

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 \$9.00
Six Months 5.00
Three Months 2.50
One Month75
Saturday Edition, Per Year 2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year 2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE.

In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Of-
fice, 115 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

In charge of F. J. Cooper, 78 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading mat-
ter 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, - FEB. 1, 1905

A MOST IMPORTANT MATTER.

One of the most important organiza-
tions of this state is that which is
known as The Arid Land Reclamation
Fund Commission, provision for which
is made in chapter 71 Laws of Utah,
1903. It is constituted of five members,
appointed by the Governor and con-
firmed by the Senate, to serve for a
term of two years and until their suc-
cessors are appointed and qualified.
Their only compensation, if such it may
be called, is their actual and necessary
traveling expenses, which are paid out
of the appropriation made by the Leg-
islature, which two years ago was for
the sum of \$6,000, to cover all expendi-
tures in the carrying out of the pur-
poses of the act for two years.

The object in view in the organization
of this board was to take the necessary
measures for obtaining Utah's propor-
tion of the appropriation under the act
of Congress of June 17, 1902, known as
the Reclamation Fund Act. This com-
prehends the construction of reservoirs
and irrigation works and other means
for the conservation and distribution of
water for irrigation upon arid or semi-
arid lands. The importance and neces-
sity of this commission have been dem-
onstrated by that which they have been
able to do, in the furtherance of mea-
sures to secure governmental aid in the
contemplated land schemes to secure a
full water supply for the agriculturists
of Utah.

The visits made by Mr. Newell, and
the appointment of government survey-
ors and engineers to investigate the
feasibility of proposed plans, for the di-
vision of mountain streams and the
establishment of government reservoirs,
are known to the community and are
doubtless appreciated not only by the
Legislature, but by every person ac-
quainted with the matter, and great
anticipations are indulged in as to the
great possibilities, and indeed prob-
abilities, of added wealth to the State
by the co-operation of water-users with
the authorities appointed by the gen-
eral government.

One reason for the appointment of
five members to constitute this com-
mission, was that each district in the
State should receive representation on the
board. One group of counties is
composed of Boxelder, Cache, Rich,
Weber and Morgan. Next, Davis, Sum-
mit, Salt Lake, Tooele and Utah.
Third, Wasatch, Uintah, Carbon, Em-
ery, Grand and San Juan. Fourth,
Sanpete, Juab, Millard, Sevier, Beaver
and Piute. Fifth, Wayne, Garfield,
Iron, Washington and Kane.

This arrangement appears to be both
fair and necessary. Every part of the
State should have a representative on
that board, and there should be a suf-
ficient number near enough at hand
to meet at the seat of State govern-
ment as often as may be necessary for
the transaction of important business.
It appears to us that any change from
this apart from its personnel, would be
detrimental to the interests of the
State. We have heard it whispered
that there was a disposition among
some people, who always want to be
jealous, to do away with the com-
mission entirely. That in our opinion
would be suicidal or murderous, which
ever term may be the most applicable,
to the interests of this entire region.

By a special dispatch received this
morning from Washington, D. C., we
learn that Messrs. Blinn and Newell,
of the department at the capital, are
heartily in accord with Senators Smoot
and Sutherland and Representative
Howell, in favoring the Utah commis-
sion, and are entirely satisfied with its
labors. It has worked in complete har-
mony with the officers of the govern-
ment in the plans and operations for
the purposes designed in the National
reclamation fund act, and they will do
their best to secure for this State all
the rights and privileges and benefits
that can be properly had for the de-
velopment, conservation and distribu-
tion of available water supplies in
Utah. Under these considerations we
suggest to the Legislative assembly
care and caution in the handling of
this question, which is fraught with
so much consequence to the welfare of
this state.

A REASONABLE MEASURE.

A bill has been introduced in the
House of Representatives of the State
Legislature to amend section 315 of the
Revised Statutes, 1898, relative to the
contents of the articles of agreement of
corporations. It is a substitute for a
bill previously introduced on this
subject, and referred to the Committee
on Private Corporations. After defin-
ing how articles of agreement shall be
constituted by private corporation,
giving all particulars as to the
name, locality, business, stock, officers,
directors, etc., it has this proviso:

Provided further, that any corpora-

tion organized on existing, or hereafter
organized or existing under the laws
of this State, may, instead of electing
its entire board of directors annually,
(as now required by law), provide in
its Articles of Association, or by amend-
ment to its Articles of Association, for
the election of one-third of the
number of its directors for a term of
one year, one-third thereof for a term
of two years, and one-third thereof
for a term of three years, and thereafter
at each succeeding annual meeting of
the stockholders, one-third thereof for
a term of three years.

