

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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

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THE DESERT NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 23, 1902.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-third semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Saturday, October 4, 1902, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. A general attendance of the officers and members of the Church is invited and desired.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The regular conference of Sunday school workers is called for Sunday evening October 5th, at 7:30 o'clock in the Salt Lake Tabernacle. It is urged that all Sunday school workers attend, as matters of a very interesting and instructive character will be presented.

There will be an important meeting of the Stake Superintendents held in room 25, Lion House, on Sunday evening, October 5th, at six o'clock. It is earnestly requested that all visiting superintendents and their aids will attend, as business of importance is to be transacted.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEO. REYNOLDS,
J. M. TANNER,
General Superintendency.

FAST DAY CHANGED.

As the General Conference of the Church will be in session on Sunday, October 6, 1902, by request of the First Presidency the regular monthly fast meeting will be observed on Sunday, September 23, in all the wards of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion. The bishops and members of those wards will please govern themselves accordingly. Fast meetings will be held in those wards in the afternoon of that day, and there will consequently be no meeting then, in the Tabernacle.

ANGUS M. CANNON,
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
CHARLES W. PENROSE,
Stake Presidency.

CONTINUE THE WORK!

The action taken by the City Council in reference to the gambling evil, expressed by the Desert News in a manner that has aroused general interest and indignation, is a step in the right direction. Messrs. Earley and Cottrell very properly urged the council to pass a resolution, instructing the Chief of Police to see that all gambling houses in the city are closed and kept closed. The council adopted the resolution, and now we will see whether the police department will act accordingly.

We do not notice any remonstrance on the part of our morning contemporaries, which took the ground a short time ago that the City Council had no right to issue instructions to the executive officers of the municipality, and treated the public to repeated dissertations on the evils of mixing legislative and executive authority. That the City Council acted strictly within the limits of its statutory powers, is very clear to all who read the provisions of the city charter. The responsibility for the conditions of affairs that has been pointed out by the "News," rests upon the city authorities, and it is necessary, sometimes, that they be stirred up to the full performance of their official obligations.

We fully believe, if the Mayor and Chief of Police will notify the proprietors of gambling houses that the law concerning their places of resort will be rigidly enforced, that many of them will close up and seek for "green pastures" elsewhere. If not, the decent portion of the Salt Lake public, which is in the large majority of the population, will not be satisfied unless the violators of the law are prosecuted. The compromise with crime which has been instituted will not be tolerated in this community.

The council might have gone a step further and required the enforcement of the city ordinance which forbids any kind of gambling, including card playing, in saloons. It is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to permit, at any place under his control where intoxicating liquors are sold, any gambling, with or without betting, by means of dominoes, cards, dice, or other articles, every game of chance, and every other description of gambling or gaming. He shall prohibit music, dancing, drunkenness and all disorderly conduct on his premises."

It is evident to every observer who walks our streets at night, that the city is overrun with tough-looking men, who congregate near and around saloons where these games that are forbidden are in full blast, and in some places it is difficult to pass by them without being jostled unpleasantly. They have been attracted here as flies

are drawn to impure things, and the tidings that Salt Lake is "wide open" have led them to congregate here.

This state of things appears to have come to a crisis, and there is a general demand, which has been voiced by this paper, for a change to be made at once, and that, of a radical character. Shut up the gambling houses, stop the games in back rooms of saloons, inaugurate a cleansing system for the moral atmosphere of this city, and our municipal officers will receive as much praise as they have recently obtained unstinted blame. Go on with the good work!

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Spencer Clawson as chairman of the Board of Public Works, in the place of J. E. Dooly, resigned, will meet with general approbation. The gentleman to be associated with him on the board are practical men, and we believe the public will approve of their appointments also. The resignation of the old members of the board has been for some time in the hands of the Mayor, and now that the retiring chairman has signified his earnest desire to be relieved of the duties of the office, a reorganization of the board has become necessary. The City Council very properly confirmed the appointments on Monday night.

