

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 2, 1901.

A PRESENT DUTY

The Deseret News has frequently called attention to the spirit of hoodlumism which is permitted to run rampant in some parts of this city. With the limited police force under the direction of the chief, it is impossible to have every part of the city properly patrolled. We must look to other sources for a correction of this evil.

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In the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court." See. 1250.

If there is reason why one section or part of a section of this statute should be enforced, there is also reason why the rest of it should be enforced. This is what the Deseret News has been for some time contending for, expecting in vain that its contemporaries would join in expressing the views and demands of the majority of the citizens, including the respectable classes of all parties and religions. It is necessary to repeat the call that has been made upon the officers of this city, to take a similar course to that pursued by the officers of the county for the execution of the law, because the evils complained of are permitted to continue in spite of all that has been said on the subject.

The arguments of the "News" have not been met by anything but abuse, distortion of its language, perversion of its motives and falsehood as to the object to be attained. The executive whose duty it is to see that the ordinances of the city are enforced, either declines to state that he will proceed according to law, or ignores existing conditions, or both. The subject, therefore, will have to be held up before the public until something practical is done in relation to it.

This is not a question of how close saloon doors are to be shut, or blinds drawn down, or how readily ingress may be had at those places on Sunday. The law forbids the sale of any intoxicating drink on the first day of the week, and that is the substance of the matter. That salient point will be in vain, irrelevant topics brought in for that purpose will utterly fail. The rivalry of the supporters of law-breakers and panders to vice will only expose their own depravity. The laws are being violated every Sunday in the face of the officers of the law, and no attempt is made to vindicate its provisions.

It makes no difference at what place or by what person the offense is committed, it should be dealt with under the statutes of ordinances in such case made and provided. If the law against the selling of liquor to minors ought to be executed, so ought the law in reference to the sale of intoxicants on Sunday. Is there any sound reason why these provisions should not be either enforced or repealed?

THE HOT WAVE.

The dispatches tell of the sufferings caused by the hot wave that is passing over several parts of the country, and the number of deaths and prostrations is almost appalling. New York comes first with a heat, in the streets, of 100 degrees and over, and 87 deaths and 183 prostrations in one day, making the death list since the beginning of the hot wave, five days ago, 156. The record of fatalities from other cities is not quite as high, but the temperature in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Indianapolis and Kansas City yesterday reached the one hundred mark, or exceeded it, and the suffering in most of these places was very great.

When readers of eastern countries, the people of Utah can appreciate the cool breezes that every evening sweep down from the canyons and make the nights cool and pleasant. The thermometer here yesterday went as high as 90 degrees at 2 p. m., but the evening was as usually made pleasant by a breath of pure mountain air, refreshing and invigorating.

Hot waves, such as the present, are always trying to most people, but with due care of the body they would bring less fatalities. In the first place, the excessive drinking of ice cold liquids should be discouraged. The sudden lowering of the temperature of the body is apt to cause inflammation of the bowels, or other disorders of a serious nature. Excessive eating is less dangerous, for the reason that the hot weather generally interferes with the appetite, the system not wanting any more than is required for its nutrition. It should be remembered, though, that a great portion of the food we consume is intended to supply heat, and for that reason moderation at the table is natural in hot weather. Ripe fruit and food in liquid form are recommended as most suitable to the season.

Then, frequent baths are a necessity. A spin to Saltair and a dip in the brine can be indulged in at regular intervals by the fortunate people of this region, but daily ablutions of the entire body should not be neglected. It opens the pores, and provides an outlet for the impurities that otherwise would accumulate in the system and work injury to the delicately adjusted machinery.

Human beings are so well endowed by the Creator that they can adjust themselves to all kinds of weather, and live in every zone of the earth. But special conditions require special care, and precautions.

CHARGED WITH SMOKING.

The New York Evening Sun quotes Zeal, the paper of the American Federation of Young People's Societies, to the effect that cigarette smoking is becoming prevalent among women. A manufacturer of Turkish cigarettes is authority for that statement. He says the custom has been carried here from Europe, and is gradually working its way west. The manufacturer continues:

"In New York city, for instance, I have 1,000 ladies of the highest class of society as my regular patrons. In Chicago the list is much smaller. However, we have Chicago society women on our list as regular patrons, and the greater number of these come to our place of business in person and buy the cigarettes as an ordinary matter of course. Just at present it is a fad for the ladies to have their names, monograms, initials and crests, or some private mark engraved or written in gilt letters on the wrappers of the cigarettes they consume. When a banquet or luncheon is to be given, it has lately been the custom with several of my patrons to have a bunch of five or ten cigarettes made up for each guest, with the name of the guest at whose table they are laid engraved on the wrapper. Several of my regular customers buy regularly from 100 to 1,000 cigarettes a month—I know for the ladies own use, for they invariably have name or initials on the wrappers. Two ladies' clubs in Chicago always furnish cigarettes for the ladies at their banquets. At one banquet recently the cigarettes

bore the words 'Smoke heartily' engraved on the wrappers, and almost all the ladies present did 'smoke heartily.' I know this because I furnished the cigarettes for the occasion."

