

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES	
One Year, in advance	\$2.00
Six Months, " "	1.50
Three Months, " "	.75
One Month, " "	.25
One Week, " "	.10
Sunday edition, per year	2.00
Single copy	.05

EASTERN OFFICE.
104-106 Times Building, New York City. In
charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign
Advertising from our Home Office.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 7, 1901.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Salt Lake City has a most excellent school system, and handsome and substantial school buildings, and the people are justly proud of both. Last year the deficit in the school fund was something like \$27,000. The year before there was, if we remember rightly, a like deficit. It is hoped that for the school year 1901-2 there will be none but rather a surplus. The estimated revenues and expenditures show that this will be the case. In making estimates it is usual to exaggerate the income and to minimize the outgo. And this is so in private matters as well as in public affairs. But private matters only concern individuals while public affairs concern every citizen and taxpayer.

The school boards have generally expended the school funds in a wise and economical manner, and the people have had full returns for their money. But the moment the school board permits a deficit to be created they alarm the people for in city affairs they have seen the deficit grow year after year and the city debt pile up higher and higher. They are opposed to having a school debt follow along the same lines. When once a deficit begins it is always so very hard to wipe it out. To do so usually means strenuous effort on the part of public officials, while to let it remain and grow, and pass it on to the next set of public officials, is so easy. The board of education cannot be accused of this.

What is asked of the board is that when the school year closes there shall be no deficit and that there shall be some reduction of the school debt, which is now \$622,000. The running expense of this debt is \$35,457 a year. Provision is made for the sinking fund, but at the rate of \$14,000 a year, over forty years will be necessary to wipe out the city's school indebtedness. If the school debt were the only one the people of Salt Lake City had to worry about it would bother them very little. As it is it does not alarm them. The schools have been well managed and no complaint is made of it; they have been so well managed that the people have come to expect almost perfection of the board. The effort of the present board and of those of the past has been to make both ends meet, and it has been very successful as a rule. No doubt the effort of the past will be continued, and it is expected that no deficit will confront the board of education in many years. The people expect this, and the board has taught them to expect it. If there is any blame for this it attaches to the board; the people have only praise for it.

FOR ARBITRATION.

The latest dispatches from Pittsburgh are to the effect that the great industrial battle is to continue. The general strike order, so long expected, has been issued, and it is thought that thousands upon thousands of laborers will, in a few days, lay down their tools.

The cause of the strike is stated in the call. The officials of the Steel trust, it is said, have refused to recognize the right of laborers to organize. The freedom of working men is, consequently, at stake, and the fight is on for the preservation of this liberty.

The contest is primarily between the so-called Steel trust and the laborers employed in the various plants, but industrial battles of such magnitude are not confined to those immediately engaged. President Shaffer is well aware of this fact. He admits that the closing of the mills will be felt by all classes, because it will stop production and commerce to some extent. And the general public must bear this in mind. Industrial conflicts in a country are no longer merely private affairs of no concern to a third party. They are really civil war, fought on ground far beyond the boundaries within which the combatants are supreme.

This suggests that industrial peace should be secured by some action of the state. Courts of conciliation and arbitration are called for by the existing conditions, and such courts should be clothed with adequate power to protect the rights of all, and to preserve peace on the industrial domain.

Clash of interests there will always be between employees and employers, as long as human nature is not materially changed. The wage earner, naturally, desires at all times to improve his economic condition, no matter how favorable these may be, and the employer, as naturally, at all times endeavors to reap the greatest possible benefit from labor. Hence disputes arise as to rights and privileges, and each party, when eagerly bent on victory, seeks to gain its point by inflicting injury on the other. This, evidently, is wrong, in a civilized community, which has no use for private vengeance. It is a crude mode of adjusting differences, and it is, moreover, one in which the laborer

very often gets worsted, no matter what the final settlement is. The employer may lose heavily, while the conflict is on, but often he finds a way of reimbursing himself afterwards in the form of higher prices on his products, while the wages lost by the employees remain a permanent loss.

While it is recognized, then, that conflicts of interests are unavoidable, all thoughtful minds should be bent on finding a remedy against either party, or the general public, being wronged. Working men, it seems to us, should bring all their influence to bear for the establishment of courts of arbitration with sufficient power to adjudicate differences. They should unite on that issue.

