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Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 28, 1903.

Y. M. AND Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The 8th General conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 30, 31, and June 1, 1903.

On Saturday, May 30th, at 10 a. m., a conjoint meeting of all officers will be held in Barratt Hall.

Business meetings will be held on Saturday and Monday, May 30, and June 1; for the young men in Barratt Hall of the L. D. S. university, and for the young ladies in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms, and general public meetings in the Tabernacle on Sunday, May 31, at 10 a. m. and 2 and 7 p. m.

All officers and members of the associations are requested to be present at all the meetings, and a cordial invitation is extended to all the Saints to attend the Tabernacle meetings.

Special rates on all railroads. See announcement in newspapers for details.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
General Supt., Y. M. M. I. A.
THOMAS HULL,
General Secy., Y. M. M. I. A.
ELMIRA S. TAYLOR,
General Pres., Y. L. M. I. A.
ANN M. CANNON,
General Secy., Y. L. M. I. A.

TIME ENOUGH YET.

Decorations at many places on our chief business streets have, no doubt, been delayed because of the heavy rain and the unsettled condition of the weather. Much hunting has been ruined by the wet, and this has deterred some of our citizens from hanging out their banners and displaying their colors. There is yet time for adorning the fronts of their stores and offices, and this evening the work may be completed so that Friday morning's sun may shine on a scene of beauty, in honor of the coming of the nation's President. It is probable that the weather will be propitious. There will be no dust, at any rate, to disfigure the face of nature or the apparel of the paraders, or spectators. Arrangements are in excellent shape for the reception and welcome of the President, and there is every indication that his brief visit will be enjoyable to him, and to the people of this city and of other parts of the State who assemble to greet him. Now, go ahead and complete the decorations.

WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT!

Salt Lake City welcomes the President of the United States, in the name of the entire population of Utah. We esteem his visit as an honor to all our citizens. For Theodore Roosevelt as a man, and for him as the Chief Magistrate of this great nation, we entertain the highest regard. He represents those grand institutions which are the embodiment of the spirit of liberty, and which claim our fealty while they inspire us with love and admiration. Our hearts thrill with affectionate devotion to the country in which we live, and with desire that its glory may be perpetuated and its officers may be sustained, in upholding and executing its laws with honor, justice and fidelity.

President Roosevelt's tour of the west has been a triumphal march, a series of ovals, a continuous run of newly opening views and rich receptions. The people everywhere have received him with gladness. He is personally acceptable to them. His views of government are liberal and his sentiments truly American. He adapts himself to his present environments and comprehends conditions around him with remarkable facility and intellectual grasp. While a Republican in politics he is Democratic in manners, and also in many of his views of public policy. Therefore he is greeted with favor and cheered with enthusiasm by all classes wherever he goes.

He is also a family man. He believes in the home and in the perpetuation of the race. He has no sympathy for that phase of modern society which snarls at large increase, and exalts the fads of fashion, and vices at the great sin of the age. We are pleased to print and endorse his now famous letter on "race suicide," which will be found in another part of this paper. It speaks volumes for his manliness and his regard for the welfare of the nation. It has provoked some caustic criticism, but none of his opponents fairly present his position. He does not contend that population is decreasing, but that the race of old American stock is liable to deteriorate and decay, because of the tendency to avoid the cares and toils of life and the responsibilities of parenthood. He virtually strikes a heavy blow at a practice which is gaining ground, which is a crime against heaven and humanity, and which threatens the perpetuation of native families, although he does not name it in words. His critics expose their own unwisdom and evade the great question which he

handles so strongly and truthfully. The welcome extended by the people of this city and State is, above all things, sincere. There are no citizens of the Union who more deeply revere the principles on which this nation is founded. Many of them regard those political doctrines as divine. They believe that the framers of the National Constitution were inspired to pen its sacred safeguards of freedom.

