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SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 9, 1903.

A CARPING CRITIC'S ERRORS.

The Salt Lake Tribune does not take notice of the new State Board of Horticulture, appointed by the Governor under the law passed at the latest session of the Legislature. There was a lapse of a few days between the date when the statute went into force and the filling of the board by appointment, which occasioned much mock lamentation on the part of some one connected with that paper. The cause having been removed, it might be expected that those tears would cease to flow. But a new opportunity has been afforded and the floodgates have been reopened.

The new board has issued "rules, regulations, remedies and formulas" in accordance with the law, for the benefit of "all fruitgrowers, fruitdealers, nurserymen and importers" of trees, shrubs and vines, and also owners or occupiers of "any orchard or land where trees are grown within the State." The Deseret News published the document as signed by the President and Secretary of the board. The Tribune followed with a mutilated copy, and proceeded to lament over the pretense that the rules "will be of little service to practical fruitgrowers and may lead many persons to absolute failure in spraying."

"Well, what is the matter? Why it is complained that 'the recommendation that Paris green be substituted for white arsenic in spraying for the codling moth is a step backward.' But the criticism is based on the omission by the Tribune of the annexed paragraph from the report:

"Formula No. 1—White Arsenic—Boll four ounces of white arsenic, twenty minutes in two quarts of water, made thick as whitewash with lime. Stir occasionally and add water to compensate for what boils away. Add this solution to fifty gallons of water, in which has been dissolved ten pounds of fresh lime."

The recommendation about Paris green is made secondary to that about white arsenic, and its use is not approved even then unless its purity is "reasonably sure" and in the strength usually recommended. How does it look to the careful reader, to see a rule placed first in the list by the board left out entirely by the Tribune, and then an editorial criticism passed upon the board which would be inapplicable if the rule had been given by the paper that left it out? Was it omitted so that a grumble could be made with some show of reason? Or has not our contemporary permitted itself to be misled by some disgruntled or displaced functionary?

We are informed that the board recommended Paris green, under the conditions named, for the benefit of fruit growers on a small scale, who find it impracticable to handle and boil a dangerous poison on their premises, and thus no "backward" step is intended, their only purpose being to simplify spraying as much as possible, "so that there should be no excuse for not spraying charged to the difficulties in making the preparations." They claim that "the use of Paris green for the purpose named is recommended by entomologists of our own experiment station and of other stations throughout the United States."

There are other complaints in the article so purile that they need no reply; one of them is that "the new promulgation consists largely of formulas and rules heretofore issued." Well, is not that rather a compliment than otherwise to previous promulgations? And was it to be expected that the new board would ignore good rules heretofore issued? Did any sane person look for the abolition of good practical rules existing, because a new board was organized?

One more lamentation we will notice and quit; that is, it is stated that the new announcement has been delayed. Has it, really? Let us see. The new members were appointed May 26; they met and organized June 1; they issued the instructions in question June 2. Need anything more be said in their vindication?

FOR THE ZIONISTS.

If the American Zionists now in session at Pittsburgh, Pa., are aware of their opportunities, they will adopt a resolution asking the United States government to invite the other nations to a conference on the Hebrew question, at an early date. This government cannot logically make protests which would be considered unfriendly. But it can take the initiative for a congress on a question of world-wide importance. Every state in the Union is represented at the Zionist gathering at Pittsburgh, and a resolution by that body would be listened to with respect.

Russian authorities themselves furnish the best of reasons why such a congress should be held. The director of the police department in St. Petersburg, M. Lopokhin, in a dispatch to the Christian Herald, New York, explains that the fault of the occurrences at Kishinev was entirely on the part of the Hebrews. But he closes his indictment of the race by declaring that the czar cannot, "in compliance with

the requests of a radical and revolutionary press," give the Jews new rights of citizenship, "as this would be sure to drive the Russian population to new excesses against the Jews, who are hated by the peasants with such extraordinary force."

That is, the Russian government, even if it were willing to repeal the oppressive laws that are responsible for much of the hatred of the Jews and many of their hardships, is unable to do so, on account of the popular prejudices. For the five million Hebrews in Russia, there is no prospect but persecution. Is this fact not an appeal to the civilized governments of the world to take the matter up, and help Russia, in a most friendly spirit, to settle a problem that is too much for her own statesmen? The Hebrews, and especially the Zionists, ought to urge that measure upon our government. They would be sustained by all who desire the triumph of humane principles among men.

