

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

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	\$9.00
Six Months, " "	5.00
Three Months, " "	2.50
One Month, " "	.75
One Week, " "	.25
Sunday edition, per year	2.00
Single Weekly, " "	.20

EASTERN OFFICE
704-106 Times Building, New York City, N. Y.
In charge of H. P. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office.Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications: THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 14, 1901.

KEEP AT IT.

The determination of the executive department of this city, to do something practical towards the suppression of vice in its most offensive forms, is creditable and to be applauded by the friends of law and order. The closing of the front doors of saloons on Sunday should be continued. So far as that movement has gone it is in the right direction. It shows some desire to respect the law and the wishes of respectable citizens. The prosecution of those vagrants who live on the profits of vice is to be commended. And so is the effort to drive out of town those denizens of low resorts where debauchery in its vilest forms is practiced to the disgrace of the city.

It is not to be expected, in a mixed and cosmopolitan population like that of Salt Lake, that the laws and ordinances for the promotion of morality and social purity can be perfectly enforced. The Deseret News has not contended that any legislation can be completely carried out, so that there will be no crime and no disorder. It has been the apparent complete laxity and indifference to some of the regulations in this municipality, that we have denounced. When there is an evident disposition to enforce them in a rational and determined manner, the "News" and the people whom it represents will be as ready to applaud, as to condemn when these rules are entirely ignored.

We are in hopes that both in city and county, the laws will be reasonably enforced, and the flagrant evils that are increasing therein will be suppressed as far as possible. It is expected that the officers charged with the execution of the law will do their duty, without regard to its effects upon them, personally or politically, one way or another. The "Mormon" adage "Do what is right; let the consequence follow," will prove a good motto for every public official.

THE CONDUIT CONTROVERSY.

This city has been in litigation for several years with the company, or firm, that built the conduit to convey the waters of Parley's canyon creek for domestic purposes. It has been conducted with great legal ability on both sides. Of course our sympathies are and have been on the side of the municipality. Apart from any other consideration, we have viewed the suit against the city as an attempt to bleed it, and compel the payment of large sums in excess of the contract price, without good reason or justice. So far, the city has prevailed in its resistance, but the contention has been prolonged, and it will be a relief to bring it to a close.

It appears that counsel for the city have recommended the acceptance of an offer of a compromise, and that the Mayor has endorsed the recommendation. The amount altogether will foot up \$19,500. It will be remembered that when the case was before Referee P. L. Williams, he decided that the plaintiffs should recover in the sum of \$10,044.03 with lawful interest from February 4, 1892. The parties now offer to settle on that basis with costs added, which brings the total to the amount we have named.

We believe the City Council will do well to make this settlement. When so eminent a law firm as Richards and Verlan, which has conducted the city side of the cause so ably and vigorously, recommend the compromise, and the Mayor, who is a business man of experience, joins in the advice, the Council will not make any mistake, in our opinion, by following it and bringing this vexed question to a final issue.

The framing of contracts for public or private work is one of the most important of professional occupations. It ought always to be placed in competent hands. So many complications are liable to arise, and so many deviations from original plans may be made to appear necessary, that every possible contingency must be provided for, and the instrument be so worded that it will cover every probable point. Litigation over contracts is very common, and often it is because of loose description or ambiguous language, and much money is involved over the settlement of the meaning of terms and the intent of the parties.

No doubt the plaintiffs in this case have some equitable claims against the city, though not to the extent at first presented, and these ought to be fairly met and settled. We hope this will be done, and that the fight over the cost of the conduit will be finished, with mutual satisfaction and to the credit of this municipality.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Everybody's Magazine says that in 1890 there were four beet sugar factories in the United States, located in four states, with a total capital of \$365,000, employing 350 hands, and turning out products valued at \$252,000. In 1900, the number of factories was thirty-one, located in eleven states and territories, with a total capital of \$20,000,000, employing 1,970 wage-earners and turning out products valued at \$7,323,557.

Beet sugar making is certain to become one of the foremost industries of the United States. Its success has become established. It is no longer an experiment. The sugar produced from beets in the factories built for the purpose, is of the best quality and sells as readily in this and other markets as cane sugar. The manufacturing success is equalled if not surpassed by the financial achievement, that marks the progress of the industry. It has been astonishing and bids fair to make much greater strides. Sugar stocks are in active demand, and the profits that have accrued indicate the increased values that will certainly be reached.

Every now and then there are little flurries in the sugar stock market. They come by blasts blown from the nostrils of the "bears." They need not receive any great consideration. So far the home supply has been but a tenth of the home consumption. Sugar factories may be multiplied all over the land, where beets can be raised or to which they can be cheaply shipped, and the demand will not be met for very many years, to say nothing of the time when this country will export instead of importing the necessary article.

