

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 5, 1904

A PUBLIC DEMAND.

The numerous burglaries recently

committed in this city indicate the pres-
ence here of a gang of professional
crooks. It is a small one, no doubt, and
seems to have a penchant for jewelry
and silverware and to prefer daylight
to darkness for its work. In a town no
bigger than this, it would seem that a
little shrewd detective work ought to
locate this little coterie of robbers, and
take them in the coils of the law. To
use a street phrase, "it is up to" the po-
lice department.Special detective work is called for.
Ordinary patrol service is not enough.
A determination to trace this evil work
to its source, exhibited in prompt and
diligent action and perseverance till the
desired end is reached, the criminals
are captured and the booty cache is
discovered, are the needs of the hour.
The credit of the force is on trial, and
the observing Salt Lake public are look-
ing for something to be done without
delay.There have been times in the past
history of the city, when footpads in-
fested it and it was unsafe for people
to walk the streets singly at night. Ear-
nest effort on the part of the police
rooted out that menace, and delivered
us from the dread that was spreading
itself over the public mind. Here is an
opportunity for similar acuteness and
activity, with corresponding recognition
and praise for success. If necessary,
there should be some extra aid em-
ployed, until the thieves are seized and
their plunder is recovered. This re-
quires thought, planning and action,
and no more time should be lost or
thrown away. Let there be "some-
thing doing" at once!

THE PRESS AND THE COURTS

The comments of some of our con-
temporaries on the subject of the right
of the press to criticize courts, please
the Deseret News and mark, if not a
change of opinion at least the apprecia-
tion of a principle. A North Carolina
judge, displeased at the comments on
his judicial acts by the editor of the Ra-
leigh News and Observer, fined him two
thousand dollars and ordered his im-
prisonment until the fine was paid. A
writ of habeas corpus was sued out, and
on a full hearing before Judge J. C.
Pritchard of the United States cir-
cuit court, the editor was released. Af-
ter interpreting the law in relation to
contempt, and denying the power of the
lower court to take the action reversed,
the judge said:"If a judge charged with the admin-
istration of the law is not to be criti-
cized on account of his official conduct,
the liberty of the press is abridged and
the rights of individuals imperiled."That is likely to be approved by the
press of the country almost without ex-
ception. It is the position that was
taken many years ago by the Deseret
News, but dissented from by editors
here, who seemed to think that any
criticism by a "Mormon" paper of the
course of a court was tantamount to
treason. But a contemporary that was
then particularly savage on that mat-
ter, now sagely remarks:"Surely any one who has the proper
view of public affairs will realize the
force and propriety of that saying of
the court. It goes exactly to the core
of the whole question. It recognizes
fully the fact that judges are public
officials, and that there is no more
reason why they should be exempt
from public criticism than any other
officials. Therefore, if the press must
be muzzled as to the proceedings of the
courts, then the people might be in
more peril from this cause than from
any other, on this restriction of free
public comment."That reads almost like a paragraph
from the Deseret News at the time of
our controversy on this question. We
take pleasure in giving it our endorse-
ment. The same paper concludes its
comments with these words:"And this rule, so plainly announced
by Judge Pritchard to be the law of the
United States, should also be made the
law for the State courts all over this
Union."Very good. That is bound to come.
At the same time it must be borne in
mind that fair criticism of the courts,
or indeed of any arm or incumbent of
the public service, does not signify or
include abuse, misrepresentation, libel
or unjust attacks of any kind. The
liberty of the press is one thing, its
assumed license to vilify and assail is
another thing. Courts have and should
have the power of self-protection. They
cannot very well enter into a wordy
argument with a newspaper, and they
should be surrounded with a halo of au-
thority that commands respect. But the
point at issue is that they are not in-
fallible. They sometimes have to re-
vise their own decisions, and so-called
"inferior" courts are often overruled by
the "superior," and even the court of
last resort in the nation, which has "the
last guess," is itself once in a while
mistaken and therefore changes its ownrulings. All public officers should be re-
spected but they are all servants of the
great public.

THE NAMPA HERALD.

Two well known Salt Lake newspaper

men have taken hold of an Idaho jour-
nal, formerly called the Times, and now
come to the front with it under a new
name, and with a vigor and evidence
of the kind of ability that ought to
achieve success. It is now the Nampa
Herald, published at that growing
Idaho town, and is under the manage-
ment of C. T. Harter as editor and H. C.
Brownlee as business manager. They
are both experienced in the business, in
their several departments, and were at
one time with the Herald of this city
and were recognized as up-to-date men.
The Nampa Herald presents a clean,
neat and respectable appearance, is
newsy and bright, starts with a good
array of advertisements, remarkable
considering the size of the town, and
while advocating Republican principles,
announces its intention to treat all par-
ties fairly and squarely, "without refer-
ence to age, race, class, religion or
politics." It expresses faith that Nampa
will grow rapidly into a great city,
and that it intends to do a newspaper's
part in achieving that result. We wish
our friends great success in their new
undertaking, and congratulate Nampa
on their presence and their abilities.

