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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 1, 1904

DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by telephone with any department of the Deseret News will save themselves and annoyance 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 Reporter, 359, 2 rings.
For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.
For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

ABOLISH "THE CODE!"

In the twentieth century, the civilized races of this earth ought to have advanced far enough to sense the folly and savagery of duelling. Nothing is proved by a resort to physical force, even when used with skill, except that one of the combatants is stronger or quicker, or more carefully trained than the other. No principle is vindicated, and "honor" is not established or lost by the outcome. If one is called a liar, his veracity is not made any more apparent if he kills his accuser, than if he is killed himself.

The feuds in the South, a relic of the vendetta in southern Europe, is worse than the ordinary duel, because it is a heritage of hate that erupts out in assassination and its victims often are innocent of any wrong or evil intention. It is a horrible and inexcusable form of barbarism, made worse by a measure of intelligence and cultivation. It ought to be suppressed by a rigid enforcement of law, and those who are guilty of the murderous practice should be dealt with as wilful and bloodthirsty assassins.

A short time ago Judge W. H. Thomas of the city court, in charging the grand jury at Montgomery, Alabama, denounced the custom of bloodshedding in the South in alleged defence of "wounded honor," and proved from figures he had prepared that the high rate of homicide was due to depraved public opinion, rather than to other causes, and in vigorous language urged upon the jury the duty of proceeding against the perpetrators of unjustifiable homicide. He said in part:

"We all must condemn and punish the silly sentiment that avenges wounded honor or fancied insult with the life of its victim; to condone it is to place a premium on brute courage and to cheapen human life. The law of our state says retreat is no cowardly doctrine (cf. Ala. 8), and if this rule be actually observed, and not proven in court alone by way of defence, the rate of homicide would be much reduced. I, therefore, urge that you honestly investigate such offences presented, and base your findings alone upon the evidence, regardless of the findings of any coroner's inquest, or of the opinion of committing magistrates; and without regard to the color or standing of the unfortunate victim. Let it ring in your ears and burn in your hearts that the blood of the slain cries out to you that the crime be avenged."

These sentiments ought to be held and uttered by the administrators of the law in every part of this land where the so-called "code of honor" is in force, and the doctrine should prevail, that killing a human being except in necessary self-defence is murder, and calls for the extreme penalty without fail.

THE MEAT STRIKE.

According to the dispatches, the meat strike is to be fought to a finish. Neither side is disposed to give in. What the conflict really is about, does not appear, but assurances are given that a stubborn fight is to be waged.

The magnitude of the business involved can only be comprehended, if the figures are considered. Those figures show that the receipts of cattle at the Chicago market for 1903 amounted to \$4,422,485 head; of hogs, 7,847,859 head; of sheep, 4,532,769 head. The shipments of dressed beef from Chicago during the same year aggregated 1,252,333,792 pounds; of lard, 371,000,000 pounds; of barrelled pork, 175,795 barrels; of other hog meats, 580,382,642 pounds. The strikers, of course, no matter what the outcome of their campaign may be, will lose considerably, by the holding up of this immense business, but the general public will be the main losers. For the consumers will have to pay for the loss of the packing houses. That is a foregone conclusion.

The strike would soon be settled, if the strikers were to confine their operations to legitimate methods. Were they simply to refuse to work, as they have a right to do, their places would speedily be filled with other men. But they do not rely on legitimate methods for victory. They hope to intimidate the so-called "scabs" and so prevent them from doing the work they have abandoned, and they hope to exasperate the public, until pressure is brought to bear upon the employers in favor of the strikers. Strikes are no longer relied upon as legitimate weapons of defense. Terrorism is what is aimed at.

ons of defense. Terrorism is what is aimed at.