Utah stands in the front rank of the possibilities of a sugar-producing State. The success of the industry here has been steady and admirable. There will be more plants erected as capital comes forward for the purpose, and the benefits that will be derived will be great, both to the agriculturist and the manufacturer, while the investor will gain better dividends than can be had from almost any other practical enterprise. Sugar-making will be one of the great staple interests of the United States. Fortunes will be made out of it, and speculators will figure on it as one of the safest and best stocks upon the market. Nothing that can be done or threatened will have any permanent effect to injure or depress it. The possibilities of the industry are wonderful, the probabilities so great as to be marvellous.

The consumption of sugar in this country is of such magnitude, that it will require very many years and very many more factories to supply what is needed, and the population will be still increasing, so that the demand will be augmented and, without taking exportation into account, sugar-making will rapidly increase and become more and more profitable to those engaged in it and to the nation. It is one of the grand developments in the progress of the United States.

MISSOURI'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Kansas City Star, speaking of the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the admission of the State of Missouri to the Union, says in part:

"No other State in the Union furnishes such a centralized representation of the life, the character, the resources and the energies of the nation as a whole. Even the period of exploration, from the time of Marquette, the first white discoverer, was thoroughly characteristic of the general penetration and conquest of the North American continent. Although for a time a part of the territory claimed by Louis XIV of France, then by Louis XV, then ceded by the latter to Spain, and later retroceded by Spain to France under Napoleon, at no time was Missouri a British possession. But just across the Mississippi was the British fort, Kaskaskia, garrisoned in accordance with a concession of all the territory east of the river to Great Britain at the same time that the domain to the west was given to Spain. This fort was taken in 1773 by General George Rogers Clark of Washington's army. The final change of sovereignty came when France ceded the territory of Louisiana to the United States."

And further:

"It may be said that Missouri is neither a Northern, a Southern, an Eastern nor a Western state, strictly speaking. Regarded from any point of view it represents American history, American resources, American progress, and the American people. It is an epitome of the Republic."

It may be added that the State of Missouri has figured largely in the history of the people of God, too, and will still become prominent in that history. There, according to revelation, the place is located where "the Ancient of days shall sit, as spoken of by Daniel, the Prophet." Missouri is called "the land of promise, and the place for the city of Zion." Perhaps the very reason for its selection, by the great Author of human history, as a future center place of divine manifestations is indicated in the fact that that state is, in its history, resources and other characteristics an "epitome of the Republic."

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLE.

The advice received at Washington from different parts of the little South American republic Colombia indicate that the trouble there is of a serious nature. Revolutionists are attacking towns along the canal route, and what is called a general uprising is feared. The revolution has been in progress for over a year. Its leader is said to be General Uribe Uribe (now reported to have been killed), who has made New York and New Orleans the bases of his operations against the Colombian government. He is the head of the Liberal party, and the complaint is that party is that the government is "priest-ridden," and that the liberals are excluded from all participation in the "common rights." They charge that the Conservatives are responsible for the depreciation of the currency, and other troubles of the country.

It is feared that the trouble in Colombia may lead to hostilities between that country and Venezuela. This latter republic also has internal troubles. Its president, M. Castro, is regarded as an arbitrary ruler and oppressor, and there is much dissatisfaction with his administration. It would not be surprising, if he should seek refuge in a war with a neighbor, from hostility at home.

A conflict between these two republics would, however, not be a very formidable affair. The population of Colombia is estimated at about four million people and that of Venezuela at somewhat over two millions. As neither country has any considerable financial resources, the armies they could maintain in the field would be insignificant. Still, it is impossible to foresee what an armed conflict would lead to. The great powers of the world are interested in the proposed highway across the isthmus, and they might find it necessary to take a hand, in some way, in the settlement of the trouble.

The little republics to the south of us have a hard time maintaining their governments in peace. Personal interests seem to play a too large part in their politics. A pan-American union might stimulate a better public spirit by widening the interests of each individual nation, and giving to the aspirants for public honor and usefulness an enlarged field of opportunities.

THE PROJECT ABANDONED.

Some time ago Chicago, with great flourish of trumpets, commenced a transatlantic service which was to make of that city one of the great seaports of the country. Four steamers were built for the purpose, and at least one was started on its way and arrived safely in England.

But the project is said to have been abandoned, owing to the high insurance rates. The average rate has been \$1.25 and over per \$100, while marine insurance rates from New York and Montreal are as low as 30 cents. The immense dangers of navigation in the St. Lawrence are given as justification for the prohibitory rates.