ANOTHER HORROR AT SEA.

Another marine disaster that will
bring grief to thousands, on both sides
of the Atlantic, is the wreck of the
Danish steamer Norge, with the loss of,
as it is supposed, seven hundred lives,
mostly emigrants. The news of this
disaster will bring grief to many a
home in the old countries, and to many
on this side who were fondly anticipat-
ing a reunion of loved ones, after, per-
haps, years of separation, toil, and fru-
gality. Against that storm-swept reef
in the sea, hopes long cherished were
dashed to pieces and buried, with the
unfortunates, in the surging deep. How
the disaster occurred will probably
never be fully known. The officers,
from the Captain to those of less re-
sponsibility, seem to have done their
duty, and many perished on their posts.
But the ship, although divided into six
water-tight compartments, sank as if
there had been no bulkheads, and this
would seem to indicate that there was
something wrong, either in the con-
struction or the management. A ship
with six water-tight compartments
should be able to float for some time,
even if it has received a severe injury,
provided the bulkheads are really water
tight. The question is whether the in-
spection of emigrant vessels always is
what it professes to be. At the time
of the General Slocum disaster it was
suggested that a similar horror could
not occur in foreign ports, on account
of the government inspection of vessels
and their equipment. Is that boat
true? We fear the spirit of the time,
that values money higher than human
lives, is not confined to this country.

THE TURKISH FARCE.

A never-ending farce is the "pres-
sure" exerted upon the Porte in behalf
of the persecuted Armenians. Another
act of it has just been played, to the
amusement, we presume, of the Sultan
and his advisers.It appears that thousands of Arme-
nians were recently slain at Bitlis.
These periodically occurring massa-
cres are unquestionably conducted
from Constantinople, and their purpose
is to prevent the Armenians from be-
coming numerically too strong for the
subject in which they are held. It is
a modern instance of the policy of
the old Pharaoh who ordered the killing
of the Hebrew male children, to pre-
vent the increase of the race. The
Kurds are the executors, and they are
willing enough to kill and to rob the
victims, but it is safe to say that they
do not go on the warpath without
special orders from headquarters.In view of these facts, the proceed-
ings are extremely comical, notwith-
standing the underlying tragic element.
The Kurds go out to kill and rob, on
orders from Constantinople. The
British government takes pity on the
latter to the piercing cries of the tur-
men, women, and children who are tor-
tured to death, and brings "pressure"
to bear upon the Sublime Porte, in be-
half of the martyrs. The Sublime
Porte at once expresses its willingness
to comply with the request of the British
ambassador, and, as soon as a suffi-
cient number is put to death, orders the
Vall of Bitlis to allow the Armenian
refugees to return to their homes and
to give them protection against the
Kurds. At the same time the British
vice-consul at Bitlis is notified of the
action of the Grand Vizier and directed
to report its effects.The Turkish government, in issuing
this order, condemns itself as respon-
sible for the unspeakable outrages, for
of what effect is otherwise its "order"
to the Kurds? If it can stop the hands
of the assassins by an "order," what
further proof is needed as to where the
word to stab came from? And if an or-
der from Constantinople to cease the
persecution is effective, why was that
order not sent long before the British
ambassador interfered? The neglect to
issue the command is proof of guilt,
black and blood-stained.And yet the intervening government
accepts the trick by which the responsi-
bility is worked off upon the Kurds.
For a time comparatively, quiet will
reign. It will be the quiet of the grave-
yard, where are heard only the weep-
ings of the bereaved victims, and then,
when the mourning is nearly over,
there will be a new massacre. Europe
will again be conscience-stricken and
shocked, "Pressure" will again be
brought to bear upon Constantinople,
and the farce will be repeated.Never, until the Turkish question is
settled right, will Europe have perfect
peace. But where is the statesmanship,
honest enough and clever enough to un-
dertake the adjustment of that chaos?If Parker is put up with he continues
shut up?It was a glorious Fourth. But no
encore, please.If Cleveland is a dark horse, he is a
dark bay horse.Judge Parker won't even let his ac-
tions speak for him.It is a fight and not a fake that is
being pulled off at St. Louis.Dowie and his host intend to invade
London. London is not to be envied.Wearing a campaign button shows
that, sometimes, a man is a button
short.Today many boys have fewer fingers
and more experience than they had
yesterday.Some one at St. Louis raised the cry,
"Harmon and Harmony." Why not
"Harmon and Hominy?"In the language of the prize ring,
Russia and Japan are blocking and
waiting for an opening.Just now the Russian and Japanese
armies seem to be marking time and
making faces at each other.Considering what a hot time there
was in the old town last night, it has
been cool and delightful today.President Schurman says that col-
lege graduates should not choose a
bachelor's life. Yet Dr. Schurman's
business is that of turning out bachel-
ors.A Kentucky judge has decided that a
man has a right to whip his wife. Who
ever would have thought that such a
barbarous decision could come from
so chivalrous a state?Now Mr. Bourke Cockran is for Mr.
Cleveland. When Mr. Cleveland was
last nominated how he thundered
against him! Is it because Mr. Cock-
ran likes a lost cause?Of all the distressing accidents due to
the Fourth of July celebration, that at
Ogden was the most distressing of all.
Friends and relatives of the victims
have our deepest sympathy.What is the matter with us as a peo-
ple? Are we becoming less patriotic?
This year the Fourth of July casualties
were 25 dead and 1,384 injured. Last
year they were 52 dead and 3,665 in-
jured.In this country vital statistics show
an apparent effort of nature to preserve
the equilibrium between the sexes, as
to numbers. The birthrate and death-
rate indicate the tendency in this di-
rection. In Great Britain, however, it is
said that there are about a million
more women than men. And this con-
dition seems to prevail in the colonies,
too, and there is no immediate prospect
of a change.