In view of this fact, is it not time to demand compulsory arbitration of labor troubles? Why should not corporations and unions be compelled to abide by the decisions of competent courts, as are individuals? The contention that compulsory arbitration of labor troubles is impractical comes from those only who have an interest in keeping up strife. No labor dispute can be settled, or has ever been settled, except by arbitration. Why should the parties involved, then, not be compelled by law to resort to arbitration first, instead of last? Our civilization is imperfect, as long as it offers no adequate remedy against the strike evil.

THE TWO ALLIES.

The question raised by the passage through the Dardanelles of two Russian cruisers in disguise, is not likely to cause further trouble, since Russian diplomats are about as great experts in retreat, as are the generals. But it is of the greatest interest because it has shown that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is more than a dead letter. The British government protested, not by virtue of the Paris and London treaties by which Russia is restrained to the Black Sea and Turkey made the guardian of the Straits, but by virtue of the existing alliance with the other belligerent. As soon as Japan called England's attention to the fact that Turkey was aiding Russia, by permitting warships to pass the Dardanelles, the British government felt under obligation to intervene in behalf of her ally.

The treaty with Japan provides that if either Great Britain or Japan, in the defense of their respective interests in China and Korea should become involved in war with another power, the other high contracting party "will maintain strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other powers from joining in hostilities against its ally." Japan was shrewd enough to take advantage of this clause and insist that it be carried into effect. The prompt recognition by Great Britain of the justice of Japan's claim is a notice to Russia and to France, that the treaty with the Japanese government means that interference by a third power will not be tolerated. The treaty also provides that if in the event of war "any other power or powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other high contracting party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it." England's present action means that this clause will not be a dead letter, if the conditions contemplated should arise.

A DANGEROUS OCCUPATION.

The assassination of the Russian minister, Von Plehve, recalls the fact that the business of governing nations is about the most dangerous of all. The percentage of violent deaths among rulers is astonishingly large, considering all the safeguards placed around them. It is a wonder that there are not more resignations. During the last quarter of a century, almost every year some ruler, or high official, has met death at the hands of murderers.

In Russia no less than five assassinations of this class have occurred, within the period just mentioned. Alexander II was killed by the explosion of a bomb by nihilists in St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881. Sipiagin, the predecessor of M. Plehve, was shot by a student April 15, 1901. M. Rozokloff, Russian minister of education, was killed by a student early in 1901. Ivanovitch Bobrikoff, governor of Finland, was shot by a son of Senator Schausmann, a Finnish patriot, June 16, 1904. And M. de Plehve was killed by a bomb thrown under his carriage July 28.

In the same period our own country has to its discredit the assassinations of Presidents Garfield and McKinley, not to mention the murder of Goebel in Kentucky.

Such crimes stain almost every country under the sun. Stanislaus Stambouloff, premier of Bulgaria, was killed by four persons, armed with revolvers and knives, July 25, 1895. Nasr-ed-Din, shah of Persia, was killed May 1, 1896, as he was entering a shrine near his palace. Antonio Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain, was shot to death by an Italian anarchist, August 8, 1897. Juan Idiarte Borda, president of Uruguay, was killed August 25, 1897. Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, president of Guatemala, suffered a similar fate February 8, 1898. Empress Elizabeth of Austria, was stabbed in the heart by Lauchini, a French-Italian anarchist, in Geneva, September 10, 1898. Ulascea Heurcaux, president of Santo Domingo, was shot at Moca, Santo Domingo, July 28, 1898. King Humbert, of Italy, was shot at Monza, Italy, July 29, 1900. And Sadi Carnot, French president, was stabbed to death by an Italian, June 24, 1894.

One of the most sanguinary deeds of the kind was the murder of King Alexander of Serbia and Queen Draga, who were shot to death in their palace in Belgrade. Premier Markovitch, Minister Petrovitch and Minister Tudorovich, members of the king's cabinet, were also attacked and shot to death in their respective homes the same night, June 10, 1903, and the queen's brother, Nikola, also was assassinated.

In view of such a history, it must take courage to occupy thrones, or places near the thrones. It is easily believed that many a monarch would like to exchange position with some of his subjects. And yet, very few voluntarily descend from the stormy summits of honor and power, to the peaceful sheltered valleys below.

