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SALT LAKE CITY. . MAY 7, 1903.

IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDENT.

The committee on decorations for the reception of President Roosevelt is considering an elaborate plan for the decoration of the streets, in honor of the Chlef Executive. This is as it ought to be. In no place of this great Union will the President of the United States be more heartily welcomed than here. Nowhere is his high and responsible of. fice held in higher esteem and reverence than here. And it is but proper that the sentiments of loyalty, and love of the country, that fill the hearts of the citizens, be embodied in the decorations and the other features of the reception of the President. The Americans. are not a military people, and it would be inappropriate to make military displays the chief features of the reception of their President, as is done in European countries, when rulers of nations are honored guests. We are a people that desire to excel in industries and the peaceful activities of com. munities. That should not be lost sight of. President Roosevelt is honored, not only for the great office he holds, but for the personal qualities he has displayed, since he became conspicuous in the public view. His integrity, his sincerity, his conscientious adherence to that which he considers right, have endecred him to the public generally and paticularly to that part of the American people who consider such qualities essential to American manhood.

KINGS CONFER.

The spectacle of European rulers traveling from capital to capital, is one that naturally suggests the conclusion that some important moves ate about to be played upon the international chess board. The visit of King Edward to Rome was made .nore conspicuous but the fact that it was followed imme-diately afterwards by the visit of Emperor William, and that the Czar is expected, in a short time, to go to Pome, too. This succession of imperial visits; these testimonials of regard to the young king, who during his short reign has so completely secured for nself/and his country the respect and admiration of Europe; in short, these demonstrations of sympathy from older and more powerful nations to young Italy, represent positive evidence and acknowledgment of her progress in the way of power and civilization, and the anxiety of the larger powers to retain her friendship. Just what the result will be of the conferences held, is not known now. It can only be appreciated, when seen in the light of actual events. The general political situation is complicated enough, to demand the most careful consideration. Crowned heads must feel the weight of government quite heavy. In the far eastern Asia, Russia is giving the interested powers much uneasiness. It is not at all certain that the Russian government would not welcome a war with Japan at this time. That is a struggle that will come sooner or later, for Japan considers Russian aggression in China as a menace to her own independence, and she is not going to give in, without a contest. Possibly Russia would welcome the inevitable struggle now, before Japan has time to prepare herself still more, and before she succoeds in arousing the Chinese from their lethargy and converting that country into a powerful ally. Russia now could only gain by a successful war there. She would obtain all the territory she at present covets. Then Great Britain must have discovered threatening dangers in Persia. There, too, Russian influence must be at work, for the Persian Shah is but a tool in the hands of the Russian rulers. Judging from the language of the British foreign secretary, the situation is almost grave. He declared that Great Britain would consider the establishment of a naval base in the Persian Gulf, by any other power, as a menace to British Interests, and that it would be resisted. That is to say, Great Britain would fight for the maintenance of status quo in Persian waters. Unlesa British interests were really menaced there, this warning would not have been uttered. Then, there is the Turkish situation. with its possibilities. The latest reports from that quarter indicate that the disurbances are growing more serious. The Turks, evidently, are doing all in their power to establish quiet. That is to say, they are killing hundreds of persons and arresting others, but so far these measures seem to have proved without effect. How long the powers can remain inactive spectators of the putrages by which the entire European Turkey seems to be about to be given over to anarchy, is the question. It is guite evident that if the Sultan fails in estublishing and maintaining order, emperors or kings will do it for him, and at the same time prove that his ight to rule in Europe is at an end. The monarchs of Europe have much to senfer about at the present time. It has been a common saying that in Persian and oriental affairs? We Furkey would not last any longer than | shall see.

until the powers could agreee on a plan of partition. In the views of some, a nore opportune time than the present Paris. will never present itself to the Czar, is advance on Constantinople. The wideof a new novel. Most likely ill manspread insurrectionary movement must nered. undermine the Turkish strength and The best recipe for growing old smooth the path of an army of occupation. Great Britain with her attengracefully is to honor your father and mother. ion directed to China and Persia, cannot give all her energy to the Turksh problem. Germany will not and asks the Springfield Republican. Per-France cannot interfere. Unless Turforce it is. key can stand alone, there would not seem to be a more opportune time for Clerks should make good politicians, they make so many successful counter giving her the coup de grace, than the

present. Is that what Russia now is alming at? Are the threatened attacks in British Interests in China and Peria merely feints, to draw the attention from the real point of attack? These are questions that can be answered only as the events unfold themselves.

