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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 2, 1903.

HO! FOR SALT LAKE!

The reduction in the fare to Salt Lake and return has paved the way to largely increased patronage of that beautiful resort. Now comes a still further inducement to the public in the same direction. The excellence of the water has made bathing somewhat difficult, and many persons decline to wade out to points where there is a sufficient depth for swimming purposes. As announced in Wednesday evening's "News," arrangements have been made for floating rafts to be towed out to deep water, so that bathers may step out of their dressingrooms and onto a raft, and be quickly conveyed to water as deep as they desire. Children may disport in shallower places, while adults who want great depth can be accommodated. Proceeding northward from the pavilion it is not very far to ample bathing spots, and thus the complaints that have been made will be fully met and overcome. The water is now of a delightful temperature, and with the reduced fare and the new raft movement, there is nothing in the way of enjoyment, for those who can appreciate the attractions of the finest bathing and the grandest pavilion upon the American continent.

A MOST IMPORTANT CONGRESS

The trans-Mississippi Congress has proved to be one of the most important gatherings of practical men interested in the development of the great West, that has ever been organized. The sessions that have been held attracted many of the most progressive minds of the country, and the thoughts expressed and the plans adopted have proved of great benefit to the whole country. Sessions have been held at such important points as Galveston, Denver, Omaha, New Orleans, Salt Lake, San Francisco, St. Louis, Cripple Creek, Minneapolis, etc. The last mentioned was, however, a little too far to the East to draw so large an attendance of delegates as was desirable. The next session is to be held at Seattle, on August 13 to 22, 1903. This is an excellent selection and will give to visitors and through them to the entire country, some understanding of the grandeur and opportunities of the northwest, which have to be seen to be in any fair way appreciated. It is a magnificent portion of our great country, and Seattle is in every respect a live and progressive city, an indication of the spirit that animates the pushing, vigorous and big-hearted people of that region. The possibilities of that port, considering the railroad facilities for the influx of traffic, and the grand ocean outlet to the Orient, are such as to inspire a prophetic mind and open up a future that will astonish the world before many decades have passed. Seattle is one of the coming seaports of the continent which will rival the greatest on the Pacific coast. It is a fine place for the Congress to hold its session for this year and a visit to it will amply repay all the delegates who gather there.

The subjects that have been discussed at those gatherings in the past may not all be pertinent to the same extent this year. Irrigation for instance will not be so vital to the interests of the northwest as to the denizens of the semi-arid regions. Oregon and Washington are States that have enough wetting from above without the application of any more below. The question of bimetalism which engaged the attention of the congress in the past will not probably be discussed. But our Merchant Marine; Commerce and Mining; Consular Service; Rivers and Harbors; the beet sugar industry; the admission of Territories as States in the Union; the isthmian canal; preservation of forests and other former subjects of discussion will doubtless be renewed, with many new and timely topics of interest to the whole region this side of the Father of Waters.

As to the benefits of such gatherings as that, apart from the consideration of practical questions affecting the material interests of the entire nation, we cannot do better than quote the following from a paper on the Trans-Mississippi Congress by ex-Vice President L. Bradford Prince, published in the Omaha for July, 1902. He said:

"One of the most important results of the annual sessions of the Congress is in the personal acquaintances there formed between the leading men of the Great West. Those who knew each other only by name or reputation have become personal friends, and many unkind prejudices have thereby been destroyed. One illustration of this may be found in a better understanding of the Mormon question. Beginning at Denver in 1891, Utah has sent large and influential delegations to all of the congresses, no matter how distant, among the delegates almost always present were men like George Q. Cannon, Judge Shurtliff, John Henry Smith, etc. No one acquainted with the facts will deny that the personal acquaintanceship with these delegations has done more than any other cause to remove prejudices which had previously existed in many minds; and the election of Mr. Cannon as president at Omaha, and of Mr. Smith at Cripple

Creek, attest the regard in which personal acquaintance caused these gentlemen to be held."