CROP ESTIMATES.

Whatever other conditions of prosperity may be, nature certainly contributes her share in bountiful proportions toward the general supply of wealth. It is now evident that the damage done to the crops in this country, by floods and other agencies, is smaller than once supposed. The probable wheat yield of the entire country is now estimated at from \$80,000,000 to

\$90,000,000 bushels. As to the foreign situation, it is thought that the European crop will be short. In Russia and France, conditions are said to be unfavorable. The rye crop of Russia, a very important one, will be much smaller than last year's. In France the maximum shortage estimates are for a reduction of twenty-five to thirty per cent, which would mean a crop around 270,000,000 bushels this year, against 365,000,000 bushels in 1903. An estimate of 285,000,000 bushels of good quality is made by other authorities. The Hungarian official estimate is for 127,300,000 bushels, against 151,000,000 bushels a year ago. The Roumanian crop is also deficient. The Italian and Spanish crops are turning out below expectations. In Sweden the shortage is estimated at thirty per cent. In Argentina, Asia and Australasia, where the crops are now growing, the prospects are represented as favorable. Argentina advises say there will be a very large crop. For Asia the estimates are for 509,600,000 bushels, against 473,000,000 bushels for the previous crop.

If these figures are even approximately correct, there will be a general wheat shortage this year. In this country there will be enough to export to supply Europe, at least, and the probability is for a good demand at strong prices.

The corn crop of the country is estimated to be the second largest one on record. With the earth yielding an abundance, and the mings pouring forth their wealth, there should be no reason for fear of "hard times."

In the Far East Russia needs an anti-retreat society.

Uncle Sam to the czar: "I'll sing thee the songs of Arabia."

The butchers are striking their all on the outcome of the strike.

Why can't the packers and butchers meet each other half way?

The weather growler can no longer complain of hot July days.

The striking meat handlers should remember to handle with care.

"To hesitate is to be lost." So Kuropatkin doesn't linger but retreats at once.

To Judge Parker dipsomania means a dip in the Hudson; to others it means a drop without water.

General Howard has informed the President that he is going to take the stump for him. O! O!

The correspondent who slew thirty thousand Russians is the same one who captured Port Arthur.

As the Japanese are closing in on Kuropatkin they and the Russians should soon be at close quarters.

Government by injunction—Deporting miners from Colorado and enjoining them, under severe penalties, not to return.

"Make no mistake; we cannot have too many campaigns," says Secretary Shaw. Perhaps not too many, but a surfeit of them sure.

The name of one of the judges of the Quebec court of appeals is Besse. A good name for a man from whose judgment there is no appeal.

People and papers still are asking, "What is the paramount issue of the campaign?" The answer is "dead easy." To capture the presidential office.

General Wood insists that all American soldiers should learn to swim. The insistence is proper. Let them be sent to Esopus, the most famous swimming school in America.

A friend of the "News" brought today to the office a sugar beet from Raymond, Canada. It is a fine specimen and proves what that locality is capable of producing in that line.

Governor Warfield of Maryland says that young women should not marry until they are twenty-six. That is the age at which Mary, Warfield married. Maryland, the land of belles, will hardly echo the Governor's sentiments.

Mr. John Rider of Winder Ward, Granite State, shows his friends some apples grown in his orchard close to the city. They are beauties. They would show up well among the horticultural wonders of the World's fair.

The superior court of Georgia granted Mrs. Eva Creighton of Savannah, a widow, an injunction restraining one D. E. Currie, a young man of that city, from communicating with her daughter, Celeste, fifteen years old, "either by letter, note, telegraph, telephone, public or private messenger, or by whistle, sign, signal, scheme or device whatsoever, whether practised alone or in conjunction with another, by which his thoughts or will may be communicated or become intelligible to said Celeste." The Georgia supreme court will yet find out that love laughs at locks and bars, and injunctions.