Utah desires the maintenance of our system of government and its expansion throughout the earth, until all nations shall enjoy that liberty which is the true heritage of man. Therefore they greet the President of the United States with fervent zeal and without hypocrisy, and wish him long life, a prosperous administration, and that success which he desires as a man and a patriot. The Deseret News joins heartily in the loud acclaim, and unites in the benediction: "God bless our worthy President!"

THE RESERVOIR QUESTION.

An ample water supply for this city seems to be assured this year. No matter how many prognostications of a falling off may be proclaimed, it is pretty certain that there is enough snow stored in the mountain gulches and ravines to serve our purpose for the season, and that it has been held back from a too rapid liquidation by the cool rains and low temperature of this exceptional spring. But as "in time of peace we should prepare for war," so in time of plenty we ought to prepare for scarcity.

The Utah lake project, which no doubt will materialize some day all right, is too indefinite as to time for this city to wait upon with safety. It is on that account that the reservoir proposition has come to the front. For some occult reason, the most prominent agitators of a few months ago for the expenditure of \$100,000 on a reservoir in Parley's canyon at the same site as that recently proposed, now stand violently in opposition to the suggestion that \$75,000 be spent this season for that purpose, to be followed by further work as fast as it can be done and paid for.

The City Council or at least a majority thereof, appear determined to do something to obtain an additional water supply for the city without unnecessary delay. They explain that the income from water assessments has greatly increased and is becoming larger every year, and that this warrants the outlay proposed for this and succeeding years. Also that the work can be so accomplished that the reservoir can be utilized to the extent of that work from year to year, the capacity increasing as it goes on and the water stored and used accordingly.

On the other hand it is argued by opponents of this plan that the contract for the whole construction must be let at once, and that bonds must be issued for its payment to the amount of \$300,000 or \$350,000. When the same parties were eager to make a start of \$100,000 we expressed the opinion that this was but a feeble and that a bonding scheme was behind the movement. It is evident that this is one of the chief motives in the reservoir agitation. Much strife is being stirred up over this matter, and a great deal of misrepresentation is made against the pay-as-you-go advocates.

Now, we are very doubtful of the success of any attempt to increase the bonded indebtedness of the city for any purpose. It was by hard pressing that the last bond election was carried in its favor. In the present temper of the people as to taxation and public debt, we do not believe bonds would be voted even for a reservoir. As we have stated heretofore, it is estimated that no matter how much money might be in sight, no more than \$75,000 could be profitably expended this year upon the work. That amount can be made available and more loans in sight for next year, because of increased water-using and the income therefrom. Then why not go ahead with the work to the extent proposed?

The site for the reservoir is a very important matter. It is by no means certain that the place selected is the best that can be chosen in Parley's canyon. Objections have been raised against it, and published, that are certainly worthy of consideration. It is quite likely that Mountain Dell would furnish better openings and a surer location for the purpose. We believe a smaller reservoir than the one contemplated could be constructed at once with the means at hand. That would fill the bill for a time at least, and other measures could be adopted later.

We hope the City Council will not decide on this important question until the grounds have been thoroughly inspected. We have several times directed attention to the mouth of Lamb's canyon as a site for one reservoir. It has a proper ground formation, a fine stream of pure water and offers easy facilities for the purpose designed. All the places at the Dell should be examined as well as that, and they should be compared with the spot first proposed with its many disadvantages. What is decided upon should be the result of careful and thorough scrutiny, for reservoir building is a serious work, and safety must be assured as well as capacity, or the labor will be in vain and the expenditure wasted.

We advise the City Council to act in perfect freedom as to private schemes and personal projects. The public interest, present and future, ought to be kept in view, and permanent benefit secured. Now is a good time to get ready for another season's needs. Economy is required, but not stinginess. And every member of that body should have in mind the fact that his acts will be scrutinized by the public, and the future will demonstrate the purpose of his present course. Right intention, good judgment, and determination to refrain from jobbery and partisan schemes, will stand the test of time and prove far more profitable in the end than a course to the contrary.

A TIME OF UNREST.

