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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 20, 1901.

ACT ON THAT PETITION!

The right of petition is recognized throughout the United States. It is a constitutional guaranty. In every department of local or national government it should be duly respected. Of course every petition, no matter how numerous it may be supported, cannot be always complied with. That is understood. But a respectful request from citizens, of whatever station in life, should receive fair consideration and some definite action on the part of the authorities or officers to whom it is addressed.

Some time ago a petition from an organization in this city was addressed to the City Council and was referred to a committee. There has been ample time for its examination and for something definite to be done with it. But, so far, it appears to have been put to sleep, or pigeon-holed, or pushed aside as a thing of no moment. It was not a private matter. It was of public concern. It urged upon the city authorities the enforcement of the city ordinances which forbid the sale of liquor on Sundays. Its sale to minors at any time, and those which prohibit gambling and other vices.

It is a reproach to the officials of this city that there was any need of such a request from gentlemen representing the supporters of law and order. It was a declaration that the officers entrusted with the execution of the law were in neglect of their sworn and solemn duty. The manner in which this petition has been neglected, apparently ignored, indicates that the committee to which it was referred are as indifferent as the executive officers, as to the enforcement of the ordinances which are openly and defiantly violated. Possibly something will yet be done in response to the request of the signers of the document, who represent the sentiments of a majority of the people of this city.

It was supposed that a member of the City Council, in whose hands the petition was placed, was in sympathy with the movement for the vindication of the law. We shall not entertain a different opinion from this until it becomes certain that the petitioners were in this respect mistaken. There may be reasons why no step has been taken toward the settlement of the question involved. It has been published that the whole matter has been "smothered." It will be seen, however, in good time, that this is a subject of more than common importance, and that it will be heard from again in a manner that will demonstrate its vitality and show that it cannot be choked to death in that fashion.

It has been intimated several times that the city ordinances in reference to these evils was "never intended to be enforced." That is totally untrue. They have been executed at different times, as rigidly as possible, and as completely as most enactments are usually carried out. The assertion is a libel on the Legislature of Utah and the City Council of Salt Lake. It is a reflection on their intelligence and on their honesty. It may be impossible to enforce this legislation completely. There will be law-breakers in every ordinary community. Perfection is not expected, either in town or country, but it has been demonstrated beyond fair dispute that both the laws of the State and the ordinances of several cities to the same effect, can be enforced and the will of the great majority of the inhabitants be respected and carried into effect.

In any event, the petition to which we have referred must be acted upon in some way. It should be either returned to the City Council with recommendations that its request be complied with, or be reported upon in such a way, that the public may learn that the members of the committee are in sympathy with Sunday liquor-selling, gambling and other species of lawlessness. Gentlemen, we expect you to do something with the document respectfully submitted for your consideration.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

The scarcity of water for irrigation purposes in this region, is one of the greatest obstacles to the building up of the State and the development of its numerous and wonderful resources. There are thousands of acres of good land capable of cultivation, if water could be obtained in sufficient quantities to make crops secure. Even the alkali tracts could be redeemed by manure and irrigation, and the whole face of the land could be made fertile and beautiful. Artesian wells have been sunk in a few locations and the results are very promising. Windmills have been used with limited success to bring subterranean waters to the surface. It has been suggested that if sufficient power could be put in operation, the waters that flow from the melted snow in the heights and that penetrate down, deep under ground, might be utilized by the employment of pump plants, and reservoirs to store the waters for use in needed season.

We have received from Bishop Chris-

tian A. Madsen, the well known practical agriculturist of Gunnison, Utah, a letter containing ideas on this subject which we deem worthy of public consideration. He suggests the application of electric power to wells sunk deep enough to reach the subterranean waters. The electric plants to be worked by the mountain streams which are now used for irrigating purposes. The water thus utilized for the generation of electricity to be turned back into its proper channels. Thus, the water that sinks from the heights above, through crevices and fissures and porous seams, forming the underground currents which are known to exist beneath our valleys, could be brought to the surface by the force generated through the use of the waters that come down in the creeks and rivers, which would not be diminished to any appreciable extent, and thus water could be made to produce water, and much land now parched and worthless could be brought into successful cultivation.

The materialization of this idea would be seen not only in the farms and gardens which could be made, but in hamlets and villages and towns that would spring up in various parts of the State which are now empty and desolate. The suggestion is valuable, and we give it publicity for the consideration of practical men throughout the State. Money would have to be expended for the necessary machinery wherever the plan might be tried, but this could be raised by co-operative efforts, and the work of sinking the necessary wells and making the irrigating ditches could be performed also on the co-operative principle, by which all our canals and ditches for irrigating purposes were originally constructed.

