

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose - - - Editor.
Horace G. Whitney - - - Business Manager.SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance):One Year \$5.00
Six Months \$3.00
Three Months \$1.50
One Month75
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$1.00NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
112 Park Row Building, New York.CHICAGO OFFICE.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
87 Washington St. Represented by F. S.
Webb, Room 315.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 15 Geary St.Correspondence and other reading mat-
ter for publication should be addressed to
the EDITOR.Address all business communications
and all remittances:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 21, 1904.

DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of an-
noyance if they will take time to notice
these numbers:For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,
3 rings.For Deseret News Book Store, 74,
2 rings.For City Editor and Reporters, 359,
3 rings.For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.
For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

LIMIT OF OFFICIAL POWER.

Some of the very best people of this
city, interested in its moral tone and
anxious for the public welfare, want
the Mayor and the Chief of Police to order
out of town a number of undesirable
persons, including pugilists and others
who give boxing entertainments. The
idea is that a place like Salt Lake City
should not tolerate the classes referred to.With all due respect to their good
intentions we invite them to pay re-
gard to the law, the powers of city
officials and the rights of the persons
complained of, as the undesirable as
well as the most desirable citizens are
protected by the law to the same ex-
tent; that is their compliance therewith.Now, what right is vested in the
Mayor, or the police, to force anybody
to leave this city? What provision of
any statute or ordinance confers such
authority? If there is anything of the
kind we have failed to find it. Suspici-
ous or criminal characters may be
notified that if they remain here they
will be arrested for vagrancy, or under
some other charge, but even then they
cannot lawfully be driven away. They
may be taken in by the police for cause,
but the law will give them its protection
until they are convicted of its infrac-
tion. If vagrancy is the charge pre-
ferred, like all other accusations it must
be supported by evidence. What is a
vagrant? The statute says:"Every person except an Indian, with-
out visible means of living, who has the
physical ability to work, and who does
not for the period of ten days seek em-
ployment, nor labor when employment is
offered him, every healthy beggar who
solicits alms as a business, every per-
son who roams about from place to place
without any lawful business; every idle
or dissolute person, or associ-
ate of known thieves, who wanders
about the streets at late or unusual
hours of the night, or who lodges in any
barn, shed, shop, outhouse, vessel, or
place other than such as is kept for
lodging purposes, without the permis-
sion of the owner or party entitled to
the possession thereof, every lewd and
dissolute person, who lives in and about
houses of ill-fame, and every common
prostitute and common drunkard, is a
vagrant and punishable by imprison-
ment in the county jail not exceeding
ninety days.—Revised Statutes, sec.
4472."The city ordinance is a repetition of
that section. The question is, can a
man who has "visible means of sup-
port," who has money in pocket or in
bank sufficient for his needs be classed
as a vagrant, even though he has no
other occupation than appearing in a
boxing contest? Is it likely that he
could be convicted of vagrancy in any
court of city or state?As to this boxing business per se, this
paper is against prize fighting and
everything that is in its nature opposed
to morality, peace and good order. As
to a mere boxing exhibition people differ
in opinion. Much surprise would be
felt if the names of respectable and
worthy citizens who favor such displays
of what they call "the manly art," were
made public. Not that they would care,
perhaps, but there are more of them
than may be supposed. We are not au-
thorized to speak for the Mayor, but we
understand his position to be in firm op-
position to brutal prizefights and also
to swindling or "faking" of every kind,
but not to mere exhibitions, athletic
or otherwise, that are within the law.There are a very numerous class here
as elsewhere, who devour with avidity
every line of news about a fight en-
counter in which noted boxers are to
have been engaged. If a paper excludes
such particulars they do not want it
but rush for another, even though sub-
sequently some of them deprecate in
words that which they want to know
all about in deeds. A general news-
paper aims to give the news, but does not
necessarily endorse all it publishes nor
recommend it to the public. It has dif-
ferent departments for different tastes,
and no one is compelled to peruse those
details that are not to him commend-
able. It is better not to be fanatical
about anything, than to run to ex-
tremes and try to gauge everything by
our standard. Tolerance is one sign
of culture and civilization.

TO NIGHT!

We hope that the weather and the
gatherings for other purposes will not
seriously interfere with the great band
concert in the Tabernacle tonight.

