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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 24, 1904

DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of annoyance
if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74.
3 rings.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2
rings.
For City Editor and Reporters, 353, 2
rings.
For Business Manager, 353, 2 rings.
For Business Office, 353, 2 rings.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

The utterances of the Deseret News on the evils of the misuse of money in political campaigns have attracted very general attention. They are commended by honorable and incorruptible citizens of all political persuasions. The debasing effects of bribery upon every community where it prevails, are noted and the consequences that would ensue from its introduction here are easily foreseen. They loom up in prospect as the certain effects of the insidious and destructive cause. It should be opposed by every available means, and exposed at every certain opportunity.

Reports that are in circulation concerning this crime against law and morality may be greatly exaggerated. Such matters usually are. But that there is real foundation for them is evident, even though there may be much difficulty in reaching and disclosing it. The trouble with rumors of that character is, the informants are reluctant to give names and places and prices, and the purposes for which it is alleged votes are bought and sold. Without some specific and well-authenticated cases it is almost useless to try to get to the root of the evil.

Men will talk about instances of which they have heard, and the facts of which they are sure, but when requested to furnish positive proofs they fall down and give their case away, because they either cannot or will not name the parties involved, or if they do mention them, the story is denied, or there is failure to come to the front and tell in public or before a tribunal that, which is whispered in secret. Scandal ought to be rigorously avoided or suppressed. If there are proofs of bribery or attempts at such corruption, they ought to be furnished when a charge is made. Slander is contemptible, and to be as much despised as the wrong that is said to be done, and of which there are no proofs to be offered.

As we have stated before, there are unavoidable expenses attending every canvass and every election. They must be met, and every citizen who is interested may lawfully and righteously contribute thereto. The amount is for him to determine and may be measured by his means. No rational person will object to such use of money for political purposes. It is the barter of votes or influence for lucre or some other valuable consideration that is in view, when we denounce the corruption of our political system by the power of Mammon. It debauches the community, it vitiates the life-blood of the body politic, it pollutes the very spring and source of moral vitality and habit, and degrades all who use or receive it.

As to the prevalence of the evil, we can only mention that which is reported from different quarters, and that merely in general terms, for we would not do injustice to any person or party by mentioning names or alleged occurrences without sufficient data to prove what we state. We can denounce the wrong as it exists in principle, and warn, as we do, every citizen of Utah against being daubed with the vile pitch of the infamy. And we can and do invite the uncontaminated to aid in stamping out the crime by every means available. We copy the following from the Provo Enquirer which, after referring to the remarks of the Deseret News on the subject, speaks out vigorously in this way:

"It has been reported that in this city and county money has been received and has only awaited takers. The Enquirer has reason to believe that the money was really held by some parties for distribution if opportunity offered and service for it could be given. A little of it has, we believe, been put into circulation. Provo City is not, however, a fruitful field for the briber and we have no apprehension that anybody here can be bought by any such means, nor do we believe that anywhere in Utah county can the briber successfully work his nefarious schemes.

The utmost vigilance and caution should be exercised by political parties in this campaign, in selecting candidates for the Legislature. Reports have recently been in circulation that a certain candidate for a high office has determined on spending a fortune, if necessary, to secure the prize. Some believe that this candidate has never been known to be beyond suspicion, have suddenly become active aspirants for seats in the Legislature. The zeal with which they have been to effect the object, coupled with rumors that they are so and so's man, though the rumors are denied by the suspected parties, create some misgivings in honest men's minds. Anyway, there is

much talk and a great deal of uneasiness among the people in regard to the situation.

"No man should be nominated for any office and especially for the Legislature who cannot be implicitly trusted. Senatorial districts and county conventions should this year, of all years, act with extreme caution and deliberation in making legislative nominations. No man whose whole life is not as an open book, and whose character and standing among his fellow citizens are not of the highest estimate, should be trusted this year with the opportunity of voting for a United States Senator."

THEY WANT A CHANGE.

