

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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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 annoyance
if they will take time to notice these
numbers:

For the Chief Editor's Office, 215.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74-75.
For City Editor and Reporter, 22-2.
For Business Manager, 24-R.
For Business Office, 26-2.

OUR FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

The Deseret News enters today on the fifty-sixth year of its age. It is the oldest newspaper in the mountains. That its vigor and usefulness have increased with its years, its readers and the public generally are ready to testify, or at least concede. The "News" has struggled upward and onward from a small weekly periodical to its present status as a popular daily, of wide circulation, not only throughout Utah, but in the States and Territories surrounding and in distant points on the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Its growth is typified by the small rough hand-press on which its first imprint was made, standing side by side and contrasted with the magnificent Hoe press of the most modern type, which is a marvel, every day, to wondering spectators who view it in operation from the sidewalk on the north front of our splendid fire-proof edifice. The business of the Deseret News has expanded with the growth and influence of the paper. Its job-printing and bindery and book business are fully on a par with the journalistic branches of the enterprise. We are proud of this institution and of the efficient working people and journalistic staff engaged upon it. They labor not merely for wages, but for excellence, and have an individual interest in all that concerns the welfare of the establishment. Their heart is in their duty. They all want to do their best. There is a fraternal and cordial spirit permeating the entire establishment in all its departments that is not often seen or felt elsewhere. Everything is conducted on temperate and moral and social principles. Visitors mark this when they pass through the different divisions of the institution, and it aids greatly in the success that has been achieved in the face of many difficulties. The Deseret News is the household paper throughout the State. It wields an influence that is powerful and unique. Its prosperity is encouraging and its prospects are glorious. We return thanks to the supporters of the paper for their aid, and assure them that our efforts shall never relax in behalf of truth and light and liberty.

AU REVOIR!

Our guests from Southern California have had an opportunity to see something of the City of the Saints. They have been able to perceive that this city was laid out in the start by a master hand. Our broad streets of equal width, crossing each other at right angles, with streams of clear water running down on either side, with shade trees planted on their margins, with spacious provision for garden homes and beautiful breathing spots, are marks of the genius of the chief pioneer, Brigham Young, who with his handful of associates in 1847 halted, after their long journey from the Missouri river across the plains and mountains, and designated this as the place for the building of the city and of the Temple of our God.

They have been able to note that it is a cosmopolitan city. People of all races and tongues have gathered here, equally free to dwell under the shade of its foliage and the protection of the grand old mountains. It is a business place. No class of trade or traffic or manufacture or any other industry is barred out. It is as free to law-abiding people as any city under the sun.

Capital and labor are both welcomed within this municipality. The pure air, water and sunshine make it a pleasant spot for residence. Modern conveniences contribute to the comfort and pleasure of its inhabitants. The arts and sciences flourish and the spirit of progress is omnipresent. We are proud of our beautiful city, and gratified that our friends appear to appreciate our guiding place and the simple courtesies which have been extended to them during their stay. We believe they have enjoyed their visit and feel that their good and kind reception of our citizens at the City of the Angels has been somewhat reciprocated. They have been really and truly welcome.

All we ask of them, when they go back to their homes and breathe again the scent of the orange blossoms and walk again amid the groves and flowers in the well lighted streets of their thriving cities, is that they will think of us in kindness and tell of that which they have seen and heard, instead of repeating the stale stories that are told to travelers, whether by way of amusement

ment of misrepresentation. We believe they will speak of us as they found us. And we hope that the association that has been formed through the completion of the Salt Lake Route will be continued, that their visits and ours will be frequently repeated and that mutual benefit, both material and intellectual shall accrue to us all. Good bye and au revoir!

OUR CHINESE POLICY.

The Chinese of this country, as well as those at home, are protesting against the treatment their countrymen are receiving in American ports. Members of the Asiatic society in America have made a formal complaint to President Roosevelt, who is said to be taking a deep interest in the matter. At the same time, the Chinese government is said to have under consideration a proposition to fumigate Americans who land in China, and charge \$5.00 a head for the privilege of entering the country. Of still more consequence would be an order to boycott American merchandise, and it is stated that the Chinese government is about to issue such an edict, and make the violation of it a capital offense.