These personal meetings are valuable indeed, and their results cannot fail to be beneficial. The president for the present Congress is Hon. John Kirby of Houston, Texas, a gentleman of national reputation, and one of the very foremost men of his State. There will be other leading minds in attendance at the gathering in Seattle, and it is hoped that Utah will not be one whit behind in its delegation to the Congress of nineteen hundred and three.

WARSHIPS IN ASIA.

A Tien Tsin dispatch says that the American, British, and Japanese squadrons are gathering in the northern part of the Gulf of Pechili, while the Russian warships are assembled at Port Arthur. The aspect is warlike, it is thought.

This dispatch should be read in connection with a previous report from Seoul, the capital of Corea, to the effect that a Russian force has crossed the Yalu river, and is now occupying Korean territory. That is a menace to Japan, almost a challenge, and the excitement in Japan is therefore said to be very intense. Even the coadjutor cabinet ministers are said to be in favor of firm measures, and the people are willing to support this government in any steps it may deem it necessary to take.

If this is the situation, trouble may break out at any time. The war with China commenced over Corea, for Japan considers the controlling influence over that kingdom necessary to its own existence. If Russia does not desist from encroaching upon that territory, Japan may precipitate a conflict. And it may come like a bolt from a clear sky, without further preliminary negotiations.

Later dispatches from the far east say that a conference on the Manchurian problem will be held shortly at Port Arthur; also that the recent visit of the Russian war minister to Japan has had a satisfactory effect. The Japanese papers are therefore hopeful that peace will continue. That is earnestly to be desired. There have been enough in the world the last ten years, to make universal peace for a long time desirable.

LOOK TO THE WOUNDS.

In view of the fact that the nation's great day always brings with it an almost incredible number of accidents, it may not be improper to point out that immediate and efficient attention to wounds, especially powder wounds caused by blank cartridges, is absolutely necessary. According to an article on this subject in the Journal of the American Medical Association, such wounds are very often fatal. In Chicago, the writer says, there are usually fifteen to thirty deaths from blank cartridge tetanus each year, while the entire number of deaths from that cause is only about fifty. And although there are plenty of other wounds received at this time each year, still the blank cartridge causes nearly all the tetanus infections. It is rare, indeed, that the lacerations from the exploding giant cracker are followed by tetanus. That is not due to any infectious nature of the blank cartridge itself, but has been abundantly shown; repeated examinations have demonstrated that they are free from virulent tetanus germs.

The fact seems to be that tetanus, or lockjaw, is caused by a poison generated by a germ, and poured into the blood. This germ is found in street dust and garden dirt, etc. When these organisms enter a wound, the oxygen of the air and the blood is generally sufficient to kill them, before they can do any harm, but if they are driven deep into the tissues, where they are protected from the air, and if they are followed by other organisms that use up the oxygen of the blood in their immediate vicinity, they survive, and in a short time they produce enough poison to become dangerous.

The lesson of this is that all wounds should be attended to in time, but especially should those likely to produce tetanus be looked after at once. And experience has taught that blank cartridge wounds are such. "We should not forget," says the Journal, "that most of these deaths are preventable if the blank cartridge wounds are properly treated as soon as they are received. It is a sad fact that the greater number of cases of Fourth of July tetanus occur in boys who have gone to some physician, not infrequently in a dispensary, who, instead of giving the wound the thorough treatment that it deserves, has superficially cleaned and dressed it. The responsibility here lies with the physician who first sees the wound. A thorough surgical treatment of blank cartridge wounds, supplemented by prophylactic injection of tetanus antitoxin when possible, would save many lives every year."

MAKING FOR ZIONISM.

If the program is followed out, as outlined, the petition in behalf of Russian Jews will be ignored in St. Petersburg, but its return will be accompanied by a few civil words, as a sugar coat to the pill. The Russian government would be very glad to "do us anything possible to relieve the tension in the United States," but it cannot sacrifice a principle. The principle alluded to is, that no power has a right to interfere in the internal affairs of another power.