The Chicago Evening Post contains a communication on the question of a change in the tenure of the presidency from four to six years. Some time ago the league sent letters to prominent business men, asking their opinion on that question. It is claimed that of hundreds of replies received, only one per cent were unfavorable to the change. The others endorsed it. In the circular of the league, the following reasons were given for a six-year term and no re-election:

"1. Presidential campaigns are too frequent; are enormously expensive to business interests and keep the country in a state of turmoil and uncertainty most of the time, to the great disadvantage of both labor and capital.

"2. Presidential years show increase of business failures, decrease of exports, bank clearings, stock sales and commercial transactions generally.

"3. Presidential campaigns indefinitely prevent the beginning and check the growth of industrial enterprises.

"4. The President, during his first term, naturally being anxious to succeed himself, is kept busy considering the demands of politicians and planning for a second term; meanwhile important legislation for the general good waits."

The importance of this movement is that it reveals the fact that there is so much dissatisfaction with the present arrangement, and that it is held responsible for some bad features of American politics. One who comments of the subject thinks that the six-year term and no re-election would mean the overthrow of the "boss" and "machine" government of the people now existing. Deprived of patronage, he says, the "boss" and the "machine" must cease to exist.

ANOTHER GREAT EVIL.

It is at all times necessary to guard against becoming the victim of tale-bearers and gossip-mongers, but especially so during political campaigns. No man on earth is perfect. Political manipulators know this, and if they care not what means they employ for their own ends, they will seize upon the human imperfections, or weaknesses, or perhaps mistakes, of their opponents, and enlarge them, color them, distort them, until there is not apparently a clean spot left on the character they desire to assail. The "father of lies" is always busy, but at the time of political excitement he is generally working overtime. "They say" is the inexhaustible source of his raw material. It is safe to conclude that those who avail themselves of such means are wrong. They do not deserve to win. If a cause cannot be established on truth, by honorable means, it is rotten and ready to fall. Very often slander acts as a boomerang, returning to him that sent it forth. We hope the citizens of this state will rise above the slanderer and slander, as well as the briber and bribery. There are two ways of treating one another, and both are effective. One is not to listen to it at all, and the other is, never to repeat it. No one will ever regret having closed his ears to evil reports. No one will ever regret having refused to associate with character assassins.

It is a long time now since Edmund Burke, in his "Thoughts on Discontent," pointed out the difference between a "generous contention for power on many and honorable maxims," and the "mean and interested struggle for place and emolument." But it is as true today as it was then, that the two are easily recognized by the means employed.

"DISREPUTABLE POLITICS."

The Portland Oregonian of Aug. 19, under the caption quoted, comments as follows upon the situation in neighboring states:

"What angers Dubois just now is the knowledge that the Mormons have been turning largely away from the Democratic party to the Republican party. They have done this, in common with the general run of people in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states. The Mormons have sense enough to see that free silver was a false cry and that Republican policies are better for the country at large and therefore better for them as for others. Dubois thinks, however, that everybody votes from the same sordid and unworthy motives that dominate himself. He hasn't brains enough to understand that the Mormon vote is influenced by large considerations of public policy. He thinks to control them by some cheap trick of petty politics. So much for his intelligence."

"The wisdom and the perpetuity of popular government tremble in the balance whenever shifty and unprincipled fellows like Dubois are continually trusted with power after their follies have come to understand thoroughly the shrewd knavery and tricky manipulation upon which their activities are based. The main thing with these fellows is the art of politics. With its principles and with the public welfare they have no concern. They are affable of manner, plausible of speech,

infinitely cunning in resource. Such is their command of the arts of popularity that the average shallow nature is so overcome by their good fellowship and clever assumption of statesmanship as to believe them 'good men.'"

The Nampa, Idaho, Herald thinks that:

"It wouldn't be safe to bet that Dubois would refuse to be baptized into the Mormon Church if guaranteed six years more in the United States Senate."

It's a wise candidate who knows his own heels.

All the Japs are anti-Russian imperialists.

Wheat is on the jump because this year there was not a good stand.