Objections have been raised against
the bill, two of which we understand
are entertained by some of the mem-
bers of the Legislature. One is that
it differs in spirit and intent with the
policy of the present State administra-
tion in reference to the various boards
which are appointed by the Governor
and with the advice and consent of
the Senate. It is the intention to make
a change in the constitution and terms
of office of these respective boards, with
a view to rendering them not entirely
partisan, but to make the majority in
their members of the political party in
power.

As to the wisdom or otherwise of
these contemplated changes we do not
care to say anything at present. They
form a subject for the careful consid-
eration of the Legislature, and the fact
should be kept in mind that the rule
now proposed may, at some future
time, act in the opposite direction from
that which is now in view. "It is a
poor rule that will only work one way."

But what has this measure, known as
H. B. 74, to do with any State board or
other public organization? It relates
only to private corporations, such as
railroad, business and similar organiza-
tions, that have nothing to do with the
conduct of public affairs. We under-
stand that the change proposed as to
the election of directors and officers of
these private corporations is desired by
a number of those institutions, and we
can see no rational objection to the
proposed measure. Whether it corre-
sponds to the plan projected for the or-
ganization of State boards or not, that
has nothing to do with this proposition
now before the Legislature.

Another objection, we are told, is that
the bill makes it mandatory upon pri-
vate corporations to follow the rule laid
down in the section which we have
quoted. But it will be seen, on a criti-
cal examination of its language, that it
simply provides that such corpora-
tions MAY elect their boards of direc-
tors in the manner prescribed. There
is nothing mandatory in the provision.
It is simply permissive, and it so ap-
pears in the entire construction of the
section. If, however, it is feared by
any one that the term "may" might
be construed to mean "shall," words
could be inserted after it sufficient to
remove all ambiguity, such as "if so de-
sired by the stockholders," or some-
thing to that effect. We think it is suf-
ficiently explicit as it stands, but it
could be easily made clearly permis-
sive in the way we here suggest.

There should be no factional or nar-
row or obstructive spirit in the fram-
ing of laws for the government of this
entire State. Nor should the Legis-
lature give way to that feeling of hos-
tility to anything desired by cor-
porations or other large business
concerns, which commonly provoke,
by the very greatness of their aims
and enterprises, the opposition of a cer-
tain class of agitators to be found in
every community. We should be a
broad-minded people, desirous of sup-
porting everything that tends to build
up and enlarge the power and influ-
ence and welfare of our growing moun-
tain State.

PECULIAR MELANCHOLIA.

The dispatches have told of the case
of a New York lady, daughter of a
well-to-do manufacturer, who for a
considerable time made it a practice
to go to a store and obtain goods, which
she had charged to a friend. The bills
were, of course, repudiated, and the
young woman was arrested.

This is a peculiar case. Dishonesty
was not prompted by necessity. This
girl did not need to steal. When she
was detected she offered to pay the en-
tire amount due. And yet she stole.
Merely for the pleasure of it, if appear-
ances are considered.

A physician is said to have offered an
explanation of this case. It is not klep-
tomania, but melancholia. He is quoted
as having said that the young woman
has studied too much ever since she
was a girl and is suffering from mel-
ancholia, but will be herself again af-
ter a little rest and quiet.

The point is that whenever well-to-do
people get into trouble on account of
their natural depravity, which they
generally give full away, some effort is
made to cover their misdeeds in one
way and another. They are stricken
neither by the arm of justice, nor by
the heel of popular contempt, but by the
lash of a quickened conscience, that
might result in regret and repentance,
such as even the inhabitants of heaven
rejoice to see. They are on the contrary,
given every opportunity to continue in
evil-doing and remain a constant men-
ace to society. The poor who steal be-
cause in need meet no such considera-
tion. And yet, they, too, might suffer
from "melancholia."

There is a great deal of talk about
contempt for law. But there is no rem-
edy for this except the impartial ad-
ministration of justice.

BEAR AND LION.

