

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(except Sundays.)Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:

One Year	in Advance	\$5.00
Six Months	"	2.50
Three Months	"	1.25
One Month	"	.75
One Week	"	.25
Sunday Edition, per year	"	2.00
Semi-Weekly	"	2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE:

In charge of H. E. Cummings, Manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
124-126 Times Building.

CHICAGO OFFICE:

In charge of H. E. Cummings, Manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
124-126 Times Building.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:

In charge of V. J. Cooper, 30 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.Address all business communications:
THE DESERT NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 8, 1902.

THE MAYOR AND THE COUNCIL.

The City Council, at the commencement of business for this year, having settled the dispute as to the presidency of that body, came to an issue on the first important matter presented for its consideration. The Mayor notified the Council of the removal of Thomas Hilton as Chief of Police. This action is without effect except by concurrence of the Council. By a vote of eight to five, one member being absent, the matter was referred to the committee on police department. This committee has not yet been appointed by the President of the Council.

The difficulty in the way of a proper consideration of the subject involved in the action of the Mayor, is his honor's omission to name Hilton's successor. It has been customary, when a change in the head of a department was contemplated, to name the proposed successor. By this means the Council which has to confirm or reject the proposition, is able to understand what is contemplated, and its decision can be reached after a full understanding of what is desired. This is the view taken by the majority of the council, and it is probable that they will stand on the firm ground of this position.

To remove the head of a department and leave the place he occupied vacant, for any length of time, does not seem a wise proceeding. Neither does it look reasonable to make a change without knowing what that change is to be and its probable effect. While it is true that the Mayor is authorized by law to remove the Chief of Police, it must be by and with the consent of the City Council, and that body is entitled to know the reasons for the removal and also the name of the person nominated to succeed to the office.

It is to be hoped that there will be no real clash between the Mayor and the Council, but that the executive and legislative departments of this municipality will be able to work in harmony. Mutual confidence is necessary to this end. If the Mayor determines to conceal his purpose in attempting a removal, and maintains his right to take such a course, the Council has an equal right to stand on its own dignity and decline to take a step in the dark.

This municipality is not in the control of a one-man-power. The executive is entitled to support in all the prerogatives of his office, and should be sustained in their reasonable exercise. The City Council must be permitted to perform its full duties and bear its own responsibilities. Neither can do without the other, nor should there be any attempt at hoodwinking or overreaching by either authority.

A PRESSING QUESTION.

The Sunday saloon question is coming again to the front. It cannot be ignored nor stamped out of sight. In the recent municipal election it was presented to both political parties in the struggle, and they each agreed that the demand made for the suppression of the unlawful traffic should be the business of the victors. It was predicted that as soon as the election was over the former objectionable conditions would return; that the violation of the Sunday laws would be winked at, and the saloon element would triumph over the agitators for the law's supremacy. Reports from reliable and apparently authentic sources, are to the effect that the saloon business is again conducted on Sundays, not quite so openly perhaps as before, but still liquor is sold and no prosecutions result from this defiance of the city ordinance.

The executive department of this city is in duty bound to carry out the pledges made before the election. It is under double obligations to do this. It is made a part of the work required of that department by law, which the chief executive is sworn to execute, and by the solemn promises made and entered into as a condition for receiving the support of the voting citizens. There is no use in attempting to dodge or ignore this duty.

In arguing for the right of the Mayor to remove a public officer under his discretion, his supporters in the Council claimed for him a position and a power which makes him responsible for the execution of the ordinances of the city. The law requires this at his hands. We do not say that the Mayor, in per-

son, should become a detective or an informer, but as the police department is under his direction and control, failure to enforce the city ordinance cast and will be held at his door. The failure of his subordinates will be counted as failure on his part. If the Mayor takes the proper steps to suppress the Sunday liquor traffic, it will be put down.

The opinion of the Mayor as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the ordinance forbidding the sale of intoxicants on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, is pretty well known but it should have no weight and cut no figure in this public question. It is not a matter of ethics or of argument. It is a matter of law and official duty. The idea that a public functionary may choose what laws shall be enforced and what may be violated with impunity, is too ridiculous and outrageous for discussion. Common sense, to say nothing of legal principle, repudiates it utterly. If the ordinance is wrong, repeal it. If it is not repealed, whether it is considered right or wrong, enforce it. That is the duty of the executive department of this city, and it may as well be understood now as later on, that the citizens who took up the movement for the law's execution are not to be trifled with or humbugged in this matter.