LYNCHINGS.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Mississippi has just lynched a negro
in a manner which even the most
strongly biased defenders of that form
of punishment cannot possibly ap-
prove. The spectacle was most hideous
and degrading. The negro was not
burned to death, nor was his flesh cut
in stripes and his bones gathered up for
souvenirs. He was merely hanged. The
mob of 300 citizens of Europa, was
we are told, "orderly throughout." But
the negro's executioner was the 14-
year-old white girl whom he was
charged with assaulting. She adjusted
the noose on his neck and led away the
horse on which he was made to stand,
leaving him dangling in the air to die.
Three other white girls, against whom
he is said to have attempted attacks,
were given places of honor among the
witnesses. The South tells us that its
feelings are so fine that it cannot bear
to inflict torture on a negro's victim
by making her appear in court to give
testimony against her assailant. There-
fore to spare the woman suffering
the negro must be done to death
without trial in a barbarous manner.
What now becomes of this argument?

Boston Transcript.

The extent to which race prejudice
enters into these affairs was made evi-
dent in Indiana. A young man of
Evansville reported to the police that
while he was walking in the public
highway with a young woman, his com-
panion had been attacked by a negro.
His statement was confirmed with
great circumstance by the girl, who
even gave a minute description of the
perpetrator of the alleged outrage. In-
tense excitement followed; the neigh-
boring country was scoured for the
guilty wretch; possees were organized,
police reserves were called out and the
militia was notified to be in readi-
ness. Fortunately for some innocent
negro, however, Evansville seems to
have at least one intelligent police of-
ficial, who announced, after a prolonged
interview with the young woman, that
the man really implicated was white
and was well known to both the com-
plainants, and that he would be ar-
rested shortly. The excitement subsid-
ed at once. Finding that the bend was
not black after all, but simply one of
themselves, the lawless crowd dispersed
and "there is little fear of an out-
break."

Louisville Herald.

Judge Cox, in an address at Colum-
bia University, New York, showed that
while new laws are being turned out
annually in the United States at the
rate of 14,000, respect for law is rather
decreasing than increasing. What is
really needed, he claimed, is not more
laws, but the vitalizing of those already
on the statute book, which deserve to
be enforced.

New York Evening Post.

To the latest lynching of a negro in
Mississippi, for assaulting a white girl,
columns of space were given in the
newspapers, with the customary in-
terventions over the fearful degeneracy
of the colored race. But at almost
the same time in New Jersey five men
were arrested for having lured a young
woman to a secluded spot and there
cruelly maltreated her. But to this
item of news barest
mention was given in the press.
There seemed to be a general
desire to hurry over and forget it as
one of those manifestations of brutal
passion which remind human beings of
their bestial origin. But why was this,
except for the reason that these partic-
ular beasts were white men? If they
had been black, it is safe to say that
their crime would have been exploited
in the most sensational way, lynchings
would have been threatened, and all
kinds of morals drawn to the discredit
of negroes. Let us be fair in such mat-
ters.