Readers of the daily chronicles of the events of the world, must be struck with the interminable chain of calamities that seem to wind itself around the world at the present time. Hardly any

day has passed since the terrible disaster in the West Indian islands, without leaving some record of accident or calamity. Earthquakes, landslides, storms, drought, heat, famine, and plagues form a large part of the daily reading. And to these must be added the slaughter of man by man in Turkey and Russia. If the year continues as it has commenced, it will become noted in history for one of death and destruction. And it is by no means impossible that it will see the beginning of one of the greatest conflicts of the world. The political volcanoes are smoking and rumbling in many places. An outbreak in either of them might mean a general conflagration.

Another feature of the present time is the great uneasiness prevalent in industrial and laboring circles. Were there ever so many strikes as there are now, or have been within the last few months? And yet, the times are prosperous. Last month there was a general strike in the building trades of New York, involving 29,000 men. In the same city two hundred electricians, copper workers, and laborers employed in the New York stock exchange building went on strike, at Orange, N. J., five hundred plumbers and four hundred painters went on strike, demanding an increase of wages and control of helpers. At Montclair, N. J., about a hundred and fifty plumbers and as many painters and paperhangers left work, demanding a wage increase of twenty-five cents a day. At Denver the union cooks and waiters were out from the restaurants. The grocery employees, the meat cutters, and the bakers were asked to come out in sympathy. The cigar makers were idle owing to the tobacco-strippers' strike. At Chicago five strikes, involving three thousand men, were inaugurated and were spreading to the tanners and curriers, two thousand of whom had refused to work. In Connecticut a thousand men employed in the building trades struck, demanding an increase in wages, a week-end half-holiday, and the exclusive use of union-made material. At Shamokin, fifteen hundred men and boys went on strike at three collieries because the owners wanted them to go to work a half-hour later than at present and take a half more time for dinner. At another colliery three hundred struck work because the owners would not add another shift to their two-shift set of firemen on account of the eight-hour labor day.

The Literary Digest of May 23, summarizes the strike situation as follows:

"The strike items have become so numerous in the past few weeks that some of the newspapers are beginning to wonder if the nation's business is not being seriously affected. In Lowell, 17,000 textile workers have been on strike for six weeks; in Chicago, 20,000 strikers in various trades are idle; in New York, 4,000 subway workers are out, and there is a fight between two carpenters' unions that has tied up a large proportion of the building enterprises in the city; something like a thousand striking Italian track-workers have been marching up and down the railroad between New York and New Haven trying to precipitate a general strike; in Omaha 3,000 teamsters are striking; there is a strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and a strike of boilermakers on the Union Pacific; the Staten Island carpenters are out; a strike of 635 employees of the Hammond (Ind.) Packing company has determined that firm to move to Chicago; in Denver, the butchers, the bakers, the cooks, and the waiters are striking for recognition of their unions; in Toledo last week a funeral was interrupted by the union hackmen because a non-union man was driving the hearse; in New Haven last week the union gravediggers refused to dig a grave for a funeral conducted by a non-union undertaker; and in the same city it has been found desirable to request the mourners to come to the funerals in union hacks."

Of course the country has had periods of depression and strikes, and even riots, before now, but all things considered, the general unrest both physical, political and industrial, that predominates in the world today, is not calculated to inspire confidence in the immediate future. Over the physical conditions, man has no control. He cannot stay the trembling of the earth, or command the winds and the waves. But over the other conditions man should be the ruler. There should be no necessity for massacres; strikes should not be needed. Such abnormal measures should be impossible in this age of light and reason. Men should adjust all differences by peaceful methods, and the governments should aid them to do so. Before this becomes the general rule, outbreaks are liable to occur and render even times of prosperity insecure.

Hail to the chief! even if it does rain.

Let the sego fly be in evidence on the morrow.

Scratch a Rough Rider and often you will find a gentle reader.

Though they be mud now, the streets are dust and to dust they shall return.

The small boy can be depended upon to keep up with the procession tomorrow.