The Ministerial Association and the Reform League evidently mean business. They do not propose to keep still under the circumstances. The laws against Sunday liquor selling, gambling and the vices which have been permitted to run rampant in this city, can be enforced to the extent that these evils may be reduced to a minimum. They can be made disgraceful to the degree that only the very depraved will seek to take advantage of the means existing for their indulgence, and that will have to be done in a surreptitious manner. It is not expected that the laws on these wrongs will be perfectly and completely enforced to their extinction. Crime will exist and vice will be practiced in spite of law and of public opinion. Nothing further is asked than the diligent, rational and persistent enforcement, where possible, of the statutes and ordinances in such case made and provided. Nothing more than this is anticipated, nothing less than this will be accepted.

RETURN TO PEKIN.

The return of the Chinese court to Peking winds up one of the great dramas of the world. Only the payment of the principal actors still remains.

Startling rumors have recently been circulated as to the origin of the trouble, that caused the precipitate flight from the capital. One is to the effect that it came as the result of an agreement with Russia, stipulating that that country should aid China in driving out the foreigners and receive, in consideration thereof, the protectorate over Manchuria. But whether this is true or not, China was made to suffer defeat and humiliation, while Russia extended her power over the coveted province. And the probability is that Russian influence in eastern Asia will be constantly increasing, until, perhaps, the Chinese will find it necessary to meet the encroaching neighbor in armed combat.

The completion of the Siberian railroad has opened an immense tract of country, fertile and well watered by rivers, and it is claimed the immigration to that country has already reached the proportion of a hundred thousand a year. It is calculated that it will comfortably support forty million people, which means, in due time, the addition of another empire to the gigantic Russian colossus.

But this population will gravitate towards the east, where the nearest seashore is. Russians and Chinese will finally crowd one another. The process of absorbing border states, pursued by Russia ever since the days of Czar Peter, will continue, and the Chinese now can do no better than prepare well for the future.

If the Chinese authorities have learnt the lesson of their recent experiences with Russia and the other foreign powers, they will begin to regard their millions available for military purposes, into effective armies for the defense, and they will do so under the guidance of foreign officers capable of the task. It should not be impossible for China, even in the financial condition in which the country now is, to create a defensive force of a million men, or more. It would take some years to render this force of any account, according to modern standards, but on some such undertaking depends the safety of the country.

AN ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution writes from Cebu in the Philippines about the methods of American officers for the suppression of the rebellion there. He says the methods of Weyler in Cuba are being resorted to, and that if the American people had a conception of the conditions prevailing, "a howl would go up from one end of the country to the other."

One of the specific complaints is that "general orders have been issued that whenever shall in any way give aid and comfort to the enemy shall be visited with due punishment; that his house shall be burned over his head, and that he himself shall be dealt with as severely as is possible." Further, that the "people are to be brought in from the country and cooped up in the towns; those who refuse to come are to be hunted down." After having stated these charges, the correspondent adds that "the only difference I can see between this and the Weyler methods

which brought down the wrath of the world upon the head of Spain, is that the Filipino reconcentrados will in all probability be fed better than the Spanish soldiers in Cuba."

This is an important explanation. The complaint against Weyler's methods was, that he concentrated non-combatants in camps, without having the means of feeding them; and not only that, but obstacles were placed in the way of American generosity to supply the unfortunate with some necessities of life. To a spectator it appeared at that time, as if the intention was to starve a large part of the population to death, and the civilized world naturally lifted a voice in protest against such a proceeding. America could not remain a silent spectator of such a drama played at her very threshold. We cannot believe, without impartial testimony, that American army officers in the Philippines are resorting to such methods, even if they have found it necessary to form concentration camps in certain localities. We prefer to believe that their warfare is as humane as effective operations of that kind can be. It is probably true that villages are looted and sometimes burned, but that is, deplorable though it be, recognized as civilized warfare. To starve non-combatants to death, on suspicion, is not; and is probably not a feature of American proceedings in any part of the islands.

It is a pity that the Filipinos from the outset did not trust the American people. It is a pity that they were led astray by agitators to take up arms against the nation that cut the links forged by Old-World tyranny. For by so doing they made it impossible to reason together, and work together for the best interests of the people. If the Filipinos would be sensible enough to abandon the warpath, they could make themselves heard in the councils of this nation, and their claims would undoubtedly be considered. But what can be done, as long as a considerable portion of them are enemies to a peaceful settlement of the questions that have sprung up as a consequence of the stern logic of events?