The name of Spencer Clawson is one that is well known and respected in this city. He is a public-spirited citizen, interested in every movement for the general welfare, who has given his services gratuitously in many directions. His practical mind, familiarity with public affairs and pleasant and gentlemanly deportment, commend him to universal esteem. We do not know of anyone who is more admirably adapted for the position to which he has been appointed, and we believe he will be found especially fitted for the place. We congratulate him on this mark of the appreciation of his fellow citizens, and feel assured of his success.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES

The nominations made by the Republican County Convention are in the main satisfactory to the bulk of the members of that party, and they will, no doubt, be well received by the general public. Some disappointment will be felt because Chairman James H. Anderson was not named for the long term as County Commissioner. However, he has been nominated for the short term, and, therefore, it is probable that his services will be retained by the people of this county, in a position which he has occupied with signal ability. There will be some disappointment, too, over the failure of County Attorney Christensen to secure a re-nomination. It was a very close contest, and he lost by but a very small margin. Several of the nominees will be new to the positions for which they have been chosen, if they should succeed in being elected, but they are all men of ability. The nominees for the State Senate have served in our Legislature before, and we believe gave general satisfaction. At this writing the nominations for the House have not been made, but we presume that with so much good timber at hand, suitable material will be found to complete the ticket. The "other side" will soon be in the field with its choice of men for the same offices, and when their work is done, the thinking public will be able to compare names and claims to the support of the voting citizens of Salt Lake county.

THE ONLY WAY.

The address of Secretary Hay to the European powers, in behalf of the Roumanian Jews, is the subject of comment in the press on both sides of the water. Perhaps the most striking feature of the document is its artlessness. It is, like all American diplomatic instruments, direct to the point, plain and clear. It states the grievance, and declares that this government cannot be "a tacit party to such an international wrong," by receiving the victims which Roumanian forces on the charity of the United States. The note is singular throughout, and some European diplomats will undoubtedly ask what business the United States, with its Monroe doctrine, has in the European concert, but the powers will take note of the communication for all that. It cannot be believed.

Strange to say, anti-Semitism is as old as the time of Nebuchadnezzar. At times the Jews obtained favor before the eastern despots, but as a rule they were oppressed. Under Alexander the Great and his successors, they were scattered, and founded colonies in all the greater cities of the world. The Caesars encouraged their dispersion throughout the Roman empire. But nowhere were they liked. More than once they were banished from Rome, in Syria and Egypt they were often the objects of persecution. The Mohammedans despised them without compassion, and held them in greater contempt than the "Christians."

According to one legend, the Jews became so influential at one time, among the Russians, that it was a serious question, in the eighth or ninth century, whether the Russians were to adopt Judaism or Christianity as the national religion. This would account for the presence of so many Jews in Russia in modern times. But this is exceptional in history. The rule is anti-Semitism. In 1290 the Jews were driven away from England. France followed this example a hundred years later. From Spain and Portugal they were driven in 1492. The exiles found their way to Germany, Austria, Poland and adjoining countries. But they found only a temporary refuge. In the course of years, anti-Semitism appeared again.

The reason for this may not be very clear. But the fact is that the Jews, in European countries, are thought to be indifferent as citizens. Germans and Frenchmen acknowledge their superiority as financiers, and demand, in this sense, "German for Germans," and "French for Frenchmen." The fact that much of the wealth of those countries is controlled by Jews is looked upon with jealousy. Those, and many other, reasons are given in explanation of the existence of anti-Semitism in Europe.

But no matter what the reasons are, the fact is clear enough. The sentiment is chronic.

The question naturally arises, whether the European powers can do anything toward the betterment of the condition in Roumania, even at the demand of the United States. Unjust laws may be repealed, and the Jews may be placed on an equal footing with other citizens, as near as the law can do this, but no law can soften the popular animosity, or overcome the prejudices that exist. And as long as the sentiment is anti-Semitic, a way will be found whereby persecution can be kept up in spite of laws and agreements. The only way to assist the Hebrews scattered among various nations, is by aiding them to obtain the land of their fathers and give them the opportunity to re-establish themselves there under a modern form of government. That will help them, wherever they are. For they will not be despised when they are a nation with a national home. They have among them all the elements of greatness, and with their nationality resumed, they will attain great prominence. It is to be hoped that the discussion of the situation in Roumania may lead to a consideration of what can be done in the direction of Zionism. The powers signatory of the Berlin treaty could establish the Jews in Palestine, and solve a problem that will vex the world until it shall have found its true solution.

