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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 17, 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 anno-
yance if they will take time to notice
these numbers:For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,
8 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.

"OLD FOLKS" DAY.

The "Old Folks" of this section are
not forgotten. This year, as usually,
an excursion and re-union will be given
to them. The committee has already
commenced preparations for that event.
July 14th is the date set, and Spanish
fork the place of gathering. These
facts we learn from a courteous letter
of invitation, addressed to Bishop W.
B. Preston, by the presidency of the
Nephi Stake, Elders Jonathan S. Page,
Hyrum Lemmon, and Henry Gardner,
which invitation has been gratefully ac-
cepted. We feel sure that the "Old
Folks," many of whom, however, are
as strong, both intellectually and phys-
ically as many who are counted young,
can look forward to this gathering with
pleasant anticipation. For no trouble
will be spared to make the day one of
pure joy and pleasure to all. We are
glad the committee does not permit this
distinctly Utahian form of kind
thoughtfulness to be discontinued.
There will be again expenses to meet,
and we hope the citizens generally, if
appealed to by the committee, will re-
spond as generously as on former occa-
sions for that purpose.

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

Both parties have held their judicial
conventions and nominated their candi-
dates for judges for the Third district.
The present incumbents and four new
men are named. The present incum-
bents are all very good men and their
records are before the people. Of the
new nominees necessarily not much is
known. Presumably they, too, are
good men. The bar almost unanimously
petitioned the conventions to re-
nominates the judges now on the bench,
but the petition was not heeded. Each
party renominated its own judges and put
up two other candidates. What the
result of the polls will be it is impos-
sible to say. No attempt whatever
was made to answer the arguments of
the bar, which stated that the judi-
ciary should be in a masterly way.

If there is any place where partisan-
ship should not hold sway, it is in the
selection of judicial officers. They
should be without bias or fear in all
things, but so long as a man feels that
his continuance upon the bench de-
pends upon the favor of party man-
agers he will be more or less amenable
to the influence of those leaders. It
is not meant that he will be corrupt;
or unduly biased but that he will always
be conscientious of the presence of a
power that in some measure holds his
destiny within its hands. He knows
that his tenure of office does not entire-
ly depend, as it should, upon merit and
a faithful discharge of the duties of his
office. That ideal situation only comes
where judges hold office during good be-
havior. But a recognition of such ser-
vice by both parties, or a non-partisan
nomination, is the very next thing to
it. The parties did not see their inter-
ests this way, each putting up can-
didates for the people's favor. Surely
there is plenty of time between now and
November for the people to decide to
which candidates it will be given.
Where there are so many candidates to
select from, though all be good, there
must be some choice.

AN ABUNDANCE OF LAW.

The doctrine that any young man in
the heat of passion has a right to take
the law in his own hand, and administer
what to him may seem to be justice,
may be orthodox among savages, nihil-
ists, and a low class of anarchists, but
it is rank heresy in any civilized com-
munity, and it is as pernicious as it is
false. For to it is due the many lynch-
ings that of late years have stained
American soil with blood and burning
shrine. What are officers, courts, and
laws for? Are they merely ceremonial
appendages to the body politic?

It is to be hoped the hoodlum ele-
ment will not feel encouraged to fur-
ther molest peaceful citizens who enjoy
an outing to the public parks, by the
assurance given it, that "foul language
or insult in any other form is neither
crime nor misdemeanor, if it stops short
of actual assault." If that were true,

no lady should ever venture out, except
under the protection of an armed escort,
ready to fight at the slightest sign of
annoyance. Or, rather, no lady should
ever venture out on the streets, or pub-
lic grounds, for what right would an
escort have to punish a hoodlum for that
which is not a crime, and not even a
misdemeanor?

As it happens, however, the use of
abusive language, "menacing, insulting,
slandering or profane," is a misde-
meanor, punishable by a fine of as much
as fifty dollars. Disturbance of peace
is also a misdemeanor. And that is
committed by a person
using "brawling or noisy acclamations,
tumultuous or offensive language or
conduct." It is further unlawful to be
found drunk in any public place of the
city, and it is safe to say that most
hoodlums become peace disturbers un-
der the influence of liquor. It is also
unlawful to fight. The ordinance
reads: "It shall be unlawful for two
or more persons to engage in a fight
within the limits of this city; and the
persons guilty thereof shall, upon con-
viction, each be liable to be fined in
any sum not exceeding fifty dollars." There
is no lack of law under which to
reach hoodlums. And it should be
applied, too, until every woman and
child is as secure in our public places
as in the home, whether they are es-
corted by male friends or not. It
should be as dangerous to insult a lone-
ly woman, or a company of women, in
this city, as to offer insults to those in
company with men. And upon the offi-
cers devolves the duty of accomplish-
ing this as far as possible.

