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SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 26, 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 trouble
if they will take time to notice these
numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office, 74-3.
For the News Book Store, 74-2.
For the City Editor and Reporters, 39-2.
For the Business Manager, 39-3.
For the Business Office, 39-4.

ON THE WATER QUESTION.

"Ed, Deseret News—Will you kindly
explain to the public the meaning of
the term '60 second feet' '400 acre feet',
as used in connection with the water-
bond question? Many seem to be ignor-
ant of what is meant, and an intelli-
gent comprehension would enlighten
them on the bond issue."

By a second-foot of water is meant
that the stream is of such a size that
one cubic foot of water passes a given
point each second. It is equal in flow
to seven and one-half gallons per second,
or 450 gallons per minute. An
acre-foot is the amount of water that
will cover one acre to the depth of one
foot, and in volume is 43,560 cubic feet.
A second-foot flowing for 24 hours will
cover one acre nearly two feet in
depth.

The address on the question is to be
distributed to the taxpayers, and the
above explanation may aid them in
forming their opinion on some of the
details of the proposed plan. It should
be specially observed that the improve-
ments proposed embrace sewer exten-
sion to practically all of the east side
of the city. But this necessary, hy-
gienic measure is impossible without
more water. That is a consideration
that should weigh heavily with the tax-
payers in favor of the authority asked
for, to bond the city.

We understand it is the intention of
the city council to take action as soon
as possible; to invite bids for contracts
and provide for the early commence-
ment of the work necessary. This will
be for the benefit of laborers, the com-
ing year, and indirectly for the benefit
of all other classes.

HOW TO END THE WAR.

The editor of Physical Culture is of
the opinion that the press of the world,
by united effort, can end the war in
Asia. He argues that, as Japan has
already made known, in principle, on
what terms she would be willing to dis-
continue her military operations, the
odium of the continuation of the strug-
gle, rests upon Russia. He continues:

"If the editors of the civilized world
will use the mighty weight of their moral
force, which is in reality public opin-
ion, war cannot long continue. Japan
has made reasonable demands for
peace, and now Russia's terms must be
ascertained. The nation that holds out
for unreasonable demands, the nation
that makes no move to accept reason-
able demands, must bear the terrible
responsibility for continuing this brutal
conflict. Were it definitely known
which nation is to blame in this con-
nection, the account of every battle
would give excuse for a scathing
editorial arraignment of such nation
because it refuses to be guided by hon-
or and justice. If, for instance, it is
ascertained that Russia will not con-
sider reasonable terms of peace, then
let the moral force of the entire edi-
torial world convict her rulers in the
eyes of the entire thinking world. Every
life lost in battle by either army
should then add disgrace and dishonor
to Russia. If the editors of the civil-
ized world will begin a policy of this
kind, if they will place the blame of
continuing the war where it belongs,
and having placed it, use their pen
to arouse every human being who can
think and feel to a sense of the crime
that is being committed by the nation
that refuses an honorable peace, then
the war now being conducted with such
a terrible cost of human life and suffer-
ing will come to a speedy end."

Public opinion as expressed by the
press certainly is a mighty force; but
the Russian government has ignored the
press before this—in the matter
of Finland, for instance; and the de-
mands of the zemstvo presidents. The
trouble is that the unanimous voice
of the press cannot be counted on.
Reactionary governments have their
own organs, official and semi-official,
and subsidized, and these can always
be depended upon to throw their influ-
ence in favor of government measures.
Still, let the press speak for peace and
arbitration. The truth will prevail ul-
timately.

A HEROINE.

When the story of the siege of Port
Arthur is written, it will contain the
names of many heroes on both sides.
Among these, it is safe to say, will be
recorded the name of a Russian woman
who gave her life for her husband
and her country.

Her name is Harriet Korotkewitch.
According to the London News her
husband was serving in Port Arthur,
and endeavoring to rejoin him; she was
stopped at Harbin and not allowed to
proceed, on the ground that she was
a woman. She thereupon donned mas-
culine attire and reached Port Arthur
shortly before the landing of the Jap-
anese. She soon found her husband's

regiment and enlisted in it. She partic-
ipated in numerous sorties and helped
in the defense of Corner Hill. Although
her sex was soon discovered, her
courage and bravery and tireless-
ness and attention to the wounded,
won her permission to remain in the
ranks.