THE STRIKE.
New York Evening Post.
Now, it is not the consuming public that the strikers desire to hurt. Doubtless they count upon the general inconvenience, caused by the strike, to force a settlement. But their anger is not directed that way, nor even mainly against their employers. Their chief enemy they consider the free workingman. Him they pursue with savage ferocity. The existence of a body of non-union men ready to work is to them the intolerable thing. By denunciation, by outlaws, by clubbing and burning and shooting, they seek to terrorize men who refuse to be their fellow slaves in the union, and to perfect their own monopoly. In other words, the anti-monopoly laboring man is marked out for the especial vengeance of the labor unions.

Los Angeles Express.

As the situation now stands, the strikers have driven the independents into the camp of the "big six," and the public is likely to add to its previous condemnation of the sympathetic strike, if a blunder has been made the

general public is likely to share in the regret, for it is obvious that popular sympathy is not strongly enlisted upon the side of the beef trust. The national organization held together by verbal compact or "understandings" has a bad record. Dignitaries of the bench have spoken in no uncertain terms of its iniquities, and the legal machinery of the government has been invoked to punish it for infractions of the law.

Pueblo Chieftain.
The reopening of the packing house strike is extremely regrettable and it should not have been permitted to occur. There seems to have been too much haste on the part of the union officers and phenomenal lack of common sense on the part of the packing house managers. The agreement that ended the strike was a fair one for both sides, and it should have been adhered to scrupulously.

New York Evening Mail.
The proprietors of the packing houses and their striking employees have used the public as a shuttlecock in their game once too often. The fall in the prices of meat, in the face of shipments from the west reduced to only a fraction of their usual amount, proves that a lesson has been taught that the teachers never contemplated. That lesson is that too much meat is eaten at all times, and immeasurably too much of the heat making food in summer time. The contending parties have put unwittingly the proper weapon into the hands of the people. The packers and the strikers will be punished and the public benefitted by the simple means of abstaining from much meat eating.

San Francisco Chronicle.
As between the meat packers and the strikers, public sympathy would almost certainly be with the strikers if they would go peacefully about their business and not treat the public as they take their places. The meat trust is about as unpopular as the sugar trust, and on general principles the public would probably rejoice at the success of anybody in getting money from its members. There is little doubt, however, that if the strike goes on the strikers will soon alienate all public sympathy by the riots and murders in which they will engage. When the cause of strikers is just, public opinion will be more powerful than bludgeons in preventing employers from securing help.

LIFE OF A PIONEER.
Autobiography of Capt. James S. Brown, 526 pages, bound in cloth. Price, \$2.00; for sale at Deseret News Book Store, Salt Lake City, Utah.



Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway

Time table in effect May 31st, 1904.

GOING-LEAVE SALT LAKE	RETURNING- ARRIVE SALT LAKE
No. 2, 10:00 a.m.	No. 1, 12:30 p.m.
No. 4, 2:00 p.m.	No. 3, 3:30 p.m.
No. 6, 4:00 p.m.	No. 5, 5:30 p.m.
No. 8, 6:00 p.m.	No. 7, 6:30 p.m.
No. 10, 8:00 p.m.	No. 9, 7:30 p.m.
No. 12, 10:00 p.m.	No. 11, 8:30 p.m.
No. 14, 8:00 p.m.	No. 13, 10:00 p.m.
No. 16, 9:00 p.m.	No. 15, 11:45 p.m.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS.

*Sunday, last train leaves Saltair at 9:30. J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

Lagoon

TIME TABLE.

Leave Salt Lake	Leave Lagoon
6:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
8:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	12:00 Noon
1:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
9:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.

Extra trains on Sundays and holidays at 2:30 and 4:30 p.m.

Last train leaves Lagoon Sundays, 8:30 p.m.

Fare for round trip 25 cents.

A. D. PIERSON, Pass. & Ticket Agt.

J. B. BEAN, Excursion Agt.

Office, 161 Main St.