THE GREAT WAR.

The dispatches from the seat of war
now indicate that great battles are im-
minent both on land and sea, in which
perhaps, "he war may be practically
decided.

At this time, therefore, the opin-
ion of a French military expert on the
Russian retreat is of interest. Lieuten-
ant-Colonel Roussel thinks that the
failure of the Russians to prevent the
Japanese from crossing the Yalu can be
accounted for only in this manner:
Gen. Kuropatkin, he thinks, has seen
through the strategy of the Japanese,
who must combine their armies on the
field of battle, moving from widely sepa-
rated bases, in order to administer a
decisive defeat to the Russians, and he
has withdrawn from the Liaotung
peninsula, leaving a garrison in Port
Arthur, to give them an opportunity to
form a junction and to fight the de-
cisive battle he also desires. If this is
not the explanation, he says, then Ku-
ropatkin's withdrawal and the conduct
of his campaign is an avowal of im-
potence, and Russia cannot long main-
tain the struggle.

It is also interesting to note, that, as
the possibility dawns upon the world,
that Russia perhaps has now found
her Waterloo, the fears for the conse-
quences of her defeat are becoming
more general, and more defined. Prof.
Frederick Starr, of Chicago, for in-
stance, does not hesitate to say, that
the success of Japan over Russia would
mean the ultimate supremacy of the
yellow race and the final subjugation
of the white race. He says every race
has its day, and the day of the white
race may now be about done. This
may be considered an eccentric state-
ment, but it indicates sufficiently the
nature of the misgivings of some
thoughtful persons.

Asia has about 550,000,000 people—half
the population of the earth. The Jap-
anese are the only Asiatic nation that
has maintained its independence. All
the others have been conquered, or di-
vided into spheres of influence. Even
Persia is under the sway of Russia. A
complete victory by Japan would mean
a general awakening of Asia to a re-
alization of its power. An eastern con-
temporary well remarks:

"The Chinese people will be given a
confidence in the possible results of de-
fensive action on their part which will
so long lay toward permitting them
not only to retain such political inde-
pendence as they still possess, but to
regain a great deal of that which un-
der forced treaties they have been com-
pelled to part with. Russia may not
find it as easy to maintain her strict
control over the Tartar tribes in the
great central sections of Asia. England
may find that the wish for independ-
ence in India, in spite of the knowl-
edge that but for her outside control
the Hindu and Mahomedan would fight
for ascendancy, will be much more
demonstrative than it has been, and
may require the maintenance of a large
Indian army made up of white
troops. The same experience will come
upon the French in Tonquin, and even
in our own possession of the Philip-
pine islands the Japanese victory will
cause a fermentation in the minds of
those who have not brought themselves
to believe that Americans are their
rightful rulers. Everywhere the senti-
ment of Asia for the Asiatic will re-
ceive increased support, and although
Japan is not likely to give any direct
recognition to aspirations along these
lines, her example, if she emerges from
this war triumphant, will not improb-
ably be the beginning of the end, pro-
longed it may be through generations,
of the western world's attempt to lord
it over the eastern."

The battles now fought are therefore
truly epoch-making. It is all the more
pitiful that the news should be so un-
reliable, and tardy. For the war is of in-
terest to all the world.

MOTHERS AND DIVORCE.

The national congress of Mothers, in
session in Chicago, have been listening
to addresses condemning the prevalent
laxity in divorce laws. The speakers,
naturally, had to speak and hiss at what
they termed the "Mormon hierarchy"—
something that does not exist and has
not existed—but they frankly admitted
that there is not a great difference in
the morality which condoned "suc-
cessive polygamy," as remarriage after di-
vorce was asserted to amount to, and
"contemporaneous polygamy."

The speakers emphasized the terri-
ble growth of the divorce evil. One of
them, a lawyer, who had written a pa-
per on the subject which was read, he
himself being prevented from being
present, said that in Ohio, for instance,
one divorce in every twenty-five mar-
riages was the ratio in 1870 and one
divorce in eight marriages the ratio in
1902. The president of the congress com-
pared conditions in the United States to
those of Canada, and said that in the
Dominion of Canada sixty-nine di-
vorces were granted in the thirty-four

years between 1867 and 1901, and in the
United States in the same period there
were 700,000 divorces. She recommend-
ed the serious study of the problem by
parents and teachers that the young
might be caused to regard marriage as
sacred.