Her husband fell wounded while
fighting by her side. She nursed him
through the critical moments of his ill-
ness and then returned to the front. On
October 16, when visiting the trenches
with dispatches a huge shell struck
and destroyed the earthworks killing
her and eight others. They were buried
in one grave, with a flag around her
body.

ABOUT DIVORCES.

According to the published statistics,
there are in the United States 84,963 di-
vorced men and women.

The average number of children of
divorced parents is about one for
each divorced person, which, added to
the number of divorced men and women
makes a total approximating 400,000
directly concerned in the condition of
divorce. That is a large number even in
a country with a population of 80,000,000
souls. Of the large cities of the United
States, Chicago, as expected, leads in
the resident number of divorcees. In
the various occupations in Chicago
there are 1,768 divorced men and 1,492
divorced women. New York holds sec-
ond place with 1,119 divorced men and
1,125 divorced women in the occupations
of that city. Philadelphia has 692 males
and 623 females who have legally severed
the hymeneal bonds.

The editor of Physical Culture, Mr.
Bernard McFadden, believes that there is
"a physiological cause" for every di-
vorce. He maintains that "as long as
human beings enter into a marital con-
tract in absolute ignorance of the plain,
physiological laws that should govern
such relationship, there will be divorces,
and for every divorce there will be
thousands who suffer in silence, there
will be marital unhappiness which sears
the human soul almost beyond healing,
that blots out ambition and enthusiasm,
and destroys every human hope."

We would think there are moral
causes, as well as physiological, that
should be considered. Ignorance of, or
indifference to, the laws of morality will
be found to be a cause of unhappy mar-
riages, oftener than ignorance of the
laws of nature.

But whatever the cause is, the country
is confronted by a peril to the home,
and the state, of vastly greater propor-
tions than any that ever was thought
to threaten American institutions from
the valleys of these mountains.

TOLSTOI ON REFORMS.

Tolstoi, who opposed the Hague con-
gress on the ground that it proposed
something impracticable, now opposes
the reform plans formulated by the
zemstvo representatives, and on the
same ground. Tolstoi is a philosopher,
and one who dreams of reforms in the
future. His idea is that betterment of
conditions can only come through the
spiritual regeneration and religious up-
lifting of the people—"all the people;"
and that "constitutional government"
is no cure for the evils which afflict
Russia or the other governments of
Europe.

The principle is correct. Christ him-
self aimed at reform through the "re-
generation" of the individual, rather
than the reconstruction of the system
of government. But, at the same time,
Tolstoi should not forget that reforms
in the right spirit may aid the work
of individual regeneration. If, for in-
stance, Russia obtains freedom of
speech and of the press, and religious
liberty, the work of the preacher of
righteous reforms will reach further
and accomplish more than when his
mouth and pen are held in the flat of
a brutal censor.

Although constitutional government
may not be a general cure for the moral
and physical ills of a nation, we think
it is a good introduction to such a cure
by the Gospel of Christ. And there-
fore we incline to the view taken by
Prince Kropotkin, who, speaking of
the zemstvo plans, says that a new era
has dawned in Russia; that conditions
can never be as they were formerly;
and that in view of the infinite variety
of condition and race within the em-
pire, and the reasonable demand that
government forms shall be adjusted to
varying conditions, the moderate plans
of the representatives of the thirty-
four provincial legislatures are all that
could be reasonably expected at the
present time. Tolstoi is a great
philosopher; Kropotkin is more of a
practical statesman.

NOTHING AGAINST SMOOT.

This is the view expressed by the New
York Evening Post of Dec. 19, on the
investigation of the protest against
Senator Smoot:

"It is the exception for Reed Smoot's
name to be mentioned in the evidence
which concerns his right to a seat in
the senate. Nevertheless, the testimony
now being taken is vital to the whole
proceeding. Mr. Smoot as an individ-
ual has nothing to do with the case. If
the Senate is willing to have any Mor-
mon apostle in its membership, he is the
one, perhaps, to whom least objection
would be made. He can be excluded
only on the theory that the Church con-
trol is such that no one of its officers
could be free from the possibility of its
dictation even in his vote as a United
States Senator. Last year President
Smith testified that Mr. Smoot had
become a candidate for Senator with-
out asking permission, he would have
been considered 'out of harmony with
his quorum'—an expression which does
not mean much to a Gentile. He de-
clared, however, that this consent
amounted to no more than it would in
any business house, where the cashier
would naturally speak to the president
before entering on a political campaign
outside. We are now getting more light
on the workings of the Church in pol-
itics. In Idaho, for instance, the Re-
publican candidate for Governor, put
up by the Mormons, ran ahead of
Roosevelt in the Mormon counties and
behind him in the Gentile counties. Many
other cases could probably be
discovered in the country where race or
religious prejudice similarly helped one
candidate and hurt another on the same
ticket. A very wide net has been
thrown out by the committee. It is
catching no end of interesting and
damaging details about Mormonism,

but we are still far from a conclusive
demonstration of the facts that would
justify Smoot's unseating."