The complaint is not about the exclusion of coolie laborers, but about the humiliation to which even the higher classes of the people are subjected, because of the color of their skin. China is, probably, perfectly willing for this country to help her stem the tide of emigration of her laboring force, since no country likes to see her muscles and sinews weakened; but China, like every other country, resents the arbitrary discrimination against her subjects, and who can say that she is not right in doing so?

The American reply is that the Chinese present so many fraudulent certificates concerning their status, that the only possible way to maintain the law, is to scrutinize such certificates with the greatest care. It is this close examination, it is alleged, that the Chinese object to.

If this were the entire story, the American contention would be unanswerable. The Chinese plans to evade the law are so complete, and so cunning, that they sometimes succeed in spite of the most perfect vigilance. But there are cases, where the humiliation and inconvenience to which Chinese subjects have been subjected cannot be excused on that ground. One of these was the case of a gentleman who claimed to be an American citizen by birth, but was denied the privilege of proving his claim by legal procedure. Another case was equally flagrant. Four Chinese students came to Boston. They had been studying three years at the University of London. They bore passports, signed in London by the American ambassador, and these passports certified that they intended to remain in this country no longer than was necessary for them to reach Canada. They wore clothes of European fashion; they were cultured, well behaved and interesting people, yet because they bore the racial stamp they were the victims of humiliating discrimination and treated with what under the circumstances was little short of indignity.

Against such outrages the Chinese protest. Retaliation is proposed. We believe our government should look into the matter, and tender an apology, if it is found that American officials, yielding to the dicta of prejudices, have exceeded their powers. It is true the Chinese in this country have no votes, and therefore no political influence, but the country has a valuable trade, and unjust discrimination may prove to be a costly policy in spite of the wise exclusion of the Mongolians from our political life. But this country should not need to be reminded of the value of Asiatic trade, as an incentive to doing right. We should apply the golden rule in our dealings with nations.

The former prime minister of the Chinese empire, Kang Yu Wei, a short time ago spent a few days in Chicago, and in an interview spoke of our policy toward China. He pointed out that the manner in which the exclusion law is enforced, drives a number of Chinese students and merchants to Europe. As a consequence, in all the large cities of Europe can be found colonies of wealthy and educated Chinese, who are making a study of Western civilization. America, he said, suffers when these visitors return to China. The material development of China is just beginning. Vast amounts of machinery are to be purchased. The orders, or a large part of them, should go to American manufacturers. As it is Europeans get the bulk of them. When we begin to build railroads and to develop industries, he continued, we want to buy from America, for in mechanical appliances the United States leads the world. These words should serve as a warning. The necessity of excluding cheap labor should not be made an excuse for humiliating a nation, whose trade is coveted.

SPEAKING OF PEACE.

The selection of Washington as the place of meeting for peace negotiations between Russia and Japan, is gratifying. There, influence can be brought to bear, of a friendly nature, which may materially aid the principals in overcoming difficulties that may arise. The acceptance by Russia of our national capital as the meeting-place is, besides an acknowledgment that no feeling of bitterness, or resentment toward this country exists in Russia, notwithstanding some intimations of the press to the contrary. Russian statesmen know that the Americans are not unfriendly to Russia, even if they do denounce acts of injustice and tyranny, and express sympathy for those who struggle for liberty. On the contrary, it is friendship for Russia that prompts America to take a stand for progress. For without that, Russia can never prosper.

Japan, if rumors can be relied on, is willing to grant the most lenient terms possible. It will, therefore, depend entirely on Russia whether the conflict is to be ended or not. The money indemnity still seems to be the most difficult point. Russia needs whatever money it can procure, as well as its credit, for the reconstruction of her navy, and will be loath to part with any considerable amount to the enemy. This country ought to be a peace-

maker among the nations. It ought to have a palace of peace, more elaborate than any building yet planned by man, where all questions of an international character could be considered and settled. The Hague is an excellent rendezvous for ordinary occasions, but sometimes it is preferable to take international questions to a larger and more influential capital. For that reason, Washington, or some other place in this country, ought to have a palace of peace, in which delegates of all nations could meet, whenever necessary.