Calder's Park

EXCURSIONS THIS WEEK.

August 3—East and West Jordan Sunday schools.

August 4—Utah Federation of Labor, 10,000 tickets sold. Large programme of amusements. Valuable prizes.

FOLLOW THE CROWD.

Admission to Park - - 10c

Good to Trade.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDERS

excursion on Wednesday, Aug. 3, will be a big day at Lagoon. The customs of these people and their method of life will be illustrated by both natives and missionaries.

J. BERGERMAN, Lessee.

Everything in Jewellery from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made.

McCONAHAY.

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Linens and Domestic, White Wool Goods, Fancy Parasols, Ladies' and Misses' Suits, Traveling Coats, Wrappers, Petticoats, Dress Skirts, Purses and Bags, Ladies' Gloves, Men's Outing Suits, Straw Hats, Children's Wash Suits, Navajo Blankets.

20 TO 50 PER CENT DISCOUNT

from regular prices, and every article is from our regular stock of standard, reasonable, reliable goods. Be on hand early to get a goodly share of the best values offered in Salt Lake City since our great May Sale.

- Z. C. M. I. -

Join us at Saltair, Wed., Aug. 3. Store close 1 p. m. on that day.

Brighton Hotel
Silver Lake, Big Cottonwood Canyon
Daily Stage via Park City, connecting with trains and stage every other day up Big Cottonwood Canyon, leaving Cullen Hotel at 7 a.m. Telephone 26. Murray Exchange, or Brighton Hotel.
HYRUM NEILSON, Prop.

CUT GLASS

We have 50 pieces of Handsome Cut Glass in the Lyon & Co. stock which we will close out at Half Price. Phone 65 for the correct time.

Leysons
JEWELERS.
236 MAIN ST.
SALT LAKE CITY.

Calder's Park
EXCURSIONS THIS WEEK.
August 3—East and West Jordan Sunday schools.
August 4—Utah Federation of Labor, 10,000 tickets sold. Large programme of amusements. Valuable prizes.
FOLLOW THE CROWD.
Admission to Park - - 10c
Good to Trade.

"GET THE HABIT."
It's a good one and one you'll never regret if you live to be a hundred. Deposit a dollar with us and see it grow at 4 per cent.
You can bank with us by mail. Write for circulars.

UTAH COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK,
22 1/2 East First South Street.

FOR THE POOR
Paint costs nothing.
It saves \$\$ for every \$ invested.
At least

New Era Paint
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11 E. First South St. 'Phone 277.
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JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,
(Established 1893)
Investment
Bank and Sugar Stocks,
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Bought and Sold.
TOL. 127-S. 30 MAIN ST.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

Plenty of light weight underwear still here.
Good choosing at most any price you desire, from 50 cts. to \$10 the suit.
But it will not last long at selling rate of the last few days.
Better replenish your supply while you may.

ONE PRICE **J. P. GARDNER,** 126-128 MAIN ST.
THE QUALITY STORE.

TAKING ON A PILOT!
to guide you through the shoals of possible trouble is what you should do before you split upon the rocks. Don't wait until your home is in ruins and your hopes of getting another one is completely shattered. Prepare in time for the fire fiend and you can laugh at him as he applies his torch, for you have positive assurance of another home rising out of the ashes in a policy in the HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Home Fire Insurance Co. of Utah.
26 South Main Street.

ESTABLISHED 1864
F. Auerbach & Bro.
ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD

Once More
We startled the inhabitants of Salt Lake and vicinity by next to giving goods away in our

Cloak Dept.
The sale began this morning, and we ask you to be here early tomorrow to take advantage of these exceptional offerings, for it's crowds! crowds! crowds!—that's what this slaughter is bringing.

The long story soon told is: we're selling Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, values up to \$45.00 (alterations free of charge) at . . .
\$14.65
If you miss this opportunity you have yourself to blame.