Christmas sees more gifted people
than geniuses.

Did Kingdon Gould get a pistol in his
stocking Christmas?

The midsummer magazines should be
ready for delivery shortly.

It was a merry Christmas for the
children, and at Christmas the children
are "it."

Judge King is now in the same class
as Andrew Carnegie. He has had his
name forged.

Nan Patterson has broken down in
jail. What she should have done was
to break out.

Chicago spent twenty-two million
dollars for Christmas gifts. Not one
cent for tributes.

The President is seriously consider-
ing the reduction of the size of the
Panama canal commission.

To importuning office-seekers Gov-
ernor-elect Douglas of Massachusetts
simply says, "Shoe!" and off they go.

It was a Merry Christmas in every
sense of the word. The children, the
best judges, pronounced it unsurpassed.

Not only has Nan Patterson got to
go through it all again, but the public
has also. It is this that makes it so
bad.

Mrs. Chadwick's husband has been
indicted. And why not? What is
saucer for the goose is sauce for the
gander.

Lieutenant Peary is about to make
another dash for the north pole. He
should use dashboards to draw his
sledges.

The Minnesota board of pardons has
pardoned ex-Mayor Ames, but the peo-
ple will not pardon the board of par-
dons for doing it.

Russia's defense in the North Sea in-
cident case certainly adds to the gaiety
of the nations. It is a plea in con-
fession and avoidance.

Togo has withdrawn his fleet from
the harbor of Port Arthur. And now
he will have to hear of the fall of that
famous place instead of witnessing it.

King Alfonso of Spain has been in
an automobile accident that was near-
ly serious. It shows that automobiles
are no respecters of persons, their one
virtue.

The czar peremptorily refuses to
grant the Russians a constitution.
Nothing else was to be expected at this
time. But it will come in time. Rome
was not built in a day.

The best thing that has appeared in
the anti-"Mormon" organ for a long
time is the "Annual Instructions" of
the Presiding Bishopric to Presidents
of Stakes and Counselors, etc.

There seems to have been more com-
petent judges of election in Denver
than in any other city in the Union
judging by the way the Colorado su-
preme court is sending them up.

"Most of the little children who went
to bed on earth last night woke up this
morning in heaven," says the Tribune.
Not so. They woke up in the middle
of the night and asked if it was time
to get up.

At last President Roosevelt has
tackled the smoke nuisance. San Juan
hill was mere child's play to this, and
when he shall have conquered it, if he
shall conquer it, doubtless he will, like
Alexander, sigh for more worlds to con-
quer.

THE CZAR'S STOP GAP.

New York Evening Mail.

There is a wide gap, with room
enough in it for many empires and po-
litical disasters, between the system of
complete popular rule recently de-
manded by the Russian liberal party
and the measure which, according to
the Associated Press correspondent at
St. Petersburg, the basis of this measure is
"land council," made up of representa-
tives of the zemstvos or local land
councils, who are to have merely a con-
sultative function in public affairs.

New York Evening Sun.

The Grand Dual party in Russia is
adapted at curing like by like. Reforms
are proposed. The Liberal youth hold
parades and make demonstrations in
favor of them. The reactionaries don't
turn out the Cossacks to harry the mob.
They know a trick worth two of that.
Police, disguised as enthusiastic re-
formers, behave like disorderly persons
on the streets. Result, the argument is
put forward for the information of the
czar that it would never do to "re-
down the law." Then comes the an-
nouncement that the constitutional plan
is off. It looks as if Nicholas II didn't
know what everybody knows. Dr. An-
drew D. White may have been exactly
right, after all.

San Francisco Call.

The nature of this magnificent con-
cession which is to be made to the de-
sires of the people can be well guessed
at after a review of former benefactor
reforms that have sprung from the
throne at St. Petersburg. Probably it
will provide that in case of bread riots
the knout may be supplemented by im-
prisonment for offenders; that Jews may
celebrate the Passover without fear of
receiving any more serious harm from
local police than the beating of the
windows and the insulting of their rab-
bids; that army conscription will be
waived in the cases of all those bring-
ing testimony to show that no less than
10 individuals are dependent upon them
for support. It is just possible that
students will be allowed to choose their
own university instead of being forced
to attend the institution of their dis-
trict. It is even within the bounds of
probability that peasants may have a
hand in the disposition of local reve-
nues.