Double creases in King Edward's trousers will increase his tailor's bill.

Today many are hopeful; tomorrow most of them will be sad.

When the Japanese achieve their great victory they will celebrate it with old Port.

Do the Russians consider it funny to stop a British Comedian on the high seas?

Paraguay is pulling off a revolution just to let the world know that it exists.

Down in West Virginia they propose to fight it out on the color line if it takes all summer.

Kuropatkin hasn't "retired" for a week or more. What's the matter? Has he got string halt?

As yet on none of the platforms has it been necessary to put the sign, "Standing room only."

It is fitting that a successful smoke consumer should have been invented by Janitor Stoker.

Mrs. Maybrick has arrived. She refused to be interviewed but she gave out a statement, which is an interview in embryo.

The popular feeling in St. Petersburg is that Port Arthur is doomed. St. Petersburg's popular feeling is but a reflex of the universal feeling.

Gladstone Dowle still insists that he has never kissed a woman. When he does he will change his name to Gladstone.

Professor Holland's ten dollar airship will doubtless be popular, but million dollar airships will always be more popular.

Another German officer has been arrested for writing a book. How delighted his adversary will be at the news.

If the outrages on personal rights and liberty that are occurring almost daily in Colorado were being perpetuated in Turkey, how indignant the American people would be.

At Cedartown, Ga., yesterday a negro was lynched. He was first shot to death and his body dragged to the public square and there burned. Bad as this is, it is better than to have burned him alive.

By refusing to comply with China's demand that she disarm her cruisers now at Shanghai, Russia forfeits all claims to sympathy in her protests against Japanese violation of Chinese neutrality.

"Jeffersonian simplicity" is a phrase fixed up by David B. Hill to put in Judge Parker's speech," says Governor Odell in an interview. Oh, no. Bishop Potter exploited it at the time of the celebration of the centenary of the adoption of the Constitution. His phrase was "Jeffersonian simplicity" was followed by Jacksonian vulgarity."

The Utah Pioneer is out on time, as usual, and as usual appears in clean inviting form and containing a variety of interesting matter, up with the times. Essay Cough keeps at it with a vigor and force and style peculiarly his own, and we hope he is receiving that public support to which his bright weekly is certainly entitled.

THE GEORGIA HORROR.

Boston Transcript.

Once more the State of Georgia stands disgraced before the civilized world. The revolting torture practiced upon Sam Howe several years ago has been re-enacted at Statesboro in that State, with this time two victims instead of one. The offense that caused Paul Reed and Will Cain to be made the recipients of the mob's fiendish vengeance was not "the usual crime," which is so often urged as the justification of lynching. It was a terrible crime, it is true, the crime of murder, and the murderers had been tried and they should have been found guilty and condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the law which in Georgia is death. Thus the mob had neither of its usual reasons for its savagery. It was not avenging woman's honor and the court made no delay in giving these men a trial and rendering a verdict.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The butchery at Statesboro, Ga., of two negroes under the most horrible circumstances can be attributed simply and solely to a mob's wish for murder. In this case the usual excuse found in the law's delay certainly cannot be pleaded in extenuation. The negroes, guilty of a most atrocious murder, had been convicted and sentenced, and would have been legally put to death in a few weeks. But that was not enough. The blood thirst that lurks in every mob finally asserted itself and a crime worse than that which it was intended to avenge was the result.

Kansas City Times.

Friends and admirers of Governor Terrell of Georgia must rejoice greatly that he has taken such prompt and vigorous measures to discourage the burning of negroes at the stake in his state. He telegraphed from St. Louis to his adjutant general yesterday:

"Upon arrival here I learned, through the press, of the occurrences at Statesboro yesterday. Please investigate fully and have report of same ready on my return. The prospect of being 'investigated' is one calculated to strike terror to the stoutest Georgian heart, especially as the Governor im-

plies a stern purpose to look over the typewritten evidence as soon as he has completed a leisurely survey of the St. Louis exposition. It is presumed that Governor Terrell has no wish to be more severe than is justified by the diabolical form that lawlessness in his state has assumed. But the Governor will do his duty as he sees it, and he will not hesitate to chide those who applied the torch to the funeral pyre if the adjutant general succeeds in finding out who they were. And if any more negroes are burned at the stake, as the dispatches indicate there may be, Governor Terrell will stop at nothing—not even another "investigation."

