

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 11, 1903.

TAKE THE WARNING.

It is gratifying to learn that health conditions in Utah are good, and that this city is comparatively free from contagious disease. Dr. T. B. Bontly, of the State Board of Health, reports that there is less danger of contagion in Utah than at any period since the board was organized. However, he warns the public against the approach of typhoid fever, which now holds down several patients, and is likely to increase rapidly unless proper precautions are adopted. Among these he recommends that:

"First of all the drinking water must be watched carefully. If there is any reason to suspect that it is impure it should be boiled before it is used."

"The city water here is in good shape and the source of danger that the residents of Salt Lake must look out for is in the food. It has been demonstrated clearly that flies are the greatest distributors of disease known. They light in refuse places where the typhoid germ is propagating, then they light on food and in milk and the germ is taken into the system of the persons who partake of that food or milk."

"To prevent this the first measure is to see that all refuse places are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with copper sulphate, chloride of mercury or some like disinfectant. Then extreme care should be taken to keep flies away from food that is to be eaten. If this will be done there will be little typhoid in the city this season."

"It is a well known fact that typhoid germs are now present in flies and if they are not destroyed in flies they are swept from the earth. Flies act as a culture to develop the germ, but it will not create it. Then if care were taken to destroy all flies that are known to contain a germ, in time the disease could be wiped out."

One of the rules issued in relation to typhoid is the following, and it should be carefully observed by persons waiting on the afflicted:

"Typhoid fever is an infectious disease, the infection being given off principally in the excretions from the bowels and kidneys. Especial pains should be taken in the disinfection of these discharges, which should stand in the disinfecting solution fully an hour before being emptied, and the quantity of the solution should be at least double that of the material discharged. If the linen becomes soiled it should be immediately removed and immersed in the disinfecting solution. It is especially important to prevent the possibility of excretions from a typhoid fever patient entering the drinking water supply."

That prevention is better than cure is beyond rational dispute. Disinfection has been made easy by chemical experiments. Cleanliness may be observed by everybody if there is proper inclination. It may be difficult to keep food clear from flies, but even that can be accomplished by care and vigilance.

We believe the fair health and conditions now existing are the result of compliance, to a large degree, with the regulations issued by the Board of Health and urged upon the people through the press. Keep up the precautions that are recommended, and there will be no reason why Utah should not be one of the healthiest spots upon the globe.

GOOD PROSPECTS.

The letting of the contract for constructing the San Pedro road from Calientes to the southwest is evidence that the promises, made by the projectors of the line, to connect this city directly with Los Angeles will be fulfilled. Eighty-five miles of roadbed is a big job, and the cost is placed approximately at two million dollars. The Utah Construction company has secured the contract, and will get at the work promptly and complete it as soon as possible. That will make a big stride towards the object in view. It will be pleasant to hear of road-building from the terminus at the other end of the line, and of the nip-and-tuck efforts that will follow to race for the greatest number of miles in a given period, to make the connection. The road cannot be completed too quickly for Salt Lake. We want to visit our friends in Los Angeles and have them come to see us, and the prospect for the union grows brighter all the time. Go ahead with the good work!

THE PRESIDENT ON LYNCHING.

The letter from President Roosevelt on the subject of lynching, is worthy of universal attention. That the perpetrators of the foul deeds which chiefly provoke that form of mobocracy deserve the most extreme punishment provided by law, needs no argument. It is not to be wondered at that cases of criminal assault on white women are aggravated in the minds of the populace, when the assailant is a negro. This may not be so evident to colored people as it is to the whites. But it is a fact, nevertheless, although it does not justify the fiendish and barbaric conduct that sometimes follows.

The great lesson for the people of this land to learn, is respect for the law, and the wrong of every species of anarchy. But the facility with which criminals often escape, and in most instances postpone penalties through the numerous technicalities attending juris-

prudence in this country, is doubtless one cause for the popular uprisings that bring the United States into reproach among civilized nations.

