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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 an-
noyance if they will take time to notice
these numbers:For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,
8 rings.For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 3
rings.For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 3
rings.

For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.

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UNITED ACTION ESSENTIAL.

The purported "bombshell" which a
contemporary states was thrown into
the camp of the Utah and land com-
mission, in the shape of a statement
that the Utah lake project which has
been under consideration for some time,
must be included in the great scheme
requiring government aid to secure a
full water supply for this region, is
really nothing new or startling. It is
an essential feature of the grand plan,
which has been explained in these
columns and which the commission,
through its attorney, F. S. Richards,
has laid before the government officials
at Washington in detail.The announcement that has come by
way of a surprise to some persons here,
is the declaration that the govern-
ment cannot treat with a large number
of canal companies, severally, but that
they must unite under one organization,
to avail themselves of the benefits
of the reclamation act. But when this
is fully understood there will, surely,
be no opposition and no disturbing
difficulty in the way.The arrangement, the necessity of
which is obvious, need not interfere
in any way with the respective cor-
porations or companies, or their sub-
divisions or plans for water distribu-
tion. They can all remain intact. But
to treat with the government so as to
secure the accomplishment of the plan
now in view in its entirety, and for
which adequate surveys and explora-
tions are being made, one organization
representing all the different companies
will have to be effected, so that the
government, as one, may be able to
treat with them as one.This will entail some extra labor on
the gentlemen who are devoting so
much time and energy to this great ir-
rigation project, so as to unite the
water users of the several counties in-
terested, in the one general plan, but
they are equal to the task and will
doubtless accomplish it, in the same
thorough manner in which they have
conducted their previous labors. The
only thing that may stand in the way
for a time is the lack of understanding,
or the disinclination to unite, that some
individuals occasionally exhibit.The people should grasp the fact that
the government, its representatives,
and the committee having this matter
in hand for Utah, have no private in-
terest to subserve, but the whole pro-
ject is for the benefit of the water users
of this part of the State of Utah, the
value of which can scarcely be estimat-
ed, and the future results of which
are almost beyond the power of pro-
phesy to foretell. United action is the
need of the hour.

THE COURSE OF COLORADO.

We give place today to an editorial
in the Denver Post, which will be
found on this page. We believe it
places the situation in Colorado fairly
before the public. The Miners' Fed-
eration side of the dispute has al-
ready been given in the "News." It
does not dispute of the clear state-
ments of facts set forth by the mine
owners and the state authorities.The conflict in Colorado ought not to
give a black eye to the State. It is not
in a condition of disorder, outside of
the district where the outrages that
have startled the country were per-
petrated. Quiet even there has been
restored. The measures adopted to
establish and maintain the supremacy
of the law were, in the main, justified
by the conditions existing and they
appear to have been effective.There is one feature of those pro-
ceedings, however, that appear to us
as lawless as the evils that had to be
suppressed. That is the attempt to
dump upon other States the refuse of
the riotous district in Colorado. We do
not think there is anything in law,
morality, comity, or necessity that
justifies the deportation of the crim-
inal elements of that locality into other
communities. A nuisance is not abated
by foisting it upon a neighbor. No
one has the right to empty a cesspool
upon another person's property.Neither has one state any right to
eject disturbers of its peace and put
them within the lines of another State.
Utah protests against such a proceed-
ing and will take measures for redress.
If the expressed intention is carried out
to thrust 150 of the public disturbers
upon this commonwealth.It is stated today that Utah will not
be thus maltreated. We are gratifiedto learn that the Rio Grande railway
officials are opposed to such a move-
ment. It is what we expected of them.
This state has had trouble enough with
the organized labor disputes in Pleasant
Valley, to look with favor or equani-
mity upon a movement to load more of
them upon its people and its business.
And it does not view the matter with
less disgust when the rights of other
states are threatened in that manner.Each state must deal with its own
criminals and peace-disturbers. In do-
ing so it should have the sympathy of
other States and such aid as may be
required and they are able to impart.
But we believe the rich and splendid
state of Colorado will be found able to
meet the present or any other like
emergency, and we hope there will be
no occasion for a quarrel of any kind
between us.The law must be vindicated; order
must be maintained; organized violence
must be stamped out; liberty of labor
and of business must be preserved.
But these essentials cannot be made
amount to any measures that are in
themselves lawless, oppressive or un-
just. Executors of the law must keep
within the bounds of the law.

THE MINERS' OUTING.