The report from Warsaw to the effect
that the British consuls at that place
were charged upon by Russian cavalry,
and (insulted, if not actually placed in
jeopardy, is likely to cause commotion
in Great Britain. It comes at a time
when the investigation into the so-
called North Sea incident is likely to
make the insult more keenly felt. The
attack upon the harmless fishing ves-
sels is explained on the theory that an
attack by Japanese torpedo boats was
feared, but the cavalry charge upon the
consuls cannot be explained on any
such flimsy pretext. It simply re-
veals the animus in Russian military
circles against Great Britain, and if
this sentiment is not held in better
check, it may lead to a disastrous war.
It is difficult to judge of the precise
condition in Russia. The censored
dispatches seem to give the impression

that the crisis is over. But at the
same time, "labor troubles," as they
are called, seem to be extending all
over the country. Collisions are of
daily occurrence between soldiers and
"strikers," and rumor has it that the
grand dukes are in hiding, while the
Czar has fled.

The latter rumor reminds one of the
adventure the present ruler of Russia
had in Japan, when he was taking in
the sights. He was assaulted, as will
be remembered, by a patriotic Jap
armed with a stick. The crown prince
of Greece, who was his companion,
wrote an indiscreet letter to his father
about the occurrence, and this was
somehow made public.

From Athens the story was widely
circulated throughout Europe. The let-
ter described the episode of the at-
tempted assassination, and the crown
prince of Greece, after dwelling on the
scene wherein the Japanese madman
struck his cousin, the czarovich, used
words which have become historical in
Russia—"Then Nickle ran." "Nickle"
is the pet name by which the czar is
known to his relations. For a long
time the half-disaffected and contemptu-
ous clans, which form society in Rus-
sia, repeated with shrugs of the shoul-
ders—"Then Nickle ran, then Nickle
ran."

At the present time of national dan-
ger, when Russia is thrown down by
foreign foes and threatened by revolu-
tionists at home, the rumor has again
gone forth: "Then Nickle ran." What
will the outcome be?

Russia can, of course, not afford to
provoke Great Britain to anger at this
critical time. But it almost looks as if
this were intentionally done. The Lat-
ter-day Saints have been led to expect
important events when the interests of
Russia and England clash—when the
Bear provokes the Lion to anger.

Close the low dance halls and keep
them closed.

The Missouri senatorial contest con-
tinues to "stand pat."

A child running the streets at night
is a child on the road to destruction.

"An uprising in Poland" has a fami-
lar sound. That country is Russia's
bete noir.

Even the Czar must begin to realize
that the pen is mightier than the
sword.

Princess Victoria has been operated
for appendicitis. This makes her
royal highness fully up to date.

With the mercury twenty degrees be-
low zero, still Oyama was able to
warm Kuropatkin's jacket.

Those New York women who are so
anxious to decrease the birth rate
should get themselves to a nunnery.

Japan indignantly denies Russia's
allegation regarding violations of Chi-
na's neutrality and defies the alligators.

The President's chief aim in life now
is greater power for federal control of
railroad rates. Let the railroads heed
it for he is a good shot.

Even should Oklahoma, Indian Ter-
ritory and New Mexico be admitted as
states and not Arizona, still the latter
would not be left out in the cold. Just
think how hot her climate is.

The Russian war office is inclined to
attribute General Kuropatkin's latest
repulse to the weather. That's right.
Lay it to the weather man; he has no
friends.

Some good housewives of this city
think they have solved the servant
girl question. They are mistaken. It
can't be done any more than the circle
can be squared.

"When the Baltic squadron appears
in Japanese waters and wins a decisive
victory," says Grand Duke Cyril, "it
will be soon enough to speak of peace."
Our own notion is that then it will be
a little too late.

"It has been stated that no city in
this country is so sinned against in the
matter of discriminations in freight
rates as is Chicago," says the Record-
Herald. Yes, the railroads are poor
miserable sinners.

No matter what the Russian officers
may testify to in the North Sea in-
cident inquiry, the world will never be-
lieve that the mysterious sounds and
shots they heard were anything more
than falling mills.

The Beef trust is to be made to heed
the injunction against it, and if it does
not, the individual members of the cor-
porations composing it are to be pro-
ceeded against criminally. This is the
result of the administration after dis-
cussing the matter. It is a proper re-
solute and the people are behind the
government in the matter.

PROHIBITION AND HIGH LICENSE.

Topeka Capital.

In the little town of Lanham, Kan.,
the main street is the line between Ne-
braska and Kansas. The north side is
in Nebraska and the south side is in
Kansas. Nebraska has a high license
law; Kansas, prohibition. On the north
side of the street there is no saloon; on
the south or Kansas side there are four.