The value for such purposes as these of electric energy is, that it can be transmitted to considerable distances, and be used not only for the force necessary to bring up the underflow of water to the surface, but for other motive powers, for lighting purposes, etc. Electricity has only begun to exhibit its practical uses for the benefit of mankind, and if one of them shall prove to be effectual in the direction suggested by Bishop Madsen, it will be a potent factor in the reclamation of dreary wastes and arid areas in the valleys of Utah and the regions round about, causing a transformation that will be growth to the eye and glorious to the growth and enrichment of this blessed part of the grandest country on the face of the earth.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

The hot wave in the east has set people to thinking, and one of the results of this is the suggestion that it should be as easy to keep dwelling houses cool in the summer, as to keep them comfortably warm in the winter. Mr. Bell, of telephone fame, points out a remedy against overheated dwellings, so natural and simple that it is a wonder it has not been thought of and practiced on an extensive scale, long ago. "Furnaces," he says, "are placed in the basements of homes so that the rising hot air will drive out the cold and heat the house. Why should not a refrigerating plant be installed in the attic so that the descending cold air would drive out the heat and cool the house? By closing the doors and windows of the lower floors and opening those of the upper floors to permit the hot air to escape, a long stride in the direction of relief would be taken."

The professor's own house, it seems, is artificially cooled and made comfortable no matter what the heat is outside, and he thinks science will soon make it possible to cool, in the same way, the most uncomfortable tenement house. He argues: "It should be possible for man to cool or dry the internal temperature of his home to any extent. The problem is similar to cooling a glass of hot water. If we introduce at the top of the glass a current of cold water, and there is no avenue of escape at the bottom of the glass, it will expel the hot water and take possession. On the other hand, if the glass has an opening at the bottom the current of cold water will pass through, and any water remains in the glass it will be hot water. If we use liquid air or compressed air, introducing it into our homes in the attic, and keep the lower floors closed to prevent the escape of the cold air, we will be comfortable."

The question, he says, is of immediate importance on account of the appalling death rate of the past few weeks. And it can be satisfactorily answered, it seems, by a moderate supply of ice and a rational system of ventilation. Up-to-date homes, from now on, must be supplied with a furnace in the cellar and a refrigerator plant in the attic.

NEWS FROM SAMOA.

A paper printed at Apia, Samoa, and appearing under the title of "Samoa-ische Zeitung," has reached this office. It is printed principally in the German language.

Among the news items it contains is a lengthy account of an entertainment given by school children under the charge of "Mormon" missionaries. It is highly complimentary both to the pupils and the teachers, and it closes with the hope that a similar entertainment will be given in the near future, when the German language shall have been substituted for the English. The concert seems to have been quite an event at Apia. The hall was crowded, and the various numbers on the program were enthusiastically received.

The reference to the substitution of German for English requires a word of explanation, and this is furnished by a government circular, dated May 15 this year, in which the imperial governor prohibits the teaching of any foreign language in schools, except German. The governor says in part:

"Shortly after the raising of the flag in the month of March last year, I notified the missions in the protectorate, that it would be the aim of the government to counteract the evil of having foreign European languages preferred to the German, in native schools in a German colony."

"Considering the former mixed nature of the administration of the islands, I have not so far urged a change in the mode of teaching, but now the missions have had a year in which to adapt themselves to the changed conditions, and I therefore give the order

that from July 1, this year, the language of instruction in the schools for natives shall be German, and that, besides, with the exception of German, no European language must be included in the plan of instruction in these schools."

That is rather a sweeping decree. That the Germans are anxious to make their own language official in German territory is natural enough, but when every other foreign language is excluded from the schools, the zeal for the Fatherland is carried beyond the point of necessity and probably even prudence. If the intention is to throw a safeguard around the German trade, it is a failure. For business men do not depend on one language for communication with those whose patronage they seek.

From the 1st of July this year, another decree also became effective. This has reference to the legal tender of the German part of the Samoa group. As such is now considered the German coin, from the 20-mark piece to the 1-penny coin; also the English pound and shilling, and the American gold coins, from the Eagle to the 2-dollar piece—all these at a value set on them by the governor, who reserves the right to change this value, as he may think fit, the decree is one of importance to the business world.