The gathering of miners in this city
on Monday, their procession and their
recreation at the Lagoon, were con-
ducted with order and discretion, and
we have heard of nothing that casts
any discredit upon their celebration of
miners' day. The occupation followed
by those hardy sons of toil is such that
they should have an occasional holi-
day, and enjoy the clear air and bright
sunshine and social pleasures, so dif-
ferent from their usual surroundings.
We are glad that they had a good time,
and that nothing unpleasant occurred
to mar the harmony of the occasion.
Working people have the right to or-
ganize for mutual benefit, and are only
to be reproached when they interfere
with other people's rights and liberties.
The outing appeared to be in every
way successful. We congratulate them.

AN EPOCH IN HISTORY.

From Russian sources it is now learned
that the total loss in killed and
wounded, on the Russian side, during
this war with Japan, amounts to 4,396.
Of these 2,416 were wounded and 1,980
killed. To these losses are added 716
prisoners of war. In all probability
the casualties are rather understated
than otherwise, and in all probability,
too, the Japanese fatalities have not
been much fewer than the Russian.
That means in the neighborhood of 10-
000 men slain, or wounded, since the be-
ginning of this conflict. That means
sorrow to thousands of families, for a
cause that might just as well have
been settled by a friendly agreement,
and that, finally, must be settled by
that means, if it is to be settled at all.
For war settles nothing. I do not
establish a basis of right, upon which
to effect a settlement. When one party,
or the other, is exhausted, and can
fight no longer, peaceful negotiations
must commence, and the arrangements
must be made in that way. Why not
come to an agreement without blood-
shed, without murder? Why not first
apply the logic of reason, instead of
the logic of shot and shell?One aspect of the war is of the great-
est concern to all the world. What
will its results be, in case Russia wins? Or
if Japan carries the day?A Japanese student in this country, in
a magazine article, declares that Japan
is fighting for an open door in Asia, and
must do so, in order to maintain her
national life. Japan has, he says, in 25
years grown from a people of 27,000,000
strong, to 47,000,000. She must find room
upon the continent. The markets of
East Asia must not be closed to her,
for that would mean paralysis to her
national life. The Japanese student is
undoubtedly correct as to this, but he
also maintains that Japan is fight-
ing for an open door for all nations.
That may be doubted. He says that,
if Japan should win, the Oriental com-
merce would be free and open; the em-
pires of China and Korea would not re-
main independent, but, under the in-
fluence of the new civilization, their
enormous resources would be developed
and their national institutions reformed
the immense advantages of which
would be enjoyed by all the nations
which are interested in the East. There
would naturally result a lasting peace
in the East and the general uplifting
of one-third of the human race. Japan's
growth and progress after the war
would be even more remarkable
than in the past. In short, East Asia
would be brought under the influence
of the new civilization, the effect
of which would be not without a pro-
found reaction upon Russia herself.
Humanity at large, including the Rus-
sians, would thereby be the gainer.That is as the Japanese now see it, or
at all events, as they would like the
Americans and Europeans to see it. But
predictions of this nature are without
value. If the Japanese win, they are
going to do what their statesmen think
will be of the greatest advantage to
Japan, without consulting the interests
of any other nation. And that will be
Russia's course, should that country
gain the victory. In either case, tre-
mendous results will follow. The world
has arrived at an epoch of its history.
Of that there can be no doubt.

COLORADO'S LAWLESSNESS.