The unanimous opinion as to a rem-
edy seemed to be that divorced per-
sons should be considered social out-
casts. One said:
"What is called the divorce problem
is not the divorce problem at all. It is
the question of remarriage after divorce
that is worrying the good people of this
country. Everybody knows and recognizes
the fact that all married people cannot live
together—there must be legalized separa-
tions—call them by any name you
choose; and if this were all that were
involved in the question, it would hard-
ly merit consideration, for I venture to
think that if neither party to a di-
vorce were allowed to remarry during
the lifetime of the other there would
not be very many divorces."

"The difficulty that lies at the root
of all this evil," he continued, "is the
very loose state of public opinion. I
have yet to hear of a divorced person,
anywhere, desiring to remarry, who
cannot find some clergyman to officiate
at the wedding, no matter how scan-
dalous, may loathsome, the divorce may
have been."

Another expressed the same thought
thus:
"Divorcees are received back into
high society and in middle class life
with no distinction—the woman who
has broken a man's heart and wronged
her children, the man who has hung a
faithful, trusting wife from him to wed
an unworthy woman—and thus im-
morality is encouraged. If there is not
to be a national law, if the way there
is too long and devious to be practi-
cable, then let us keep our homes from
the contamination of immoral di-
vorces."

In view of the serious moral specters
which haunt that congress, and others,
by day and trouble the sleep by night,
would it not be wise to let the "Mor-
mons" alone for the time being? There
is a parable about the beam and the
mote, which is all but forgotten in
our day and generation.

MUST BE A "DARK HORSE."

James Inman, "a native of Pennsyl-
vania, but of late years a citizen of
the state of Oregon," announces that he
is an "independent" candidate for Presi-
dent of the United States. He scorns
the aid of conventions and party lead-
ers, but he promises to perform mir-
acles, if he is elected. When he is at the
head of the nation, he says, he will see
to it, whether our country is to be
one of liberty or theocracy; and that
liberty, the grandest word ever spoken
by man or God, shall be restored on
every new coin. We will also see wheth-
er our country is to be a one man mil-
itary power, or to be a people's peace-
able power, and whether an interna-
tional turbulence and warfare or the
white winged messenger of peace and
life." He must have the idea that a
President is an almighty autocrat, who
can change people and conditions at
will; that all he needs to do is to
speak, and his word takes form and
shape. He talks about the restoration of
liberty, as if that precious gift had been
lost but could be found in the twinkling
of an eye. The "independent" gentle-
man, further has an idea that he can
settle all the pending questions by de-
bating them. "For," he says, "we in-
tend that after the old party (including
the prohibition) candidates are nomi-
nated, we will draw them out as to
their sentiments on some leading ques-
tions that are now, and have been,
agitating this and other countries, such
as the much vexed Philippine question,
the Chinese question, the labor ques-
tion, the polygamy question, the mar-
riage and divorce question, the 'God in
the Constitution' question, and last but
not least, the negro race question, which
are blossoming toward the bearing of
fruit in the government soil." From all
of which it appears, that even a presi-
dential campaign can be used for ad-
vertising purposes by the enterprising
individuals whose ruling ambition is to
be seen and talked about.

To cure dyspepsia—eat less, talk less,
walk more, think more.

Illinois proposes to have the Vice-
Presidency, Hitt or miss.

Kuropatkin and his army apparently
are suffering from that tired feeling.

So long as the National Editorial
association is in St. Louis all will be
well.

Those who have had experience with
the Pike say it is worse than the gar-
fish.

It looks as though Kuropatkin and
Kuroki would soon be playing ball
again.

"Make money your slave," says a
famous multi-millionaire. But first
make your money.

Mr. Hearst says that he does not in-
tend to bolt. Which shows there are
no loose screws there.

The czar is talking of going to the
front. If he is in no great hurry it will
meet him half way.

John D. Rockefeller says that in ear-
ly youth he was taught to milk. And
also, no doubt, to fry the fat out.

"History is only a record of crimes
and misfortunes," says Voltaire. The
Russians say, "We too," to the latter
part.

A New York paper says that the
twilight of the blonde has come. Owing,
no doubt, to the light (hair) that failed.

Mrs. Singer, widow of the sewing
machine man, is to be married. She is
not a song bird but her notes are rich
and high.

The United States furnishes 23 per
cent of the salt supply of the world.
And why shouldn't it? The United
States is the salt of the earth.

