tillty towards it from any quarter. We plans for the construction of docks, na-The stage has never produced any-thing to rival that dramatic moment. DESERET EVENING NEWS ligted et electric televistation and an anti-televistation and a second state of the second egard the enemies to the water measval repair shops and swift cruisers. ire as enumies to the city, no matter Allegretti's Great Britain is about to build the Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. RECENT PUBLICATIONS. who they are, and we believe our view of largest war ship ever planned, and the he matter is entertained by the vast United States is contemplating a large CANDIES. majority of the citizens of Salt Lake lavy. From the military activity of PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. o both the legitimate political parties. the world, one would be justified in (Sundays excepted). Corner of South Tample and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah, The people of this city should not be looking for a great conflict of worldfluenced by bald misrepresentations, wide extent. In France military engineers are ex-

Charles W. Penross Editor. Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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SALT LAKE (ITY. - OCT. 31, 1905

THE POSITION OF THE "NEWS"

It appears that condemnation proceedings are likely to be commerced, for the settlement of the dispute between the city and Messers. Knudsen and Bagley over their water right, which | the last weeks in November last year. the city desires to purchase and for which the owners demand what is coneddered to be an exorbitant price. Negotiations have been pending for some time between the parties, but these seem to have fulled, and the only recourse now is to the law.

Readers of the "News" will remember that a bill was introduced at the last session of the Legislature, one of the chief objects of which was to confer upon municipalities the power to condemn water-rights as well as real estate for public uses, under the law and principle of emineut domain. The bill did not become a law, one of the principal arguments against it being that the existing statutes covered the point, and that there was ample authority already conferred for the purpose intended. The 'News'' supported the measure, because it would have settled the contention between lawyers as to the scope and meaning of the statutes on this important subject. It appears now to have been conceded that the present laws are ample to meet all such contingencies and therefore they will be applied in the present instance.

It is much better to arrange such matters by mutual consent, or by arbitration, than to engage in a legal controversy before the courts. That causes delay and very often great dissatisfaction on the part of the property-owner. While private rights are not to be invaded and private property is not to be taken for a public purpose without due pensation, the principle holds good that private interests must not stand in the way of public necessities. That is the theory that enters into the doctrine and practice of eminent domuin. In this case the waters of the Cottonwoods are to be brought into the clip for necessary purposes, and anything that forms an obstacle in the way will have to be removed, either by fair agreement or by the force of law. In either event the owners of the promerty question must 55 compen-1n sated fairly and reasonably for its loss. The existence of the dispute has been known by persons posted on the subfect for a long time. The organ of the obstructionists who have fought the water project from the beginning, has endeavored to make it appear that the Knudsen mill claim was something new under the sun, of which they were the original discoverers. That is just like the wonderful "discovery" (7) recently claimed by the same organ and its sup porters, of a clause in the deed of con veyance from the Utah Light and Rail way company to the city, of its properties in exchange for benefits in the new franchise. As we have shown already, there is nothing either new or unusual in the clouse, and the rights which it protects are such as would exist in law and in equity if it had not been inserted in the deed, because those rights would be recognized by any competent court, in case of a failure on the part of the grantee to secure to the granter the conditions on which the deed was executed. The properties of the Utab Light and Rallway company were obtained for the city by mutual agreement, and in a much easier and more effectual and chesper manner than by the process of legal condemnation, which was unnec essary in that case, because It wits set. fled by mutual understanding. The Knudsen mill right case could have bean settled without litigation. if the mill owners had not had their minds inflamed and their claims magnified, through the "hot breathed out by the obstructionists, who have persistently endeavored to defeat the measure. which is to give this city an ample supply of pure water for all necessary purposes. It is the only feasible plan that has been projected to effect that necessary object. There have been endeavors to Cictori the language and intent of the Descret News in its support of this water measure. That will not change our attitude in any respect. This paper has advocated the project now in active progress for many years, when it was but a theory. This paper sustained the bonds proposition to increase the water supply. There was nothing in it of a partisan character. The obstructions that have been put in its way have been composed of falsehoud and malice, and treachery to the best interests of this municipality, and all to wreak vengeance in the interest of disappointed politicians and give a chance to hungry office-seekers to get a cluch upon the city and its exchequer.

irulent abuse and low scurrility, rought to bear against a measure designed for the permanent benefit of the

RUSSIA FREE.