This view is slowly, but surely, gaining ground. Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, comes out in favor of such courts for all lines of business in which the public interest is prominent. He says in the Boston Transcript:

"Naturally railways, telegraph lines and generally the agencies of transportation and communication, together with light and power and other so-called local public utilities, belong in the class in which the social interest asserts itself most vigorously. Here clearly the interest of society is paramount, and the duty of preserving the continuous operation of the industries providing these services is like that of the prevention of a crime. In other words, in these particular cases we should have courts of conciliation and arbitration, with adequate power to settle disputes without a recourse to private industrial warfare. So far as other industries are concerned, we could have a further classification into coal mining, and those in which the social interest in any one economic concern is relatively small; e. g., mercantile pursuits, those ranking just below the railways. Conciliation and arbitration boards should be furnished with sufficient powers to gather together all the facts in regard to disputes between employer and employee, to make recommendations to the parties concerned, and to inform and educate public opinion. No board of this kind should ever be clothed with so little power as to be contemptible, and the reasons why a feeble board can accomplish nothing are similar to those which would render judges of little use if contempt of court were permissible."

The professor is, perhaps, the first economist of high standing in this country to come out in favor of compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. He believes that the present tendency to consolidation of interests makes such an arrangement necessary. It would be better, then, for all classes to come together and study out ways and means for the establishment of such courts as the evolution of society now calls for, rather than to marshal forces to injure one another. The industrial world needs very much a Hague conference, in the interest of permanent peace.

TWO FAMOUS SOCIETIES.

The Onella Community, Limited, has issued a neat little pamphlet, containing a brief history of that once famous society, and reminding the public that it still exists for business purposes, though its members have returned to the regular forms of life.

The community was founded in 1848, by John Humphrey Noyes, on the "Old Indian Reserve," near Onella, N. Y. Its first members were New England farmers and mechanics who went to a distant region in order to enjoy freedom. They believed that the second coming of Christ took place, spiritually, within the life time of the first Apostles, and, consequently, they regarded our Lord as the legitimate ruler of the world. Accordingly they held that His followers should live together in a form of society which they supposed He approved when on earth.

From this belief came the experiment in communism, which was known as the Onella society. It embraced community of property and of home.

For a long time the members devoted their energies to the cultivation of the soil, and raised with great success many varieties of fruit. Then they became manufacturers and met with equal success in this field. They built a commodious home surrounded by beautiful parks. They erected factories where hundreds found employment. They devoted time to literature, sciences and arts, and they attracted almost world-wide attention.

In 1880, however, the community agreed to close the experiment of communism. The society was incorporated as a joint stock company with a capital of \$600,000. The stock was divided among the members. They still retain the old homestead and some co-operative features, such as a common dining room, library, and recreation grounds. But in other respects they are not different from their neighbors.

The society has business offices at Kenwood, Madison Co., N. Y., as well as at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. It is engaged in trap and chain making, fruit packing, silk spinning, and the making of silver plate ware. The community, it appears, has in the space of forty years, changed entirely, from one engaged in a social experiment into one chiefly interested in business enterprises.

And this reminds us that another social experiment has recently been given up in this country. The Zorites, who dissolved a couple of years ago, have now abandoned their Ohio settlement, after a distribution of the common property, by which all of its 136 members received about \$5,000 each. About seventy of them are said to have gone to Minnesota, where they have purchased 6,000 acres of land, while the others have refused to remain members of the community.

The Zorites came to Philadelphia, from Wurtemberg, in 1817. They subsequently went to Ohio, where they bought a tract of land of 5,000 acres.

Community of effort and property was not at first contemplated, but that came in course of time. Trustees were appointed with unlimited power, to manage all the affairs of the community. They appointed each individual member his work, and saw that all were provided food, clothing, dwellings, etc. All went well until outside influences became too strong for the leaders of the society. By such influences, it was finally disrupted.

There seems to be a desire among many for a form of society in which unity of effort shall take the place of competition. Hence the many experi-

ments in this direction. That some time the end will be attained, is more than probable. The many failures on record do not prove the impracticability of the plans laid. But they do prove the necessity of divine instruction and divine aid in their practical application.

LOWERING TROTTER RECORDS

Is the great horse Crescens to be the first two-minute trotter? He has but two and a quarter seconds to clip off to become that famous horse. Can he do it? He may possibly in his race with The Abbot, which comes off the 15th inst. Fire Chief Scannell, owner of The Abbot, looks to see 2:01 made before the close of the season, and of course he expects to see his own horse or his great competitor make it. But clipping seconds or even fractions of seconds off such low records as The Abbot and Crescens hold is a most difficult matter, and it usually takes several years to do it.