San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Buffalo are quoted as places where the bad habit has gained a foothold.

It is to be hoped the picture is overdrawn, but it cannot be denied that it points out a real danger, not to the present generation, as much as to those yet to come. Physically and morally perfect children can be expected only from a pure parentage. In the interest of the future it is to be hoped that smoking will not become general among ladies, and that it will become less common among the men. For it is not consistent with aesthetic ideals. It dulls the intellect and, if indulged in to excess, leads to premature death.

ZIONISM.

Since the meeting of the American Zionists in Philadelphia, it has become clear to some impartial observers of the movement, that it is a good thing for the world, and by no means a dream of visionaries.

It contemplates the colonization of Palestine of a number of Hebrews who are the objects of hatred and persecution in many lands, and the establishment of a Hebrew commonwealth on the basis of Mosaic traditions. But this is not all. There is a still larger thought behind it. It aims at the revival of Hebrew nationality and a preservation of a faith, that under the present scattered condition of the people, is in danger of being lost entirely. The Zionist movement, then, is in the interest of the preservation of a nation that still has a message to deliver to the world at the right time.

In our judgment few world movements of the present are of more importance than this. The scattering of the descendants of Israel throughout the world made history what it is today. The gathering of that race will mark a new epoch in that history. And it has come to stay, it seems. It is growing. It is gaining friends among the Hebrews and among outsiders. It is attracting attention everywhere.

One of the greatest obstacles to its realization, as far as the colonization of Palestine enters into the plan, is the present ruler of Turkey. He is afraid of anything that involves a departure from the old. He would see in that movement a danger to his power, and, notwithstanding his apparently amiable attitude when seen personally, it is extremely doubtful whether he could be induced to grant the necessary concessions.

But the Sultan is not immortal. Others will sooner or later take his place. There is even in Turkey a liberal element, that is absorbing ideas from the outside world, and exerting an influence upon the affairs of the empire. Through this agency, or some other means, a change in the government may be effected favorable to the plans of the Zionists. That they will be realized is as certain as any future event can be. The guarantee of "the promises of the Bible" is given for it, and those promises have never failed.

The New York Mail and Express thoughtfully remarks on this movement:

It does not propose to make the Hebrew who is a citizen of the United States or any other country a less patriotic citizen of that country, but it does propose to enable him to help his more unfortunate and much less free co-religionists in other countries to a better and nobler life than they can live in poverty and under oppression, and at the same time to preserve their national, racial and religious spirit. It proposes a preservation of all that is best and most helpful to the world in the Jewish traditions and character. It is pleasing to see that the Zionist movement is progressing favorably, for it is undoubtedly a good thing for the world in general."

This is the kind of weather that makes the cold blooded leeman shout for joy.

The heated term is far more to be dreaded than the cold term.

Columbia beat the Constitution in the race yesterday. It is still "Columbia, the gem of the ocean."

In the cities east of the Rockies they are singing, "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight."

Although it is midwinter in the Transvaal it seems to be a colder day for the British than for the Boers.

Philadelphia Chinese declare that Wu Ting Fang is a Boxer. He talks too well for a boxer and not good enough for a pugilist.

People now breathe easier. Since yesterday they have not been compelled to put a two-cent revenue stamp on the bank checks they draw.

"The passing of the Philadelphia," is the subject of some Philadelphia correspondence in the New York Evening Post. The passing is, of course, slow.

Philadelphia's city hall, which was begun in 1870 and is not yet completed, has cost to date \$24,333,455. Before it is finished it may cost as much as the Boer war by the time that is finished.

M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, is making a tour of the states bordering on the Great Lakes. And he finds the people there quite as polished and cultured as in the East, where, he says, they think the westerners are lacking in good manners; but he says it rather tentatively as though he anticipated that he might have to defend his assertion in some eastern drawing room some time. He finds in the West where he traveled the impress of the early French explorers and missionaries; this is but natural. He thinks that at no distant day the center of influence will be in the states he has just traversed. It is already there in a political sense. His interview might very properly be termed "On a certain convention in easterners." It will greatly benefit all easterners to read it.

The Italian consul-general at New York has gone abroad and has had his leave of absence extended indefinitely because he fears the Quisets made against his life by Paterson anarchists. In New York he has been com-

pelled to live like a hunted criminal keeping his residence secret and changing it frequently. It may be that Signor Branchi is more fearful than the circumstances warrant but he is very fearful it seems. It is a bad state of affairs when the representative of any foreign government in an American city can be terrorized by a set of murderous anarchists, and this is what the Paterson gang is. It is to be regretted that evidence against sufficient to convict its members cannot be had and the whole outfit shipped off to the penitentiary.