ABOUT THE MAINE AGAIN.

The death of Lieutenant Morris, of the U. S. Olympia, as told recently in the dispatches, is supposed to seal up, perhaps forever, the mystery of the destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana. He was electrician on the Maine at the time, and the story is that he knew more about the cause of the explosion than the public ever heard. He is said to have expressed the opinion in private circles, that the disaster was due to a short circuiting of the electric system on the battleship itself.

At the time of the explosion it was generally believed that the Maine had been placed in the harbor, and that some Spanish agent, with or without government consent, had touched the button that sent the ship to her doom. The subsequent investigations seemed to corroborate this opinion, and for that reason, "Remember the Maine," became the battle cry in this country. The disaster precipitated the war that cost Spain her colonies in this hemisphere. In all probability the war would have broken out anyhow, for the people here were sick of the rule that doomed Cuban women and children to death by starvation; but it was the sinking of the Maine, which, right or wrong, in popular estimation was charged to Spain, that hastened the demand that Cuba be evacuated, and the war that followed.

For the sake of history, it would certainly be well to have the facts in the case established without doubt, if this can be done. There are some incidents of history, however, about which there always will be dispute, and the Maine disaster may be one of them. As for the war itself, it can be said, when the horrors are all past, that it probably was the best thing that could happen to all parties interested in it, since the problems were of such a nature that they could not be solved by any other means. The war gave liberty to the Spanish colonies and prestige to the United States. It was a blessing even to Spain, because it relieved that country of a burden that was too heavy for its weak shoulders. How the war was brought about is not a question of much importance now except to historians. It came, notwithstanding all efforts on the part of our government, to avoid it and gain its ends by means of diplomacy.

SOME EARLY COLONISTS.

It may not be generally known that the first colony of Swedish settlers arrived in this country as far back as 1638, but that appears to be a fact, and Swedes in America have commenced to commemorate that event, in various places, thus endeavoring to save a piece of history from oblivion.

The colonization was planned by the famous Gustavus Adolphus, who, however, was prevented from carrying it out, by the destiny that called him to fight and die for the cause of the Reformation. It was taken up, after his death, by his illustrious chancellor, Oxenstierna.

In the year 1638 the colonists arrived in two vessels in Delaware Bay. They purchased from the Indians a piece of land embracing nearly all of the present state of Delaware and much of Pennsylvania. They built a fort and founded settlements along the Delaware.

The Dutch settlers soon commenced to regard the newcomers as rivals, and in 1655 they appeared in a large force in the Delaware Bay. They took the forts, and the new colony passed under the sway of Holland. It remained under Dutch rule, until the English became the masters in the New World.

The first Swedish colony in this country did not last many years as an independent organization, but, as United States Minister W. W. Thomas, Jr., states, the venture occupies a memorable place in American history, and has left a lasting impress upon this continent. Many of the leading citizens of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware boast of their descent from these colonists. Mr. Thomas says the man—John Morton—who gave the casting vote in favor of the Declaration of Independence was of this stock. The gallant General Anderson who held Fort Sumter when the Civil war broke out, was another specimen of the kind of citizens that sprang from these colonists. The fact is, as Mr. Thomas so well puts it: "Sincerely love of freedom, and patriotism, and self-craft, and valor came over to America, not only in the Mayflower, but also in that Swedish ship the Kalmar Nyckel."

It will be no Boers' play to be elected Speaker Henderson's successor.

A wedding for gold may be a failure but a golden wedding never is.
Down east only those who have mon-

ey to burn can afford to have coal to burn.

If pride goes before a fall why shouldn't it go before an autumn?

The President's talk to the Spanish war veterans at the Detroit reunion was straight goods.

The New York piano makers have struck. This means that they have let up on pounding the piano.

A thirty million dollar sewing machine combine is being arranged. It will be either a hummer or a singer.

Congressman Littlefield approaches the trust evil very cautiously. Being a good man he very naturally desires to shun evil.