BUILDING FORTIFICATIONS.

The importance attached to the development of affairs in eastern Asia, is evident in the fact that the European powers are hurrying the work of fortifying such points of vantage as they have secured. They do not care to take chances, it seems, on being caught unprepared, in case their titles should be disputed, as was Russia. Germany has decided to build extensive fortifications at Kiao Chou. France is to erect fortifications on the coast of the part of the country she claims as her "sphere of influence," and other countries are also taking steps to secure a foothold in the east.

All this is not due to a desire for "land-grabbing," or "imperialistic goliathism," but to the fact that each producing country naturally feels the necessity of securing markets for its products. In Asia there is a trade with 500,000,000 people, and this the powers are struggling for, each wants its share, and as much more as it can secure. That is the reason for securing naval bases, and erecting fortifications. That is the reason why concessions are demanded for railroad-building and other enterprises.

The United States cannot afford to keep out of this competition. The center of the world's commerce is rapidly being changed from the Atlantic to the coasts surrounding the Pacific. In the Atlantic Great Britain and Germany have been predominating. In the Pacific this country should take the lead, as it is clearly entitled to do. The Hawaiian and the Philippine islands will prove invaluable acquisitions for future trade.

Washington gets the peace plum.

Russia must accept terms or accept battle.

It wasn't Secretary Hay's triumph this time.

The fact is that in Philadelphia May, or Weaver is a Daniel come to judgment.

The fishing season has opened. Don't be caught with stories about the catches.

The fact that Fitzsimmons has gone, shows that he had some "go" in him, after all.

Why not put a lot of Rough Riders up in the battleship tops to act as tank-busters?

Most of the angels have winged their flight homeward. They were bright and pleasant Angels.

There has been no such feat of diplomacy since Boswell brought Dr. Johnson and John Wilkes together.

Having bathed in the waters of the Great Salt Lake, the Angelines are now of the salt of the earth.

In China it is proposed to fumigate American travelers. Why not send "smoked Americans" in the first place?

The college graduates are getting lots of advice. They accept it graciously but they feel that they do not need it.

The only complaint our Los Angeles friends have made is that they have been almost killed with kindness and attention.

In New York they recall the old nursery rhyme: "Alexander, the great commander, shot at a goose and killed a gander." This will stimulate curiosity to know who is.

The consensus of newspaper opinion seems to be that Mr. Henry James is too refined and elegant a gentleman for the United States of America.

The Old German Baptist Brethren have decided that it is sinful to use telephones. It is quite apt to be after one has been told about half a dozen times that the line is "busy."

"Prossers" may be brought to bear on Japan to have her reduce her demand for a cash indemnity to a minimum, but it is certain that no coercion will be attempted. The day for that has gone by.

If in America the exclusion of the Chinese is good for the Americans why is not the exclusion of Americans in China good for the Chinese? That is the question the heathen Chinese is asking, and it is rather hard to answer.

Hamilton L. Grubbs, seventy-five years old, and his wife, Julia, aged seventy, of Indianapolis, have not spoken to each other for twenty-one years, although they have lived under the same roof during all that time, and have eaten at the same table. Application for divorce has now been filed by Mrs. Grubbs. This is the longest distance record for parting.

AS TO RESENTING INSULTS.

New Bedford Standard.
Mr. Roosevelt in his New York Despatch day speech said that "most persons are as quick to resent an insult as they would be to resent an injury," and he seemed to think this was a commendable quality. Possibly it is; but we note two things as we observe men and women—that there are persons who are quicker to resent trivial insults who do not seem to be at all concerned about serious injuries; and, second, that a not inconsiderable class devotes time which might be used to much better purposes, to looking about for insults. And it is this class that is apt to be insulted most, if you take their word for it. There are persons who go through life

without the consciousness of being insulted at all—unless on rare and exceptional occasions. That may be due to their obtuseness. Possibly they do not know when they are insulted. But we fancy it is often due to the fact that they incline to be decent themselves with other persons.