ARE TEACHERS HATED?

A curious discussion has been carried in the press on the question why chool teachers always are hated. The coper answer to that question is, that of all teachers are hated. It is probbly true that we all can look back upthe years spent in school and retember one teacher, or several of them,

who were cordially detested by the school: but it is equally true that others are remembered with sentiments of love and respect.

The trouble with teachers that leave anpleasant recollections is that they are utterly incapable of placing them. selves in the position of the children and judging their acts, their failings and shortcomings, from the viewpoint of the child. They judge only from their own maturer standpoint, and they become unjust in their "corrections," The heart of a child is keen to detect injustice. The impotency of the child to resent unjust treatment, makes the other adternative-hatred for the perpetrator, but natural.

the other kisses the sweet sixteen girls. The teacher's calling is one that requires a great many qualifications, in addition to the information imparted because of the strike. A strike without saloons is a good deal like the in colleges and universities, and they are as indispensable as the knowledge Fourth of July without the American imparted on the various subjects. A teacher of children should, in the first place be a child. That is, he should English lake. How this announcement possess the childlike disposition that would have pleased Sir Andrew Freedraws the children to him?" If he, or port who jocularly termed the sea the she, can take part in their amusements British common. and show interest in the things that interest the children, the latter will take pride in following them. A teachthe acton of the vicar who married Mr. er should never tell a lie, not even for Vanderbilt that one might imagine i "fun." He should never pretend to was the Vicar of Bray who performed know what he does not know. Child.en the caremony.

have a way of finding out such things. He should have a firm character, yet never fail to be kind, even when reproaching. Such are the qualities that

make children love their teachers, and to revere them forever. Such are the examples that are followed, and that are of more value than many words. It is not natural for children to hate. It is natural for them to crave and to give love. If, therefore, they conceive hatred for a teacher, it is, as a rule, because the object of the hatred has was well deserved. mistaken his, or her, calling.

THE LANSDOWNE DOCTRINE.

"I came, I saw, I scampered," about words when formulated in a dispatch by a plain spoken Russian minister. lescribes Edward's visit to Rome and

"What Manner of Man" is the name

"Is the Constitution non-enforcable?"

Lord Lansdowne is more than 5

statesman. He has become a Monroe

Present indications are that it would

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say anything to the contrary.

he thought it was gorgeous.

The one kisses the baby girls, while

The Omaha saloons have been closed

So the Persian gulf is to become an

So much noise is being made about

The Indiana and Dlinois coal opera-

New York Evening Sun.

The Russien geveniment is pained because the United States protested on the subject of Manchuria. But to this the following "authoritative state-ment" is tacked Russia has given formal promise to America and proposes to carry out the same to the letter. Far from being anxious to close the ria, Russia is anxious to give every possible opening. Only two days ago at a council, the ministers of Finance at a council, the ministers of Finance made a special point of this and hoped that American capital would be at-tracted there." What reason is there why a country which is determined to do the right thing should be irritated by a friendly request for a declaration as to her intentions? It looks as if Mr. John Hay had sorred again. John Hay had scored again.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The May number of Country Life I be safer to rely on the Columbia than merica tells "How to Spend a Vacs on." It is almost a double number i and its amost a doubt number in cauliful plotures and helpful sugges-lons. "A Walking Vacation" shows ust what a man needs to wear and Hereafter a greater gulf than ever will separate England from the concarry on a mountain climbing trip of a few days or weeks. "How I Built My Vacation Home" is the story of a teacher who has made an eight-room house with his own hands at a cost o Peace and quiet reign at Jackson Ky., chiefly because no one there dares 400. "Vacation in a Mountain Wag on" details a nine days driving trip of 315 miles which cost \$75 for three persons. "The Collapse of Freak Farming" is a vigorous article by Prof. L. H. Balley which will be worth many collars to people who contemplate rate. When Mr. Roosevelt gazed into the gorge of the Grand Canyon of course Interpretation of the Iowa idea is dollars to people who contemplate rais-ing ginseng, mushrooms. Angora goats basket willows, skunks or other side issues of agriculture. "How We Built again before the public. It seems to be Iowa and everything in sight for the issues of agriculture. "How We Built the Grange" is the story of a suburba Mr. Carnegie's gift of over a mitlion the grange is the story of a suburbar house that turned out exactly as it was planned. All the changes which the owners now care to make would not cost more than \$50. "Trout Cultur-as a Business" discusses a profitable new industry created by the sports-man's club which are restocking our treems talls how to rose broat and man's club which are restocking our streams, tells how to raise trout and shows by plotures the complete life-his-tory of the gamiest of all fish. "Straw-berry Culture for Profit" is a series of personal stories of success in many, parts of the country by people who have made net profits of \$200 to \$1,000 per tore.-Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.