Some day the British column under
Colonel Younghusband will announce
the capture of the Tibetan capital, and
then in their woe the Tibetans will cry,
a Lhasa

The attendance at the St. Louis fair
seems to be greater for the first two
weeks than it was at the Chicago fair.
This makes full, to date, St. Louis' cup
of happiness.

The Russians admit that railway
communication with Port Arthur has
been cut off. After a while they may
go so far as to admit the Japanese to
Port Arthur.

Mr. Kicks of the Bayonne, N. J., Mar-
ried Men's Anti-Euchre club must feel
like kicking himself since his better
half sat down on him.

The New York World attained its ma-
jority the 11th inst. It has been a
strong and lusty youth, and from it
more will be expected in its man-
hood than in its youth. To solve that
problem will be part of the labor of its
owner and his able assistants.

AS TO THE CANAL.

New York World.
The United States yesterday bought
the Panama Canal rights of the French
company by paying \$40,000,000 to J. P.
Morgan & Co., as disbursing agents,
who are apportioning the money to the
beneficiaries. Ten million dollars is
further to be paid to the Republic of
Panama. Why? Why should something
be paid for nothing? The list of benefits
received from Uncle Sam upon which
Panama is reckoning includes: Commer-
cial prosperity, due to enormous
constructive expenditures at first and
later to great and growing traffic. The
sanitation of the unwholesome coast
ports, with the introduction of a pure-
water supply. The policing of the canal
strip against marauders. The protec-
tion by the United States of the Pana-
ma republic itself, without which
protection it could not exist for a single
month. Why, in addition to all this,
should we pay \$40,000,000 which we had
agreed to give Panama but never
agreed to give Panama?

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A well-informed man, who is just
back from Panama, says there will be
no digging on the canal for 14 months.
This will be a great disappointment to
those who were led to believe by the
hurrah in Congress that the ships of the
world would be sailing grandly through
the waterway by the time of the Presi-
dential election.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The formal instructions issued by the
President to the Panama canal commis-
sion are concise but comprehensive. As
it is not possible, however, to foresee
every exigency that may arise in the
direction of so great an engineering
project and in the government of the
canal strip, the letter of instructions
will be supplemented and modified as
occasion may require. Under the ac-
tually adopted by Congress the Presi-
dent is given powers in the government
of the canal zone similar to those
exercised by President Jefferson
in the government of the Louisiana
territory which were conferred upon him by the act
of 1803. In the second section of the
act of 1903 was adopted, thus giv-
ing absolute authority to the President
in the control of the canal zone.

Boston Herald.

With those whose mental vision has
not been distorted by the pernicious in-
fluences which such organizations as
the Home - Market club have re-ar-
ranged, the hope exists that our country
is before long to be the great workshop
of the world; that such commodities as
we need in the various classes of man-
ufacturing industry shall freely come in
to us from all parts of the world, to be
transported by us into articles ready for
consumption, and in this condition
sent out north, south, east and west to
supply the needs of the world. Under
such circumstances the seaboard states,
with their easy approach to the ocean,
would occupy a highly advantageous
position, and could unquestionably uti-
lize to great advantage the facilities
which the isthmian canal would afford.

New York Evening Mail.

We are not supposed to have annexed
any territory at the isthmus. We "con-
trol" the zone, but we do not own it.
Nevertheless, all sovereignty on the
zone except our own is extinguished by
the treaty with Panama. There is no
jealousy of American authority on the
part of the people of Panama. The con-
trol which the new governor of the
zone, Gen. Davis, will exercise, will
practically make of the strip an Ameri-
can colony, whose legislature, for the
present, will be the canal commission,
the commission itself being under the
direction of the department of war.



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, and for
delightful durability, as ac-
tually the equal of most of
the suits you see parading
with \$15 price-tags.

Cut from selected Wor-
sted, Serges and Cheviots
tailored with custom-
made carelessness, substan-
tially sewn, patriotic-
ly.

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61-63-65 Main St.

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AN
ARROW COLLAR
FIFTEEN CENTS EACH
TWO FOR 25 CENTS
CLOTT, PEABODY & CO.
MAKERS OF GENTS' AND WOMEN'S WEAR

Shores
CONVULS
DOCTORS
Shores
SALT LAKE
PAY WHEN CURED

"The Mill Will Never Grind With The Water That Has Passed",
and you can not enjoy the wonderful bargains we are offering this week at the ANNUAL MAY SALE after the week has gone.