Lady Suffolk was the first to score a record below 2:30. At Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 12th, 1845, she made 2:29. That record stood for four years when Pelham, at Centerville, N. Y., July 2nd, 1849, reduced it to 2:28. Four years later Highland Maid, at Centerville, N. Y., June 5th, 1853, made the mile in 2:27. Then Flora Temple, at East New York, N. Y., Sept. 2nd, 1856, reduced the record to 2:24. As Lady Suffolk was the first trotter to beat 2:30 so the distinction of being the first trotter to put the record under 2:20 belongs to that great mare, Flora Temple. At Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 15th, 1859, she put the trotting mark down to 2:19, which stands as her record. At Boston, July 26th, 1867, on a half-mile track, Dexter went in 2:19, it having taken eight years to knock off two and three-quarter seconds. At Buffalo the same year Dexter reduced his record to 2:17. At Milwaukee, Sept. 6th, 1871, Goldsmith's Maid made the mile in 2:17 flat. At Boston, Sept. 2nd, 1874, she reduced the record to 2:14. That stood for four years when Rarus, at Buffalo, Aug. 3rd, 1878, marked the record down to 2:13. A year later at Oakland, Cal., St. Julien, Oct. 25th, 1879, made 2:12, establishing a new record. Still a year later Maud S. at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 12th, 1880, placed 2:11, opposite her name. The same day at the same place St. Julien did the mile in the same record time. At Hartford, Ct., Aug. 27th, 1880, he made a new record—2:11. At Chicago, the same year, Sept. 11th, Maud S. again reduced the record to 2:10. At Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 11th, 1881, she further reduced the record to 2:10. At Providence, R. I., Jay-Eye-See, made the trotting record 2:10. It was not further reduced until 1884, when Maud S. reduced it twice, to 2:09, at Cleveland, Aug. 2nd, and to 2:08, at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 11. The next year at Cleveland, July 30th, she reduced the time to 2:08, which stands as the great Kentucky mare's record. It stood for six years, when Sunol, the California wonder, at Stockton, Cal., Oct. 20th, 1889, made the trotting record 2:08. The year following Nancy Hanks, at Chicago, Aug. 11th, reduced the record just a second, making it 2:07. At Independence, Ia., Aug. 31, she reduced it two seconds more, and at Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 30th, she placed it at 2:04. There it remained until the mare Alix, at Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 19th, 1894, made a new record—2:03. That record stood for six years, when The Abbot, at Terre Haute, Ind., 2:07. At Independence, Ia., Aug. 31st, Sept. 16th, 1900, made a record of 2:02. This year Crescens, at Cleveland, July 26th, cut the record down a half second, placing it at 2:02. At Columbus, O., last week he reduced it to 2:01.

Flora Temple reduced the record five times in five years, four in the same year, 1859. Dexter reduced it twice, and in the same year. Goldsmith's Maid reduced it six times, four in 1874. St. Julien equalled it once and beat it once the same year. Maud S. reduced the record seven times. Twice in 1880, twice in 1881, twice in 1884, and once in 1885. Nancy Hanks reduced it three times in 1892. This year Crescens has lowered the record twice, and may lower it again. All are anxiously waiting to see if he does.

SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS.

New York World.

There is an insurrection against the government of Colombia, and also the members of the government are quarreling among themselves. There is an insurrection against the government of Venezuela, and also the members of the government are quarreling among themselves. The Colombian insurgents are getting comfort and aid from the Venezuelan government, and the Venezuelan insurgents are hoping for, if not actually getting, comfort and aid from the Colombian government. Venezuela is threatening officially to declare war upon Colombia and vice versa. There is a press censorship or editorship more or less efficient on the part of all parties. And finally all are protesting violently against the threat of peace and republican principles.

Baltimore Sun.

It seems to be in the nature of South Americans to engage in revolutions. Insurrections are indeed, of such frequent occurrence in that part of the world that it is almost impossible to keep account of them. No sooner is a government established in one of these republics, generally by a successful revolution, than the "outs" begin to intrigue with a view of getting into power. There must be a large leisure class in our sister republics which finds its chief diversion in overthrowing governments. Fortunately, the loss of life in the average South American revolution is never very great. Either the faction in power is easily overthrown or the revolutionists quit fighting at an early stage of the game, upon the theory that he who fights and runs away may live to fight another day. Another significant feature of the periodical uprisings in our sister republics is that a large part of the population seems to feel no interest in them.

It looks as though the striking would go on, hit or miss.

The reign of pessimism might cease if the gentle rain of heaven would only come.

Fitzsimmons has written a book. What more can his old enemy, Jim Corbett, ask?