THE CASAL.

New York Evening Post.

In connection with the Panama canal,
the President is already beset by con-
gressmen and others to make sure that
all contracts go to Americans. It is
true, the law requires him to get the
work done as well and cheaply as pos-
sible, but it is argued that the intent

could never have been to compel high-
born Americans to compete with low-
down foreigners, sharp complaint is
made that lumber from Puget Sound
has been carried to the isthmus in Ger-
man bottoms, though American ship-
owners stood ready to undertake the
job at a higher price. Admiral Wiker
shows himself singularly obtuse on this
point. He says that the commission is
going to get all the lumber and other
material carried as cheap as possible.
Bids will be invited and if the foreign-
ers bid below the Americans, the former
will get the contract.

RUSSIAN TESTIMONY.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The report that the Russians had
tried to bribe the Hull fishermen, ap-
pears to have had its origin in the
Russian effort to secure evidence to
support their contention that Japanese
torpedo boats were present among or
near the fishing fleet. Of course the
Russian offer of a reward for evidence
along this line might have been in-
tended as a bribe, but on the face of it
there is nothing to show that it was
not a perfectly legitimate and honest
effort to secure testimony. The Rus-
sian has plenty to answer for without
going so far as to implicate an evil mo-
tive to every action.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A unique article in the January Cen-
tury is Helen Keller's "Chat About the
Hand," illustrated with numerous pho-
tographs. Miss Keller's article is very
properly called an anomaly in litera-
ture, being an account by one who is
deaf, dumb and blind of the way in
which she uses the hand as a medium
of communication. Following it is a
poem by Richard Watson Gilder, en-
titled "Two Optimisms," being a letter
to Joseph Jefferson, acknowledging a
copy of Helen Keller's essay on opti-
mism. Andrew D. White, in his remin-
iscences of his diplomatic life, resumes
the narrative of the embassy at Ber-
lin. Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, in
his group of papers on "Fossil Wonders
of the West," deals with "Ichthy-
osaurs." The illustrations include
famous specimens of ichthyosaurs re-
cently secured by the American Mus-
eum, and a restoration of the ichthy-
osaur made under the direction of Prof.
Osborn by Charles R. Knight, all of
which add to a paper of curious inter-
est in popular science. On the artistic
side, besides the Zuloaga, is a frontis-
piece engraving by Timothy Cole, Mu-
rillo's "Holy Family" in the Prado, a
reproduction of Saint Gaudens' bust of
John Hay, a full-page picture by Anna
Whelan Betts, illustrating a poem by
Clinton Scollard, entitled "On a Sam-
pler." Besides the second part of
"Sandy," by Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice,
author of "Mrs. Wiggs" and "Lovey
May," there are seven short stories:
"The Electric," by Gouverneur Mor-
ris, illustrated by Guipin; "The Case
Went Up," by Clarke Gray; "The Man
the Consul Protected," by Benjamin H.
Ridgely, with sketches by Steele; "The
Scientist and the Mob," by Jeanette Lee;
"Evelina's Return," by Chapin Howard,
with a drawing by Miss Bredin; "Daddy
Billy's Juno," by Susan Teackie
Moore, and "Captain Kingleigh's Men,"
by Harvey J. O'Higgins, illustrated by
Justice. There are essays by Clinton
Dargatzis, Maud Wilder Goodwin,
John Vance Cheney, Alice Williams
Brotherton, Henry Austin and others,
and the editorial articles discuss the
election, "Can a Nation be a Gentle-
man?" and "An Architectural Hint
From George Washington,"—Union
Square, New York.

The National Magazine for January
rings true to American experiences in all
parts of our vast republic. Mr. Chap-
man's Washington letter carries a score
of new and striking portraits of inter-
esting men and women in public life.
Alexander Graham Bell tells his own
story of how his sweetheart, later his
wife, helped him to get his first hearing
for the newly invented "mechanical
toy"—the telephone—at the Philadel-
phia centennial. Dallas Lore Sharp,
the naturalist, Charles Warren Stoddard,
the literary essayist, Ethel
Arnes, the keen student of character;
and J. F. Conrad, the new humorist
from Iowa, contribute amusing essay-
sketches in their several fields. Two
strong serial stories begin in this num-
ber. The first of the number are J. J.
A. Ederton, Eugene C. Dolson, Joseph
Mills Hanson and Frank Putnam. The
Home department is full of humor and
helpful home hints.—The Chapple Pub.
Co., Boston, Mass.