A government report on the American soldier in China is about to be put forth. It commends his fighting qualities in high terms, saying they are equal to any and superior to many. But he is sharply criticized for his "gloriously appearance off duty." Otherwise, he takes matters as easy when off duty. This is natural and it may be questioned efficiency. The old fashioned idea of a soldier was something prim and pretty, a perfect machine faultlessly dressed. There was the padded chest and the broadened shoulders and the stiff collar that made it impossible for a soldier to bend his neck or back anywhere but straight ahead. Formerly the idea was that the soldier was made to fit the clothes, and his deficiencies had to be made up by padding. The soldier's first and greatest function is to fight and as no other soldier surpasses the American in this respect the country will be content with him if he is not a perfect dude when off duty."

PEACE IN THE ISLANDS.

San Francisco Chronicle. In modern times nothing bearing the semblance of war can be kept up without money, and since the capture of Aguinaldo it is noticeable that we hear no more of the tribute paid by the Filipino villagers, which was the source of supply of the insurgent treasury. When the money gave out no more guns or munitions could be had and there was no money to buy the necessary rations to run risks of capture for the sake of reaching an empty treasury. With the cutting off of supplies, collapse of the rebellion was inevitable and it has been the surrender of General Cailles with 650 men and 500 rifles probably disposes of much the largest force still remaining under arms. . . . The Philippines has been a theatre of the world's strength of the United States and will not wish to repeat the experiment.

New York Mail and Express. In the development of a disposition among the American army officers in the Philippines to be lenient toward insurgents whose title to the estate of outlaw and infame was supposed to be that of the best, there is nothing surprising, albeit surprise has been expressed. The man in the field is always disposed to be more merciful than the government at home. Even the hard-hitting and inexorable as he has shown himself to be, was willing to offer better terms to the Boers than Milner or Chamberlain would stand for. The latter is an oftentimes the mildest-mannered man, although he has to scuttle ship or cut a throat.

Chicago Record-Herald. While hostilities continued there was a very natural denunciation of men who were acting like banditti, and the experiment with deportations seemed to indicate an inclination toward severity, but it was a question of a short time only when amnesty must become the universal rule. Vengeance has never been thought of and imprisonment has been a temporary measure of an expedient to give a period of considerable disorder and lawlessness.

Springfield Republican. It is perfectly evident that the policy being adopted so effectively by the Taft commission can lead finally to no other result than independent native government. Men who have proved a willingness to risk life and fortune for liberty will never give up the idea of liberty. They may surrender their arms and give in their oaths of allegiance, but they will never in any situation which they find they cannot control, but the thought and ambition for which they have fought will abide. To give such men important civil positions and the raising of provinces and towns, is to give them hope and some scope in which to work for its realization; and when they have thus been started off, full self-government of independence must finally be accorded to prevent further armed collisions.

Kansas City Star. Although at times the war with the insurgents seemed to drag most discouragingly, it must be conceded by everyone that the restoration of order in the islands has been brought about in a remarkably short time, considering the tedious processes of similar movements in the world's history. It was February 10, 1899, that the insurgents attacked the United States troops. In less than two years after the war was actually an organized campaign were practically at an end, and in less than three years conditions are so far tranquilized and harmonized as to make possible the establishment of civil government throughout the islands. The distance of the operations, the character of the people and the hardships of the war considered, the achievement has been nothing less than wonderful.

Boston Transcript. One great difficulty in accurately estimating Philippine conditions is the insufficiency of information from that quarter of the globe. Cable news, with its thirteen relays, is naturally confined to routine messages, and official movements. This wire service is just extensive enough, however, to make the letters which come by mail six weeks behind them of greatly reduced interest. The result is that American newspapers are printing relatively little about the eight million people who have come under their authority, and of the numerous details involved in the practical administration of their affairs. Added to this is the unfortunate habit of applying the parallax equation to current factors.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the July number of McClure's Magazine, Walter Wellman describes Long-distance Balloon Racing. "The Recollections of E. L. Davenport," Clara Morris tells how Mr. Davenport broke his rule of ten years and "coached" her in the "business" of her part—the story of the Declaration of Independence is well told by Miss Tarbell. The fiction is excellent. Rudyard Kipling chronicles more of the wanderings of irrefragable "Kim." Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps concludes her powerful drama of the spirit world, "Within the Gates." And there are four short stories.—The S. S. McClure Co., New York.

Harpers Magazine for July opens with a sketch of "Newport in Summer" by Elliot Gregory. It is nicely illustrated by reproductions in color of paintings by Henry Hunt. Other features of this number are "A Lion in the Way," a story, George Hubbard; "The Portion of Labor," Part V, Mary E. Wilkins; "Municipal Art in Paris,"

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