VANDALISM AT THE FAIR.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The mutilation of the air ship of San-
tos-Dumont on the exposition groundsat St. Louis is inexplicable on any other
theory than that it was done by some
rival in the coming competition for the
\$100,000 prize offered by the exposition
management for a practical dirigible
air ship. Dumont has been making
great preparations for the event, and
has built an air ship expressly for the
contest.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The current number of the Forum
opens a new volume of that magazine.
In the first article H. L. West describes
the present outlook in "American Politi-
tics." The course of the war in the
east and the changes in the European
situation supply material for the great-
er part of A. Maurice Low's paper on
"Foreign Affairs." A. D. Noyes writes
on the movements of the last quarter
in the department of "Finance" and H.
H. Supple on recent advances in "Ap-
plied Science." H. W. Horwill's article
on "Literature" is occupied with new
books illustrating "The Art of Letter-
Writing." The report of the Mosely
Commission is the main topic of Oostan
H. Lang's contribution on "The Edu-
cational Outlook," which is followed
by Dr. J. M. Rice's discussion of the
question "Why our Educational Ma-
chinery does not yield a Better Pro-
duct." The two sides of the Panama
controversy are presented in papers
entitled "The Ethics of the Panama
Case," by Prof. J. P. Gordy, and
"Justice and Equity in Panama," by
Willis F. Johnson. The remaining spe-
cial articles are "Civil Government in
the 'Moro Province,'" by H. S. Town-
send, and "The Affairs of the Congo
State," by S. P. Verner.—New York.In the July number of The North
American Review Archibald R. Colqu-
houn discusses "China in Transfor-
mation and the War." Hamilton W. Ma-
bie considers the conditions under
which "Nathaniel Hawthorne" devel-
oped his gifts. Prince E. Oukhromsky pre-
sents a Russian View regarding "The
British in Tibet." Ida Husted Harper
explains "Why Women Cannot Vote in
the United States." Brigadier-General
P. C. Haine, U. S. A., analyzes the
Labor Problem on the Panama Canal.
W. H. Blumenstein describes the plants
and arsenals where are manufactured
"Arms and Ammunition in Japan." Thomas
Hodgins, Judge of the Admiralty
Court, Canada, raises a practical
question of importance regarding "The
Alaskan Boundary: Its Practicability
and Cost." Wolf von Schierbrand tells
a story about "The Degeneracy of the
German Army." Lieut.-Colonel F. G.
Stone, of the Royal Artillery in the
British Army gives an interesting ac-
count of what was done to re-establish
order and industry in "South Africa af-
ter the Boer War." H. W. Seymour ex-
pounds the principles of "Democratic
Expansion," which should be the basis
of American policy toward the Philip-
pines. Josephine Daskin Bacon, re-
plying to Gertrude Atherton in a bright
and witty article, answers in the nega-
tive the question, "Is American Litera-
ture Bourgeois?" Anglo-American
offers "A Foreign Estimate of Mr.
Roosevelt." George T. Knight, profes-
sor of Christian Theology in Tufts Col-
lege, treats of "The New Hell," and
the number closes with the seventh
part of Mr. W. D. Howells' novel, "The
Son of Roly Langbrith."—New York.The Seventh Annual Report of the Na-
tional Live Stock association is an in-
teresting volume, for the receipt of
which we are indebted to the secretary,
Mr. C. E. Martin. The convention was
held at Portland, Or., last January, and
the report shows it to have been a no-
table occasion. The book is handsomely
printed and bound, and contains the
portraits of several stockmen. It is
sent free to the members of the associa-
tion, and a limited number can be ac-
quired by persons interested by remit-
ting 25 cents to the secretary at Den-
ver, Colo.

SALT LAKE TIME TABLE

Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway

Time table in effect May 31st, 1904.

GOING-LEAVE SALT LAKE RETURNING-
ARRIVE SALT LAKENo. 2, 10:00 a.m. No. 1, 12:30 p.m.
No. 4, 2:00 p.m. No. 3, 3:30 p.m.
No. 2, 10:00 a.m. No. 3, 3:30 p.m.
No. 6, 4:00 p.m. No. 5, 5:30 p.m.
No. 8, 5:00 p.m. No. 7, 6:30 p.m.
No. 10, 6:00 p.m. No. 9, 7:30 p.m.
No. 12, 7:00 p.m. No. 11, 8:30 p.m.
No. 14, 8:00 p.m. No. 13, 9:00 p.m.
No. 16, 9:00 p.m. No. 15, 11:45 p.m.FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 25
CENTS.*Sunday, last train leaves Salt Lake at 9:30.
J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

30-TRAINS-30

Special Time Table.

JULY 4th.