SHORTAGE IN MEDICINAL PLANTS.

New York Medical Journal.

It is reported that there is a scarcity
of various medicinal roots and herbs,
especially those in American production,
and that in consequence the market
prices of those crude drugs have been
decidedly raised of late. We may im-
agine that the activity of the synthe-
sist is driving the herbalist out of busi-
ness, though it may be that the soil
has not recently yielded the usual
amount of medicinal plants. What-
ever may be the cause of the present
deficiency, it is to be hoped that it will
be remedied in another season, for
we can hardly yet do without the old
vegetable materia medica.

WORLD GROWING SMALLER.

Worcester Gazette.

The world is growing smaller each
year. It will not be more than a dec-

ade, in all probability, before China
and even Tibet will become better
known and more important, commer-
cially, than is Russia today. Progress
is going forward, even in that land of
century-long slumber, by leaps and
bounds. It has been a long time in
getting started, but for that reason it
is bound to go forward with greater
rapidity.

IN THE CANAL ZONE.

Kansas City Star.

The fact that only three deaths from
yellow fever have occurred in the canal
zone since the government took charge
reflects great credit on the vigor and
intelligence of the American adminis-
tration. The question of sanitation on
the Isthmus is second only to that of
actual canal construction. The French
engineers found that sickness among
employees was an obstacle hardly less
serious than the natural difficulties of
the excavation. The American Canal
commission therefore wisely de-
signed to make the Isthmus healthy before
importing laborers. Fortunately the
discovery that both yellow fever and
malaria are propagated only through
the bites of mosquitoes enabled the
work of sanitation to be effectively
directed toward the extermination of
both these deadly diseases. The results
of the labor under the direction of Maj.
Gorgas are now apparent. It is prob-
able that the construction work will
be enabled to proceed without the
menace of the most destructive of
tropical maladies.

AN UNHAPPY DIPLOMAT.

Springfield Republican.

The Russian ambassador, Count Cas-
sini, is a hardened and seasoned diplo-
mat, but even his nerves gave way,
not over the St. Petersburg incidents,
but over the report from a well known
Washington correspondent that, upon
receiving some dispatches from home:
"His face turned white. It was only
with the greatest difficulty he could
speak. He wrung his hands and walk-
ed the floor, muttering imprecations
upon those in authority who had,
through their criminal blundering,
brought this awful woe upon his coun-
try." Now that Count Cassini has been
in a card to the press the next day,
was "absolutely false," and "an out-
rageous slander." They do say, how-
ever, that Count Cassini has been the
unhappiest diplomat in Washington for
many months.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the Black Cat for February there
are two prize stories, entitled respec-
tively, "Euphrates and the Hobo," and
"An Installment Bible." The other
stories are, "George Maynard's Visit,"
"The Under-Water Man," and "Doctor
Milton." The little magazine keeps up
its reputation for excellence in the
short-story line.—Boston.

"Success" for February opens with
an article, which is the first of a series
entitled, "The Shameful Misuse of
Wealth." The author is Cleveland
Moffett, a journalist whose previous
work has created a vivid impression in
magazine circles. He is delving into
one of the burning questions of the
day. The fact that a set of people
dine at the Hotel St. Regis, New York,
from solid gold service, and daily with
platters that sum up a total of \$1,000
a plate, while 75,000 poor children in
the same city are obliged to go to
school in the morning without break-
fast because their parents are too
poor to buy food, is not a condition
that creates a pleasant picture. Aside
from this feature, the number is full
of good things, including a life-sketch
of Robert Hoe, the great printing-press
manufacturer, and a remarkable article
entitled "Tolstoy—the Only Free Man
in Russia," by Vance Thompson. There
are good fiction stories, a large de-
partment devoted to the affairs of the
home, and many articles on the lead-
ing topics of the day.—Washington
Square, New York.

TEA

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very little: only a third of a
cent a cup! a cent-and-a-half
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breakfast!

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breath fresh and sweet and
is a thorough antiseptic.
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tles at 75 cents the pint.

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Drug Store.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

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dications
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So as to realize full bene-
fit of it.
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art the alchemists of old tried
to produce—making gold and
silver.
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is our science—enabling you
to produce profits from poor
credits—making good debtors of
bad ones. Turning poor, worth-
less paper into gold and silver—
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