

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 \$3.00
Six Months 1.50
Three Months75
One Month25
Saturday Edition, Per Year 2.50
Semi-Weekly, Per Year 2.00NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
117 Park Row Building, New York.CHICAGO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 76 Geary St.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.Address all business communications
and all remittances to:
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, MAY 19, 1904

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Dr. Wilcox calls attention to the fact
that our city is now, from a sanitary
point of view, in a better condition
than it has been for years. The cases
of contagious diseases are few, consid-
ering the size of the city, and the out-
look is bright.Now, that is as it should be. There
is no reason in the world why this city,
surrounded by snow-capped mountains,
caressed by canyon breezes, and bathed
in sunlight, should not be one of the
healthiest places of the earth. The
health physician indicates the only way
to obtain this result. Quarantine regu-
lations, he says, have been enforced,
buildings have been connected with
sewers, and a tremendous amount of
cleaning up has been done. That is
the secret of overcoming diseases.Sometimes citizens demur at observ-
ing the rules that both reason and ex-
perience sanction, as necessary for the
preservation of the health of a commu-
nity. They are careless, especially in
the observance of quarantine. They
should willingly submit to such rules,
even if they thereby are temporarily
inconvenienced. There should be no
need of compulsion in this matter. All
should be willing to do what is neces-
sary to keep sickness, as far as possi-
ble, away from the home. A little out-
lay for cleaning up, etc., may be cheap-
er than a long siege of fever. We
think Dr. Wilcox is to be congratulated
on the present sanitary condition of the
city. That is the best proof of effici-
ency in the performance of the duties
that devolve upon his office.

"MORMONS" AS THEY ARE.

An exceedingly interesting, illustrated
article on the Latter-day Saints in
Utah, appears in the May number of
the Canadian Magazine, published in
Toronto, Canada. It is written by Mr.
James L. Hughes, and he tells how
many of his misconceptions regarding
the "Mormons" were corrected during
his stay in this city, a couple of years
ago. "A week in Salt Lake City," he
says, "revealed many things to me. I
learned much that I did not know be-
fore, but my learning consisted chiefly
in finding that so many things which
I thought were true were not."Mr. Hughes evidently had the ex-
perience of so many others, whose
judgment is influenced by prejudices.
He found everything different when he
investigated for himself, and he has
been kind enough to give to others,
through the popular Canadian Maga-
zine, the benefit of his observations.Mr. Hughes says he thought the
"Mormons" were ignorant, unprogressive,
and fanatical. He found them the
very opposite, and he especially
mentions Mrs. Susa Young Gates, as
an eloquent, educated, and enlightened
Utah lady. He speaks of the intelli-
gence and happiness that were visible
in the countenances of the multitudes
that visited the conference, and the
efforts the "Mormons" are making for
education, and progress in every di-
rection. To article has excellent por-
traits of the First Presidency and
Senator Smoot, and other interesting
features.Good influences are at work all over
the world, in the interest of truth. But
prejudices die hard, nursed as they are
by all the opponents of light. For cen-
turies the first followers of the great
Nazarene were, in public estimation,
ignorant, bigoted worshippers of a male-
factor, and people who revelled in gross
immorality. Refined Rome sincerely
believed that the interests of the state
demanded their extermination. The
stories told by the priests of the pagan
sanctuaries and ill-informed philoso-
phers, and the witticisms of the popular
satirists were all directed against the
Nazarenes, and centuries were needed
to dispel the clouds of ignorance
through which the world attempted to
view the rising sun. It is so today as
regards "Mormonism." The world is
viewing it through a glass, blackened
by thick layers of falsehood. But
everywhere some throw the smoked
glass away, and then the brilliancy of
truth bursts upon their view. There
is no uncertainty as to the final outcome
of this conflict between light and dark-
ness.

"GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION"