Tonight! FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT-SAT-URDAY MATINEE. nder the Management of Frank McKee Presenting for the First Time in Balt Lake Her Latest and Greatest Success, The Stubbornness

DESERET EVENING NEWS: THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903.

of Geraldine. The Season's Most Attractive Modern Comedy, by CLYDE FITCH, with the Original Cast and Every Detail of the New York Production Unchanged. "A Triumph of Merriment and Whole-

some Sentiment." Sale begins Tuesday Seats now on sale.

GRAND THEATRI JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs PRICES: Night, 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinee, 25c. TONIGHT AND ALL WEEK. The Warde Co. a complete scenic productions. Special engagement of the distinguished actor. MR. CHARLES D. HERMAN. Matinee Saturday at 2:15 p. m.

Seats Now Selling.

60 W. 2nd 80.



SPECIAL THIS WEEK.

The Staples Department of our Mammoth Store has been for some time, and now is, a center of attraction for wise buyers who come to profit by the splendid offerings in

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100000000000000 of the very latest styles and patterns. Here is a sample offer. 32 inch Madras and Off Zephyrs, regular price Off per yard 35c. This week . .

Our favorable prices cover our complete lines of LINEN TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS and CLOTHS, White and Colored COTTON WAISTINGS, COTTON DRESS GOODS, LAWNS, DIMITIES, ETTAMINES, TISSUES, MOUSSELINE DE SOIES, and many other patterns, all new and good. We do not need boasting to draw custom; our goods and prices make an inducement that brings us our patrons -the most careful and best informed purchasers in this market. A comparison of our offerings with those of any other house here produces satisfactory results to us, in giving us the trade on the basis of merit.



tors admit that they acted under an agreement, but the purpose was not to ncrease the price of coal. According to their own testimony they belong to the good trusts. When Madame Ristori was presented to Emperor William he gracefully and truthfully called her the "Queen of Tragedy." In her day she was peerless

Cream Caramels, all kinds, 25 cents per pound. and this tribute of an emperor to her Marshmallow Taffy, The expeditions going in search of either the north or south pole should

didly equipped

SODA FOUNTAIN.

cellars for the erection of a Temple of Peace at The Hague looks like a case of peace at any price. It is very evident that investigation into the postoffice department scandals will not be sent to the dead letter of fee. It is very much alive indeed, The difference between President Roosevelt and Captain Hobson is this:

"I say without hesitation that we should regard the establishment of a naval base or fortified port in the Persian gulf by any other power as a very grave menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal." Such was Foreign Secretary Lans-

downe's declaration in the house of lords Tuesday evening. It is the most important announcement made by any European minister in many years, and it is easy to understand that its reception by the governments of Europe

is awaited with some anxiety by England. It throws down the gauntlet to all nations. Whether any of them will take it up remains to be seen. The one power in Europe that has been extending her sphere of influence in Persia is Germany. Her interest in the Eastern question has been and is there. How she will take this assumption by England of superior rights in the gulf of Persia cannot at this time be foretold. It is not impossible that Lansdowne's declaration is made with her