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is about the best built house in America. The great objection is that it is so portable.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says that drouths may be regulated. Can they not be abolished? That is the great desideratum.

Before calling out the members of the trades allied with the Amalgamated association, would it not be well to remember that many are called but few are chosen?

The San Francisco teamsters have an advantage over their fellow strikers in the East. This advantage consists in a cool, delightful climate, a climate that is invigorating and life giving as few are.

The Duluth chamber of commerce has declared for free trade with Canada. Duluth? Duluth? Where have we heard that name? Ah! It is the great city that was to rise by the unsalted sea.

The Chinese Reform association of New York has issued an order calling upon all Chinamen in this country to remove their queues. Should they comply it will not relieve them of the necessity of minding their P's and Q's.

If the great steel strike is to be a fight to a finish, and both parties to it say it is, it is to be hoped there will be no sparring for wind and the like, but that both parties will go in for business and that the finish will not be long delayed.

The other day a train load of six hundred mules from California arrived in Kansas City, the great mule mart of

the greatest mule raising state in the Union. This looks very much like a case of carrying coals to Newcastle, but they needed the coals if it is.

The sleeping-car porters of Chicago have organized a union for "mutual benefit." Whether it means that they will pool their earnings or demand bigger tips from travelers, or both, remains to be seen. The porters have never needed any organization to protect themselves; the travelers are the ones who need to organize for mutual protection against the porters.

Never was the saying, "God made the country and man made the town," better exemplified than in the case of that new town that has sprung up in the Kiowa reservation. In a day, almost in the twinkling of an eye, a town of 10,000 inhabitants sprang up. Never before was anything like it seen and probably never will be again.

A movement is on foot to change inauguration day. It might be a good thing, but it only comes twenty-five times in a century and there isn't a native born American who would not sacrifice his own convenience and solitude for his health to serve the people as President. What are two hours of nasty weather (often the weather is pleasant) compared with four, possibly eight, years of power and plenty and an eternity of fame?

The robbing of the Selby Smelting works of Vallejo, Cal., of some two hundred and eighty thousand dollars' worth of gold bricks, is one of the boldest and most daring robberies ever committed. It must have taken a long time to perfect and carry out the plans for tunnels cannot be dug in a day, or a night, either, as for that matter, of course, no one had any suspicion of what was going on. The chances for recovering the gold and apprehending the robbers are very small, while the suggestion of the chief of the San Francisco detective force to halt and examine every person leaving the state of California is a puerile and absurd one. The tunneling part of this robbery recalls the exploit of Col. Rose at Libby prison. But how different the objects of the two tunnelings.

A London dispatch says that from interviews with agents of several transatlantic steamship lines the Daily Mail draws the following conclusions:

"Visitors from America this year are as numerous as ever before, but apparently as the American tourist increases in number he increases also in thriftiness. Cabmen, porters and hotel servants are one in declaring that the Americans are the least remunerative of their clients. This establishes a new reputation for the American abroad."

European cabmen, porters and hotel servants, and even those higher in the social scale, have for a generation or more looked upon Americans as proper subjects for exploiting and plundering. And now because they are beginning to resent this preying upon them they are not considered such good clients as formerly. Still the European cabmen and others will bear with them for what they have been.

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BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

Venezuela seems to be particularly unfortunate in having its government continually in the hands of men who do not possess the confidence of the people. The nation was conceived in insurrection and bred in revolution, and the latest outbreak is only another manifestation of the national unrest which appears to regard a resort to arms as the only method of securing redress of political grievances. Since Napoleon's brother Joseph, king of Spain, took Venezuela as a Spanish colony, there has always been hostility to the administration in power.

IF MR. KRUGER COMES.

Mail and Express.

Paul Kruger will be a welcome and an honored guest if he follows the project which is repeatedly and circumstantially ascribed to him and visits this country in September—more welcome and really more honored than he would have been had he come hither insuring a presidential or important party election. The cordiality of his reception in this unruffled year, when an atmosphere of good feeling envelopes both parties, will be the exact measure of the American estimate of the man, the justice of the cause which he led and the wisdom of those who continue struggling for it. There will be none, or little, insincere theatricalism for factional effect, or unworthy playing for partisan advantage, or cruel weavings of vain delusions to deceive this unfortunate but dour old man.

POLITICS AND CORN.

Springfield Republican.

The disposition manifested here and there to discuss the politics of the corn crop reveals the unfortunate condition of mind many people have gotten into through the association of bad times or good times with a political party. There is probably not a sane voter in the United States who, if personally questioned, would soberly claim that any party is ever responsible for the con-

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