Not so many years ago much was
heard about "government by injunc-
tion." There was a general idea as to
what the phrase meant but nothing
clear and definite. The theory developed
chiefly in connection with the railroad
strikes that were so prevalent at the
time. Again it is the railroads that are
bringing it into operation, if it is "gov-
ernment by injunction."The news comes from St. Louis that
Judge Amos M. Thayer, in the United
States circuit court, has handed down a
decision granting injunctions against
the sale of non-transferable tickets byticket brokers engaged in business in
St. Louis. These injunctions, which af-
fect ten firms, were granted on appli-
cation of the Louisville & Nashville
Railroad company and the Mobile &
Ohio Railroad company. This is cer-
tainly a defeat for the ticket brokers.
They may appeal but can scarcely
expect a decision in time to afford them
any relief. The railroads have won a
great victory.That a railroad company may make
a contract with a person traveling over
its road on any terms it chooses is a
fact settled beyond dispute. If the
terms are not acceptable they need not
be agreed to, but when the contract is
made each party can insist upon the
observance of its terms. These non-
transferable tickets no doubt are special
contract tickets, the terms of which
cannot be taken advantage of except by
the parties to them. Such being the
case, why should the railroads be given
the benefit of an extraordinary remedy?
There is no reason to believe that the
other party to the contract would be
The roads need not honor a non-trans-
ferable ticket presented by any other
than the person to whom issued, and
can take ample measures to protect
themselves.The question arises: If a broker to
whom a non-transferable ticket is sold
can be enjoined from selling it again,
why cannot the original purchaser be
enjoined from selling it? Of course he
is not making a business of selling non-
transferable tickets and keeps no of-
fice for the transaction of it. But if
there is anyone culpable in the first in-
stance it is the purchaser, and not the
broker. Nor can the broker complain if
he is not permitted to sell the ticket
because he has full notice that it is non-
transferable, and when he buys it he
does so with knowledge of that fact and
at his risk.In the present instance state legisla-
tion on the matter, even if in favor of
the broker and against the railroads,
would be of no benefit to him, for it is
an interstate matter over which Con-
gress has jurisdiction.The case is sure to become a land
mark in railroad law and the example
here set will be followed in other places.
It points a short cut to the attain-
ment of a desirable object and does
away with the annoyance and ex-
pense of an ordinary trial in suits for
damages brought by purchasers of non-
transferable tickets. It will also almost
surely raise a hue and cry about "gov-
ernment by injunction," but that
doesn't alarm people so much now as it
once did.

BIGOTRY NOT POPULAR.

That there is a great change in pub-
lic sentiment toward the Roman Catho-
lic church, was evident the other day
at the Methodist conference at Los An-
geles, when one of the delegates offered
a hot-air resolution against that reli-
gious denomination. The report says
that cries of "No, no," were heard from
all parts of the audience, and that one
of the lay delegates in attendance, a
justice in an appellate court in one of
the Atlantic states, arose and rebuked
the disturber in language which meant,
in a nut shell, "mind your own busi-
ness." The subject of the resolution
was, "the usual resolve to denounce the
Catholic church because of its efforts
and sacrifices to educate her own child-
ren and train them up in the principles
of the Catholic faith."A further evidence of this changed at-
titude is found in the fact that many
journals throughout the country join in
the rebuke administered to the rabid
framer of the resolution.A similar fate befell an anti-Catholic
resolution offered at a recent meeting
of the Southern New England confer-
ence. And it will be remembered that
the Presbyterians have decided to elimi-
nate from their standard of faith this
reference to the pope as anti-Christ.Much of this change in sentiment is
no doubt due to a marked change in
Catholicism itself, in its dealings with
the world, but more is perhaps due to
the realization among Protestants that
they are drifting about, no one knows
exactly where, and that some perma-
nent ground is needed, or will be need-
ed in the future, on which to save the
survivors of possible wrecks. The
truce between characters as opposite as
Wesley and Ignatius Loyola is one of the
remarkable signs of the time. Evident-
ly we are nearing a time when the lion
and the lamb may lie down together in
peace.

TWO VIEWS ON THE WAR.