During his Pacific coast tour Mr. Roosevelt has been laying down precept upon precept and cornerstone upon cornerstone.

So torn up is the street in and around the Eagle Gate that not even an opportunity can get by, much less a presidential procession.

Harley J. Howe, the scale manufacturer, is dead. In the judgment day when he shall be weighed in the balance may he not be found wanting.

In other days Goethe's Pennypacker sometimes wrote the muse. Here is one of his wavings:

"Though steep the climb
Though road be lost
The vine is good
In the Kuecher's Root."

Under the Grady-Salus laws such effusions would be illegal and make the author liable for damages.

Judge Sweetland of the Sixth Rhode Island district court has cut out the word "scab" and forbade all attorneys to use it in his court. An Italian was on trial for alleged interference with a carpenter. The judge said: "I don't think we will allow the use of that word." His court to describe men who

work during a strike." Hurrah for Judge Sweetland! He has got the regular old spirit of '76 in him. Long life and many terms to him!

President Andrew Sloan Draper of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois, in his commencement address scolded the doctors severely, saying, among other things: "I see doctors every day who need a bath, whose very clothes should be burned, and if they were to go with the clothes the world would not be moved deeply nor sorrow long. Often the breath is foul and evidences are not lacking of the grossest violations of all the laws of sane and healthful living." Evidently the good doctor believes in the saying: "Physician, heal thyself."

TRIBUTE TO EMERSON.

George A. Gordon in Atlantic Monthly.

The best thing that Emerson has left us is his spirit, and high, stern and sweet. He took life in a royal way, and bore himself toward the eternal mysteries with serene courage and dauntless hope. His essays, which are his most characteristic work, have their chief value not as revelations of the moral order of life, not as discoveries of the final meaning of things, but as disclosures of his own spirit. There is in these essays an immense mass of truth, uttered in picturesque and memorable words; there is in them also an immense mass that is not true. The Emersonian hit and miss are upon every page, and side by side with a golden and perfect sentence one finds sonorous eccentricity. The origin of this strange compound of oracle and imposition in Emerson lies in the confessional character of his writing. He speaks from within, and his generalizations hit or miss according as his personal experience embodies a law of humanity or a mere idiosyncrasy.

Boston Transcript.

Emerson's religion found its best pulp expression in Theodore Parker. The two men, widely different as their manner and methods were, stood for the same religious truth. As we pay today to that truth and its prophets honor we should cast a grateful glance farther back—back to Channing. The peculiar obligation to Channing of both Emerson and Parker must not be passed unrecognized even in the briefest survey of their religious work and influence. The three names must be grouped together. They make our great triumvirate in the realm of religious progress and reform. They had the same high idealistic philosophy.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager.

BEGINS TONIGHT AT 8 SHARP.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 SHARP.

E. H.

SOTHERN

Management DANIEL FROHMAN in

"If I Were King."

By Justin Huntly McCarthy.

Entire Company and Production Intact from Grand Theatre, New York.

Curtain Rises at 8 o'clock sharp.

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Tonight!
AND ALL WEEK.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:45 P. M.

The Warde Company

In a Big Scenic Production of

"Uncle Tom's Cabin"

All Next Week.

"HAZEL KIRKE"

Sets on sale tomorrow.

TABERNACLE,

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First appearance in Salt Lake of UTAH'S GREATEST SINGER.

Miss Emma Ramsey

Assisted by the TABERNACLE CHOIR.

Evans Stephens, Conductor.

GRAND TABERNACLE ORGAN IN

SOLOS, John J. McClellan, Organist

and Accompanist.

(Steinway Piano used.)

European press notice follows:

London Musical Courier: "Her voice is of excellent quality, rich and full. She should soon make a name for herself in the musical world."

Le Figaro (Paris): "Miss Ramsey achieved a great triumph."

Deutsche Warte (Berlin): "A rich and mellow voice of remarkable range . . . a great success."

Musical Courier (New York): "Miss Emma Ramsey, a young Salt Lake City soprano, gave a concert in Paris with gratifying success."