The Denver Post asks the editors of
American newspapers to reprint from
its columns a part, or the whole, of
the following very pertinent article on
the subject indicated above. We do so
that the situation in that State may be
seen from the standpoint of a popular paper
published in the capital of Colorado.
This is the entire article, minus only its
subheadings:"Colorado is suffering, just now, from
the expression, current in the news-
papers of the land, 'Lawless Colorado.'
The fiend who touched off an infernal
machine near Victor, while the morning
of June 6 was yet black, exploded the
human passions pent up in the famous
Cripple Creek mining district, which
had been the pivotal point of the most
stubborn struggle between organized
labor and organized employers on re-
cord."The explosion of passion against the
Western Federation of Miners has fur-
nished the newspapers of the country
with material for exciting headlines,
giving the outside world the impression
that Colorado is in a condition of an-
archy and that terror reigns."But Colorado is not lawless. The
fact is that this state has been the first
large battle-ground of a natural and in-
evitable struggle which every state, not
entirely agricultural, will have to go
through. There have been many strikes
elsewhere, vastly more extensive and
much more exciting and spiced with
blood than the present conflict in this
state, but they were not of the same
fiber and did not mean the same."The spirit of Colorado people is to
try the new things and adopt the new
ideas. Denver is an automobile city.
The women of the state vote. And
organized labor in Colorado is ten years
ahead of unionism in the east. The
Western Federation of Miners had
pressed forward to a power and an in-
fluence which have not been achieved
in the east and which most people
there only understand, vaguely, as ex-
isting in Australia. The metalliferous
miners of the Far West had attained
force and influence that the unions in
the east are only trying to reach and
hoping to achieve in the future."For example, the terms of settlement
of the coal miners' strike in Penn-
sylvania, which the officers of the
United Mine Workers called victory,
were regarded as defeat by the Western
Federation of Miners, which is not
affiliated with the American Federation
of Labor, of which Gompers and Mit-
chell are leaders, but maintains proud
and advanced independence."And, just as the force and influence
of the miners' organization here were
ten years ahead of the power gained by
organized labor in the east, the op-
position to labor unionism, on the part
of corporations and employers, was
equally ahead of the feeling aroused
in other places."In the east the argument is over
the closed shop versus the open shop;
in Colorado a large number of citizens
grew to believe that the demand for
the exclusive employment of union
men was unlawful and a contraven-
tion of the constitutional rights of all
citizens, and, therefore, labor unions
should be suppressed insofar, at least,
as they refused to work with non-union
men."The natural consequence of these
conflicting developments of sentiment
and belief was a trial of strength, and
the laudable effort to enact an eight-
hour workday law in mines, smelters,
ore mills and other dangerous places of
labor, furnished the occasion for a de-
claration of war between the mine-
owners and corporations and other
employers, and the powerful labor
union of which the state's prisoner, Mr.
Moyer, is president."The situation in Colorado left no
peace except truce, and no outcome of
conflict except one side crushing the
other. This situation has not developed
in the East, because both organized
labor and the employers have been
afraid to fight it out squarely. While
struggles elsewhere have been on a
vaster scale, the spirit of them has
been that of the skirmish line which,
always fall back on the entrenchments,
whereas the smaller conflict in Color-
ado has been an out-and-out pitched bat-
tle."Those who speak of 'lawless Color-
ado' at this time, will discover, sure as
fate, that Colorado was not lawless,
but that its experience represents the
crossing of the sword in a struggle much
vaster and costlier than the war be-
tween Japan and Russia, and much more
important to civilization and society,
but, let us hope, with less bloodshed."The spirit of the Far West is to
fight; the Far Westers do not seek
safety in the neutrality which avoids
battle, and so, on both sides, the issue
which has been avoided by both em-
ployers and unionists in the East, was
squarely joined here. The heart of the
struggle was a question of the exist-
ence of organized labor whenever it at-
tempted to carry out its principles to
the full."Realizing the nature of this cam-
paign, and the fact issues involved,
the remarkable fact remains that there
have been no riots until the explosion
of human passion in the Cripple Creek
district following the awful concussion
of the dynamite mine at Victor, which
bore the same relation to organized la-
bor, in general, as the Goebel assassina-
tion bore to the Republicans in Ken-
tucky."The state guard had been in the field
continuously, it is true, but not as the
troops have been called elsewhere.
In other states the soldiers were called
to suppress riots and disorder, but, just
as the general situation was different
from strike conditions in other places,
the employment of the state army was
different in Colorado."Gov. Peabody declared the troubled
districts in a state of insurrection and
put the military officers in charge of
them, in advance of any rioting, and
for the purpose of preventing the strik-
ers from using any influence, whatever,
to keep the non-union men from work-
ing."Practically, the attitude of the state
government was that organized effort
to prevent owners of any properties
from working them, or stopping any
men from working, constitutes insur-
rection against the state itself. And
the state supreme court has virtually
upheld this proposition, so that further
resistance to give Peabody is useless,
and the forcible deportation of union-
ists can't be prevented, for it is being
done by an army. It's the aftermath
that will be most vital."Thus the condition in Colorado has
not been one of lawlessness, in the
sense that terror and disorder reigns,
but it is a matter of determining what
the law is, which will be threshed out
later when peace is restored. Bullets
flew at Victor, following the awful
crime of unknown fiends, but that is
only one small part of a great state
which, in general, is peaceful and
sweet as a June morning, anywhere,
but with a dash of mountain ozone to
give it piquancy."Men who are not fit to live in Colo-
rado are not desirable in Utah.Something honestly equally good: A
second dish of strawberries and cream.In Colorado they tell the miners and
think that thereby they have belied the
cat.General Kuroki believes that a faint
heart may win a battle if not a fair
fate.Flag day! "Go ring the bells and fire
the guns and fling the starchy banner
out."Colonel Albert A. Pope of bicycle
fame has reached his sixty-fourth year.
He reached it on a safety of course."Similia similibus curantur" seems to
be the theory on which much of the
lawlessness in Colorado is being wiped
out, or deported.The deported miners who were
dumped off at Holly, Colorado, scarcely
felt like singing: "High-ho the holly,
it is most jolly."Some of the union miners who were
shipped out of Cripple Creek and dump-
ed down on the Kansas border, are re-
turning to Denver. Chickens will come
home to roost.