Russian, French, and English mili-
tary critics continue to predict a turn
in the tide of war events in eastern
Asia. They believe that the Russian
commander is but biding his time, and
that he will not always be "losing
skirmishes." It is admitted that the
Russians were, when the war broke out,
unprepared. But it is thought that
they have now almost repaired their
early mistakes. The question of com-
munication, it is asserted, will be
solved. The Russians, we are told, are
conducting the strategy on "interior
lines." In the development of the plans
they are offering but slight resistance
to the Japanese, preferring to retire by
easy stages and thus add to the diffi-
culties of the Japanese position by
drawing out the line of their communi-
cations. That is one view.But the editor of the National Geo-
graphic Magazine, Mr. Gilbert H. Gros-
venor, takes an entirely different view.
In a letter to the Springfield Republi-
can, he points out that the Japanese
war is essentially different from those
waged with Charles XII and Napoleon.
Then the Russians were fighting in
their own country, while now they are
making war five thousand miles away
from home, in a country where the in-
habitants are far from friendly. He
continues:"All the might and power in the world
can avail nothing when it is five thou-
sand miles from the field of action and
the only connecting link is one single-
track railway. Russia may have 150,-
000,000 and ten million soldiers, but
they are at the wrong end of the line.
Japan with forty-five millions can pour
into the war region by her ships hun-
dreds of thousands of men and keep
them supplied with food, guns and
powder. How is Russia going to trans-
port her soldiers and at the same time
feed those there and keep them sup-
plied with shell and powder? Any
railroad man can give us some prettygood ideas as to the possibilities of a
single-track railroad. All the pluck,
perseverance and skill of the Russians
cannot overcome the impossible. Fur-
thermore, they have got to keep more
men in Manchuria than the Japanese
because they have those miles of rail-
way to defend."His conclusion is that Russia's one
chance of success was in the begin-
ning of the war. If she is beaten at
first, she cannot add to her resources
as rapidly as can Japan. He argues:
"We may assume that one Jap equals
one Russian, but there is no doubt (ad-
mitted even in the Russian official re-
ports) that the Japanese cannon are
vastly superior in power and range.
Russia's one hope was to win at the be-
ginning, especially at sea; having lost
the beginning she will lose all. For her
sake it is unfortunate that her ships
were so scattered and that she so de-
spised and underrated her enemy.
When the Russians have lost Harbin
and all south of it, how are they going
to get back? They can't because they
can't get the men and guns and sup-
plies necessary for a powerful inva-
sion." This is the other view. And it
is to be feared that this has facts on
which to rest.The Japanese have prepared for this
conflict ever since Russia butted in be-
tween her and China. That is nine
years ago. They have attended to
every detail of this war, and seem to
go forward with the irresistible force
of an avalanche.When the Chinese-Japanese war was
on, the exploits of the Japanese on land
and at sea did not evoke very much
admiration for the Japanese officers
and soldiers. Their success was as-
cribed to the supposed ignorance and
cowardice of the Chinese. This opin-
ion ought to be revised. The Chinese
offered some resistance. They met the
enemy in several hot engagements. The
Russians have not even done that, so
far. They have kept their ships under
cover, and their armies on the run.
And yet some are unable to see the
possibility of an Asiatic general rising
against European invasion! It is really
believed that the Chinese are now oper-
ating with the Japanese. It is feared
in St. Petersburg that the Chinese Gen-
eral Ma has concentrated his army on
Chinese territory to fall on the Rus-
sians when they are forced by the for-
ward movement of the Japanese to re-
treat into Mongolian territory. This,
it is said, is part of a plot between the
two nations, and as the Russians, in
falling back into neutral territory to
escape the overwhelming force of Jap-
anese, will be really invaders, no breach
of international law will have been com-
mitted by Chinese action. In view of
the dispatches regarding the hostile
attitude of the Chinese the Russians do
not conceal their apprehension as to
the outlook.Is the Czar going to the front to
bring up the rear?The Czar to General Stoessel. "Hold
the Port for I am coming."If the Russian army keeps on retiring
it is bound to be up against it some
day.The Methodists regard dancing not
as the poetry of motion but simply as
back-sliding.The display of packing cases at the
World's Fair is said to be superb and
unsurpassed.Some obscure man will yet be found
who will be willing to be Mr. Roose-
velt's running mate.One would think that with so much
falling back General Kuropatkin would
soon take a tumble to himself.Yates, Dineen and Lowden are stand-
ing like a stone wall, each fearing to be
the stone that was rejected.Denver held an election unaccom-
panied by riot or revolution. That is
a red letter day in her history.Several of the leading college crews
may change their stroke this season.
It might be a stroke of policy to do so.Rev. Dr. Parkhurst has undertaken
to keep the lid on in New York. The
task of Sisypheus was not more difficult.Mayor Morris and Recorder, Critch-
low are putting in most of their time
these days signing city bonds. Simply
signs of the times.Chicago has a sect devoted to wor-
ship of the sun. They worship it be-
cause the smoke of that city seismoid
allows them to see it.Judge Parker has red hair. So had
Jefferson. Queen Elizabeth, William
Rufus, Frederick Barbarossa and oth-
ers too numerous to mention.Generally the man who wants to bor-
row from you comes to you smoking a
better cigar than you can afford.—New
York Press. That is so as not to give
offense.And now comes the news that the
Russians did not succeed in blowing
up the docks and piers at Port Dainy.
This means that they will do less blow-
ing about blowing up the Japanese.How much better in every way that
Governor Peabody did not call out the
state militia as some of Denver's citi-
zens wanted him to. Troops at the
polls should be the very last resort.The Secretary of Agriculture has ap-
pointed a committee to fix food stand-
ards. Good as that is, it is more essen-
tial to appoint a committee to see that
weights and measures of food are
standard and honest.Israel Zangwill thinks that the pro-
posed restrictions on alien immigra-
tion into Great Britain are at bottom
anti-Semitic legislation and the begin-
ning of an anti-Semitic movement in
England. This is, no doubt, true. Anti-
Semitism will exist, as long as the
"Semites" have no land of their own.China has voluntarily opened a num-
ber of ports to the world's commerce.
Too much must not be deducted from
this fact but it is a strong indicationthat rays of light are penetrating the
benighted court of Peking.From St. Petersburg it is announced
that while the superior numbers of the
enemy will compel a retirement, it does
not follow that General Kuropatkin will
not strike a stinging blow should a
strategical mistake be made which will
allow him to throw a stinger army up-
on one of the advancing columns of
his antagonists. The stinging blows
do not count, they irritate and anger;
that is all. Why not, g., the solar
plexus or point of the jaw blow?