LEAVE SALT LAKE ARRIVE SALT LAKE

No. 2, 10:00 a.m. No. 1, 12:30 p.m.
No. 4, 1:00 p.m. No. 3, 2:15 p.m.
No. 6, 1:45 p.m. No. 5, 2:00 p.m.
No. 8, 2:30 p.m. No. 7, 3:45 p.m.
No. 10, 3:15 p.m. No. 9, 4:30 p.m.
No. 12, 4:00 p.m. No. 11, 5:15 p.m.
No. 14, 4:45 p.m. No. 13, 6:00 p.m.
No. 16, 5:30 p.m. No. 15, 6:45 p.m.
No. 18, 6:15 p.m. No. 17, 7:30 p.m.
No. 20, 7:00 p.m. No. 19, 8:15 p.m.
No. 22, 7:45 p.m. No. 21, 9:00 p.m.
No. 24, 8:30 p.m. No. 23, 9:45 p.m.
No. 26, 9:15 p.m. No. 25, 10:30 p.m.
No. 28, 10:00 p.m. No. 27, 11:15 p.m.
No. 30, 10:45 p.m. No. 29, 12:00 p.m.

J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

Lagoon

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 30, 1904.

Leave Salt Lake Leave Lagoon.

6:30 a.m. 12:00 a.m.
9:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m.
11:00 a.m. 12:30 Noon
1:30 p.m. 2:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m. 4:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. 8:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m. 10:30 p.m.Extra trains on Sundays and holidays,
at 2:30 and 4:30 p.m.Last train leaves Lagoon Sundays,
at 2:30 and 4:30 p.m.

Fare for round trip 25cents.

A. D. PIERSON, Pass & Ticket Agt.
J. B. BEAN, Excursion Agt.

Office, 181 Main St.

Saponifier.

Pennsylvania Saponifier is the origi-
nal and oldest reliable
Concentrated
Lye for family soap
making and gener-
ally household uses.
Beware of counter-
feits. The success
of this article has
induced unprin-
ciple parties to im-
itate it. None genu-
ine unless Pennsylv-
ania Saponifier Co., Phil-
adelphia, is stamped
on the lid.

Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

TO-DAY AND ALL WEEK

Our Special Sale of

FINE NECKWEAR

for ladies. Prettiest and most exclusive styles. All the very latest designs.

ONE HALF OFF REGULAR PRICES..

..Hammocks..

The largest line in the city. All well built—made for use, and cheap at our regular prices.

REDUCED PRICES

On the entire lot.

.....Come Early To Get First Choice.....

Z. C. M. I.

Utah's Greatest Department Store.

WHEN phoning 65 for the correct time, ask about Lyon & Co. jewelry at wholesale.

Leysons

JEWELERS.
236 MAIN ST.
SALT LAKE CITY.

BRIGHTON HOTEL,

Silver Lake, Big Cottonwood Canyon.
OPENS JUNE 25th.

Greatly improved under new manage-
ment. Daily stage via Big Cottonwood
Canyon and Park City. Terms \$2.00
and up. Special rates for season and
to families.
Telephone 26 Murray Exchange.
HYRUM NEILSON, Prop.

Home Fire Insurance Co. of Utah.

26 South Main Street.

Twenty Set Pieces in the Fireworks Display at Lagoon, July 4th.

Round Trip 25c.

J. BERGERMAN, Lessee.

Grand, Gorgeous, Magnificent Display of

FIREWORKS!

and the

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

ALL THIS WEEK

At Calder's Park

At 9:30 p.m.

Admission 25c. Children under twelve 15c after 6 p.m.

IF YOU WANT CASH FOR YOUR BAD DEBTS, WE CAN GET IT.

No matter how large they are or in what Town, City, State or Territory

If we did not know we could collect your bills, we certainly would not be paying out money to advertise.

We advertise because we want your claims for collection. Our ability to make collections where all others have failed has enabled us to build up the largest collection business in the world.

This ad is sure to bring many claims to our offices for collection, and we are just as sure to collect these claims and make money in commissions thereon.

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Scientific Collectors of debts. Publishers of Credit Records of Delinquent Debtors, who can, but refuse to pay their just debts, and consequently are unworthy of trust and confidence. REPORTERS of How People Pay Their Bills. Established 11 years. Representatives everywhere. Offices: Top Floor Commercial Block, Salt Lake City. Francis G. Luke, General Manager.

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AND THE

Filipinos.

Life of Dewey. Adventures of Funston. Career of Aguinaldo. And Many Other Exciting Historical Narratives.

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Cloth Binding, 75c. Leather, \$1.00. Red Morocco, \$1.25.

The Deseret News.