There should be a very large audience,
not only of the critically musical peo-
ple but of the general public. We fear
that the chief promoters of the enter-
tainment have been devoting so much
time to the perfection of the program,
that sufficient means have not been ap-
plied to giving wide publicity to the
notable affair. The Utah State Band
of forty members, which will appear
for the first time tonight with the choir
in the Tabernacle, is composed of the
best brass band musicians in the State,
trained under the leadership of Profes-
sor Anton Pedersen, whose abilities in
that direction are of the very foremost
class. It is the intention, we believe, to
have this band go to St. Louis in com-
petition for a prize at the World's Fair.
From what we have heard, we think
the band will stand an excellent chance
of success. It should be encouraged in
its efforts at proficiency, and therefore
lovers of fine music, well rendered,
should flock to the concert tonight, and
in that way support the band and aid
in its achievement of the purpose it
has in view.

ENFORCE THE REGULATIONS.

The violations of the quarantine laws
which have been recently reported, de-
serve more than a passing newspaper
notice and verbal public denunciation.
The penalties "in such case made and
provided" should follow proof of the
defiance of the statutes and ordinances.
It seems impossible to make some peo-
ple careful of the rights of others, or
to sense the fact that infection may be
carried by healthy persons from the
diseased to susceptible individuals,
even though the bearers of the germs
may not be attacked themselves.

There have been so many extreme
assurances of safety to those who are
supposed to be immune, that careless-
ness in visiting the afflicted and then
mingling with the public has been un-
intentionally encouraged. The notion
that a person who has had smallpox
cannot be a source of danger to others,
ought to be dispelled or knocked out of
every mind that entertains it. If the
germ theory has any foundation in
practical truth, a so-called "immune"
is just as liable to spread contagion as
any other individual not then suffer-
ing from the disease, if he or she visits
a patient and is not then properly dis-
infected. A physician or trained nurse
is no exception to this rule. A little
common sense and acquaintance with
the facts will place this beyond reason-
able controversy.

The regulations respecting the isola-
tion of persons afflicted with a con-
tagious disorder, and of the quarantine
of all others who have been exposed
to it, ought to be carried out strictly
and enforced when necessary. What is
the use of a dead-letter law or a rule
that is not executed? Many people
otherwise sensible become so fanatical
over a supposed prophylactic, that they
lose sight of the possible and prob-
able spread of disease by their
neglect of the quarantine and disin-
fecting requirements, which are abso-
lutely essential to the stamping out
of the evil. Enforce the quarantine
laws and ordinances, no matter what
you may think about curatives or pre-
ventives!

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.

The release of Alexieff from the pos-
sition of viceroy in Manchuria, and
the appointment of one of his critics
to the command of the Pacific squad-
ron, may, or may not, indicate a radi-
cal change of policy in the Russian
government, as to the proceedings in
eastern Asia. Alexieff is said to be
largely responsible for the disastrous
policy hitherto followed, and the sub-
sequent humiliation, while Skrydloff
belongs to a more conservative school.

Were the question only of supremacy
in Manchuria and Korea, the war
might as well end now. For Japan is
in undisputed possession of the so-
called hermit kingdom, while Russia
holds Manchuria. One would suppose,
therefore, that the two combatants
had obtained what each went to war
for. But it is to be feared that now
the conflict is on, it will not be ended
so soon.

Russians consider this war a contest
between paganism and Christianity,
barbarism and civilization. Shortly
after the first naval disasters at Port
Arthur, a Russian priest in New York
took occasion to say publicly, that
"Russia is best fitted to deal with the
Tartar hordes and the pagan peoples
of the far east, who should they grow
strong enough, and Russia could no
longer stand as a bulwark between
them and the western world, would
sweep down on Europe in a flood that
would drown our civilization and our
holy religion. It is to prevent this
that Russia is fighting, and with the
help of God and St. Nicholas she will
win." That is the Russian view.

The Japanese, on the other hand,
firmly believe themselves enlisted in
as holy a cause—to stem the tide of
western invasion that threatens the
Asiatics with serfdom and their ven-
erable institutions with destruction. In
the estimation of both contestants, it
is a "holy war," a war for principles,
for civilization, for human rights.
They will therefore, in all probability,
continue as long as there is a supply
of men and money. It is to be feared
that the conditions of peace that Japan
would now be willing to offer, would
be too humiliating for the other com-
batant.

COLOR OF "SOULS."

According to New York papers, a
great grandniece of England's "grand
old man," a Mrs. Margaret Gladstone
Stuart, is visiting Gotham in the in-
terior of a new cult, of which she is
said to be the "high priestess," speak-
ing metaphorically. The alleged mes-
sage of which this lady is the bearer
seems to be this, that every person ra-
dicates a spiritual atmosphere by
which he is surrounded, as by an aura
or halo, and that this aura is visible to
those trained to perceive it. It is also
said that it changes color with the
change that takes place in the person
himself, with regard to thoughts,
health, habits, etc.