TEA

was a royal indulgence two-
hundred years ago. 'Tis yet

Your grace means your money if you don't like
Schilling's tea.

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SATURDAY MATINEE.

The Best Musical Organization That Has
Visited the West This Season.

KIRKE LA SHELLE AND LILLIAN
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The Princess Chic

An Elaborate Production, 55—People—55.
The Talented and Beautiful Prima
Dona.

SOPHIE BRANT

AS THE PRINCESS.

Great Cast, Funny Comedians, Grand
Beauty Chorus, Catchy Music, Magni-
ficent Costumes, A Glorious Glimpse
of Scenic and Electrical Ef-
fects.

Positively the Strongest Production
Ever Given of This. The Brightest and
Best of All Operatic Successes.

Prices: Night, 50c, 30c, 20c, 10c.
Matinee, 25c to 10c. Sale opens Wednesday.

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JOHN HAMMER, Mgr.

PRICES: Night, 50c, 30c, 20c, 10c.
Matinee, 25c

Three Nights, Tonight!

Beginning

Matinee Wednesday at 2:15 p. m.

JAMES B. MACKIE.

(To be in the "Devil's Auction").

In that hilarious musical farce,

"CRIMES' CELLAR DOOR."

Pretty girls in gorgeous costumes.

Next attraction—"SIDEWALKS OF
NEW YORK."

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE
of Alfred C. Meyer, Deceased. Creditors
will present claims with vouchers to the
debtors at No. 316 Fourth Street,
Salt Lake City, Utah, on or before the
25th day of April, 1905.

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF ALFRED
C. MEYER, Deceased.

Date of first publication, Dec. 27, A.
D. 1904.

Dana T. Smith, Attorney for Estate.

BEFORE INVENTORY

CLEARANCE SALE

TOMORROW MORNING

Commences our Great End-of-the-Season Clearance Sale in the Z. C. M. I. Cloak and Suit Department. No lengthy argument will be required to convince our friends of the genuineness of this great sale, as almost everybody knows what a Z. C. M. I. Clearance Sale means. We commence taking inventory next week, and we never carry one season's goods over to the next, hence—



Tailored Suits.

All Ladies' Tailored Suits at Half Price.

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 12.00 Suits for |\$ 8.00 |
| 15.00 Suits for | 7.50 |
| 18.00 Suits for | 8.25 |
| 20.00 Suits for | 10.00 |
| 22.00 Suits for | 11.25 |
| 25.00 Suits for | 12.50 |
| 30.00 Suits for | 15.00 |
| 35.00 Suits for | 17.50 |
| 40.00 Suits for | 20.00 |
| 45.00 Suits for | 22.50 |
| 50.00 Suits for | 25.00 |
| 55.00 Suits for | 27.50 |
| 60.00 Suits for | 30.00 |
| 75.00 Suits for | 37.50 |

And so on up the line to \$125.00
Suits for \$62.50. (Alterations Extra.)

All Ladies' 3/4 Coats, in Coverts,
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Dress Skirts.

Our entire line of Dress
Skirts, in Cloths and Cheviots,
Half Price.

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| 8.50 Skirts for | 4.25 |
| 9.50 Skirts for | 4.50 |
| 10.00 Skirts for | 5.00 |
| 12.50 Skirts for | 6.25 |
| 13.50 Skirts for | 6.75 |
| 15.00 Skirts for | 7.50 |
| 17.50 Skirts for | 8.75 |

Entire Line fine black Dress
Skirts, comprising Silks, Voiles and
Cloths, HALF PRICE.

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| \$12.00 Skirts |\$ 6.00 |
| 15.00 Skirts | 7.50 |
| 17.50 Skirts | 8.75 |
| 20.00 Skirts | 10.00 |
| 25.00 Skirts | 12.50 |
| 30.00 Skirts | 15.00 |
| 35.00 Skirts | 17.50 |
| 40.00 Skirts | 20.00 |
| 45.00 Skirts | 22.50 |
| 50.00 Skirts | 25.00 |
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All Rain Coats, Cravensettes and
Usters Half Price.