We are pleased to learn that the labors of the Elders in Samoa are appreciated by the people and the press. The proclamation regarding languages in the schools can have no detrimental effect on their work. "Mormon" Elders do not go to foreign countries to "Americanize" the people. They are not a vanguard of armies and navies. They go with a message to all nations and kindreds and tongues, and have no desire but to give their testimony in whatever language those to whom they are sent speak or understand. The Elders are glad to learn any foreign language, so as to be able to fulfill their mission, acceptably to Him, by whom they are sent, and in whose name they proclaim salvation throughout the world.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

The agitation for an extension of the Chinese exclusion act suggests the question whether a Japanese exclusion act is not as much needed as one barring Chinese from entering our shores. Census figures show that since 1880 the number of Chinese residents in this country has diminished from 107,000, ten years ago, to less than 90,000 now. The Japanese, however, are rapidly increasing. According to the census for 1890, there were about 2,000 Japs in the United States, while the recent census gives their number as 24,300, and these figures do not include the Chinese and Japanese in our Pacific islands. In 1896 there were more Japanese in the Hawaiian islands than are now reported for the United States.

It is a well known fact that Japanese are not looked upon with favor in localities where they congregate in considerable numbers. Socially they are ostracized. But they secure employment because satisfied with small wages, and sometimes trouble arises on account of their competition with white labor.

If there is a "yellow peril" now, it comes from Japan rather than from China. But a Japanese exclusion act is different from a Chinese one. Japan is in a position to retaliate in one way or another, while China is not.

The mosquito war will be a "hummer."

This year in Kansas they are not making hay while the sun shines.

Last night proved that it can rain when it tries. But it was a tremendous try for so little rain.

The water is said to be drying up in Kansas, and that a prohibition state, too. If this keeps on it will drive the Kansans to drink.

It is so hot in the Mississippi valley that it is almost impossible to keep the milk of human kindness from turning sour.

A California couple were married in the Garden of the Gods the other day. A very proper place, seeing that matches are made in heaven.

The Spanish senate has voted not to inquire into the causes of the war with the United States. It finds that it knows the results, and that is enough.

Great fossil beds have just been discovered at Kimmewick, near St. Louis. How this news will tickle Chicago, which always maintained that the Mississippi city was fossilized.

It is to be hoped that the National Educational association will accept the invitation to hold its convention, next year in this city. By so doing it will learn something, its great object.

The good people of Boise gave the delegates to the International Mining congress a reception at the Natatorium. For people who are "in the swim" what better place for a reception than a natatorium?

"I have no hesitation in saying that the site of the capitol [Washington] is the noblest in the world," says Frederick Harrison. And sometimes when Congress is at its best, the capitol presents the funniest sight in the world.

A tax rate of more than 5 per cent (and property assessed to market value) in a state where the best investments only bring 6 per cent, is pretty steep. And all the people have to show for this exceedingly high rate is their tax receipts.

Hawaii wants a cable, and should have one. But when it comes to sending news of its legislative squabbles it should be censored. This for the benefit of the suffering American people and not for the benefit of the Hawaiians.

There are thirteen thousand home-stands to be disposed of in the Kiowa and Comanche reservations, to be opened August 4. For these there are

a hundred and seventy-five thousand applicants. To accommodate his patrons Uncle Sam will have to organize another grand land lottery scheme.

A California minister, the Rev. J. W. Auslinger, of Garden Grove, thus writes to Gov. Orman, of Colorado: "I take liberty in addressing your honor at this time in behalf of a matter that came to pass while I was serving as a soldier in the Colorado militia, for which I must ask you to forgive me, or else I cannot go on preaching the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. I could not restore the blanket now, as a minister of the gospel and want to be clean in the eyes of the Lord." This is the first time on record where an army blanket has served as a mantle of charity. Let it fall lightly over a penitent man.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes that paper that "the high summer temperatures recorded in his story show that they are nothing new. In 627 the heat was so intense in France and Germany that all the springs dried up; water was so scarce that people died of thirst in the fields. In 579 when the sun's rays were so fierce that vegetation burned as under the action of fire. In 1900 rivers ran dry under the protracted heat of the sun. The fish were left dry in heaps, and putrefied in a few hours. The stench that ensued produced the plague. Men and animals venturing in the sun in the summer of 1022, fell down dying, their throats parched to a crinder, and their blood rushed to their brains. In 1132, not only did the rivers dry up, but the ground cracked on every side, and became baked to the hardness of stone. The Rhine in Alsace nearly dried up." No doubt that was all very bad but not so bad as the heat the world is now having, for all that historic excessive heat is past and this is present.

THE ISSUE IN THE STRIKE.

New York Times.