The different colors, the luminous en-
velop assumes are said to be well de-

fined. Thus we are told those who are
pure in heart and have pure ideals, ra-
diate a golden light. A person in per-
fect health and full of hope and ambi-
tion, will radiate pink. The material
instinct shows itself in lavender color.
Red vibrations issue from the person
who is merely concerned about his phys-
ical well being, and a person about to
die, as seen by those who have made a
study of the aura, appears as if sur-
rounded by a black mist.

The report on the teachings of the
new cult on this point does not appear
very clear. A person may, for instance,
be pure in heart and near death at the
same time. He would, then, be entitled
to both a yellow and a black aura.
What would the result of this mixture
of color be?

On the question of how to obtain a
view of this radiation, however, the
report is clearer. We are told that:

"The person desiring to perceive the
emanations of those about him must
subject himself to a vigorous course
of mental and physical training. He
must endeavor to improve his own men-
tal atmosphere, to eliminate thoughts
and feelings of selfishness, envy and
hatred. Outward and inward calmness
must be cultivated before the student
can hope to discern the aura. Exer-
cises in rhythmic breathing are helpful,
as also are living in the open air and
communion with nature. The aura stud-
ent should be careful to avoid much
meat eating and all forms of coarse
food. When mind and body are cleansed
and prepared to perceive the wonderful
vibrations, the mind, first of all, will
sense or dimly discern the aura as the
blind person feels or senses objects at
a distance, and soon the feeling will be-
come stronger until with patient prac-
tice the eye beholds the emanation in
visible form. The student has then
seen the aura or atmosphere."

Mrs. Stuart claims that during a
three years' blindness she developed a
faculty for discerning the atmosphere
surrounding persons she met. When
she recovered her sight her inner vision
remained, and as she took up her study
along these lines she became able to
discern the different auras.

It would be foolish to regard all this
as the vagaries of a diseased brain.
There certainly is this much truth in
the statements made, that each person
carries with him an influence which is,
"instinctively," felt by others, and the
more keenly, the more refined the man
or woman is who comes under that in-
fluence. Whether this is explained on
the theory of hypnotism, magnetism,
electricity, or an "aura," is immater-
ial. The influence is there. Some per-
sons attract us, others repel us, at first
sight. "Race prejudice," as a peculiar
repugnance to social intercourse with
other races is called, is easily ex-
plained on the supposed existence of
this radiation, or aura. It is also cer-
tain that those who are pure in heart,
unselfish, sacrificing, refined, are less
liable to be deceived in persons whom
they meet, than are those whose percep-
tive faculties are blunted by gross sel-
fishness. These are truths, well es-
tablished. Whether they are accounted
for on the theory of differently colored
auras, or on any other theory, is im-
material. But they must be accounted
for by the spiritual constitution of man,
and not on physical grounds.

A Merry Christmas to you all.

Alexieff's first and last name is Den-
nis.

Really Mr. Bryan needs some sooth-
ing syrup.

Viceroy Alexieff has no claim on the
hero fund.

What riotous times the mermaids will
have with Makaroff's whiskers.

Toronto had a pretty big fire, but it
did not put it even in the Baltimore
class.

New York has seven surviving ex-
mayors. And New York also manages
to survive.

Far more fuss is made about Moyer
as a prisoner than was made about
Cervera as one.

The Hungarian railway officials are
doubtless of Bishop Spalding's mind,
that "Strikes are hell."

Capacity to close his mouth and keep
it closed is one of Judge Parker's
strongest recommendations.

Is it a civil service to remove a man
from the civil service because he has
reached the age of seventy?

The Russians do not expect speedy
land operations. They will find that
the Japanese will make them speedy.

The President objects to fencing the
public domain by ranchers, yet he him-
self is a great devotee of fencing.
Strange!

The porcelain bathtub is giving way
to the plate-glass bathtub. People who
live in glass bathtubs shouldn't throw
stones.

And the peaches and the pears, the
apples and the apricots, it looks as
though the snow would be their wind-
ing sheet.

There has not been a big selling novel
in two years, say the publishers. But
in two years there have been some no-
vels that have been big sells.

An English scientist announces that
radium will disappear in fifteen hun-
dred years. It can hardly be said to
have put in an appearance as yet.

A meeting of the Ensign Stake of
Zion will be held in the Assembly Hall
this evening, at 7:30. Full attendance
is desired.