A MUDDLED "INSPECTION"

It is only because we do not want to see the public deceived as to the improved facilities for bathing at Saltair, that we notice again the very persistent stupidity of the Tribune. In its insistence that the bathing houses which are being moved are placed on the east, it repeats the assertion that the south string of bath-houses at Saltair is being moved around to the east side and projected out into the lake. That is so "awfully funny" as to form a good joke for the "Tom Show." What makes it still more laughable is that it says: "A personal inspection of the land led to the writing of what was said in these columns." Worse and worse and more of it! Placing those bath-houses to the east would not "project them out into the lake," but out further upon the sands that lie to the east of the pavilion. The water is on the west. The bath-houses that have been shifted are taken to the north, and they project westward or they could not go "out into the lake." What is the use of persisting in a palpable blunder, particularly when it is patent to every reader who has been to Saltair without taking a "load" along?

TARIFF QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

One of the features of the present situation in Great Britain, is the discussion now entered upon with regard to tariff. Sixty years ago the British government repealed the corn laws. It was then supposed that so-called free trade would be England's policy for ever. But Joseph Chamberlain has proposed a return to protection.

He contends that the free trade policy of Cobden has entirely failed, not because it is in error in itself, but because it has not been universally adopted. Had it been followed by France, Germany, and the United States, as well as Great Britain, he argues, it would have worked well. But Great Britain was left alone to represent it, and this that country can no longer afford to do. Great Britain alone, in other words, cannot afford to walk in the path that once was hoped to lead to universal free trade disarmament and a millennial condition. It must do as the other nations do.

It is evident that this is a serious question to Great Britain. If the adoption of protection should mean an increase in the cost of food, without an increase in the demand for labor and in wages, the condition of the British workingman would be pitiable indeed. As it is, it is claimed that the incomes of 30 per cent of the workingmen do not provide a living equal to that given in the workhouse. In all the larger cities 20 per cent of the people are huddled together, a whole family in one room, and of every two members of the working class who attain the age of 65 years, one dies a pauper. That is to say, half of the laborers there, die in destitution. The cost of living is increasing, while wages are stationary, or decreasing. Should the adoption of a protective tariff increase the difficulties of the laborers to live, it is easy to foresee disaster.

But the advocates of a change of policy hold that protection would improve the conditions. Mr. Chamberlain admits that three-fourths of the new burdens would fall upon the working classes, but he assures them that they will be compensated by higher wages, and he, besides, promises them old age pensions. Mr. Asquith, however, takes a different view. He says:

"What we import from foreign countries is food and raw material. Four-fifths of the raw material comes from foreign countries and one-fifth from the empire. Are we going to tax four-fifths and let in one-fifth tax free of raw material? The effect of this proposal, if carried out either in the taxation of food or raw material, would be to raise the cost of production of our manufactures still higher than at present, and thus further to handicap us, who were already severely and sorely tried in the rivalry of markets of the world. We should have to face an increase in the cost of food, lower wages and an intensification of every social problem. The effect would be equally bad among our colonies themselves, for if we began to give preference to one colony we must give it to all, and look at the rivalries and jealousies that would be created. The moment this country adopted commercial preference within the empire it would be the signal for the outbreak of a war of reprisals throughout the length and breadth of the world."

The British workingman, to whom the appeal is made specially, will have to consider carefully the situation. If he makes a mistake in his vote, the cost will fall heavy upon him.

FIGHTING THE MORMONS.

The San Francisco Call recently had a leading editorial entitled "Fighting the Mormons." It meets the situation so fairly and intelligently, that we reproduce it, with the exception of the opening paragraph, which intimates that "the war is on" that it has been "declared by the Presbyterian General Assembly" and that the Mormons have "accepted the challenge." The only mistake in the statement is that "the Mormons have accepted the challenge" and therefore the inference that "the war is on" between the two religious bodies is not a just conclusion. One can scarcely call that a "war," which consists of

threats of "crushing" on one side without any attempts at retaliation on the other. We have no fight against any church or people. The Call goes on to say:

"By demanding the exclusion of Apostle Smoot from the Senate the General Assembly would seem to be invoking an alliance with the civil power in its proposed attack upon Mormonism. Now the civil power can rightly do nothing in such cases unless the law is violated. The fact that a man elected to the Senate is one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church, of the Presbyterian ministry, or the Methodist, Episcopal or Catholic hierarchy, is not an offense against the law; the civil power can no more be invoked in the case of one than the other."