Persons undoubtedly guilty of the most heinous offenses, manage to keep their cases lingering along for months and years before justice overtakes them, and sometimes to evade it altogether, by the cunning of lawyers and the numerous loopholes in rules of legal procedure. We need not go outside of this state for instances of these delays. On this point President Roosevelt says:

"Men who have been guilty of a crime like rape or murder should be visited with swift and certain punishment, and the just effort made by the courts to protect them in their rights should under no circumstances be perverted into permitting any mere technicality to avert or delay their punishment. The substantial rights of the citizen to a fair trial must of course be guaranteed, as you have so justly insisted. That they should be made subject to this guarantee, the law must work swiftly and surely, and the agents of the law should realize the wrong they do when they permit justice to be delayed or thwarted for technical or insufficient reasons. We must show that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay."

Lynching is wrong under all circumstances, but we believe it would be less frequent, and in time would be discontinued, if the law was sufficiently severe against the crimes above mentioned, and there was a full assurance that it would be carried into effect without those continued postponements, and quibbling evasions, and dilly ex-cuses which show up the jurisprudence of this country in such unenviable contrast to the certainty and speed of the execution of justice in the courts of the Old World.

RECENT CALAMITIES.

Reports that have reached this city concerning floods and tidal waves at the Society Islands, where there are some of our missionaries engaged in preaching the Gospel, and training the natives in the English language and civilized customs, have caused much anxiety to their friends. By courtesy of Elder George Reynolds of the First Council of Seventies we are able to publish the following extract from a letter from President Edward S. Hall of the Society Islands Mission, dated Papeete, July 25:

"On June 22 a heavy wind started to blow in the Tuamotu group of islands and lasted five days. It did great damage to many of the islands. The islands of Miao, Haukura and Maui are reported entirely flooded, houses washed away, and the inhabitants destroyed."

"As yet no loss of life has been reported. A letter just received from Elder Sheffield says the lower part of Fakara was flooded with one and a half feet of water. The letter also carries the mail to the other islands was badly damaged, and it is feared that some of the schooners have been lost."

This news is reliable and will serve to allay any fears that may have been entertained concerning the Elders and Saints on those islands. The heaving of the seas beyond their bounds, or "tidal waves" as they are commonly called, is one of the calamities of the last days which, with other "signs," are to precede the second advent. They are coming with such frequency that they excite little comment, but they are nevertheless precursors of the great "judgments" that are to be "poured out" on the earth, in fulfillment of the sayings of the Savior and of the Prophets.

Of course, the islands mentioned above, with others, are naturally exposed to inundations, and such calamities would not alone cause great surprise. Taken in association with other catastrophes of such frequent occurrence, they are sufficiently remarkable to attract the attention of believers in the ancient scriptures and in modern revelations, and to emphasize the warning, "Be ye also ready."

A PROTEST AGAINST LIBERTY

A New York lady protests vehemently to the city fathers against preaching in the streets of New York, mainly on the ground that New Yorkers are not heathen. It seems that some time ago a petition was presented to the Board by Alderman Parsons for an ordinance giving greater liberty to religious societies in the matter of street preaching. The petition was endorsed by no less than 800 clergymen. But the lady referred to differs with them. In a letter to the aldermen she says in part:

"I, as a citizen living in New York, protest against it; we are no heathens; this is an intelligent country; people are not half as bad as those who preach reform."

"We have tolerated their nuisances and nonsense long enough, and I shall do my utmost to stop such further fanatical religious ceremonies on streets by so-called religious societies who have become obnoxious to us and foreign countries, for true religion is more dignified and commands more respect from all, and would impress hearers with pure religious principles; only the weak minded and hallucinated can be captivated by such strange doctrines as are emphasized on our streets of New York, and forced upon the public by your toleration. I have a petition prepared in opposition to that Christianizing destroying ordinance, and pray that your honorable body of men will not rate much longer over a city whose inhabitants are made out to be heathens. Consider and spare us from the humiliation and nuisance of adopting such an act and stop all such further street preaching, extorting money from people, disturbing our peace in streets, and in our houses with sick and dying people. We have enough peace disturbing conditions around us without evangelizing hypocrites, and slurring and assailing the people."