Would it not be well to have an in-
vestigation to find out where Senator
Smoot comes in, in the investigation
into the protests against his retaining
his seat in the Senate?

The New York Evening Mail, in a
vain of pleasantry remarks that "the
Mikado's boast that he would be will-
ing to 'sacrifice all his wife's relations'
in the war would bear Artemus Ward's,
Mutao Hito has nine wives."

The questions asked of witnesses in
the case of Senator Smoot are about as

relevant to the matter supposed to be
under investigation as Artemus Ward's
census questions were to census mat-
ters.

PORT ARTHUR DISASTER.

Pueblo Chieftain.

In the judgment of one English mil-
itary expert this latest and disaster
to the Russians will have the effect
of forcing them to a land engagement
in the effort to retrieve their military
prestige. This is not at all unlikely,
and as the two great armies are now
facing each other along the Yalu river
in a position favorable to battle, news
from that region for the next few days
will be awaited with unusual interest.

New York World.

The stars fight against Russia at sea.
To lose her fighting admiral, a battle-
ship and 700 men at one blow is bad
enough, but to lose them by an explo-
sion of one of her own mines—if in-
deed they were so lost, as the St.
Petersburg account has it, and not by a
Japanese torpedo—is the most cutting
crucity of fate.

New York Evening Post.

To parallel such bad luck as has be-
fallen the Russians in the loss of the
Petropavlovsk one must go back to the
sinking of the Chesapeake. Vice Ad-
miral Makaroff's flagship was going in-
to action when she struck one of the
harbor mines, turned turtle, and went
down with the admiral and most of her
crew of 700. Nothing could more com-
pletely demoralize a navy than the
sense that it is most in danger from its
own harbor defenses. With the loss of
the Petropavlovsk, the battleships at
Port Arthur are reduced to at most four
which are fit to take the sea. As we
go to press there is word of a naval
attack on Port Arthur, by 40 Japanese
vessels. And it is possible that the
tragedy of the Petropavlovsk is only
the forerunner of other casualties. In
any case her loss means that the naval
strength of Russia in the China seas
will last only so long as Admiral Togo
withholds his decisive blow.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

From a military point of view the
chief loss is that of Admiral Makaroff.
Russia has men to spare, and, though
none too well off for battleships, would
probably have preferred the loss of
the warship to that of the only Rus-
sian commander who has been able to
hold his own against his active and de-
termined foe. Makaroff effected a
sudden transformation. The initial
strategic error could not be repaired,
but he did wonders with the means at
hand. He put new life into the defense,
and, so far from covering under the
shelter of the forts, went boldly out to
meet the Japanese and engaged them
repeatedly, honors on the whole being
fairly even. It has been made very plain
that had he been in command from the
start the course of the naval war would
have been far different.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Since Japan's initial stroke the Rus-
sian fleet at Port Arthur has been able
to do little more than make a "bluff"
at fighting. It has been a bluff "in be-
ing" under the protection of the Por-
t Arthur guns, and as such a potential
menace to Japan's transports. How-
ever, it has kept Admiral Togo busy
watching it and attempting to destroy
it. Now it is reduced to an even more
pliable condition. Japan cannot af-
ford to ignore it, but she can handle it,
so to speak, with one finger.

Springfield Republican.

The Russians may be glad before
many weeks to accept the judgment of
Angus Hamilton of the Royal Geograph-
ical society, who writes in the Por-
t Arthur Review concerning the strategi-
cal value of Port Arthur. Mr. Hamilton
says it has no strategic value; and, fur-
thermore, that while its evacuation
might cause a slight loss of prestige,
the sooner the Russians get away from
there the better for them. Without the
fortress, the Russian plan of campaign
could be executed the more easily. But
as this advice comes from an English-
man, the Russian authorities will ac-
cept it, if ever, with caution.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Socialism, the Nation of Fatherless
Children," is the title of a book pub-
lished by David Goldstein, in which
the author makes a remarkably strong
argument against the doctrines known
as "socialism." Mr. Goldstein, it ap-
pears, has been a strong advocate of
that cause. Now he attacks it with
vehemence. The book is dedicated to
the American Federation of Labor.—
133 Sumner St., Boston.