NEW YORK TIMES' APOLOGY.

Some time ago the New York Times printed a Washington dispatch, in which it was alleged that men prominent in political circles had expressed themselves to the effect that they considered war between this country and Germany inevitable. The dispatch was widely commented on. It was also published in Germany and read there with surprise.

The Times now apologizes for the mistake made in publishing the item, which, of course, never should have appeared in a first class journal. The Times characterizes the report as "baseless and mischievous," and adds: "We accordingly declare that it is within the knowledge of this newspaper that the relations between Germany and the United States are wholly amicable, and that the belief in their continuance is based upon reasons of unusual validity. The procedures of Germany in her preparations to compel Venezuela to keep faith expose her neither to reproach nor to suspicion on our part. They have not been taken in disregard of precedent or of the accepted principles of international law. Not only has she done nothing in contravention of the Monroe doctrine, but it may be said that her courteous and friendly communications to our government advance that doctrine, one step further toward universal acceptance as a part of the unquestioned law of nations. We have no reason to regard Germany save as a good friend; and the Times wishes to make its disclaimer of the unfortunate Washington dispatch to which we have referred as broad and unreserved as language can make it."

It is human to err, and even the best journals are at times liable to publish misleading reports, but respectable newspapers never hesitate to frankly acknowledge an error, when it has been committed unwittingly. Such acknowledgment does not lower them in the estimation of the public. Journals that trade in sensationalism are in this respect vastly different from respectable papers.

Chief Hilton is still one remove from removal.

A wise weather clerk would predict fog rather than rain or snow.

The Pan-American congress may cry "Arbitration! Arbitration!" but there is no arbitration.

Boss Croker says he wants to forget politics. Many a man would forget his past but cannot.

The election in the Seventh New York congressional district was not Perry's (Belmont's) victory.

King Edward's health is said to be all that can be desired. Health is about all his majesty has cause to desire.

In the matter of public interest in politics Ohio has the lead; but Iowa is coming up as a close second.

At the Yale Junior promenade, the band on the entrance of Miss Roosevelt, will play, "Ailes, Where Art Thou?"

A commercial club should be organized if for no other reason than to knock down the persimmons of trade.

The debate on the Nicaragua canal bill promises to be as long as the proceedings in the Schley court of inquiry.

An Iowa professor says the good points in a sermon should be applauded. It is a good point. Let him be applauded.

Park City people claim to have seen a great ball of fire in the sky last night. Park City is a great place for "high balls."

The new secretary of the treasury who has just visited Washington says he has nothing of interest to tell the public. Oh, Shaw!

Senator Kearns is a man of resolution. He stopped the proposed lease of mineral lands on the Utah reservation with one.

A Topeka informant says that the automobile's mission is to revolutionize things. Possibly; seeing that revolutions usually start by killing people.

Theodore Roosevelt's "The Strenuous Life" has been printed four times since

its author became President of the United States. This is rather strenuous of itself.

Schley has gained another victory. The President has granted his request to entertain and consider an appeal for the reversal of the action of Secy. Long, judgment of the court of inquiry.

"What shall Kansas give Funston?" asks the Kansas City Star. "What makes it all the more vexatious is that General Funston already has fame, a high title, a wife, a home, a magnificent income and a thousand-dollar sword." Whatever may be given him it should not be the marble heart.

In his message to the city council the Mayor of Ogden recommends that the drug stores be allowed to sell liquor all night, and that the saloons be allowed to close their blinds on Sunday so as to prevent pedestrians from looking in and being tempted. Why doesn't he go on the other side of the street?

The friends and admirers of Miss "Lulu" Gates should avail themselves of what may be the last opportunity to hear her glorious voice, before her departure on her eastern professional tour. Tomorrow night the Theater ought to be filled to overflowing, in appreciation of her genius and talents, of which every citizen of this State has reason to be proud.

The Desert News joins in the general mourning over the decease of William G. Jackson, a member of the Herald editorial staff, whose departure is chronicled in another part of this paper. Although a comparatively new resident of this State, he wielded much influence in the community by means of his talented and versatile pen. The marks of his genius were exhibited on the editorial page of our morning contemporary, and whether in his comments on the news of the day, his flights of fancy or his poetic and humorous effusions, he attracted the attention not only of his literary readers, but of the masses, who enjoyed his pleasant and pointed paragraphs. The Herald has lost a valued worker, and the people of Salt Lake a kind and true-hearted friend. We sympathize deeply with his bereaved mother, to whom may that consolation come which can only flow from a Divine source!

