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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 6, 1902

NEW LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

The City Council will probably connelider, this evening, a new ordinance egulating the sale of intoxicating firinks. As framed, it is designed to meet the evils of the Sunday liquor raffic, the sale of liquor to minors and tindred offenses. The measure ought tot to be rushed through without due consideration. Every provision it conains ought to be strictly examined, and its possible construction by courts ould be well weighed, so that there may be no mistake as to the intent of council. It should be made neither noo lax nor too stringent. Every looptole by which the purpose of the orlinance could be evaded should be losely guarded. On the other hand, while the sale of liquor is viewed as legitimate, licensed business, the trings should not be drawn so tight as become oppressive or prohibitive. So One or two features of the bill, as Firawn originally, may have to be modiled so as to come within the lines of airness to the dealers. But the penales imposed for infraction of the ordince, as it shall be passed, should be nade sufficiently severe to act as a deerrent against its violation. The pro rision against selling intoxicants minors will have to cover disposal thereof to minors ither for themselves or for any other erson. The absurd ruling of a judge hat a saloon keeper in selling liquor o a child who was sent for it by a idmother, was not guilty of violatog the ordinance, because the liquor in vas really sold to the grandmother and Woldt to the child, should be kept in mind in the passage of this part of the orcurn the passage of this part of the or-weinance, and the language should be me hade so explicit that a wayfaring man, bre

t err therein.

of this municipality.

enslave individual laborers, it has no sympathy among the generous-hearted portion of the American people. That has been shown abundantly in the present struggle, by the moral and material aid sent to the strikers.

A great many remedies have been suggested to the President, many of which are entirely impractical. But the remedy that will work, and which s very generally supported by the peoole, is a compulsory arbitration law. which recognizes the right of labor to organize, and the duty of both parties

The gentleman finds that the law does not work one-sided, by any means It goes against the workingmen as of ten as against the employers, and this makes both sides more cautious. They are not anxious to stir up strife. The eward of wages has to be accepted ven when reduced. Men need not work unless they choose, but if they work at the trade involved in a decision, it must be at the wage determined, and any employer who cuts wages to increase profits, or advances them in order to get a man whom he wishes to take away from another office, finds himself liable to fine and imprisonment, while all the funds of the unions, which are all benefit societies, are open to distraint in order to pay the fines of mem bers of the union who disregard the de cision of the court. The law in New Zealand has given peace, it has prevented the uncertainty which attaches to all contracts and all business under strikes and lockouts; it enables a man planning for the future to treat the wages which are to be paid as a subicct which can be settled at law, exetly as his contract for brick and mortar, and it changes negotiation ove. wages with a union from bargaining with irresponsible men to bargaining

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unity of all who love the truth and ar ract from his masterly ability. But willing to obey its mandates. On no beyond his capacity as a writer, M. Jola was an eminently just and brave other ground can the scattered children of the Eternal Father be gathered, and nan, and as such he won the unquali-led admiration of the world. His feel that they are one. Are the Protourse in the Dreyfus matter brought estants of Canada prepared to accept own upon him the abuse of the Dreythe New Testament remedy against usards, who brought disgrace upon chisms, viz.: the gifts and offices of he French name, and disaster to some the members of that infamous Apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors lique, but the world, outside of France, was with the author of "L'As and teachers? If not, they must not expect real, lasting unity. Without ommoir" in his defense of the accused hese gifts men are like children "tossed flicer. o and fro, and carried about with Kansas City Star.

> It is difficult for Americans or Engtandards of ethics and manners. ance certain subjects are discusse sufficient to recognize here the fac

Phases of French life are described in Zola's works which might well have een left untouched by the author. here seems to be no doubt, however, that this brilliant author was sincere his desire to improve social condilons in France. His methods are open criticism, but if his motive was as pure as his friends claim, he is entitled a a place among the greatest French reformers and humanitarians. The at use proved him to be a man of cour

int to Anglo-Saxon taste, yet even by Anglo-Saxon standards he has not been idjudged immoral. He was a literary artist, drawing from nature. Like oth r French artists, he saw and portrayed more nuclity than is tolerated in Eng-land or the United States. Zola did not, like Hugo, mingle politics with his earlier literary activities. But the Dreyfus case brought him forth from his literary retirement, as a champion of humanity, and the whole human race applauded the sacrifices he made and the dangers he dared to rescue an unfortunate victim of cruel persecution from a living grave.

able French middle-class his habits were methodical and regular and his tastes domestic. His espousal of the cause of Dreyfus is fresh in the mem of every student of contemporanocasions for a seat in the academy, that abode of French "immortals," to the day of his death the refusal of the elect to invite him to become a "celesrankled deep in the author's Zola's position in literature is preast. permanent, but just how far up he shall

Chicago Record-Herald. njustice. As long as the Dreyfus case



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THEOLD RELIABLE

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We advise every citizen of proper age nd residence to make sure that his or her name is properly recorded as a lifted voter, and then to go to the holls on election day, and cast a bal-Wot for "good men and wise men" to the sold the various offices in the gift of the de. It is only by such means that ood government can be established nd maintained in this Republic. For when the wicked rule the people nourn," and it is in the power of the ople to regulate these matters. If

hey do not exercise the power betowed upon them in the privilege of he elective franchise, the responsibilty for what follows will rest upon heir heads. When all the people use the right of suffrage in them vested, nscientiously and for the general velfare, we shall have in this free land true, popular government for the enefit of the people, rather than for he promotion of personal aims and imbitions. Register, register, register!

THE COAL STRIKE

President Roosevelt is still laboring ith the object in view of bringing the trike to an end. The operators have bfused to arbitrate and the President t is thought, hopes that an appeal to he miners may lead to the desired re-

off The great question at issue now h vidently not one of wages or hours of ork, but of the right of labor unions represent the laborers. That right is denied by the operators. These rese to listen to any proposition that made by Prest. Mitchell, as the leadof the laborers. They refuse to Reat with the laborers as a union. They uggest that each individual laborer, tho thinks he has a grievance, make "is complaint to the court.

This brings labor and capital squarey up against one another. Capital orianizes, and maintains its right to do No. How can it refuse to recognize the similar means? Are labor unions not much justified as trusts? That is e matter in dispute in the coal reon. The public has long ago made up mind as to that. When organized