It is now stated that Sir Wilfred Laurier is making a tour of inspection of the dangerous waters. He had decided to see the actual conditions for himself, and, if he thinks changes are needed to make these waters safer for shipping, he will not hesitate to recommend a substantial expenditure for the latest and best improvements in the way of coast protection equipment.

If it is true that the enterprise had to be abandoned on account of the high insurance rates, due to unusual risks, and if the dangers are of such a nature that light houses, fog signals and similar contrivances can remove them, Chicago need not despair. Her steamers may still be sent across the Atlantic.

PROTEST AGAINST SAVAGERY.

The Hague peace tribunal is said to contemplate a protest against the employment of Kaffirs in Africa against the Boers. That court undoubtedly has a right and a duty to file a protest against any war measure the civilized nations have agreed to consider barbarous. But a protest will avail but little. When the question is to end the war, the means and ways will not be too closely scrutinized.

England, we believe, has all during the campaign, at intervals, employed some black troops. Baden-Powell at Mafeking frequently employed them to make sorties. Since then they have been engaged in bringing in women and children to the reconcentrated camps, and they are accused of unspeakable atrocities on unprotected farms.

It would be better if the South African war had been confined to the white races entirely, who know something about civilized rules of warfare. No one is ignorant of what savage war means, and for a civilized power to resort to it, to crush an almost vanquished foe, appears to be entirely without justification. Public sentiment will sustain any protest against that kind of warfare, whether it be acted upon or not.

Both sides of the great strike are so well satisfied that neither is in favor of a settlement.

Those South American republics would make much greater progress along governmental lines if they would abandon revolution and take up reformation.

"The relations of the police and gamblers in New York city are so close it is a wonder they don't form a trust," says the San Francisco Chronicle. It may not be a trust that they have but it is "something equally good."

Prince August of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha will not relinquish his rights to the Brazilian crown. This is really too bad. The pretenses of the Orleans family to the crown of France are not so ridiculous as these of Prince August. When Dom Pedro quit it was the end for all time of the monarchical form of government in the western hemisphere.

The Colombian revolution does not attract any particular attention for the reason that Central and South American revolutions are a thing of such common occurrence that their absence is almost more remarked than their presence. The one thing they prove beyond all others is that the Latin-American races have not mastered the art of self-government.

The parade of the Spanish and Philippine war veterans was an excellent one, the best seen in this city this year, and our city is noted for the goodness of its parades. It was of good length and was close and compact in formation. A noticeable feature was the Civil war veterans, whose numbers grow less and less every year, but whose memories are more and more revered every year. And in a few years the young men of our recent wars will be aged veterans and their presence in parades will raise much such emotions as does that of the Civil war veterans. It was a good parade; all honor to those who participated in it.

After an experiment of a year the night schools established in Honolulu to teach the natives English, have been abandoned. The reason is that the Hawaiians showed small interest in learning the language, but the Asiatics, Japanese and Chinese, adults and children, were good patrons of the schools. That the Hawaiians did not show great interest in them is to be regretted: It is a loss to them and to our own country. It may be that the Hawaiians feel resentful at annexation and take this method of showing their resentment. Present indications are that the Filipinos will be most enthusiastic to learn English. Of course only time can tell whether their enthusiasm will last any length of time. But teaching them will most likely prove more successful than it has in teaching the Hawaiians. To remove the language barrier in our new possessions will be to have solved half the problem confronting our country.

Soon after Secretary Olney's broad statement, in connection with the Venezuela case, that the flag of the United States was law upon the western hemisphere, the Central and South American politicians began to talk of the northern peril. This talk was greatly accentuated after the Spanish war. In the United States the idea of such a peril is scouted. It has come to the fore once more because of the Colombian revolution and some talk of interference by the Washington government. The Etoile, a French paper published at Panama, comments upon it as follows:

"Colombians generally, while appreciating the fact that the United States might think imperative to prevent European intervention in South American countries, do not favor in the least and distrust any direct intervention in international affairs by invoking the Monroe doctrine, as they firmly believe it would endanger their national sovereignty."

The Monroe doctrine instead of being a menace to our southern neighbors is a protectingegis extended over them by the great republic of the north.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

New York Evening Post.

The aim of the Amalgamated association is now perfectly clear. It would monopolize the labor of the iron and steel industry of this country. On the one hand, it tries to turn to its union workers, and say to them, "You shall have no employment without an Amalgamated card." On the other, it would face the employers and say to them, "You shall hire no man not approved by us." By what you will call the Steel corporation—call it a threatening combination and a hateful monopoly; it is not so dangerous as this one which the steel workers' union is trying to make strong and tyrannous.