Word comes at last from St. Petersburg that the Czar has formally surandered. Russian autocracy is to give vay to constitutional government. The revolutionists have, finally, wen the victory. Count Witte is the man of the tour. To him the reconstruction of the overnment and the salvation of the throne have been entrusted.

Russia's liberal forces have fought ong and valiantly for this reform. Beore the death of Alexander II the runt of batile was born almost entirey by the students. The older generation took but little part in the contest. Fo the world outside of Russia the aims of the revolutionists were but little cnown. They were all classed under he generic name of "nihilism." But the various revolutionary, or rather re-

formatory, organizations continued their work. Finally, M. Witte, in enouraging the economic development of tion without French revolution atrohe country along industrial lines, laid C1108.

the foundation for that ferment of the A strong constitutional government minds which led to those events which took place in Russia during and since should 'greatly improve the Czar's health, his constitution being naturally It was the concentration of workingwank. men in factories that facilitated the The truth about the Philadelphia filpropaganda and strengthened the libstal cause until it grew beyond the tering job is beginning to filter through power of the police. The affiliation of at last. And what a job it seems to

the workingmen with the rural popuhave been! ation made it easy for them to spread the influence of the agitation to nearly Off the Florida coast the President every part of the country. ran into good stormy weather. Like

al difficulties.

The Socialists, we are told, have been the stormy petrel, it is the kind that most active in bringing about the always invigorates him most. change. They have organized hundreds of clubs and societies, held meet-Some of the big life insurance comings and made numerous dempanies propose to start reforms from onstructions. And the Jewish within. To the public it has seemed 'Bund" has taken a very active part that inwardly they were more or less

n the work, with its underground printlike ravenous wolves, ing offices and circulation of literature. But they would not have been able, It was small and contemptible for even with the aid of assassination, to the New York board of election, by a influence the government to surrender, strictly party vote, to refuse to put the if in the meanwhile all the liberals had name of Mr. Jerome on the Republican ot united for concerted action. The ticket. It was a despicable act. growing power of the Socialists of every

> Pictures of the "President in a strik ing attitude," show him first to be striking with one hand and then with the other, just as the photographer happens to place the photo for making his half tone,

tions to the realization of their possi ollities, and they met in Paris and On the part of one political faction agreed to lay aside their differences and the endeavor is being made to reinstate to unite in a minimum demand of rethe same conditions here that existed forms from the Russian government. prior to the division on party lines. No This concerted action has now resulted well wisher of his city or State can dein complete surrender on the part of sire a return of them, and those who the autocracy. It was high time, too. strive for them would not merely stay For lately the revolutionists have he hand of progress but they would turn it far back. Consciously or unconsciously, those engaged in this movement are the enemies of all the people of the whole, State. Let none such be put in control of this city's affairs!

perimenting with dirigible balloons, During these experiments war balloons

have been steered in the direction of ceriain forts, on which were dropped blank shells, which, had they been loaded, as in time of war, would have exploded with a force sufficient to tear Magazin out half the casemates. The balloons

were maneuvered both with and against the wind and behaved, it is said, to the entire satisfaction of the officers who took part in the tests. If these experiments should prove to be setisfactory, it is evident that navies will be almost uscless. For a shell from a balloon would destroy the Cast strongest cruft. The day of war in the air, as well as on, and under, the surface of the sea, has long been predicted. It seems to be drawing near, But when it comes, let us hope the nations of the earth are civilized enough to avoid its unspeakable horrors, by resorting to arbitration in all internation-It doesn't take an X-ray machine to see the rottenness in Philadelphia. Russia has had her French revolu-





The Successful Cartoon Comedy, BUSTER BROWN





DFSERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY. OCTOBER 31, 1905.