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Representative Hitt, long an able and
influential member of Congress, es-
pecially distinguished for his service on
the committee on foreign affairs, has
lately been brought into the arena for
vice president, but it is understood that
he is sincere in his desire not to be
nominated. Before the convention is
held there will be other Illinois sug-
gestions, for there is apprehension as
to where the real storm center of the
Western fight will be; but as each
Illinois man drops away, permanently
or temporarily, there is reversion to
Senator Fairbanks of Indiana. The
finger of destiny does not point away
from him very long at a time.

Chicago Record-Herald.

No one doubts that Mr. Hitt's nomi-
nation would be satisfactory to Re-
publicans throughout the country, and
it would, of course, be an element of
strength for the party in this state. In
the event of the death of the president,
should the Republicans elect their tick-
et, the country would have the assur-
ance in Mr. Hitt of an able and dis-
tinguished successor, eminently qual-
ified to discharge the duties of the presi-
dential office.

Kansas City World.

If the Illinois state convention should
instruct for Representative Hitt his
chances would be most excellent, espe-
cially as Senator Fairbanks is under-
stood not to desire the office. As for
Mr. Hitt's availability, from the polit-
ical point of view, it seems to be
thoroughly sound. His nomination
would doubtless be very satisfactory to
the party in general, and that is the
satisfaction that will be sought by the
convention, inasmuch as Mr. Roosevelt
represents the east. And the placing
of Mr. Hitt on the ticket should make
Illinois absolutely safe for the Republi-
cans, although there is no good reason
to regard Illinois as a doubtful state.

Boston Transcript.

Whether there is any basis for the
report that the president is supporting
Mr. Robert H. Hitt of Illinois for
vice president, the rise into prominence
of his candidacy is by no means sur-
prising. No man so far mentioned for the
place has a better or larger equipment
than he. Indeed, he is recognized in
the lower house of Congress as one of
the genuine statesmen of that body.
He has been a representative for over
20 years.

New York Evening Post.

At last a public man has been found
who is willing to take the vice presi-
dency. Incredible though it may seem,
in view of the way this high place has
been contemptuously declined, Repre-
sentative Hitt would actually like to
have it. Moreover, he begins in the
right way, by a shy thrust at the body
over which he is ambitious to preside.
He is a thoroughly acceptable candi-
date, a man of education and sound
views, who has served with distinc-
tion in the house.

Washington Post.

We have evidently got back to the
standards of the fathers, so far as con-
cerns the desire of the bulk of the
American people to elevate the vice
presidency by ignoring extraneous
considerations and simply getting the
very fit man for the post. The most
far reaches one of Chancey Depey's
story of the Maine man who tried to
raise canvas-back ducks on his home
coast by importing wild celery from
the banks of the Chesapeake. After go-
ing to vast expense, he had the ducks
and he had the celery; but he couldn't
accomplish what he set out to do be-
cause the ducks would not eat the cel-
ery.

Every rose has its thorn.

Although we are glad that
we are clothing the majority
of Salt Lake's best dressed
men, the thorn in our rose
is that we are not clothing
the balance.Just to induce a few of
that few to come our way,
when in need of clothing,
we're putting out a \$15
suit that for looks, faultless
fit, flawless finish, a 14 for
delightful durability, as ac-
tually the equal of most of
the suits you see parading
with \$18 price-tags.Cut from selected Wor-
steads, Serges and Cheviots
tailored with custom-
made carefiness, sub-
stantially sewn, patrician-
ly.

Liegel's

61-63-65 Main St.

YOUR APPEARANCE

Will not suffer if you wear
glasses. My faces are improv-
ed by the application of proper
fitted glasses—and then too,
your eyesight is too precious to
neglect. Our examinations are
scientific—and free.