Russian military authorities affect

to believe that the Japanese are only
feinting in making an advance. Rus-
sian belief about the Japanese has
generally been wrong.John Alexander Dowie quitted Lon-
don because he could get no enter-
tainment there. Yet few people have
furnished more entertainment than
John Alexander Dowie.In declaring rice and foodstuffs con-
tributors of war and giving no heed to
England's protestations, Russia is pro-
ceeding on the theory, in international
law, that might makes right.Governor Peabody thinks that the
war in Colorado is "nearly over." Every
one will hope that he is right in
his surmise for it has a more or less
disturbing and baleful influence on in-
dustry everywhere."Oxford University is going to confer
the degree of Doctor of Letters on
W. D. Howells, notwithstanding the
fact that he has never written a his-
torical novel," says the Chicago Record-
Herald. Probably because he has never
written one.The whipping post has been revived
in Lexington, Ky. It is hard to say
whether this is a return to barbarism
or merely an experiment. The justice
of the peace who is responsible for it
may yet send culprits from the post
to the padlock.To charge an umpire, who just
escaped mobbing at the hands of an in-
furiated crowd, with inciting to riot
and causing his arrest, is not wholly
unlike the wolf charging the lamb down
the stream with being the cause of
rolling the water above him.A dispute has arisen, at the State
Institute, between learned professors,
over the question of grammar. Let
them remember what Sigismund said to
a prelate who had objected to his ma-
jesty's grammar: "I am the Roman
emperor, and am above grammar."Perdicaris has been captivated by his
captor. Writing to a friend he says:
"Another startling surprise is to find
in Raisuli himself, the most interesting
and good-hearted native gentleman it
has been my good fortune to have
known. It is impossible not to like
the man." Their parting will be quite
"touching."

WORLD'S FAIR DAY.

Calder's Park.

Wednesday, June 15.

Two round trip tickets and one Pullman
sleeper to the World's Fair, given away,
also \$50 in cash.First prize, one round trip ticket and
sleeper.
Second prize, one round trip ticket.
Third prize, \$25 cash.
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come dull from constant use,
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SCHRAMM'S

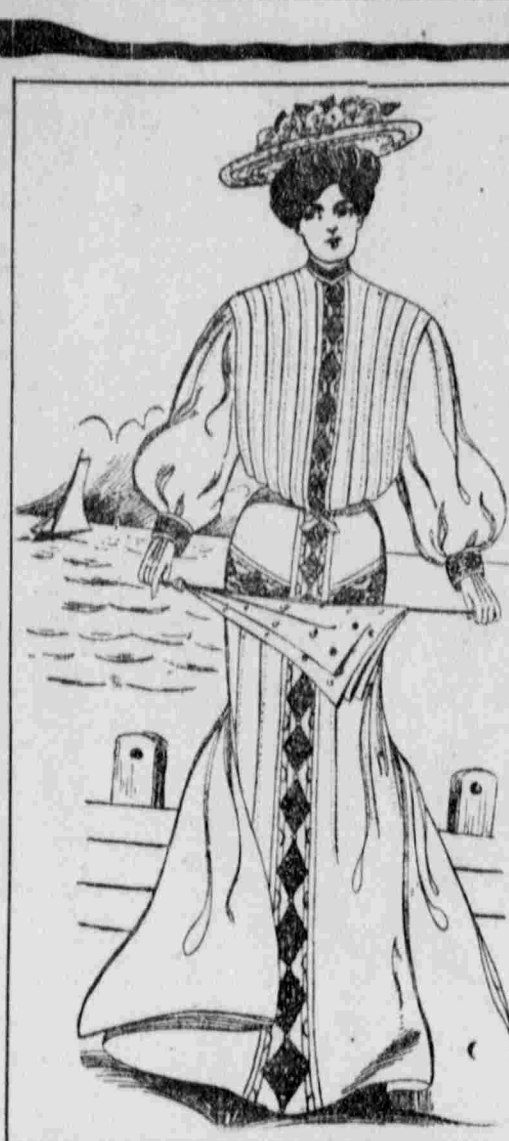
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