Of course, we will always have, as in the past, reliable goods of all kinds at lower prices than others can sell dependable merchandise for, but this week we offer the same reliable goods at from 20 to 50 per cent less than their actual value. Take our advice—"Don't let this great money saving opportunity pass without getting your share of the bargains".

EACH DAY A BIG DAY! JUST AS CHOICE BARGAINS ONE DAY AS ANOTHER! 55 MORE EXTRA SALESPERSONS EMPLOYED SO ALL CAN BE WAITED ON.

- Z. C. M. I. -

Artistic Stationery

Our new Whiting writing paper never came to us in such beautiful assortment as it has this spring. All of the newest shapes and sizes and delicate shades, put up in beautifully decorated boxes and selling at 25 cents the box and up.

We sell Spiro for perspiration odors.

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WHERE THE CARS STOP.

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"TIS THE 'COMFORT LINE'
FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS
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AS WE ARE THE ORIGINATORS OF FREE RECLINING CHAIR CAR SERVICE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS AND LOUISVILLE, DON'T YOU THINK IT WOULD PAY YOU, IN TRAVELING, TO "GET THE HENDERSON ROUTE HABIT"? IT WILL US.

ASK US ABOUT IT—
W. C. LINDSAY, Gen. Agent,
F. G. CUNNINGHAM,
Trav. Pass. Agent,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Gents' fancy cotton Hose.....	10c	Ladies' Summer Vests.....	15c
Gents' fancy soft front Shirts.....	65c	Ladies' Cotton Hose.....	20c
Gents' fancy Ties.....	15c	Ladies' fancy White Shirt Waists.....	75c
Gents' Summer Underwear.....	25c	Ladies' Walking Skirts.....	\$2.50
Gents' blk and white Work Shirts.....	45c	Ladies' Sisle Gloves.....	35c
Gents' Wool Pants.....	\$2.50	Ladies' Sisle L. D. S. Garments.....	\$1.00
Gents' fancy worsted Suits.....	\$10.00	Plus per pack.....	1c

All kinds approved knitted garments, Sisle thread for summer or heavy cotton, for workmen, at \$1.00 and up.

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Did You See the Press Club's

"HAM SHOW"

LAST NIGHT?

If not, ask a friend who was there about it and he will say.

DON'T MISS IT WHATEVER HAPPENS!

TONIGHT! LAST TIME!
Salt Lake Theatre

GUILTY:
MR. HARRY L. A. CULMER as Hamlet

Romeo John D. Spencer
Juliet John R. Critchlow
Ophelia William A. Nicholson
Shylock William A. Lishien
Polonius Kenneth C. Kier
Horatio George E. Carpenter
Sherlock Holmes Race Whitney
Julius Caesar Alan J. Lovey
Marc Antony Arthur K. Nelson
Marcus Brutus Fisher S. Harris
Caius Cassius Samuel A. King
First Gravedigger E. C. Penrose
Second Gravedigger C. Royle, Jr.
Soothsayer W. D. Van Buren, Jr.
First Citizen Nat. L. Peterson
Second Citizen S. B. Clawson
Third Citizen F. J. Gustin
Fourth Citizen C. R. Schmidt
Fifth Citizen Harry E. Joseph
Roman Senators—James X. Ferguson, Joseph A. Young, E. A. Trippe,
John W. Hughes, William Foster and Frank Shifer.
Roman Citizens—Fred Wood, L. A. Ransohoff, Max E. Smith, Dana T. Smith, Will J. Lawrence, Charles Lawrence, R. B. Whittemore, Willard Bean, W. H. Dale, L. A. Adams, G. W. Tomlin, George C. Lambert, Grata Barnes, E. C. Lockner, James H. White, Samuel C. Porter, Peter Lawrence and forty others.

GHOST BALLET—Ghosts: Violet Craig, Ada West, Dixie Pike, Grace Radeloff, Teresa Radeloff, Nora Muralik, Eleanor Heringer, Minnie Lind, Grace Berk, Lillian Cannon, Martha Coates and Winifred Leopold. (Pupils of Christensen).

Portraits in Programme are by Scholl.

PRICES—Boxes, stalls and boxes, \$2; parquet and first three rows of dress circle, \$1.50; balcony, first floor, \$1; first balcony, \$1.00; second balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c.

12 PER CENT DECLARED LAST YEAR

investigate our plan for builders or investors. Deposit your savings where they will bring the best results.

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O. G. Snow, - V. Pres.
Jos. Nelson, - Treas.
A. H. Snow, - Secy.
Security Trust Building,
Opposite Z. C. M. I.