knowledge and acquiescence. The London papers affect to see some analogy between the Lansdowne doctrine and the Monroe doctrine. There is none whatever. Their origins and their purposes are entirely different. This new doctrine is solely in behalf of English interests. It is for the protec-

tion of British commerce and the sea route to India. The Monroe doctrine is nothing if not altruistic; the Lansdowne doctrine is nothing if not selfish. The purpose of one is to guarantee

weak governments in their independence and integrity; the other, to further the schemes and power of an aiready most powerful government. The Monroe doctrine declares that the Western Hemisphere can no longer be con sidered open to colonization. The Lansdowne doctrine declares that British interests are predominant in the Persian gulf and that should any other nation undertake to acquire a position of equality with Great Britain in those waters, the latter will deem it a causus belli. The English doctrine is a military plan, a strategic move. The American, a declaration of the right of a people to institute their own form of government without interference from

erences of the two doctrines. Persia is already undergoing railway exploitation. It is not a great power and will as inevitably come under the influence of some European nation as India came under British dominion. But it will be in a different way. The power under whose influence she will ome will, in all probability, be either Germany or Russia. She will be a base for a military power and she is on the flank of India. Herein is readily found the moving cause for the foreign secretary's announcement. The facts war-

rant him, in his opinion, in assuming the position he does, but will they in the opinion of other powers that think they have an interest, if not an equal one,

famous pole vaulters. They would get over many difficulties with more case than the ordinary man. The famous old yacht America, the boat that brought the Queen's cup to our shores in 1851, is to be broken up.

take with them some of the country

The same order once went out to break up the Constitution, but there was an Oliver Wendell Holmes to arouse the nation to the enormity of the act contemplated and Old Ironsides was saved. Where is the Holmes who shall rise up and cry aloud "Hold!" and stay the hand of the destroyer?



The first Russian stride into Manchuria was not made last week. That was the last stride rather than That was the last stride rather than the first. She has been in actual pos-session for some time and this lat-est demand is simply the demand for a quit claim deed from China. The Arab proverb about keeping the nose of the camel out of the tent lest his body presently follow is well illustrat-d in Russian incode. ed in Russia's steady encroachment in Manchuria. She took the first step several years ago by obtaining a treat; permitting the building of the trans treaty Siberian railway across the northern part of Manchuria to Vladivostok, the Russian naval base. A provision of the treaty allowed the presence of Russian troops-59,000 of them.

Chicago Record-Herald.

What the United States and other powers demand is that Russia shall place no impediments in the way of place no impediments in the way of cpening new treaty ports or consu-lates at the request of other nations and that the principle of the "open door" in commerce shall not be vio-lated. Once more Russia has assured us that she has no intention of ask-ing China to place obstacles in the way of foreign trade. In view of these assurances we may calmly await the developments of "the pro-posed agreement concerning evacua-

posed agreement concerning evacua-New York Evening Post. The news relating to the Manchulan question converges to the one point that Secretary Hay's protest against the Russian program was the chief reason why it was disavowed Japan has telegraphed her thanks, an Ambrisandor Cussini has conveyed not exactly thanks, but the good will of his government and himself, in large measure. London looks upon the

clarifying of the atmosphere as due to Washington. Probably Secretary will be as much surprised as any-at the result. What it signifies at the United States holds such a ion on the Pacific that Russi Has any source. These are some of the difposition on the Pacific that Russin will not take the risk of any unfriendly steps in Manchuria, which might make us even tacitly the ally of Japan and England in those waters.

Baltimore Sun. Fortunately for the peace of the world. Secretary Hay, who seems to have a ceal genius for unraveling mys-teries, waved his magical wand, and now the whole thing is as clear as day the whole thing is as clear as day He cabled our ambassador at St. Pe-tersburg to get the facts. Ambassa-dor McCornick discharged his mission with brilliant success. The Bear has opened his heart to us and assures Mr. Hay that his intentions in respect to Manchuria are of the most benevolent mature, both as regards China and the United States. It is shameful that so amiable and disinterested a power as Russia should be the victim either of malicious standers and strife-breeders or of ignorant diplomatists who do not understand the meaning of the simples