Our support of the water project is matter from the beginning, and our de-

oved themselves too strong for the roverament. During the last few days industries have been paralyzed; the allroads stopped running; famine breatened the large citles; mutiny was rife among the soldiers and the sailors; the credit of the country was gone, and the Czar was reported as contemplating an exodus. The surrender to the will of the people did not come too soon.

description in Russia proper also called

forth strong socialistic organizations

in Poland, Finland, Georgia and the

Armenian districts. The weakness of

the Russian government as shown in the

Japanese war roused these organiza-

Count Witte is a man of the people. army. in entrusting the premiership to him, he Czar has proved that he is in earnst. The measure he has now taken is the most important in the annals of the country, and he will yet, in the hall of fame of history, be placed by the side of Czur Peter the Great. The liberation of Russia is an event of world-wide importance, too. For it

marks the fail of another stronghold of tyranny, and the progress of human rights. It is a triumph for the principles upon which the American government is built. It signifies that little by little the great image must fall for the "little stone" that is destined to grow and fill the whole earth.

WANTS MORE SOLDIERS.

A rumor comes from Toklo to the effect that the Japanese government will seek the consent of the Diet "to increase the army from 13 to 20 divisons in order that Japan may be better qualified to discharge the obligations of her alliance with Great Britain. That sounds almost funny, in view of the fact that the Anglo-Japanese allance has been advertised as a combluation for the maintenance of peace In Asia. The increase of the army means the saddling upon the nation of new financial burdens in addition to the coormous interest on the indehted. ness incurred by the late war. It would seem that a decrease of the army would e the proper policy now, to permit the country to recover from the sacriices stready made.

The Japanese are protesting that hey have no further ampleations as epards expansion. There is, they say, "lyellow perfl." But such assurance re not universally accepted. On the ontrary, some regard the present tace as morely a preliminary to a tore general Asiatic rising against furopean agression in Asia. The contemplated increase of the Japanese

eace army, under the ridiculous preext that the alliance with Great Britin makes such a step necessary, does of indicate peaceful intentions, Japan as shown herself capable of laying lans far shead of the calculations of the diplomats. Russia has learnt that esson. It may be the turn of other lations next.

WAR IN THE AIR.

Although we are living in an era of pence talk, the nations of the earth are juite busy with preparations for war. Beigium is talking about spending 22 million dollars on the fortifications of one of its seaports, notwithstanding the consistent with our position on this fact that that country is declared neutral territory and should be safe from fense of it stands out against all hos- hostile attacks. Germany is laying halters toward the top of the hall."

And now Major-General Ainsworth comes forward, in his annual report as war secretary, with a new explanation of the numerous desertions from the He accounts for them on the ground of public sentiment towards the army, and sees no hope of changing that sentiment for a long time to come. This is a change from, and perhaps ar improvement on, the old canteen argument. A truer explanation might be found if a consensus of the opinions of the enlisted men were taken. Some introspection on the part of the officers might aid materially in arriving at a just conclusion as to the cause of desertions. Whatever the cause the great number of desertions is a most deplorable fact.

The unveiling of the monument to the late Sterling Morton has a unique interest for Utah people. When Scupitor Evans was completing his model in Paris he could not find a pair of shoes such as he wanted for the Nebraska statesman's statue. In vain he searched Paris from head to foot for them but could not find them. One day he met Mr. M. M. Young of this city (who was at the time an art student in the French capital) on one of the boulevards. Stopping him suddenly, he exclaimed; "Young, where did you get those shoes? They are just what I have been looking for for weeks." "My uncle gave them to me. Why?" "Well, they are the broad toed, easy kind that all our American statesmen wear, and I want them as models for the Sterling Morton statue." "All right," replied Mr. Young and going to his studio he handed them over to Sculptor Evans. So today Sterling Morion, in enduring bronze stands in the shoes of a Salt Lake City

CEBA A WINTER RESORT.

London Chroniele.

Railway and steamship interests are naking arrangements whereby Cuba hould become a popular winter resort with Americans. Thousands of people from the middle west of America are from the models were of America all expected to take advantage of the new arrangements, and it will be possible for them to have a round trip, allowing two days in Havana, in a week, at an inclusive cost of under £20, under the best conditions. A BRAMATIC SCENE,

London Graphic. The most dramatic scene ever wit-nessed in Westminster hall was that trial in Henry VIII's reign when 480 trial in men and 11 women appeared before the king and some of his great nobles with ropes around their necks on a charge of being concerned in the rising of the prentices on the previous May day. For-tunately they had good friends in three queens-Catherine, Mary of France and Margaret of Scotland-who begged for their pardon on their knees, and when Henry at last yielded to such supplications the prisoners, it is said, "gave a mighty shout for joy, throwing their