She closes her protest with this remarkable explanation:

"This in hope you may not waste your time in taking up that destructive ordinance of Mormonism. Very respectfully, MRS. MOOREHOUSE."

Does this explain why she is so opposed to open air preaching? Does she fear that "Mormonism" proclaimed openly will obtain a hearing, and a following? And does it seem right to her to curtail the liberty of all, in order to "get at" one? If so, she does not go far enough. Street preaching is only a small part of religious propaganda. In order to gain her object, it would be necessary for her to induce the American people to renounce its manhood and return to the tutelage of the world. It would be necessary to prescribe what to believe, how and when to worship, and to kill everyone who

does not believe and worship according to government standards. The spirit that would protest against street preaching in this country is the spirit that influenced the people of former ages to deeds of intolerance and violence.

We do not suppose the authorities of New York city will do anything but smile at the objections of the lady, who exhibits quite as much fanaticism in her way, as do the preachers against whom she complains. Why preaching in the streets any more than in buildings proclaims the hearers to be "heathens," does not appear in her remarks. And no one is compelled to stop and listen in the street any more than to go into a church, and unless obstruction is caused thereby, there is no good reason why street preaching should be forbidden.

THE BALKAN UNREST.

The reports from the Balkan states continue disquieting, notwithstanding the fact that it is not believed that a great war is imminent. A recent dispatch from Constantinople says that insurgents in the Vilayet of Monastir have massacred a number of inhabitants in one village, and furiously attacked another village; and that the Mohammedans are very much terrorized. This report may merely be sent out as an excuse for some great atrocity contemplated by soldiers in Turkish service upon Macedonians. For there must be some justification for the letting loose of Albanian savages over the country.

But it also seems probable that the insurgents, goaded to the point of desperation, have finally decided to do some rash act and draw the Turks upon them with fire and sword, in order to "compel" Europe to interfere. At all events, the present situation has created considerable stir, especially because the sultan has deemed it necessary to notify the powers of his intention to give up the reform schemes forced upon him by Russia and Austria, and to use force for the suppression of the insurrection. Will the powers abandon the insurgents, and their cause, to the tender mercies of the Turkish government? That is the question at present.

It is impossible to contemplate, without a shudder, the outbreak of hostilities in that region, but how many problems that the Balkan conditions involve can be solved without a war, does not appear. The seeds and causes of conflict are there, and cannot be exterminated without a struggle. The Austrians have demonstrated in Bosnia their ability to regenerate and govern a mongrel population, but the ambition and purpose of Russia, ever since the Romanoff dynasty came into power, has been to make Constantinople its southern capital, and add the Ottoman empire to its own. Disorganization and decay, we are told by a student of the situation, are advancing more rapidly in Bulgaria, Servia and Roumania, than the elements of progress. These nations are becoming poorer and weaker because of misgovernment for which there is no hope of reform. Before many years their condition will have reached a crisis that will call for intervention.

This is the general belief. A tremendous conflict may be postponed, but it cannot be avoided.

Since the above was penned, the dispatches have brought word of the murder of a Russian consul at Monastir, by a Turkish soldier, and the demand of the Czar for the severe punishment of the perpetrators of that crime. That makes the situation much graver than it was before. Outrages of that kind may act upon Europe, as did the destruction of the Maine upon the American people, and make it impossible for the governments to keep back the war dogs. The revolutionists certainly count upon some such event to favor their cause.

The Folsom convicts have been seen but not heard.

The Macedonian war clouds are becoming very murky.

No doubt Pius already finds that life in the Vatican is not life in a gondola.

That Italian fisherman who fired at Premier Combes was probably a beach comber.

It is useless for the politician to trim his sails to the breeze these days. There are no breezes.

Rethschild offers five thousand dollars for a flea from the Arctic Fox. First catch your fox.

During the hot weather "The Man with the Hoe" isn't in it with the man with the hose.

It would add to the peace and repose of the world if all telegraph wires in the Balkans were cut.