Our Presbyterian friends should stop and consider that if one religious body can call the civil power to its assistance in the absence of any infraction of the law, any other religious body has the same right, and the government would soon be afloat on the stormy sea of troubles that would have no end. Such alliance with the civil power was the odium of that religious controversy which agitated Europe in the past and drenched many countries with blood. We don't want to begin such a policy here, for like causes would lead to like results.

"The history of mankind proves that persecution never yet arrested the spread of any form of the religious idea. Even when persecution goes to the extreme of extermination it does not succeed, as is proved by the origin of the French Huguenots, and even by the survival of Calvinism itself. Those religious sects which teach the rights of human reason and of human judgment, as against the conclusions of external authority, should be the last to appeal to force in religious controversy."

It should be evident to every observer that the civil power is being invoked against Mormonism. If that sect had been let alone in Nauvoo it would probably have disappeared. But persecution gave it a martyr when Joseph Smith was murdered by a mob in Carthage Jail, and the sect has flourished ever since wherever planted. Its organization is perfect. Its methods appeal to the dullest imagination. It is a temporal and spiritual corporation, and its followers are cared for and taught in their materialities. Why not appeal to reason against it? It claimed persecution under the Tucker-Edmunds law and has been stronger than ever since the civil and criminal statutes were enacted to check it. It is stronger today than ever before, and is probably gaining more rapidly than any other church in the United States.

It must be admitted that its spiritual appeal has captivated the brightest and sharpest as well as the dullest of minds. When pressed from the outside every order of intellect in Mormonism has stood in compact combination. The apostate has gone back to his altar. The indifferent has been fired by zeal. The hesitating has been confirmed and made certain, and all have stood together, and the church has been strengthened. The leaders are by no means unlearned in the book of wisdom. They are born leaders of men. They have profound knowledge of human nature, and man is an open book to them. The only way in which they can be opposed is by the entire withdrawal of persecution and pressure. As their members face the outside world they should stand it friendly, in a human sense, displaying the best of their kindness, rather than offering a flaming front and a clenched fist.

"Against equality of treatment, tender human interest, and manly, womanly, social sympathy, the Mormon hierarchy can make no headway. Under such conditions Mormons will find their allegiance to the church unbuckled. They will see that outside of it there is all that is promised and provided for the future, and they will lose the impression that they are a peculiar people. Then if the teachings of the church are against human nature, if they affront human reason and pride, if they shake the shackles men can be trusted to revolt against them, and the progress of the Mormon Church will cease. But persecution, if it gives it martyrs, enlist the civil power against it, and all the mighty forces of man's spirit of independence will fight on the side of the church."

It is shirt waist weather.

Wall Street is no barrier against panics.

If any state in the Union is in the swim that state is Kansas.

The textile strikers have no care for the wool and web of time.

Anthony H. Hawkins' engagement is a case of Hope deferred.

Those Alton dock forest fires burn more fiercely than the fires of youth.

"Hark! The dogs do bark; the boys are coming to town," describes the "Tom Show" parade.

The starch has been taken out of the Chicago laundry strike settlement, and it doesn't stand.

The canal treaty is threatened. How those little Central American states do swell up occasionally!

The poor may be happier than the rich as a distinguished banker says, but the poor do not realize it.

Committing suicide to escape disgrace is nothing less than jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

If not heedful the Western Federation of Miners is liable to work overtime in its campaign for an eight-hour day.

Prof. Triggs of the University of Chicago doesn't think much of Shakespeare. But he talks a great deal about him.

What more natural than that those bad men who escaped from the Montana penitentiary should now be making for the Bad Lands?

It is claimed that General Sherman could not endure "Marching Through Georgia." Yet he endured it better than the Georgians.

"The industrial atmosphere is clearing," says a Chicago paper. And as it clears it is seen that a great many speculators have cleared out for good.

Governor-General Taft has replied to Lieutenant-General Miles. But the reply is so mild and couched in such gentlemanly language that it is quite uninteresting.

United States Circuit Judge Caldwell has resigned. His title to fame rests upon his injunction issued against strikers some years ago. He led where many have since followed.

No signs should be allowed in Liberty Park, no matter whom or what they advertise. The park is for pleasure and recreation and not a place in which to call attention to wares.

"Give me headlines and you can have the editorials," says District Attorney Jerome of New York. This

shows that he would rather write the headlines than the songs of the people.

Admirers of Mark Twain in his boyhood's home at Hannibal, Mo., have formed the national Mark Twain association and will ask to have a week set aside during the St. Louis fair to be observed as Mark Twain week. This association will be as funny as a convention of humorists.