Great Britain and Venezuela will not lock horns though they never diplomatically relations, because Venezuela will haul in her horns first.

Speaker Henderson is not in tune with his party on the important question of the tariff. He should be keyed up to concert pitch.

Harper's Magazine wants to know who beheaded Charles I. Sure it is that it was not the man who executed Cromwell's body and put his head on a pike.

There must be as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. The United States fish commission has just brought from Samoa and surrounding waters some specimens of fish that have never been seen before.

All the nations have much sympathy for the Roumanian Jews, but none of them has any desire for them as immigrants. It is very much easier to sympathize with a downtrodden people than to make them welcome at one's fireside.

Peary and Baldwin have brought back from the regions of the north pole almost as fine an assortment of quadrants as Stanley brought back from Africa when he rescued Emin Pasha, and as Schley and Sampson brought from Santiago.

Charles Francis Adams and others have addressed another letter to President Roosevelt on affairs in the Philippines. The Constitution grants the right of petition but it is silent on the subject of letter writing. Mr. Adams would do well to heed this fact.

President Palma notifies the state department that Cuba desires the United States to terminate the last vestige of its authority in the island. The request will probably be complied with, but three decades will not have passed before all authority in Cuba will be vested in the United States.

It is said that the saloon keepers have agreed among themselves to obey the law in all respects. This is all that has ever been asked of the saloon men, and if they have not always observed the law perhaps the fault is not all upon them. He that is as it may, the public will be glad to know that they have determined to obey it in future. Success to their undertaking.

Lieutenant Peary returns from his Arctic explorations, without having penetrated as far north as either Nansen or the duke of Abruzzi, the last mentioned having reached latitude 84°33', while Peary's highest northern record is 84°17'. But the American explorer is more than ever satisfied that the Pole can be reached. He says that if he had the means, he would persevere until he had reached the goal. He has spent about sixteen years on Arctic explorations, and should be entitled to a rest now.

Once this country was ready to go to war with England to make that country respect Venezuela's integrity and arbitrate the question of the boundary line along the Essequiba. And the people of Venezuela were glad and happy, and said the Americans were their friends and they would ever remember with thankfulness their kindness. But when it was all over and the dispute of a century had been settled, the Venezuelans forgot their friends and were as discourteous and unkind to all Americans in their country, treating them harshly and annoying them as much as possible. Now England has seized Patos Island, near Trinidad, and no doubt Venezuela will invoke the Monroe doctrine and cry aloud to Uncle Sam for help. But Uncle Sam won't be in such a rush to go to Venezuela's aid as he was before. He will take time to consider many matters.

IN BEHALF OF HUMANITY.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Roumanian proscription of the Jews is the scandal of the age. It proceeds upon the fiction that a people who have lived in the land for centuries are aliens, because they differ in race and religion from the majority. It has been carried to a length unexampled in modern history. The Roumanian Jew is a Roumanian for the purpose of service in the army, but an alien when he tries to earn a living for himself and his family. He is not only excluded by law from admission to public employments, but from the exercise of all the professions and most of the trades. He is hounded by social ostracism and cruel laws, with the object of driving him and his family out of the country in which they were born and which was the home of their ancestors before them for hundreds of years.

KANSAS CITY STAR.

The statement of Mr. Hay as to the restrictions and impositions practiced on the Roumanian Jews, which reduce them to extreme poverty and helplessness, must be accepted as authentic, for no such representation would be made in a state paper without absolute proof as to its correctness. But the United States is by far the greatest sufferer because of the enforced exclusion of these Jews. They naturally seek a land where they will find greatest freedom. It is contrary to the spirit of the United States toward those seeking homes in this country to receive those who are forced from their native lands, although this construction of the law has not been observed at all times except as applying to dangerous characters.

Chicago News.

It is obvious that under the Berlin treaty the powers have a full technical as well as moral right to intervene on behalf of humanity. They should understand, moreover, that the United States, which is not a signatory to the Berlin treaty and has no sort of political interest in the Balkans, has a twofold right to call for reforms. An appeal on the ground of humanity alone might have been resented, but Secretary Hay's plea is based on the fact that the persecutions in Roumania are forcing a large increase in pauper immigration into the United States. This country, he assumes, has a right to call for the redress of wrongs which vitally affect its own welfare. It will be in-powers to consent to enforce treaty provisions drafted by themselves.