Boston Journal.

The most disheartening sentence in President Shaffer's like order is this: "Remember, before you agreed to any contract, you took an obligation to the Amalgamated association. It now calls you to help in its hour of need." A good deal is to be pardoned to a man who is acting under strong excitement; but it is impossible that a man of Mr. Shaffer's intelligence and moral training should be unaware of the significance of such an utterance as this. It is plain summons to men to break faith with the employer; and it bases this summons on the ground that the loyalty of a workman to his union overrides and ought to override any pledges which he may have made or which his union may have made in his behalf with his employer. We have had not a few strikes before this which were ordered in flat violation of solemn agreements, but we do not remember one in which, in the call itself, the violation of agreements was openly declared a duty.

New York Sun.

It would, probably, be incorrect to assert that the Amalgamated association has an organ among the newspapers of New York. Appearances more nearly indicate that it derives its strength and its guidance from such a source. We do not believe that with all its excesses and all the outrages done in its name, organized labor ever conceived the idea of arming its members and subjecting them to military drill to the end that the employers might be more effectually coerced to submission. It has remained for a newspaper of this city to inspire these ideas. These matters concern the entire manufacturing community. It is come home to the doorstep of every property owner here and in every part of the United States. And when this propaganda of social disruption gathers its first disastrous fruits the authors of it must be prepared to assume their full share of the responsibility. There is nowhere that they can hide, and the retribution that awaits them is as inevitable as the justice of the Almighty.

Peoria Journal.

If there has been no combination, some of the matters complained of by the men would have been largely regulated by competition. As it is now, there is no competition. It looks as though the triumph of the strikers would result in the nationalization of all the mills in the country, and it also looks as though the triumph of the mill men would be followed by the working of all the mills eventually with non-union labor. It is reasonable to expect that any compromise that might be made would involve a contract that would run for a period of years, and it is very doubtful if any such compromise could be made and stand to reason that the manufacturers are better able to stand a long strike than the men, and they probably rely on this to win out in the end.

New York World.

The voice of passion, settled into fierce determination, still speaks the language of both sides. They will have a "fight to a finish." Have they really thought what a fight to a finish means? It means a finish to wages until the senseless and wasteful war is over. It means a finish to the family stores and savings in tens of thousands of homes. It means a finish to faith in the pledge word of men who repudiate contracts at a leader's beck and call. It means a finish to earned dividends in a great industry whose securities are held by thousands of innocent, helpless and dependent persons. It means a finish, for perhaps a long period, to the prosperity of the country in which all have shared. It means a finish to peace and order just so surely as the strike shall extend and endure. And this means a finish to many lives and to the amicable relations that should exist between employers and employed.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The August number of the American Boy gives first place to Whittier's poem, "The Barefoot Boy." The illustrated number is "A Holiday Adventure," "An Engineer's Story," "The Way of the Transgressor," "How Two Grouse Saved Their Home," "How Harry Proved He Was Not a Thief," "The Secret of a Put-out," "Why Tim Missed the Circus," and chapters XXI and XXII of "Three Boys in the Mountains." Russell Sage writes on "When the Country Boy Goes to the City." Besides numerous other features, there are columns devoted to stamp collecting and coin collecting. "The Boy Photographer" occupies a page, while "The Amateur Journalist and Printer Department" has an interesting article on "How to Build an Amateur Paper." There are numerous illustrations in this number.—The Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

The Cosmopolitan announces that it will issue a pan-American exposition number, even more attractive than its World's Fair number.—Irvine, N. Y.

The August number of Lee's Magazine opens with a poem by Kelly Marshall McAfee, and then follows a short story entitled "One of Nature's Noblemen," by Mack Taylor. Another short story is "Ratched Up to Date," by Lucy Ashton. There are also editorials, book reviews and notes on miscellaneous topics.—Dallas, Texas.

Z. C. M. I. CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Special Clean-up Sale

OF ALL

Summer Goods.

Linen, Duck, Crash and Pique Skirts, at HALF PRICE.

Brilliantine Skirts, - at HALF PRICE.

Chambray Suits, - at HALF PRICE.

Taffeta Skirts - ONE-THIRD OFF

Children's Percal Dresses, ONE-THIRD OFF.

Fancy Silk Waists, - ONE-THIRD OFF.

Lawn Wrappers, - ONE-THIRD OFF.

Week Commencing Monday, August 12.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

SATURDAY SPECIAL.

From 2 to 6 p.m.

Fifteen Kinds of Caramels—25 cents per pound.