Senator Smoot of Utah occupies promi-
nent space among the illustrious men
whose portraits illustrate "Affairs at
Washington," by Joe Mitchell Chapple,
in National Magazine for April. Other
notables of this publication are: "Whit-
tie and the War," illustrated, Wil-
liam Howe Downes; "New Epoch in
Automobile Racing," Oscar H. Stevens;
"Germany in 1950, a forecast of change,
Poulton Bigelow; "Women in the Jury
Box," Ida Husted Harper; "June
Winston—VII. Carrie Hunt Latta;
"Reciprocity in Canada," Jos. How-
dickson; "The Beloved Teacher," Lillian
True Bryant; "The Life Call," Maude
Morrison Huey; "The Words of Lady
Angela," E. F. Stearns; "The Migh-
ty Scotchman," J. H. Winthrop; "Ed-
ward: 'Timely Topics of the Stage,'
George T. Richardson; "New Stars
Rise Above the Pacific," Peter Mac-
Queen; "The Outcome of the War
for Japan," Yone Noguchi; "The
Punter and the Sign," a story, Robert
C. McElravy; "Why Have We So Many
Illiterates?" Frank Putnam—Boston,
Mass.

Among the topics treated on in
Suggestion for April are: "Optimism
and Auto-Suggestion," by Herbert A.
Parker; M. D.; "Radiant Energy," by
Prof. Edgar L. Larkin; "Electrical Bal-
sis of Life," Prof. Elmer Gates;
"Psycho-Therapy," Sheldon Leavitt,
M. D.; "Still Another Radium Puzzle,"
Scientific American; "Co-Operation,"
Elizabeth Towne; "Radio-Activity
the Human Body," Henry Harrison
Brown; "Thought Force as a Factor
in Muscular Development," Louis R.
Muller; "Aphorisms of a Master Mind,"
Herbert Spencer, and "Perseverance,"
Elbert Hubbard—4036, Drexel Boul-
vard, Chicago.

Anslee's for May has a great num-
ber of short stories, poems, novelettes,
etc. The following is a partial list of
contents: "Lechonnairre," novelette,
William Farquhar Payson; "Miss Bur-
ton's Interference," short story, Sarah
Buenney Bradley; "The Report from
Maxima," short story, Mary B. Mul-
lett; "With the Submerged Tenth,"
short story, Gertrude Lynch; "Field
Flowers," essay, Maurice Maeterlinck;
"Mrs. Nevill, Reformer," short story,
Josephine Dixon; "The Beginning of a
Friendship," short story, Elizabeth
Payne; "Outcasts," poem, Charlotte
Becker; "The Madam la Marquise,"
poem, Thomas Walsh; "Stories of the
Street—IV. At Par," "The Other Wo-
man's Daughter," essay, Dorothy Dix;
"In at the Death," short story, Lucia
Chamberlain; "A Success," poem;
"Spring Dream," a story, Alan Dale,
and "For Book Lovers,"—New York.

The Red Book for May contains a
number of well written stories. Among

In Modes, We Lead And You Can Do Best At



Z. C. M. I.

Utah's Greatest Department Store.

others there are the following: "The
Flying Dutchman," "Art in Arcadia,"
"A Daughter of Philadelphia," "A Chap-
ter of Revelations," and "How Men
Propose." The cover design is quite
artistic. It is by Gustavus C. Widney.
Prominent features of this magazine
are the photographic art studies by
Falk, New York, and Tennessee, Chi-
cago.—133 State St., Chicago.

IN REPLY TO INQUIRIES we have
pleasure in announcing that Ely's
Liquid Cream Balm is like the solid
preparation of that admirable remedy
in that it cleanses and heals membranes
affected by nasal catarrh. There is no
drying or sneezing. The Liquid Cream
Balm is adapted to use by patients who
have trouble in inhaling through the
nose and prefer spraying. The price,
including spraying tube, is 75 cents.
Sold by druggists or mailed by Ely
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Will find the slack we
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to be had at any time.
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this company is that
it can always guaran-
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In The

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A young man's fancy lightly

turns to thoughts of love. Even

so with the gay and festive bed-
bug. This is their busy season.
Our Bed-Bug Killer is not good
for them; it kills them. 25c the
bottle.

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100 dozen Sun Bonnets for Ladies and Children, all new, just in, only, each	10c
50 dozen Gents' Navy Blue 25c	10c
Cotton Sock, per pair	65c
10 dozen Gents' soft front Shirts, worth \$1.25, for each	25c
100 dozen Gents' 50c	25c
Neckwear	25c
100 dozen Gents' Cambric Hand- kerchiefs, 3 for	20c
20 dozen Gents' 35c	20c
100 pair Gents' \$5.00 all wool Pants, per pair	\$2.50
Suits made to order worth \$30.00, for	\$15.00

Our Knitted Garments at \$1.00 are worth double. We mean business.
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