New York Evening Post.

"He takes my life" who takes the means whereby I live" is what the persecuted Jew has been saying for a thousand years in all the countries of eastern Europe, and the saying is no less true now than it was at any other time in the world's history. The Jew is not subjected to the thumbscrews and the boot to compel him to disclose his treasures in needy princes. Modern cruelty takes another form. It begins at the bottom of the ladder instead of the top, and prevents the Jew from earning a livelihood in competition with his fellows. This form of cruelty is apparently increasing in severity in the countries named. In Russia, not long since, the Jews were actually expelled from large towns where they had resided from time immemorial. Notwithstanding all these facts, we are not exactly the people to point the finger of scorn at other nations in this particular.

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New York Mail and Express.

In the light of twentieth century civilization, the persecution of these people is the shame of the world. The tyranny has been deepening in cruelty every year, until from mere political restrictions it has come to mean the alternatives of abject slavery or starvation. The right of interference seemed to be forbidden to the United States because this country was not a party to the Berlin treaty of 1878. In which the protection of the Jews of Roumania was expressly guaranteed. But the entrance to America of tens of thousands of the helpless sufferers, consequent upon the new life in a new land, gives us the best possible right to express ourselves.

Boston Transcript.

The action of this government is apparently based upon two considerations—humanity and self-protection—though it might be difficult to determine in just what proportions. Undoubtedly the sentiment of the country, official and unofficial, revolts at the treatment which these people have been receiving. That is a matter, however, that at this distance from the trouble hardly comes within the range of diplomatic consideration; but when as a result of these persecutions this country is being flooded with an undesirable class of immigrants, the right of self-protection asserts itself, and we are justified in demanding that those responsible for the maintenance of Roumania's pledges shall discharge their duty.

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Thursday, Sept. 25.

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The Principal Comedians

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Julian Bennett, John King,

The Principal Singers,

Clement Stewart, George Jones,

Harry Sylvester,

E. W. Chipman, W. E. Miller.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Seats on sale.

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September 26th, 27th.

Matinee Saturday.

HARRY B. SMITH'S Greatest Musical Comedy.

The Liberty Belles.

Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Seat Sale Wednesday.

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

Matinee, 25c.

Tonight!

AND TOMORROW NIGHT.

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GOODHUE & KELLOGG.

Present Their Incomparable Company of Comedians, Including

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In Willis Maxwell Goodhue's Jolly Comedy Success,

"HELLO BILL."

The funniest thing since time began.

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and Saturday matinee, starting Thurs-

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Z. C. M. I. also has provided for the season now opening the most elaborate and carefully selected

stock ever carried in this great institution. It will pay you to investigate the quality and price of our

goods. Here are one or two suggestions as to a portion of our mammoth store.

Staples Department.

We wish to draw special attention to the great

variety of New Fall goods now being opened, in-

cluding beautiful lines for ladies' Waists in French

Flannels, Flannel Waists, Ladies' Cloths, Flanne-

lettes, Quilted Flannels, White Mercerized Napped

Marcellines, White Mercerized Madras, etc.—the

very latest in Waists. We also invite your in-

vestigation of our Blankets, Quilts, Bed Spreads,

Eider Down and a thousand and one other useful

articles, all of which are in the very best and latest

styles and offered at prices to suit you.

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For Fall and Winter Muslin and Knit Underwear,

this season presents a much larger and handsomer

line of goods, with greater values to the public

than ever before. We invite our many patrons to

call and examine our extensive assortment of Plain,

Embroidered and Lace-Trimmed Night Robes and

Gowns, Skirts, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers,

Misses' and Children's Dresses, Ladies' and Chil-

dren's Aprons, Ladies' black and colored Silk-Sat-

teen and Mohair and Knit Undersuits, Ladies' and

Children's Knit Vests, Drawers, Tights, Union

Suits, etc. We are the sole agents for the famous

Ypsilanti and Munsing Knit Underwear.

Z. C. M. I.

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