So that is the reply that can be expected. And why not? Can anything else be looked for from a power that refused to receive a delegation of Poles coming to plead for their national existence? "Principles" are as hardy shields for wrongdoers, as "paraphernalia" is said to be. But in all probability the refusal of the government to listen to the prayers of the Hebrews will work for good. It will prove to the world the utter futility of building any hopes for the redemption of the race upon man. It will strengthen the forces of Zionism, and in that way bring a blessing to a great cause. The Kishineff massacre itself is said to have had this effect. That tragedy

brought forth a universal cry from the people for help. In the language of a writer in the New York Evening Post, the orthodox, the Nationalists, the Zionists raised their standard higher than ever. The hope of Zion loomed up even before the hopeless. The Dreyfus case gave the Zionist movement a strong impetus, but Kishineff will be one of its greatest promoters. Between the two the Jew has come to a fearful realization about the world that has been listening to the most beautiful sermons for the last two thousand years. The realization has brought him to despair.

It is claimed that a number of leaders who formerly opposed Zionism have already come to look upon that movement as the only way out of bondage. Joseph Barondess is one of these. At a recent mass meeting he told his audience why he had changed his mind and come to believe in salvation through Zionism. At the same meeting Dr. Herman Zolotoroff, a well known leader among radicals of the ghetto, pleaded for nationalism. He held that the time had come for Jews to organize, to get, and to work out their own solution of their problem without waiting for the redemption of the world. He was not sure about Zionism, but if he found that to be practicable he would support the movement. And if Zionism was reactionary it was all the more reason for radicals to go into the movement and change it.

Other speakers expressed similar views. The refusal of the Russian government to do something for the Hebrew subjects will still further strengthen the movement toward Zion. It will, perhaps, suggest that the only alternative is an international congress on the Hebrew question. The annual congress of Zionists may, on account of this refusal, be inspired to take that subject up, and ask the influential governments to take the lead in that matter. If so, the negative attitude of the government addressed will bring forth positive results.

OFF FOR THE POLE.

The Ziegler expedition has started for the northern latitudes, in the hope of reaching the Pole. The plan this time is to spend the winter at Franz Josef land, and then proceed as early as practicable, on sleds, for the coveted goal. The undertaking is being made notwithstanding the fact that the Duke of Abruzzi, who holds the farthest north record, has declared that route to be impracticable. In his opinion "it would at most be possible to push on only a few miles farther toward the north. If the ice in the Arctic ocean was in an unusually favorable state, but the results would not afford any compensation for the fatigue and privation undergone." He recommended the Greenland route. It should be possible for this expedition at least to corroborate the views of the Italian as to the impossibility of the route. Lieutenant Peary would also like, it is said, to try again. He believes he can reach the Pole now, if he had \$100,000 to spend on it. It is natural that the explorer should desire to complete the work on which he has spent so many years, and for which he has suffered so many privations. It is natural that he should contemplate with pleasure the possible arrival first of someone else at the goal he has been striving so long to reach. And if it can be reached by an American, provided the money needed is placed at his disposal, the financial question should not be an obstacle.

The hoodlum should not be allowed to stand on the order of going but made to go at once. The short weight seeds sold the agricultural department may have come from a short crop. The "Iowa idea" as set forth at Des Moines yesterday was a sort of now-you-see-it, and now-you-don't declaration.

Sir Thomas says that the Reliance appears to be a wonderful boat. Once again he has taken up his studies in the school of adversity.

It is to be hoped that the many courtesies exchanged between the American and German fleets at Kiel were not all writ in water.

Machen says, in court, that he is not guilty. That is precisely what every man whose name has been connected with the postal frauds says. Lieutenant McCue detained at Fort Sheridan on a charge of bigamy, should have been more particular about mind, his P's and McQuees.

Marshall P. Wilder, who has just married, is twice as old as his bride. But his jokes are older than the combined ages of himself and bride doubled.

The City Club of New York has asked for the removal of City Magazine. Mott. It might be well for the club first to remove the beam from its own eyes.

The Pope must be near death's door else there would not be so much scolding from the Vatican telling how well and strong he is. Such would be the case in America, at least.

