, lack of disposition to assimilate
and to have any permanent interests in
this country.We are in full accord with the movement
for a high class of immigration,
but not with the nervous timidity that
sees only outcasts and scum in the
arrivals here. The facts are against this
view. According to the last census,
there are 15 states in the Union, in
which the foreign element predominates.
In some it is as high as 70 per cent.
Among these states are New York,
Illinois, Wisconsin, Massachusetts,
Michigan, and Minnesota. And there
is nothing the matter with any of
these, notwithstanding the large foreign
element. On the contrary, this
element has been a great help to each
of them.Congress has been slow in the matter
of prohibitive legislation, and this
is well. For there is still room for
good settlers, and for millions of them.
Some black sheep will always come with
the flock. Let us exclude as many of
those as possible, but let the doors
be wide open to all good settlers, whether
they are "literate" or not.

CONFLICTING RUMORS.

The first reports from London stated
that the appointment of Admiral
Alexieff to the viceroyalty of the
Amur territory, was taken to indicate
that the peace party had the upper
hand in Russia. General Kuropatkin
is said to be the advocate of a forward
policy in the far east. He has urged
the annexation of Manchuria at any
cost and an immediate settlement
of the issue with Japan. M. De Witte,
on the other hand, believes in "a wise
and masterly inactivity," on the principle
that "all things come round to him
who will but wait." He does not want
to pay in blood and treasure for
Manchuria, and believes that it is the
destiny of that great province to come
under Russian rule through the voluntary
submission and desire of its people.
The appointment of Alexieff is
supposed to be a victory for this policy.But now comes a Pekin dispatch
stating that the promotion of the vice-
admiral is there regarded as a victory
of the war party. He is said to be
the leader of the party that advocates
the holding of what Russia has obtained
in Asia at any cost. This sounds more
probable. For some time, it is said,
ten troop trains have been passing
through the trans-Baikal district daily,
and that 100,000 men are mobilizing
to proceed to the coast in an emergency.
"Supplies," it is said, "can be readily
despatched down the Amur river to the
confluence of the Sungari, leaving the
Manchurian railway for the free passage
of troops."This looks more like war than peace.
The truth in all probability is that
Russia desires peace. She wants to
absorb as much as possible of Asia
without bloodshed; but if her onward
march is stopped, she will be found
prepared to defend her course byarmed forces. If Russia is let alone,
the appointment of Alexieff to the viceroyalty
of Manchuria means peace; but if the
country is molested, it means war. That
is no doubt, the truth of the conflicting
rumors.

To the victor belongs the cup.

Boil your water and avoid typhoid.

Alternating currents—English and
wild.All the world's a stage, and Macedonia
holds it today.It is mete that the fall trade should
be preceded by a fall in stocks.The hot weather is the best time to
get in on the ground floor.It can hardly be said that King Peter
is in the hands of his friends.The sample shower was all right.
Now let's have the grand rain.The Shah of Persia has been "doing"
Europe. Some day Europe will "do"
him.If Sir Thomas beats us we can put
up Jeffries and let them try and beat
him.The isthmus of Panama seems to be
more ground for dispute than for
canals.The policy of Turkey is characterized
as duplicity; that of Europe is called
diplomacy.That aeolian-piano-planola incorporation
is destined to make a great noise
in the world.Of course we all know that the
Rehance will win, but we shall all be
glad when she has won.In view of the situation in the Balkans
how can any self-respecting
Christian take a Turkish bath?It remains to be seen whether there
will be anything extraordinary about
the extraordinary session of Congress.Those Manchurian bandits who attacked
a dynamite magazine will yet be
making an onslaught on a buzz saw.Presidential candidates who are
"gaining strength" are generally very
weak at the beginning and rarely ever
overcome it.Yesterday made a record as the hottest
day of the year. And thus "one
was doth tread upon another's heel, so
fast they follow."Colonel Henry Watterson claims to
have found a second Samuel J. Tilden
in Comptroller Groat of Tammany. The
colonel is noted for being rather groovy.A Chicago man, a lay brother in a
religious order, has invented a bullet
proof cloth. How splendid this would
be for a battle on the field of the cloth
of gold.Salt Lake City is not over a slumbering
volcano, but according to a report
made to the chief of the fire department
on explosives stored in the business section,
it might just as well be.The Canadian senator who declared
that the United States wants a fight
with some European nation was simply
talking jargon. While the United
States fears no nation she wants a war
with none.It is said that the Czar of Russia has
sent an agent to this country to procure
data on lynching. Some day the
Russian government may direct an inquiry
to the authorities at Washington,
to ascertain whether a petition in
behalf of the negroes in this country
would be considered. Undoubtedly the
Russians would like to get even with us.The late Wendell Phillips was once
in a hotel at Charleston, had breakfast
in his room and was served by a slave.
Mr. Phillips spoke to him as an abolitionist,
but the other seemed to be more
concerned about the breakfast
than about himself. Finally Mr. Phillips
told him to go away, saying he
could not bear to be waited upon by a
slave. The other remonstrated: "Excuse
me, massa, but Ise 'bliged to stay here,
'cause Ise 'ponsible fo' de silverware."A correspondent informs us that Robert
Bruce, the famous Scottish chief, was
not a bachelor but a "consecutive
polygamist," having been married twice
and leaving children by both marriages.
We do not know whether the latter
part of the statement is correct or not,
neither do we care; but the term
applied to the gallant Scot is wrong,
even if the account given as to his family
is true. "Consecutive polygamy" is
applied only to persons who have been
repeatedly married after being divorced.