IT IS ALREADY HERE.

St. Albans Messenger.
The day is dawning when the highest ideal of American journalism will be the "Independent," newspaper, the newspaper that belongs to no party or faction, but that, year after year, from its watch-tower views with unprejudiced mind the problems of the generation and contributes to their solution the wide variety of detailed information and the broadened, ripened observation and experience that its point of vantage enables it to acquire. Such a newspaper, because no respecter of persons, will command the respect of all.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Interest attaches to the details of the retreat of the Russians from Mukden, furnished by Special War Correspondent James Reed Hull to the current number of Leslie's Weekly. The story is one of the most thrilling thus far penned by any newspaper's representative in the field in the far east. A page of impressive after-the-battle photographs emphasizes the points of the narrative. Another special letter from the area affected by the great conflict, written by Eleanor Franklin, tells curious facts about the gay geisha girls of Japan, and there is carried with it a group of pleasing illustrations. Don Pablo Maceda, one of Mexico's foremost public men, contributes an account of the wonderful progress of Mexico; Henry Beardsley discusses the possibility of money-making in the Mexican republic; Kate Upson Clarke denounces the stinging habit, and Mrs. C. R. Miller describes the training of army and navy athletes.—New York.

"Rise, Mighty Anglo-Saxons!" is the title of a poem in the June "Arena," written by Rufus W. Trask. "In Prison, and In Exile: The Experience of a Russian Student" is a paper of general interest. "The Commerce of Latin America: A Magazine of Field Notes," edited by the United States, by Professor Frederick M. Noe, is a very thoughtful paper. "The Benjamin Pay Mills Movement in Los Angeles" is a highly interesting and very suggestive paper. "The Constitutional Rights of American Shipping," by William W. Bates, is a valuable contribution to present-day discussions. Mr. Bates, though opposed to ship subsidies, is a strong advocate for American commercial expansion. Frederick Oppen, a cartoonist of Democracy, is a character sketch of one of the most popular and influential of the newspaper cartoonists of the day. Among the political, social and economic papers of special value are a very timely and exhaustive discussion by W. G. Joerns, entitled "Juggling With Facts and Figures About Transportation," or, How the Railway Interests and Their Special-Planners are Seeking to Deceive the People," and Rudolph Blankenburg's unmasking of the amazing corruption in Philadelphia, under the title of "Municipal Black Plague." This issue of the "Arena" closes Volume XXXIII.—Trenton, N. J.

TEA

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He returns your money if you don't like it. Costs him nothing.

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TONIGHT and TOMORROW NIGHT.
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The Romantic Drama.
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
PRICES: Night, 25c, 50c, 75c, Matinee, 15c and 25c.
NEXT WEEK
"DORA THOMSON: TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM."

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Williams' Juvenile Opera Co.
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Will Give the Summer Season
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An Immense Musical Comedy Extravaganza.
1000 good Seats at 25c—1000.
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We have just completed extensive improvements so that we can keep more goods in greater variety than ever before. Come in and we will tell you more about them than we can here, and possibly you would like to try some of the goods. They are on exhibit in the new cases.

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If you've never experienced the restful pleasure of reclining beneath the trees in a swinging Hammock, take advantage of this sale and try it. If you're a devotee of the habit, and need a new HAMMOCK, now's a good time.

These Prices For Saturday And SATURDAY Evening.

\$2.25 HAMMOCKS, with pillow, wide fringe and double stretcher—	\$3.00 HAMMOCKS, fine grade, good colors, wide fringe and head rest—
\$1.80	\$2.35
\$3.50 HAMMOCKS, high grade, new colors, double stretcher, big pillow—	
\$2.85	

Others Cheaper and Higher, all at Special Prices for Saturday.

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