Mrs. Humbert declares that the Crawford exist, and Sarah Gamp declared that Mrs. Harris existed.

Most men must keep to the well worn tracks in life's highway, only the rich being able to stray into the buyways.

Sticks have received hard knocks lately, but it is not certain that the bottom has been knocked out of them yet.

The conscience of the nation is being aroused as to the extent and enormity of the crime of lynching. Long may it be aroused!

Tom Horn had two escapes in one day. One was from the Laramie county jail and the other was from lynching by an irate mob.

The Sultan is so sorry that the Russian consul at Monastir was murdered, but the Czar wants something more than crocodile tears from Constantinople.

Lying is not journalism and liars are not journalists. Honest mistakes are made by all newspapers but lying, vicious statements are made by few, and by none that are honest.

The country has refused to be thrown

into the throes of excitement over the war maneuvers off the Atlantic coast. A genuine sea serpent would cause a hundred times as much commotion.

According to the latest census returns, there were in the United States 18,000,521 incandescent electric lights on June 30, 1902. No wonder we are the most enlightened people on the globe.

Truxton Beale and his club companions have driver Professor Langley and his alrship from Widewater. Which must have caused him to exclaim: "Oh that I had wings like a dove! for then would I fly away and be at rest."

"A certain class of Italians in this country are altogether too quick and free and deadly in their use of weapons," says the Springfield Republican. And there are others, not brothers, no relations, of a certain or any other class of Italians.

New York papers contain lengthy arguments why the Reliance should win. The reasoning seems cogent and convincing, but after all about as good an argument as any (if argument it be) is that we have always won in the past, and what has been shall be.

THE NEW POPE.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Estimates of his disposition show him to be of much the same temperament as the late pope. He is accounted liberal in his views, progressive yet conservative—in a word, well-balanced in judgment and excellently qualified for leadership in thought.

New York Times.

Surely it is of good augury for the future relations of the Roman church and the Italian state that the new occupant of the Vatican should be, of all the high dignitaries of the church, that one most acceptable at the Quirinal. And it is of equally good augury that the fact can scarcely have escaped the notice of the conclave.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It is, perhaps, not without significance that the first pope of the twentieth century—the century which promises to fulfill the hopes of that democratic ideal whose right to exist was recognized only in the nineteenth—should be a man sprung from the plain people.

New York Sun.

He had marked himself out as a true bishop by the excellent administration and the reforms introduced in his patri-archate. He is in no sense a political pope, though he has shown at times independence in dealing with the state. History, however, shows that it is quite possible Pius X may prove more conservative than Cardinal Sarro.

Chicago Chronicle.

Pius X bids fair to be a conciliatory pontiff rather than a "lion of the tribe of Judah." His history is one of amiability and the gift of acquiring the affections of those whom he desires to attach to himself. It is a history which promises happily for the great ecclesiastical organization to whose primacy he has now been elevated.

Detroit Free Press.

But in any event, whether Pius X chooses to throw the temporal pretense overboard or to retain it, his elevation to the papacy seems a matter of congratulation not only to the Catholic church but to the Christian world. In general, in scholarship, in piety, in generosity and in spirituality, he seems worthy in all respects to be the successor of Leo the Good.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

It is unlikely in any event that the new pope, whatever his personal feelings, will attempt to bring about an abrupt departure from the course of conduct first laid down by Pius IX, when he refused the so-called papal guarantees offered by the Italian parliament after the seizure of Rome. It is by no means certain that the church would sue look with favor on any restoration of temporal power or approval even a renewal of close personal relations with the Italian government. The splendid isolation of the Vatican is not the least among its claims to admiration. Pius X may pave the way for some modification of the rigor of the exclusion of the Vatican from Italian or federal circles. It is improbable that he will go farther.

## Z. C. M. I. DAY A SALT AIR—13TH!

## EVENTS OF THE DAY.

FIRST—3:30 P.M.

Open to Employees Only.

Field and Track Contest between Z. C. M. I. teams.

Captains: George McAllister, H. J. Walk.