Los Angeles Times.

There is little probability that any investigation will be made into this disgusting and brutalizing affair. The civil authorities appear to have been so far implicated that if an investigation were to be made they would be compelled to investigate themselves—something which they are hardly likely to do. And the public sentiment of any community which will tolerate such barbarous and disgusting performances is not likely to be very strong in demanding an investigation of the crime after it has been committed. But it is clear enough that mental and moral degeneracy has set its mark upon any community in which crimes of this nature are allowed to be committed. Also that progress in any right direction is practically impossible in such a community.

Springfield Republican.

The Georgia authorities are clearly responsible for the latest burning of two negroes at the stake. The action of the authorities, both judicial and executive, was admirable up to the point when the mob, after the prompt trial and conviction of the murderers moved against the militia guard. Seizing two of the rifles, the mob leaders found that the soldiers had not loaded their weapons. "That was what the crowd wanted to ascertain," says the dispatches. "The troops had been given orders not to load their rifles."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Pearson's Magazine for September offers its readers six short stories, the second instalment of the interesting "Dr. Nicholas Stone" novel, and three special articles, including the now famous "Indian Fights and Fighters." "The King and Queen of Smugglers" is a love and adventure story by Halliwell Sutcliffe. "The Gem of Life" is a story of love and mystery garnished with the breath of life among the golden maidens and the brown men of far-away India. Then there is a stirring "Don Quixote" story, separate and complete in itself, as in every story in this famous series. And three other bright stories are there. In the special articles, Cyrus Townsend Brady's "Indian Fights and Fighters" tells of the last stand, and the cutting-up of the Seventh cavalry, and the death of that celebrated Indian fighter—Custer. Albert Bigelow Paine contributes an instalment "The End of the Ring," in his Thomas Nast article. And "California," in the "Stories of the States" series, is told the early days of lawlessness, murder and vigilance committees down to the present.—New York.

TEA

"How can an everyday drink be so bad?"

"Oh, they're used to it!"

FANCY NEGLIGEE

Shirts!

\$1.75 and \$2.00 Shirts.

For One Week We Will Clean Them up at—

\$1.25

Summer Clothing Greatly Reduced.

NEW FALL HATS.

Seeley's

61-63-65 MAIN ST.

SALT AIR TIME TABLE

Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway

Time table in effect May 31st, 1904.

GOING—LEAVE SALT LAKE LAKE.

NO. 2, 10:00 a.m.

NO. 6, 4:00 p.m.

NO. 8, 5:00 p.m.

NO. 10, 6:00 p.m.

NO. 12, 7:00 p.m.

NO. 14, 8:00 p.m.

NO. 16, 9:00 p.m.

RETURNING—ARRIVE SALT LAKE.

NO. 1, 12:30 p.m.

NO. 3, 1:30 p.m.

NO. 5, 2:30 p.m.

NO. 7, 3:30 p.m.

NO. 9, 4:30 p.m.

NO. 11, 5:30 p.m.

NO. 13, 6:30 p.m.

NO. 15, 7:30 p.m.

NO. 17, 8:30 p.m.

NO. 19, 9:30 p.m.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS.

*Sunday, last train leaves Saltair at 9:30.

J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

Lagoon

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31, 1904.

Leave Salt Lake

6:30 a.m.

11:00 a.m.

1:30 p.m.

3:30 p.m.

5:30 p.m.

8:30 p.m.

9:30 p.m.

Extra trains on Sundays and holidays at 2:30 and 4:30 p.m.

Leave Lagoon

7:30 a.m.

10:00 a.m.

12:00 Noon

2:30 p.m.

4:30 p.m.

6:30 p.m.

8:30 p.m.

9:30 p.m.

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