TOLSTOI'S LATEST.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Count Tolstoy declared that Dr. Harper
is a barbarian in his ignorance,
that a man should die of starvation
rather than work for Rockefeller, and
that he himself has arranged to have
his latest book published after his death
rather than before because he does not
want to read the criticisms. The critics
apparently are more fearful to him
than death by any form, since he declares
that his greatest ambition is to
perish as a martyr by rope or fire. No
torture, not even burning, is comparable
with that inflicted by the point of
a pen. This seems a curious confession
to come from such a well-seasoned
veteran, but Tolstoy has had a curious
experience with the critics.

Baltimore Sun.

The development of American trusts
fills Count Tolstoy with amazement
and indignation. The fact that they
have prospered and become so powerful
is convincing proof to the Russian reformer
that the people of this country have
degenerated. It is his opinion that if
Americans were really brave and determined
not to submit to oppression; if they
possessed the heroic qualities of their
ancestors and were capable of self-denial,
the trust problem would soon be solved
and monopolies would disappear from
the land. His method of bringing about
a solution is unique. No American, he
says, should work for a trust nor buy
its products. The people in the cities
should flee to the rural districts and
take up farming. They could get enough
from the soil to supply their needs. They
could live on grain and vegetables and
cabbage meat. A system of plain living
and high thinking would prove the ruin
of the trusts. They would die for lack
of support. People would soon accustom
themselvesto do without trust products, and then
the paramount economic question of the
century would be settled.

THE UNSPEAKABLE SUBJECT.

New York Mail and Express.

Let the lyncher be hunted as the anarchist
is. What President D. M. Parry, of the
Manufacturers' Association, said of the
mob spirit at Chautauqua this morning is
absolutely true: "In essence it is a hatred
or contempt for all regulations of government
and an attempt by the vicious and ignorant
to impress their will upon others by the
exercise of physical force." In the name
of all that is sacred to American citizenship
let us have no more apologies by
educated southerners, or northerners
either, for this crime that menaces the
nation like an eating cancer.

Boston Transcript.

After listening to John Temple Graves
of Georgia, the Chautauqua audience
have needed strong antidotes to counteract
the effect of that moral poison which
is so subtly and shamelessly dispensed,
and they have had them. We wish every
American could read and ponder the
address of Chief Justice Love of the
Deseret supreme court, on "The Relation
of Law to the Manifestation of the Mob
Spirit." He sums up the principal three
effects of the mob spirit as brutalizing the
individual, destroying free government, and
increasing crime. It is an analysis of
mob rule and the shocking excesses that
are its inevitable corollaries, in a
dispassionate and judicial spirit so direct
and clear that it amounts to a moral
demonstration.

Los Angeles Times.

John Temple Graves of Georgia, the
defender of lynching and lynchery, has
been fitly answered in the assembly at
Chautauqua by the Rev. Dr. Babbitt of
Brooklyn, who said, among other things:
"Lynchers are plain, brutal, savage
murderers, and should be treated as such
by the authorities and by all worthy
American citizens." That is straight
and unvarnished talk directly from the
shoulder. There must be no mincing of
matters with law breakers, and those
persons who presume to take the law
in their own hands must be made to
understand that freedom is no less under
when it is committed by a gang of men
than when it is a crime of the individual.
That the courts of the land are much
at fault for the prevalence of lynching
in the United States there can be no
question, but nothing can excuse the
awful affairs that have so many times
in the past few years shocked the
sensibilities of the world and made
Americans ashamed.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is clear that Mr. Graves refuses to
face the facts, or fits them to his own
conclusion. In the light of evidence
presented almost daily in the newspapers,
it is hard to avoid the conclusion that
mob outbreaks are due as a rule to
race hatred and to the prevalence of the
idea that while there is one law for the
whites there is another, or none at all,
for the blacks. Mr. Graves, like most
speakers who take a hand in the
discussion, before the issue. When the
two parties to a controversy cannot
agree on a single premise the debate is
not likely to be illuminating.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Charles Lamb proposed to a woman
just once in his life. The letter containing
his proposal, and a portion of it in
facsimile, is printed for the first time
in the September number of Harper's
Magazine, in an article by John
Hallingshead, whose collection of literary
treasures contains the original letter.
Boutet de Monvel, the French illustrator
of child life, contributes six drawings
in that of those Parisian school children
who are taken to the country each summer
by a Fresh Air association. The pictures
accompany an article by Steadward Dewey,
describing the French methods of caring
for the "fresh-air" children. Israel Zangwill
contributes the second of his "Italian
Fantasies." The article is exquisitely
illustrated by Louis Leck, the artist who
accompanied Mr. Zangwill on an Italian
journey made for Harper's Magazine.
Mrs. Margaret Deland, author of "Old
Chester Tales," contributes the leading
story. Among other fiction is Alice Brown's
novelle, "Judgment," and there are short
stories by Alfred Ollivant, author of "Bob
Son of Bat," and by Robert W. Chambers,
Roy H. Gibson, Seville Ford, Norman
Duncan, May Harris, and others.—Harper
& Bros., New York.

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