A glorious dramatic soprano."

ADMISSION—To lower floor and galleries—25 cents.

Four hundred reserved seats in the rear gallery and first row in gallery, \$1. Tickets on sale at all music stores and at tabernacle on night of concert.

SALT LAKE

BEACH.

TONIGHT AND TOMORROW NIGHT.

GRAND BALL.

Salt Lake full orchestra in attendance.

Trains leave depot, First South and Fourth West streets, at 7:30 p. m.

J. E. LANGFORD, Gen. Mgr.

Holiday Weather

COMES ALL RIGHT after the storm, and now is the time for FINE MILLINERY. Come and inspect our splendid assortment of STREET HATS for Ladies' and Misses'. They are just in season. We also have the finest stock in the city of DERBY SHIRT WAIST SUITS, SHIRT WAISTS, KIMONAS and DRESSING SACQUES. No trouble to show goods.

Z. C. M. I.

SALT PALACE

I. MEYERS, Manager.

BICYCLE RACES.

25c—ADMISSION—25c

GRAND OPENING.

May 29th and 30th.

Some of the riders who are here: N. C. Hooper, Australian champion; O. L. Stevens, quarter-mile champion; F. J. Hoffman, Emile Agaz, L. Limburg, J. M. Chapman, local champion, and a host of others.

RACES START 8:15 P. M. SHARP

Come with the crowds.

It's Calder's Park!

A big day—a big time.

DECORATION DAY.

HORSE RACING.

15 new boats on the beautiful mirror lake.

Dancing afternoon and evening. Music by Christensen's enlarged orchestra and First Regiment Band.

KELLY'S BIG VAUDEVILLE.

A delightful ride. Transfers given from all parts of the city. Fare only 5c. Cars run every 10 minutes on East Seventh St. and Calder line.

Admission to the park, 10c each. Ticket entitles the holder to 10c in trade.

IT'S CALDER'S, I SAY!

KIRK'S Juvenile Soap is it.

It is specially recommended for children's use, because it is pure, lathers perfectly, and the sweet perfume is lasting. It is equally good as a toilet or bath soap for adults.

Large cake 20 cts.
Three in a box 50 cts.

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SALT LAKE BEACH

GRAND OPENING DECORATION DAY MAY 30.

600—BATH HOUSES INTO DEEP WATER—600

Grandest, Largest Pavilion and Dancing Floor in the World.

The entire animal kingdom represented in a NEW MERRY GO-ROUND.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC THEATER
Gives continuous performances. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Prof. Clark's Famous troupe of educated canines.

GREATEST DOG SHOW ON EARTH!

POSITIVE NOVELTY, GREAT ATTRACTION, TREMENDOUS HIT. THIS WONDERFUL DOG SHOW FREE. Afternoon and evening. Grand Concert Sunday Afternoon at Salt Lake Beach.

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Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Salt Lake.	1st South and 4th West Sts.	
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1:00 p. m.	2:15 p. m.		
1:45 p. m.	3:00 p. m.		
2:30 p. m.	3:45 p. m.		
3:15 p. m.	4:30 p. m.		
4:00 p. m.	5:15 p. m.		
4:45 p. m.	6:00 p. m.		
5:30 p. m.	6:45 p. m.		
6:15 p. m.	7:30 p. m.		
7:00 p. m.	8:15 p. m.		
7:45 p. m.	9:00 p. m.		
8:30 p. m.	9:45 p. m.		
9:15 p. m.	10:30 p. m.		
10:00 p. m.	11:15 p. m.		
10:45 p. m.	12:00 p. m.		

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Children Under 12 . . . 25c

J. E. LANGFORD,
General Manager.

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Decoration Day.

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ANNUAL ROAD RACE

With Observation Train at 10 a. m.
Dancing, Base Ball, Boating and All Sorts of Amusements.

FARE, 50c. Children under 12 years, 25c.

TRAINS LEAVE—6:30, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30; 7:30 p. m.

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