MINT AND CHOCOLATE CHEWS—20 cts. per pound.

Remember the Palm Garden at

KOLITZ,

60 and 272 S. Main Street.

Telephone 428.

SCANDINAVIAN DAY

AT SALT AIR,

FRIDAY AUG. 16.

President Lorenzo Snow has kindly consented to deliver an address in the pavilion, at 7 p. m. A good program has been prepared. All are invited.

THE COMMITTEE.

Bicycle Races!

TONIGHT! ON THE SAUCER.

MATCH MOTOR PACE TEN-MILE RACE, between Johnny Chapman of Atlanta and Clem Turville of Philadelphia.

A ONE-MILE PROFESSIONAL HANDICAP, with all the professionals entered.

A GREAT TWO-MILE LAP RACE, AMATEUR, with all the points scored on the quarter miles.

WILBUR-KIRWIN CO., after the races. Tickets on sale Smith Drug Co.

CALDER'S PARK.

Free Dancing Afternoon and Evening.

TONIGHT!

CLIFFORD AND ROMAINE

IN A

DARING RIDE FOR LIFE.

ON A BICYCLE.

Down a 100-foot ladder, at an angle of 45 degrees.

Into the Lake.

Howard & West's Vaudeville Show.

Cars every 15 minutes. Round trip, including admission to grounds, 15 cents.

THE BRIGHAM

YOUNG ACADEMY,

PROVO, UTAH,

will open Monday, Aug. 26, 1901.

First two days, entrance examinations. Instructions begin in all departments.—Collegiate, Normal, High School, Commercial College, Sub-Freshmen—on Wednesday, Aug. 28. Catalogue mailed free on application.

C. H. BRIMHALL,

Acting President.

BUSINESS EDUCATION

If interested in commercial work send for the

CATALOGUE

Published by the

Salt Lake

Business College,

Templeton, Salt Lake City.

CORDON ACADEMY and Salt Lake Training School for Teachers

24th Year Opens Sept. 9th.

A school of high grade, offering good courses of study and opportunities for individual attention to pupils. Preparatory courses for college and technical school. General courses. A course for the training of teachers. Large school building equipped with library, laboratory, and facilities for music. Ample grounds for recreation. Boarding halls where young men and young women may have pleasant home life under judicious direction. High standard of scholarship and character emphasized. For catalogues, etc., address the Principal, Hammond Hall, Salt Lake City.

ASK YOURSELF

Is it fair? You expect your wife to have a nice little supper ready. You want her to look cool and comfortable. You object if she isn't smiling and sweet tempered. But you forget that she has been standing over a sizzling nerve-racking stove all day. Why don't you buy her a

GASOLINE STOVE

And make her happy? There's no danger in our stoves. A child can use them safely. They'll cook a dinner fit for a prince. We have them from \$2.00 to \$20.00.

We have a splendid line of WATER COOLERS, porcelain and galvanized lined, from \$2.00 to \$10.00.

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

42, 44 and 46 W. 2nd So.

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS



We're not after profits at this time of the season.

Threw them off weeks ago. It's getting rid of the left-overs that is our object.

This is a big advantage to you.

'Cause you can come and get men's suits, boys' suits and big boys' suits at a fourth or more less than regular prices.

Just as good suits as they ever were.

Just as good suits as any that are coming in at original prices.

Men's suits are reduced like this:

\$6.50 suits to \$5.00; \$7.00 suits to \$5.75;

\$10.00 suits to \$7.00; \$12.00 suits to \$9.00;

\$15.00 suits to \$11.00; \$18.00 suits to \$13.50; \$20.00 suits to \$15.00.

Boys' long pants suits are reduced like this:—\$4.00 suits to \$3.00; \$5.00 suits to \$3.75; 6.00 suits to \$4.50; \$7.50 suits to \$5.75; \$10.00 suits to \$7.50; \$12.00 suits to \$9.00; \$15.00 suits to \$11.00.

Boys' knee pants suits are reduced like this: \$2.50 suits to \$1.85; \$3.00 suits to \$2.25; \$3.50 suits to \$2.50; \$4.00 suits to \$3.00; \$5.00 suits to \$3.75; \$6.00 suits to \$4.50; \$7.50 suits to \$5.75.

ONE PRICE J. P. Gardner, 136-138 MAIN ST.

CRITICAL OBSERVERS

Can see at a glance the many superior points about the ILLINOIS AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATOR, for instance it saves HALF the ICE, just now we save you about quarter the price.

Our Summer Sale on REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS, GARDEN HOSE, BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES, GASOLINE STOVES, etc., still running.

SCOTT-STREVELL HARDWARE CO.