UTAH OPTICAL CO.

237 MAIN STREET

EDWARD L. BURTON

11 E. First South St. Phone 271.

BANK STOCKS,

SUGAR STOCKS

And Other High Grade Investments

Bought and Sold.

Still The
Crowds Come!And when they go it is with the satisfaction that
they have purchased more useful, seasonable goods
for the money expended than they could elsewhere for
two to four times the amount.It Will Be A Long Time
before such a grand buying opportunity again presents
itself and you should be present every day at our

Annual May Sale

which continues until Saturday night.

Z. C. M. I.
Utah's Greatest Department Store.

THE STATE BANK

OF UTAH.
SALT LAKE CITY.Joseph F. Smith - President
Wm. B. Preston - Vice President
Charles S. Burton - Cashier
Henry T. McEwan - Assistant CashierDIRECTORS:
Heber J. Grant, Isaac Barton,
Joseph F. Smith, James D. Murdock,
Chas. S. Burton, Byron Groh,
Wm. B. Preston, Heber M. Wells,
A. W. Carson.Commercial Banking in all its branches.
Accounts Solicited.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERET

NATIONAL BANK.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Capital \$500,000.00
Surplus \$200,000.00
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.L. S. Hills, President
Moses Thatcher, Vice President
H. S. Young, Cashier
Edgar S. Hills, Assistant Cashier

B. H. SCHETTLER,

BANKER.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Five Per Cent Interest paid on time de-
posits.

22 Main Street, Opposite Co-op.

WELLS FARGO & CO., BANK

Salt Lake City, Utah. (Established 1864).
The oldest and strongest bank in Utah.
Capital, Surplus, Undivided
Profits \$11,336,812.44
Transacts a general banking business.
Domestic and foreign. Direct connections
with banks in all principal cities of the
world.ISSUES:—Drafts, letters of credit, tele-
graphic transfers on all prominent cities.
Deposits received—subject to check.
H. L. MILLER, Cashier.
H. P. CLARK, Asst. Cashier.

McCORMICK & CO.,

BANKERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, - - - UTAH

Established 1873.

The DESERET SAVINGS BANK

DIRECTORS:
W. W. Riker, President; Moses Thatcher,
Vice President; Elias A. Smith, Cashier;
James Sharp, John R. Brown, John C.
Cutler David Eccles, A. W. Carlson, Geo.
Romey, J. R. Winder, E. R. Eldridge,
Red Simon, W. F. James.

Four Per Cent Interest Paid on Savings.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL

BANK.

Capital Paid in, \$200,000.
General Banking in all its branches.DIRECTORS:
John J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Moylan C.
Fox, W. P. Noble, Geo. M. Downey, John
Donnellan, A. P. Holden, J. B. Cosgriff,
J. E. Cosgriff.

Capital fully paid \$200,000.00

WALKER BROS.,

BANKERS.

Established 1893. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Incorporated 1902.

Transact a General Banking Business.
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

NATIONAL BANK

OF THE REPUBLIC.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

FRANK KNOX President
J. A. MURRAY Vice President
W. P. ADAMS Cashier
CAPITAL PAID IN, \$500,000.
Banking in all its branches transacted.
Exchange drawn on the principal cities
of Europe.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

R. G. DUN & CO.,

The Mercantile Agency.

George Rust, General Manager, Utah
Idaho and Wyoming.Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake
City, Utah.

Brokers House of

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,

(Established 1893)

Investment

Bank and Sugar Stocks,
Commercial Stocks and Bonds,
Bought and Sold.

TEL. 127-S. 36 MAIN ST.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Gents' fancy cotton 10c
Hosiery 15c
Gents' fancy soft front 65c
Shirts 20c
Gents' fancy 15c
Ties 75c
Gents' Summer Under- 25c
wear 35c
Gents' blk and white 45c
Work Shirts 75c
Pants \$2.50
Gents' fancy worsted \$10.00
Suits 1cLadies' Summer 15c
Vests 20c
Ladies' Cotton 75c
Ladies' fancy White 75c
Shirt Waists \$2.50
Ladies' Walking 35c
Gloves 1.00
Ladies' Lisle L. D. S. 1.00
Garments 1c
Pins per packAll kinds approved knitted garments, Lisle thread for summer or
heavy cotton for workmen, at \$1.00 and up.

CUTLER BROS. CO., 36 Main St., Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS

May 23rd, 24th, 25th. No Matinee.

Charles Frohman will present

MAUDE ADAMS

In THE LITTLE MINISTER.

Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00. Boxes and Loges, \$2.50

SALE NOW ON.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS</