

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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.
(In Advance):
One Year \$2.00
Six Months \$1.00
Three Months \$0.50
One Month \$0.15
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of R. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
112 Park Row Building, New York.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 18 Geary St.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to
the EDITOR.
Address all business communications
and all remittances
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City
as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, AUG. 10, 1905.

TO BE COMMENDED.

The Mayor has vetoed the resolution of the City Council, permitting the Board of Public Works to let the contract for the extension of paving on South Temple to Tenth East streets to P. J. Moran, without advertising for bids. The Mayor takes the position that the law requires that advertising, but the Board is of the opinion that as the contractor already has the work in hand for paving that street to Seventh East, the continuation of the work for the other three blocks may be lawfully contracted for without calling for bids. On this question legal lights differ, as they often do on other subjects, but the Mayor is convinced that the law requires the call for bids, and therefore stands by his convictions of what is right.

We do not know how the City Council will view this matter, but we suggest that it is better to be on the safe side and comply with the law as it stands. Construing it in any degree at variance with its letter is, to say the least, unsafe. No harm can come and but little delay in the work by a strict compliance with the purpose of the ordinance, and the Mayor is to be commended for standing by that which he believes to be right.

NEW COUNTY JAIL SITE.

The County Commissioners, it appears, have announced their intention to purchase some real estate adjacent to the City and County building and adjoining the heating and power plant in use for that building, in the block lying on the east of it. This, we think, is a wise step and will prove profitable to the county. It has been secured at figures which would probably be much higher in a short time, as property there is rising in value and contiguous lots command much more per front foot than the purchase price of the land selected.

The great distance of the county jail from the present county offices and court room, forms a great inconvenience and entails much expense, in the conveyance of prisoners to and from. The sheriff's office ought not to be so far from the jail, as the latter is under his charge, and the necessity for a change is apparent. The public will certainly approve the proposition. There appears to be no good reason for any serious objection to it, and the deal should be closed as soon as practicable.

MORE EDITORIAL REPORTS.

The Alhambra, Cal., Advocate of recent dates contained letters by the Editor, giving an account of his trip with the Southern California editors over the Salt Lake route, and their entertainment by the City Press club with others here during their stay. The usual descriptions of Salt Lake and its principal attractions are presented, and the hospitality and willingness to impart information to visitors characteristic of our people are duly eulogized.

The seeing Salt Lake car trip, the Tabernacle services, the singing of the great choir, the organ recital, the Salt-air bathing facilities and the Lagoon beauties and attractions are the principal features that seem to charm visitors to this point, and these all receive full and appreciative notice in the Advocate, as do the banquet and reception by the City Press club.

The visits of the editorial fraternity from different parts of the country to Utah, and the opportunities thus afforded to see the "Mormons" as they are, and witness something of what they have done and what has been accomplished here in association with the "Gentiles" in later years, form an eye-opener to many thousands of the Faber, and give them a new light on Utah conditions.

The courtesies shown to the editorial companies here are not by any means thrown away, and we hope many more of the editors of country papers, as well as of the metropolitan journals, will find time and occasion to come and see us and learn something about us for themselves. "It is better to represent ourselves than to be misrepresented by others."

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

It is announced, in a brief dispatch, that the Russian peace envoys have orders not to consider any demands by the Japanese, for indemnity. Notwithstanding this, it is believed Russia is looking for a loan with which to meet the financial obligations that the peace terms will fasten upon her. The negotiations are not, therefore, likely to come to naught on account of an indemnity, provided this is not made exorbitant.

But that suggests the question, what may be considered an exorbitant de-

mand? The actual cost of the war, to Japan, and Russia's ability to pay must decide that.

Some of the sums exacted by the victors of late wars may be compared. When Prussia in 1896 after a campaign against Austria, which lasted only two months, had obtained a conqueror's right to dictate peace terms, she demanded an indemnity of \$32,500,000. Germany, in 1871, made France pay the enormous sum of a thousand million dollars. Considering the duration of that war, only about six months, and that it was fought entirely on French territory, the demand was almost staggering. But it was paid. Russia, in 1877, exacted an indemnity from Turkey of \$160,000,000, half of which has not yet been paid. Turkey, in 1896, made Greece promise to pay \$10,000,000. The Sultan in this instance, showed great moderation, as do orientals in business, asking in the first instance exactly five times as much as he expected to receive.

Asiatic nations have had a few lessons in indemnity, which cannot be lost upon Japan. China has, on several occasions, been made to pay. The opium war with England cost her \$25,000,000; the Taiping rebellion, \$10,000,000; and the Boxer trouble \$300,000,000, in cash. If, then, Japan imposes a heavy indemnity upon Russia, as a return of the compliments to her Asiatic neighbor, what right has the Russian government to complain? Besides, Japan did not seek this war. She merely insisted on Russia keeping the promises she had given to the rest of the world, and the war came, only when it was evident that Russia had no intention of honestly carrying out her pledges.

It has been remarked in the discussion of this subject that war indemnity is a modern invention, which indicates some refinement in belligerent mankind. Formerly armies simply went through the countries of the enemy, if strong enough, and appropriated whatever valuable property came within reach. What they could not carry off they destroyed. Conquered nations paid for the war by the loss of cities and treasures, and sometimes the carrying away of men and women into slavery. Modern civilization has condemned such barbarous conduct of hostilities, and the war indemnity seems to have taken the place of pillage and plunder.

Perhaps the question of indemnity could be referred to The Hague tribunal, if the two powers cannot otherwise agree on that point. Then, peace might be concluded now, and the money question be settled later.

AN ALASKAN EXPOSITION.

The enterprising citizens of Seattle, Wash., are said to be considering a proposition to have an Alaskan exhibition in that city during the summer of 1907, using the government Alaska exhibit at the Portland fair as a basis of the show. The country is becoming somewhat tired of exhibitions, but it can be said in favor of such undertakings that, since they keep many American tourists at home and give them an opportunity of becoming acquainted with their own country, they are a source of good, indirectly as well as directly. They should be encouraged by all means. An Alaskan exposition, however, would more properly be held in Alaska, provided it were possible to make the necessary arrangements. To many American citizens that region would be a veritable revelation. If they have pictured it in their minds as an icebound waste, fit only for Polar bears, they would be agreeably surprised to find a country with all the beauties and advantages of other "lands of the midnight sun." And if the American citizens generally were better acquainted with the country, they would better understand its needs, and the government would be improved accordingly. We sometimes hear of American misgovernment of far distant possessions. As far as the criticism is just, the fault is rather in ignorance of prevailing conditions than in indifference to the welfare of the people concerned. This is the case with Alaska. An Alaskan exhibition might help making the country better known, and thus contribute to the adoption of improved measures of government.

IN SEARCH OF LIFE.

Recent experiments by Professor Loeb have led some people to the altogether too hasty conclusion that life is but a result of accidental chemical combinations. To those who cannot, or will not, acknowledge a Divine Intelligence as the creator and preserver of the world, such conclusions may not appear absurd, but it is certain that they are not sustained by the researches of the famous scientist just mentioned.

Prof. Loeb, if we have read the reports of his work correctly, does not claim that life can be originated in a chemical laboratory. What he believes he has demonstrated is this, that the fertilization of an egg is but the hastening of a natural growth that usually is so slow that the egg dies before it is completed, though in the lower organisms it sometimes goes on until the egg "hatches." This is, as he has demonstrated, occasionally the case with the egg of the sea urchin. But there is a wide difference between the demonstration of this really important fact—

if fact it is—and the claim that life can be originated by a certain mixture of elementary substances. It is probably, as illogical to talk of the origin of life, as of the origin of matter, or of spirit. For convenience sake we may speak of the beginning of things, as we do of mathematical points, for instance, but the human mind cannot comprehend it, much less can human invention originate either matter or life.

The experiments of Prof. Loeb, even if they should continue until living forms can be produced artificially, would furnish the strongest imaginable proof for an Intelligence as the creator of such forms. For it is evident that without the human intelligence in the laboratory, there would be no such experiments, and no such results. And the same is true of the vast laboratory of nature. Without the presence in it of

the divine Intelligence, there would be no such manifestations as we now see around us daily. The world would be dead, notwithstanding the existence of the material elements, as a well supplied chemical laboratory without the work and labors of the master mind who knows the qualities and nature of the various chemicals and substances, and therefore knows how to combine them, to attain the desired results. To suppose carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, etc., accidentally combined in such a way as to form a living being is to give probability to an absurdity. It would be as logical to suppose that iron, wood, steel, etc., had accidentally combined to make a man-of-war, without the planning and the labor of intelligent architects and builders.

The possibility of calling forms of life into existence chemically will not be denied, but it can be said that there is no immediate prospect of the accomplishment of that feat. But even if human intelligence should be permitted to penetrate into the mysteries of the divine laboratory, as far as to observe the manner by which spirit enters into matter and thus produces forms of life, that fact would by no means justify the belief that creation is accidental. On the contrary, the more we learn about nature, the more evident it becomes that all is the work of the Creator.

TUBERCULOSIS.

In the current number of Medical Record appears an article on tuberculosis, which is especially interesting because the conclusions arrived at are based on observations of a series of cases selected because of the completeness of the records available. The first point dealt with the manner in which this dread disease begins. The writer says:

"Of one hundred cases it was found that in 86 per cent the first presumable evidence of tuberculosis consisted in either coughs or colds (48 per cent), run down condition (38 per cent), or pleurisy, dry or with effusion (14 per cent). The remaining 20 per cent was about evenly divided between grippe, chills and fever (malaria), pneumonia (prolonged recovery), enlarged cervical glands, and hemoptysis. In only 4 per cent of the one hundred cases was hemoptysis the first presumable evidence, but in 24 per cent this symptom ushered in the first demonstrable evidence. The author believes that the great majority of patients who apparently develop pulmonary tuberculosis after the age of thirty had an attack of the disease before. The analysis shows that three and a half months was the average time that elapsed from the actual beginning of the disease to the appearance of tuberculosis bacilli in the sputum. The study of the features of value in prognosis is based on the records of patients admitted to sanatorium treatment, and shows, among other things, that the age below twenty-five and thirty is especially favorable, and that the general vitality and intelligence of the patient and the state of the digestion are of importance, whereas whether one lobe or more than one is involved is of less significance than usually supposed. Fever, hemorrhages, expectoration, or bacilli in the sputum, are of little value in the prognosis unless the case has been watched for a long time. An analysis of fifty-five cured sanatorium cases showed that the average age was high—twenty-nine, and that the long-lived ancestry of the patients was a point of especial importance, but a tuberculous family history was of less import. The average length of life among the tuberculous poor, with no advantages of rest or good food, is a little under two years."

Talking about gas: The city council.

The straw hat has entered upon the last lap.

Wit and wisdom apparently are synonymous.

Why not dispatch the mosquito fleet to New Orleans?

Chicago should offer a bonus for an anti-riot toxin discovery.

The cucumber season has set in. This should be "long green" for the doctors.

The anniversary blowout of King Edward yesterday took the customary form of 161 guns.

Speaking about administration scandals, there ought to be something fishy in the Placatorial Bureau.

"If grafting is not to be practiced in the Agricultural department where should it be?" asks the man up the tree.

The secretary of state is going to Labrador for his vacation. That's kind of a bleak soil in which to take Root.

"Resign!" "Resign!" How the Insurance stockholders. The directors are hearing it with patience but not with resignation.

The best way for girls to keep their hands soft is to soak them in dish-water three times a day while mother takes a rest.

The Boston Herald in big black type asks, "May a Jewess Marry a Gentile?" Why not assign a reporter to interview her parents?

"Fatal Deaths in New Orleans, Forty-Seven," says a headline in the New York Herald. Yellow Jack seems to be handing out a double-cross.

There were some fine plays on the Ft. Douglas tennis court yesterday. The meeting of Messrs. Hunt and Brown resulted in a "love" of a game. Badger also Hunted his lair.

Kipling has not been heard of for some time. Possibly he is waiting to turn out his magnum opus, "The Yellow Man's Burden," when Japan walks off with that indemnity.

From Newport comes the rumor that James H. Hyde contemplates matrimony. It is to be hoped that it will be an equitable affair. Anyhow, the girl will have a good figure.

The New York papers are criticizing the appointment of a former saloon man as clerk of the court of special sessions. What is the matter, has not he had experience at the bar? But perhaps this is the bar sinister.

Miss Gertrude Barnum has made the

statement that every working girl should join a union. "Practice what you preach," is an old adage—what's the matter with the United Order of Matrimony?

FOUR POWERS OF THE WORLD.

Harper's Weekly.
Under all the circumstances must we not acknowledge that, since the temporary effacement of Russia from the list, there are left only four great powers on earth, to wit, Japan in the Orient; Germany on the European continent; England, by virtue of her insular inviolability and her globe-encircling possessions, and the United States in the New World? And if there be left also anywhere a moral influence that can stay the arm of the strong and say to the seemingly omnipotent: Thus far shalt thou go and no further, must we not look for it on this side of the Atlantic, and recognize its source in Washington? It was an American Secretary of State who rescued China's territorial integrity. May it not be reserved for an American President in this, their hour of imminent danger, to safeguard the independence of many a weak European state?

A QUESTION OF CLOTHES.

New York Evening Sun.
We have not heard what sort of clothes the high plenipotentiaries are to wear when they meet to do business. At the Berlin and other great conferences the Ambassadors of the Powers turned up in full diplomatic array, wearing their orders. If M. de Witte and Baron Komura decide on the informality of summer gowns they will be paying a sort of compliment to what Mr. Bryan would call "Jeffersonian simplicity." The appearance of the chief envoy of the Czar at an official church service yesterday with a straw hat seems to indicate that fashions and fashions will be conspicuous by their absence at Portsmouth. In spite of this, the state department will have its heart in its mouth until the game is over.

MODESTY OF A FAMOUS MAN.

Leslie's Weekly.
Professor Roentgen of Germany, whose fame as the discoverer of the X-rays is world-wide, also possesses the distinction of being perhaps the greatest man in the world. Recently an international congress was held in Berlin to celebrate the tenth anniversary of his valuable discovery, and many eminent men attended it. Professor Roentgen had promised to be present, but at the last moment he decided that he could not leave his city, and so he telegraphed his regrets.

TO SUPPLEMENT CIVILIZATION.

Andrew D. White in the Century.
As a result of observation and reflection during a long life touching public men and measures in wide variety, would desire for my country three things above all others to supplement American civilization: from Great Britain her administration of criminal justice, from Germany her theater, and from any or every European country save Russia, Spain and Turkey its government of cities.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In Recreation for August the reader will find many items of instruction and interest. "The Mother Instinct," "Pant Hunting by Amateurs," "The Mosquito," "A Beautiful Pest" are a few of the subjects treated on in the magazine for this month—23 West, 24th St., New York.

The August number of The National Geographical Magazine has a colored map of the Pacific Islands, and an illustrated article on the same subject—an address delivered by Hon. William H. Taft. Another finely illustrated article, "Forestry at Home and Abroad," by Gifford Pinchot. "The Central Great Plains," is also an illustrated paper of absorbing interest. Hubbard Memorial Hall, Washington.

TEA

You don't read advertisements; why are you reading this?

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Tea.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

AUG. 11-12.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15 P. M.

"Look out for widewaters; grass or sod." Mrs. W. Douglas, a woman of triumph in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

"MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH"

The Great Cast: MADGE CARR COOK, as Mrs. Wiggs; Bessie Barncala, as Mrs. Lavinia; Master James, as Little Tommy; Helen Lowell, as Miss Hazy; Charles Carter, as Mr. Stubbs.

"The greatest woman ever conceived in the world of humor"—William Winter.

PRICES—Night, 25c to \$1.50. Matinee, 25c to \$1.00. Sale Tomorrow.

When You Buy a Hair Brush

FROM us and are dissatisfied with your purchase, bring it back to us and we will give you a new brush. There are lots of people who take advantage of this guarantee, but few who bring the brushes back, because quality is first and price comes after in every brush we have for sale. You can buy one from 25 cents up, and the quality and the guarantee goes with every one of them.

Schramm's

Where The Cars Stop.
The Great Prescription Drug Store.

Miss Gertrude Barnum has made the

It's a
Pleasure
To Put
up Fruit
in
"Economy
Jars"
—and
besides,
It's Safe.



Preserving Fruit.

There are two ways of "putting up" fruit—one for spoiling and one which insures preservation. It is the latter way that every good housewife is anxious to obtain. There are two requisites necessary to secure it—correct jars and good rubber rings. In fact, the Ring plays the chief part; if old or of questionable quality, the fruit will soon start "working" and a loss be sustained.

The "Economy" and "Mason" are Correct Jars.

See display in window. Extra Caps and Rings for each size. We also have a Reliable Stock of Kettles, Pans and Spoons in Porcelain, Enamel and Tin, Funnels for Filling Jars, Jelly Presses, Jelly Glasses and Jam Pots, Wrenches, Strainers, etc.—Everything Needed for Preserving Fruit.

THE SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE.

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION

W. W. Hall,
JEWELER,

227 Main Street.
Diamonds, watches, jewelry
and silverware. Everything new.
All kinds of manufacturing and
repairing. J. H. Knickerbocker,
the well-known optician, man-
ager. Both Phones.

POTATO CHIPS

Mrs. Hebard's Home Made
Cooked in LEAF LARD,
OLIVE OIL,
CREAMERY BUTTER,
or
Sweet Potato Chips in either. Delivered
to any address. Made fresh every
day at 54 S. and East.
Phone, Ind. 2718, Bell 2304-Y.

Thinking
Of Summer?

If so, you should also think
of our delicious cold drinks, ice
cream and sherbets. We serve
them in dainty style and our
store is the coolest in the city.

WILLES-HORNE
DRUG CO.,

News Building, Both Phones 347
"By the Monument."

DON'T WORRY.

Send us your orders for

"Peacock"

ROCK SPRINGS COAL
And Your Fuel Troubles will all vanish.

CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.

"At the Sign of the Peacock."
Phones 2400, 33 So. Main.

GODBE PITTS.

PRESCRIPTION
DRUGGISTS,
101 MAIN ST.

DON'T BELIEVE

The man who tells you that we cannot
issue a RELIABLE RATING BOOK. It
will contain more names and be more ac-
curate than any heretofore published in
Utah.

AMERICAN MERCANTILE & REPORTING AGENCY.

Top Floor Atlas Bldg.
W. BENJ. PUTNAM, Mgr.

JOHN C. CUTLER JR.,

INVESTMENT BANKER
(Established 1883.)
STOCKS AND BONDS
BANK AND SUGAR STOCKS.
High Grade Investment Securities
Bought and Sold.

78 Main Street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

CHILDREN'S FRENCH, GINGHAM AND PERCALE DRESSES,
from 5 to 12 years, worth from 75c to \$1.50, we offer for 50c to 80c.
MOTHERS' FRIEND BOYS' WAISTS, unlaun-
dered 35c
MOTHERS' FRIEND BOYS' WAISTS, unlaun-
dered 45c
LADIES' WHITE WAISTS HALF PRICE
Bargains in Men's and Boys' soft front shirts and underwear.

Cutler Bros. Co., 36 Main
Street.

ESTABLISHED 1864

F. Auerbach
& Bro.

ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD

If You Have Boys'
CLOTHES To Buy

You'll find it at your decided advantage to buy them at Auerbach's
this week. At Auerbach's you'd settle in your mind that you've
as we offer for this week are remarkable. You're right, too; they are
remarkable.

\$2.68 BOYS' SUITS, values up to \$7.50, \$2.68
(per suit)

A complete line of Children's and Boys' School Suits—suits 5 to 16
years—suits that are properly tailored from Flannels, Tweeds and Ser-
ges—and fit to perfection. All styles of suits, among them Sailor
and Rust Brown Suits; worth up to \$7.50; special for this week,
per suit \$2.68

\$3.95 Boys' and Youths' Long Pant \$3.95
Suits, worth up to \$8.00, at ...

All sizes; ages 14 to 20 years are in this assortment. The materials
are fancy worsteds, serges and chevrons—just the fabrics for early fall
wear—styles that are most skillfully tailored and worth up to \$8.50;
special for this week, per suit \$3.95

AT BARTON'S STORE

BOYS' KNEE PANTS, well made,
neat fabrics, sizes 3 to 16, and
worth 75c, at 39c

45-47 MAIN STREET.

The
Semi-
Weekly
News.

ADVERTISERS
Should use The Semi-Week-
ly News if they desire to
reach the people of the
Western States and Terri-
tories in Their Homes.

Circulation Books
Open to Advertisers.