VICTORY OVER DEATH.

St. Paul Globe.
Prof. Loeb of Chicago university, it is proclaimed, has succeeded in killing off the death principle in living cells by means of cyanide of potassium. The inference is that when we learn how to apply the trick to our own cells we shall be immortal. But there isn't very much reason to make a sensation of the matter. It has been known for many years that there was no sure route to immortality than a good deep whiff of cyanide of potassium. Any old chemist could have told Prof. Loeb that.

Kansas City Star.

Yet under present conditions death is a merciful provision. Perhaps it is hardly fair to consider the wandering Jew who has been destined to live on after all his friends were dead. But were all one's friends to survive, and were the earth large enough to hold the immortal company, life would begin to pall on most men after a century or so. The man would feel that he had no more of living under the limitations imposed by the body. He would have had his fill of experiences, he would have grown weary of the struggle, the constant attempt to reconcile the immortality of visible nature with his ideals. He would welcome death, the deliverer. These sore years and ten are long enough. The thing to do is to make the most of life while it lasts—to be able to say with Stevenson:

"Glad did I live and gladly die."

THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

Boston Herald.
There is no reason why the slightest misunderstanding should arise between the United States and Germany because of the German expedition against Venezuela. For this country, it should be remembered, does not pretend to the right to regulate all the affairs of South America. It insists simply, under the Monroe doctrine, that European powers shall not seize and hold the territory of American states.

Philadelphia Record.

Observing that South American countries, Brazil, particularly, have been disposed to consider seriously the rumors that Germany's aggressiveness in colonizing is actuated by sinister motives, German trade organizations have pointed out that a continuance of such a feeling would unquestionably lead to a diversion into other channels of trade which now comes to Germany from the countries in question. They deplore accordingly any further discussion of this character, and declare that experience has shown that German citizens or subjects are always loyal to the government of the country in which they settle.

Kansas City Star.

Ambassador White hit off the Venezuelan situation well when he called the bay gossip of some of the Berlin newspapers the "thinkest kind of sensational nonsense." Venezuela would doubtless be glad to make a cat-paw of the United States. But this government has not the remotest intention of dragging that republic's chestnuts out of the fire.

Baltimore Sun.

All of the German vessels on this side of the Atlantic would not, if combined into a squadron, constitute a force which could stand for a moment against one of the several American battleships that are now within easy steaming distance of Venezuela. Indeed, if the German government believed there was any possibility of war with the United States, or if it were inclined to take any action which would bring about a collision, it would not send third-rate cruisers to the West Indies to be smashed by the big American battleships which are now in that quarter. The Germans are a cool and long-headed people who make war in a thoroughly scientific way when once they start about it.

Boston Transcript.

The story telegraphed from Washington to New York, and thence "exchanged" to London, to the effect that high officials in the war and navy departments regard war between the United States and Germany as inevitable, appears to be news indeed to the Federal Republic. It is not a thunder-bolt out of a clear sky. It is a wind bag out of a clear sky. If the story were worth dignifying by investigation it would probably be found that the "high officials" are a few army and navy officers who have returned from the Philippines and China with a strong dislike for Germany, based on certain occurrences at Manila and Peking. This dislike, which is sometimes expressed in private conversation, worked up as "potheeries" say, with the popular misunderstanding of our obligations under

the Monroe doctrine to which the Transcript recently referred, is all there is to this remarkable story, which, if accepted in London as momentous, is greeted with derision in Washington.

New York World.

The German government is right in insisting that the property rights of German citizens be respected. But it would present a less unattractive figure before civilization if its demand were not based on the form of an attempt to enforce an extortion, but were in the form of a demand that Venezuela arbitrate the whole matter. As it is, Germany is conspired with Venezuela venality to rob the state. They put the steal in legal form, and now Germany is using its power to aid the thieves without making the slightest attempt to discriminate between just dues and dues that would make a Wall street "wrecker" blush.

Springfield Republican.

While there is a general disposition in the American press to make no uproar over Germany's program toward Venezuela, criticism crops out to the effect that collecting the debts of individuals in foreign countries by means of a bad habit for a government to get into. The Baltimore Sun, an eminently cool-headed paper in such a matter, expresses doubt whether "any government ought to adopt warlike measures to compel the payment of private debts." But whatever may be one's views on that point, the practice is common among the great powers as against weak states.

FOR RENT.

5 ROOM MODERN HOUSE, GOOD LOCATION, 453 and E.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager.

TONIGHT, RUPERT OF HENTZAU

Complete Original Productions, Splendid Cast, Magnificent Scenery, Beautiful Costumes and a Host of Auxiliaries.

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, Box Seats, \$1.50.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Tomorrow Night,

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

EMMA LUCY GATES,

Assisted by a Special Orchestra of Thirty Members. Conductor, Willard Walthe.

Orchestration by John J. McClellan.

Regular prices.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Friday and Saturday

and Matinee

Direct from the Columbia Theater, San Francisco.

N. Y. CHITREON THEATRE

LAUGHING FURORE.

The Girl From Maxims.

Famous Funny Farce.

Great New York Company of Twenty-five Comedians. She is the Sauciest Girl that ever walked across the foot lights.

PRICES: Night—Parquette and first two rows circle, \$1.50; last four rows, \$1. first circle, 75c; second, 50c; gallery, 25c.

Matinee—25c, 50c, 75c. Children anywhere for 25c.

Sale begins today.

THE GRAND THEATRE,

Paul Hammer Jr., Manager.

TONIGHT!

LAST TIME!

A Complete and Elegant Production of the Sterling Comedy-Drama

A Romance of

COON HOLLOW.

Eighth Season, Strong Company, Eighteen People.

Electric Effects.

The Trilling Burglary.

The Torpedo Sensation.

The Steamboat Race.

The Carolina Quartette.

The Cotton Press Tragedy.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

MURRAY AND MACK.

in

"SHOOTING THE CHUTES." All Next Week.

Seats on sale Friday morning.

After the

Theater

parties

are handled

with

celerity

and

convenience

at

The Tavern.

Wonderfully low prices, too.

The Warmest People

You ever saw are burning "that good coal."

We sell it.

BAMBERGER,

161 Meighn St.

John C. Cutler, Jr.,

Investment

STOCKS & BONDS

Bought and Sold.

Bank and Commercial Notes, Securities.

36 Main St. Tel. 137.

Greatest Clearing Sale Yet Known in Utah.

This Memorable Bargain Event for the opening of 1902, will occur at Z. C. M. I. during the week

Commencing Jan. 6th,

When the heaviest cutting yet made in prices this season will give to our patrons the best opportunities yet offered in the lines of goods on sale. Our entire stock is new and perfectly up-to-date. We will not carry over any till next season, preferring to dispose of it at sacrifice prices and to use the capital in new business. The fairer sex generally is invited to this great sale of

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Come and see the goods and note the cutting in two of prices. To insure a speedy sale we offer our immense stock of Muslin Underwear Garments at

20 TO 50 PER CENT OFF.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WIDBIR, Superintendent.

You Have a Private Savings Bank?

Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co., No. 1 Main street, the largest and oldest savings bank in Utah, will furnish you, res of cost, a small steel savings bank upon deposit of \$1 or more. Your deposit draws interest. You have the bank and we keep the key.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.
GEORGE M. CANNON, Cashier.

B. H. SCHETTLER, BANKER.

22 MAIN ST., OPPOSITE CO-OP.

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH,

SALT LAKE CITY.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.
WM. H. PRISTON, Vice-President.
CHAS. S. BURTON, Cashier.
HENRY T. MCBARN, Assistant Cashier.

HEBER J. GRANT & CO.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

OUR COMPANIES:

The Hartford, of Hartford, Ct.
North British & Mercantile, London and Edinburgh.
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia.
Northern, of London.
Fire Association, of Philadelphia.
Teutonia, of New Orleans, and

THE HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH.

ROBINSON'S

SHOE BARGAINS.

Men's Odds and Ends up to \$5.00 values, now **\$1.85**

Ladies' Odds and Ends up to \$3.00 values, now **\$1.45**

ROBINSON BROS. Co.,

Shoe Builders. 124 Main Street.

ELIAS MORRIS & SONS COMPANY

The most elegant and most extensive line of

MANTELS

Ever exhibited in this city now in our Show Rooms.

21-23-25-27 W. SO. TEMPLE, SALT LAKE CITY.

When Your Cook Cannot Make Good Bread With

HUSLER'S FLOUR,

Choose Your Cook.

COAL.

WILLIAMS BROS. COAL CO.

A. L. WILLIAMS, Manager.
Dealers in

Rock Springs, Castle Gate, Grass Creek, Lump, Nut and Slack.

Office, Goddard Drug Co., 101 South Main Street, corner second South and Third West Streets.
Telephone 921.