FLOODS AND DROUGHT.

Boston Herald.

The great floods in the West, following ten days of continuous and heavy rainfall, furnish another of those marked contrasts that have become so frequent between the eastern and western sections of the country, as regards weather conditions. The most extreme contrasts of temperature between the two sections have alternated with the opposites of storm and calm. And now four great states are reported under water, while here in the East we have been suffering from a drought for a month, with no signs of relief therefrom. To be sure, this is a great country, but it would seem to be permissible to hope that its rains and its sunshines may be more evenly distributed.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

While the reports of loss of life by the Kansas floods seem to have been exaggerated the destruction of property is liable to be greater than shown by early estimates. The waters have not begun to go down and the loss to business will be enormously increased with each day's continuance of the flood. Added to this are the difficulty of getting supplies to the destitute and the imminent danger of an outbreak of disease. The people of the stricken communities are making a brave effort to relieve the distress and announce that for the present they can provide for their destitute. The week may easily prove beyond them, and in that case the country's response to any call for help will be as generous as it was in the cases of Johnstown and Galveston.

Boston Transcript.

But Kansas is not the only state to suffer. Iowa is hardly behind her, and Missouri and Indian Territory have their stories to tell of wreckage and loss. It is probable that the first reports may have been unduly colored, especially with reference to the number of lives lost, but the best possible must be made of a appalling chapter in the nation's record. A gentle divide in Iowa has saved the eastern experiences of the western half, and curiously enough the line of the floods has seemed to follow closely the track of the tornadoes.

New York Evening Sun.

Returning from a trip in the southern and central counties of New Jersey, Scott Dyer, of the State Board of Agriculture, says: "The damage to the crops exceeds anything I have seen in forty years of my experience." The farmers and fruit-growers have already half of their early crops, and only a heavy rainfall will save their late crops. One needs to have faith, of course, to count on the desired precipitation. From the middle of March to mid-July there was equidistant rain. The pendulum then swung the other way. Is it not rational to expect a reverse swing of the pendulum? Normally May is a rainy month. May having usurped the function of June, usually a month of warm sunshine and clear skies, the law of compensation calls for the constant rains which the farmer is praying for. Nature is sometimes perverse and disappointing, but she usually makes amends.

Chicago News.

So far as can be determined the conditions which make such disasters possible are growing worse rather than better. It may be questioned whether the existing state of forests, having not tended very much to increase the danger. The drizzling rains now flow away unchecked, where formerly the forests held them in their foliage and regulated the flow of water by the arrest and deposit of sediment. It has been estimated that the river banks formerly conformed more nearly to the flood plane of some of these rivers than they do now.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The current number of The Cosmopolitan contains a number of short stories, and other interesting features. There is a love-story by Francis Willing Wharton, a dramatic railroad story by R. H. Farnham; a romance of the business world by Trumbull White, and contributions by H. R. Martin and Henry Seaton Mearns. Edward Everett Heller writes on "Old-Age Penalties." Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the "Review of Reviews," discusses "Journalism" as a profession; H. G. Wells advances some more of his ideas on "Love and the Culture of the Imagination;" and Mary E. Thornton gives some practical advice on "How to Care for the Sick in the Home." An essay on "The Rose of Yesterday and Today" is superbly illustrated with photographs. The personal articles include character sketches of George Gilbert Williams; William Barclay Parsons; and Baron Strathmore and Mount Royal, High Commissioner for Canada. In all, there are 31 stories and articles in the June Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y.

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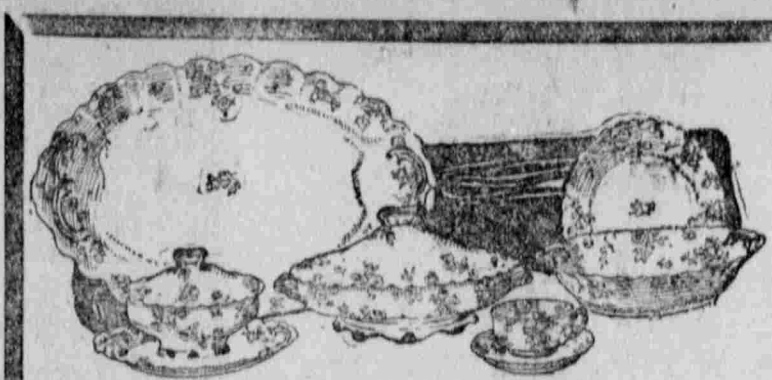
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