Prize: Z. C. M. I. Silver Trophy, to be contested for at each annual outing of the Institution. Special prize for winners of first and second places in each event.

100-Yard Dash. First prize, Z. C. M. I. Gold Medal; second, \$1.50.

200-Yard Dash. First prize, \$2; second, \$1.

120-Yard Hurdle Race. First prize, \$2; second, \$1.

Shot Put. First prize, \$2; second, \$1.

Hammer Throw. First prize, \$2; second, \$1.

Pole Vault. First prize, \$2; second, \$1.

Broad Jump. First prize, \$2; second, \$1.

High Jump. First prize, \$2; second, \$1.

Relay Race. Prize, one case champagne cider.

The above events will take place on the sand northeast of the pavilion.

## SECOND—MISCELLANEOUS SPORTS.

Barrel Race, open to all. First prize, \$1; second, 50 cents.

Fat Man's Race. First prize, \$2; second, \$1.

Lean Man's Race. First prize, \$2; second, \$1.

Three-Legged Race, Boys. Prize, \$1.

Egg and Spoon Race, Boys. First prize, \$1; second, 50 cents.

Needle and Thread Race, Girls. First prize, \$1; second, 50 cents.

Lighted Candle Race, Girls. First prize, \$1; second, 50 cents.

Peanut Race, Boys under 15. First prize, 75 cents; second, 25 cents.

Peanut Race, Girls under 15. First prize, 75 cents; second, 25 cents.

## THIRD—BASKET BALL GAME.

Exhibition game by ladies.

## FOURTH—WALTZING CONTEST.

Prize, \$5 to the winning couple.

Orders on Z. C. M. I. will be issued by the Chairman of the Committee for all prize money, and will be good in any department.

Entries for the various events close Tuesday, August 11th. Contestants will apply to the Captains of the various teams, or Chairman of the Committee, for particulars.

M. A. ROMNEY, Chairman.  
A. PROCTOR,  
GEORGE McALLISTER,  
H. J. WALK,  
E. LAMBOURNE,  
S. H. LOVE,

Committee on Field and Miscellaneous Sports.

## TRAINS LEAVE

SALT LAKE:

2:20 P.M.

4:20 "

6:20 "

8:00 "

9:45 "

## TRAINS LEAVE

SALT LAKE:

3:15 P.M.

6:15 "

7:15 "

9:00 "

11:00 "

## SALT LAKE THEATRE

TONIGHT!

LAST APPEARANCE OF

Mr. Henry

Miller

And Miss Margaret

Anglin

(Charles B. Dillingham, Manager.)

Presenting

For the First Time Here.

"THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE."

By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

Scale of prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

4 nights and a Sat. Matinee, beginning

Tomorrow Night, the RICHARD J.

JOSE MINSTRELS.

Regular Prices, Mat., 25c and 50c.

Seats now on sale.

SALT LAKE BEACH

Salt Lake & Los Angeles Ry.

TODAY!

Modern Woodmen of America.

TIME CARD.

Leave Salt Lake: Arrive Salt Lake:

No. 4 10:30 a.m. No. 1 1:30 p.m.

No. 2 2:30 p.m. No. 3 3:45 p.m.

No. 6 4:20 p.m. No. 5 5:45 p.m.

No. 8 6:20 p.m. No. 7 7:45 p.m.

No. 10 8:00 p.m. No. 9 9:30 p.m.

No. 12 9:45 p.m. No. 11 11:30 p.m.

"Sunday's last train leaves Saltair at 9 p.m."

Trains from 1st South and 4th West Streets.

ROUND TRIP, 25 cts.

J. E. LANGFORD, Mgr.

Salt Palace.

TWO TANDEM

RACES TONIGHT!

FIVE-MILE LAP RACE.

TWO-MILE LAP RACE.

TWO-MILE TANDEM HANDICAP.

TANDEM PURSUIT RACE.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

Water Before and After Races.

10c—Palace of Illusions—10c.

LADIES' DAY AUGUST 15.

EDWARD L. BURTON

11 E. First South