It is said (remember it is only said) that Sir Thomas Lipton is carrying a rabbit's foot this time. If so it may be because he hasn't a leg left to stand on.

The man who permits a walking delegate to order him to quit work, and perhaps thereby taking bread from his little ones, is lacking in some of the best qualities of good citizenship—manhood and independence. He obeys and never reasons.

The numerous friends of Judge Baruch are pleased to see the complete vindication he has received from the aspersions that were cast upon him in the case of Morrison vs. Snow, et al. Mr. Morrison, too, is to be congratulated on the outcome. The charges made were entirely without foundation in truth, and the end is not yet with the calumniators.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer of last Saturday contains, among its local

news items, this: "The funeral of a union man was delayed for an hour yesterday afternoon because the driver of the hearse was a non-union man and refused to make application to join the hack drivers' union. After an hour's delay another hearse was obtained with a union driver and the funeral proceeded." What a splendid example of the broad mindedness and catholicity of unionism this is!

PETITION FOR JEWS.

New York Evening Post.
Mr. Hay's circular in behalf of the persecuted Roumanian Jews is undoubtedly the precedent followed by the President when he agrees to forward to the czar a memorial on the Kishineff massacre. Temperamentally, Mr. Roosevelt would be inclined to associate himself with the American Hebrews, who plead for their oppressed coreligionists in Russia, and it is proper perhaps to regard his action as personal rather than official. The Russian government would relieve an otherwise awkward situation by taking that view of the case. The President joins in a plea which the czar will deal justly with his Jewish subjects. With the cause everybody must sympathize; the expediency of the action itself is, however, open to doubt.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.
The theory of the petitioners is that the czar is not cognizant of the atrocities practiced in his dominions. Secretary Hay, in his letter to Simon Wolf, the chairman of the committee under whose auspices the petition was prepared, makes two significant statements. One is that the President has decided to accept the opinion of the petitioners as to whether or not the proceeding will be to the advantage of their persecuted co-religionists in Russia. The other is couched in these words: "Of course you will understand that the President cannot tell you what reception your petition will meet with at the hands of the Russian government."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The United States figures in the matter simply as an agent for laying the petition before the czar. It makes no protest in behalf of itself or any of its citizens. The United States makes no representations whatever, and there is no official intimation that the czar or his ministers should give the question their attention. Acting solely in this capacity it does not seem that the charge of meddling can hold against this government.

Chicago Record-Herald.
The petition asks for a proclamation from the czar that shall give an assurance of religious liberty in Russia. It will be remembered that there was a report of such an offer before the massacre occurred, and that the Jewish editor who provoked the massacre has been conspicuously honored since the command of the czar. Whether another outpouring of fair words will do any good is doubtful, but possibly the pressure of outside opinion may affect the administrative act of the government, which is the main thing to be considered.

New York Mail and Express.
There has been hesitation, on the side of policy, as to how far it was advisable to give the protest an official character. The President himself has been deliberate in choosing the course he should follow—properly deliberate because of the danger of disturbing our relations with a power with whom this country has a traditional friendship which it is reluctant to impair. He now makes himself the intermediary between American sentiment and the throne of Russia. It is an act of high humanity.

Kansas City Star.
Assuming that Russia has decided not to receive the Jewish-American petition that President Roosevelt proposes to forward to the czar, that country must be given credit for showing a way by which the President may avoid an actual rebuff.

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TIME TABLE:

Leave Salt Lake	Arrive Salt Lake
No. 2 10:30 a.m.	No. 1 1:30 p.m.
No. 4 1:30 p.m.	No. 3 3:45 p.m.
No. 6 4:30 p.m.	No. 5 5:45 p.m.
No. 8 5:30 p.m.	No. 7 8:30 p.m.
No. 10 8:30 p.m.	No. 9 11:30 p.m.
No. 12 11:30 p.m.	No. 11 1:30 a.m.

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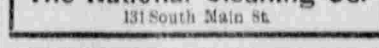
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