To require the employers to force men to join the union when they did not wish to, is to admit the right of the employers to prevent the men from joining the union when the men wished to join. President Shaffer and his advisers simply cut the ground from beneath their own feet in making such a demand. Again, they repeat the sympathy of right-minded men with their cause, a sympathy that has been of the greatest value to them in the past, and has been the one thing that has enabled them to make the progress they have made.

New York Journal.

We can say with confidence that if Mr. Morgan were really the Napoleon he is credited with being, he would not allow this strike to break out on such grounds. He would discard technicalities and would say to the hundreds of thousands of workmen of the steel trust: "This is an age of combination. We have combined the management of the steel works of the country because industry is created with being. We welcome the combination of labor for the same reason. Labor and capital make the steel industry. Let each choose its representatives, and then let those representatives get together in a room and quietly settle the terms on which the industry is to be carried on." That would have been order and civilization. It would have been the peaceful acceptance of what will be accepted sooner or later, perhaps after decades of exhausting struggle.

OMAHA BULL FIGHT.

New York Tribune.

Bull-fighting in Omaha has suddenly become an exceedingly popular and profitable diversion by reason of the circumstance, that on one night one of the bulls unexpectedly caught one of the performers on his horns and sent him forty feet through the air, and ultimately to the hospital, where he now lies with two broken ribs, a lacerated chest, and an ugly temper. It was understood in Kansas that there was to be no blood-letting at these gentle and refined entertainments. The bulls were merely to caper about in a picturesque manner, and the men were to show only what grace and facility they could exhibit in their evasive maneuvers, except for a manager's promise not to rattle the susceptibilities of an unimaginationed public. But the bull that was doing his turn on that night either "did not know that rule" or else broke faith. The result was to convert a tame and tedious show into a highly exciting spectacle, crowd the arena at the next performance with seven thousand persons, and produce great joy in a disconsolate box-office.

Washington Post.

It is not correct to say that "there is no fighting except on the part of the bull." There is a great deal. As a matter of fact, if any man in the world fights for his life and under circumstances of the utmost peril, it is the standard-bearer of the bull. He has to stand immediately in front of the vicious animal and must wait until the horns almost touch him. In no other position can the stroke be delivered. One miscalculation of distance by so much as an inch, one tremor of the nerves, one slip of the foot as he drives his sword—and your matador is a mangled, shapeless mass, torn out of human shape and crushed beyond hope of recovery. Does this ever happen? Yes; it happens much more frequently than the inexperienced imagine or than the others like to think of.

HAWAII'S FUTURE.

Honolulu Volcano.

The Volcano, in advocating the annexation of Hawaii to California, does so with the most patriotic motives. The Hawaii of today is carrying all of its eggs to market in one basket. It is raising two products—sugar and children. The contract labor laws having been abolished, children are hardly a commodity of commerce. Hawaii under present conditions, to be prosperous must have a stable market for its sugar. The market for Hawaiian sugar is America.

Philadelphia Press.

The talk of uniting Hawaii with California meets with no favor either in Hawaii or in California, and is chimerical. Congress would give no consideration to such a proposition. Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, Hawaii needs no statehood, and like other of our new possessions, can be well governed under a territorial form of government such as it now has. As to complaints about the ignorance and corruption of its legislature, they come for nothing in view of what some of our state legislatures do, particularly that of Pennsylvania. No territorial legislature would probably ever exhibit such rottenness as has characterized the Pennsylvania legislature, or that of Montana, and fortunately no territorial legislature would have the power to rob the people of the territory in the way that Pennsylvania legislature has robbed the people of this state.

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Week Commencing Monday, July 22.

This is an opportunity of Choice Bargains for the Ladies, in which there will be a reduction of
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16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

FEATURE NO. 1.

Watch this space for announcements
\$100.00 Ladies' Gold Watch, donated by Boyd Park, for the Ladies' Guessing contest. Every lady entitled to one guess for an appropriate name for the live Elk to be christened, Sept. 20th.
A committee of three leading citizens, not Elks, will decide the name of the lady suggesting the name accepted by the committee. Will receive the watch. Contest closes Sept. 20th, 8 p. m. sharp.
Address all communications to Elk's Carnival headquarters. Watch on exhibition at Park's Jewelry Store.

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and you'll soil your clothes. Drink a glass of our delicious soda water or eat a dish of our famous ice cream and you can laugh at the sun.

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A ¼ MILE AMATEUR HANDICAP
And a
ONE-MILE PROFESSIONAL TANDEM HANDICAP.
Also will be run.
The last night's postponed 5-mile motor-paced race will also be run.
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