

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor. E. C. Whitney, Business Manager.

Subscription prices table with columns for term (One Year, Six Months, Three Months, One Month, One Week, Saturday Edition, Semi-Weekly) and price.

NEW YORK OFFICE: In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager. Foreign Advertising from our Home Office, 14-16 Times Building.

CHICAGO OFFICE: In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager. Foreign Advertising from our Home Office, 14-16 Times Building.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: In charge of F. J. Cooper, 36 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR. Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 5, 1902.

A PRESSING DEMAND.

Reports of city doings on Sunday agree in the statement that the saloons were doing a roaring business, in defiance of statutory law and the city ordinance. Only two arrests were made. Great vigilance was exercised by the liquor dealers to prevent the entrance of policemen into the places where business was being carried on, and also the obtaining of evidence showing that intoxicants were being sold to the numerous customers who flocked into those resorts.

This condition of affairs has become a public scandal. The responsibility for it rests upon the entire executive department of Salt Lake City. The Chief of Police has authority under the law to take all necessary measures to "apprehend all persons committing any offense against the laws of the State or the ordinances of the city."

The City Council has taken action on this matter, so far as instruction to these officers and to the members of the council, to aid in the enforcement of the ordinance against the Sunday liquor traffic is concerned. But we think that body can do something more. The police force has been depleted by the removal of some members and the resignation of another. Those vacancies ought to be filled. Action should be taken by the council in regard to this matter. If the Mayor is determined to obstruct the appointment of proper persons to fill the vacancies, let the responsibility rest upon his shoulders.

Further, there should be some special policemen appointed, whose names need not be made public, to obtain the necessary information for the detection and conviction of the defiant offenders. The Chief of Police and the City Council can make the appointment, and then let the public see why the work is not done, if the Mayor declines to do his part in confirming them.

We are fully aware of the difficulty between the Mayor and the Chief, or rather between the Mayor and the City Council in regard to the Chief. We do not desire to see the Mayor humiliated in the least in reference to this dispute. He desires a change in the head of the police department, but has not succeeded in making it in the manner which he attempted. He had the right to move in that direction, and the council had equal right to agree or disagree with his action. The law is plain and specific on this point. We have not been able to see why the Mayor could not, without any loss of dignity or prestige, nominate a person whom he considers suitable for the office of Chief of Police, in the place of the present incumbent, "removed." That is the usual manner in such cases. We believe that such a step would dispose of the trouble between the Mayor and the council.

forcement. Is this state of things to continue? If so, it will become necessary for the people to take a hand in the matter, and organize for mutual protection and the cleaning out of the gangs that infest the town.

It is high time that some effectual steps were taken, to settle the disgraceful contention between the legislative and executive departments of this municipality. We have no choice to make of officers to fill the positions referred to. We have no suggestions to make in reference to anything personal. We have in view simply the welfare of the people of this city. If one ordinance can be defied and violated with impunity, others can also be broken, and their infraction is thus encouraged.

If the will of the people, publicly expressed, is to be ignored and promises made to them are to be broken with derision, if traffic in intoxicating drinks is to go on in spite of law, ordinance and the public demand for its suppression, let it be so understood and the people will be able to take measures accordingly. In their name we protest against the continuance of the present disgrace under which the city rests, and we demand that a change shall take place and that without needless delay.

IRRIGATION ARGUMENT.

An argument in favor of irrigation by government aid has been advanced, which ought to be convincing in the East, among those who look upon the matter as of nothing more than sectional importance. The chairman of the transportation committee of the Chicago board of trade, Mr. W. H. Chadwick, thinks that the arid region of the West is the real cause of the excessive heat the East sometimes suffers from, and the drought that sometimes blasts the crops of that section. He declares that the intense dry heat of the arid regions is carried eastward through atmospheric influences and menaces the agricultural regions of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio valleys with the result that farmers, merchants and transportation interests lose millions of dollars yearly through failure of the crops.

This is probably true. National irrigation works have never been urged on account of their exclusive benefits to one part of the country, but because it is evident to all that they would be of immense importance to all sections and states alike. But if it can be shown that the heat of the parched deserts is directly a menace to eastern farmers, they should need no further argument to induce them to join in the demand for the passage of a measure that, when carried out, would bring them thousands of dollars from their own fields and lands.

PORTO RICO TRANSFORMED.

What American influence can accomplish, when permitted to take its own course, is shown in Porto Rico. There the Americans have already built as many miles of good roads as the Spaniards did in four centuries. The Spaniards, according to the report of Mr. W. H. Elliott, commissioner of the interior for the island, had one, and only one good road. Now they are common, and the building is still going on. Between the principal cities good roads are being built and villages are connected with the main roads, and as a consequence wages of common laborers have gone up from 15 cents gold to 50 cents, and planters are paying as much as a dollar. A one American sugar-growing firm employs 3,000 men at the larger sum. The peasant class can hardly believe its good fortune. Some of them often knock off work on pay day and loaf and smoke until the cupboard is bare.

The cost of transportation has fallen from 80 cents per 100 pounds to 10, in one place, and from 15 cents to 10 in another. Capital is invested in sugar and tobacco lands, and the fruit business promises good results. A railroad around the island was formerly projected but never built. Now the connections are being made, and franchises for other roads have been granted. An electric car line has been built between San Juan and the suburb of San Turco. A good telegraph system, covering the chief towns of the island, is already in operation.

In other directions the American influence has been as beneficent. The cities and towns have been cleaned up, and the conditions favorable to the cultivation of disease germs obliterated. The Porto Ricans hailed the advent of the Americans with joy, and they have not, it seems, had cause to regret the important step they then took. Unprecedented prosperity, it is claimed, has come to them. It is only to be regretted that the leaders among the Filipinos preferred a different course to that adopted by the Porto Ricans. There is no reason why the Philippine islands should not at this time have enjoyed peace and prosperity, too. Still, even there much progress is made. But it will be rapid, as soon as the revolutionary leaders come to their senses and permit American influence to work out the salvation of the country, unhampered by hostile and criminal agitation.

WILHELMINA'S ILLNESS.

The anxiety felt for Queen Wilhelmina, especially Holland, is natural. She has always been the petted child of the nation, and from her first appearance in the role of monarch, the affection of her own countrymen for her spread all over the world. There came the rumors of her marital troubles, and these were followed by reports of her serious illness. A few days ago it was stated that she was out of danger. Now, however, the bulletins of her condition leave but little hope of recovery. The apprehension felt in Holland and in Europe generally is not entirely on account of interest in the personal welfare of a young queen. As was pointed out in these columns a few days ago, the demise of the queen without an heir would in all probability start a contest for the throne. The succession is

claimed for a petty German prince, the Grand Duke Adolphe of Luxembourg, while in Germany, it is said, that it is held that Prince Albert of Hohenzollern is among the nearest in the succession. A third claimant is a princess who, in 1871, married Prince Wilhelm of Wied. She is said to be a descendant of Queen Wilhelmina's grandfather's brother, and would, as such have precedence, as being of the Orange-Nassau line.

Wars have sometimes broken out on account of questions involving succession to thrones, and the apprehension felt in European capitals at this time is easily comprehended.

"JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE."

Under the above heading, the Abingdon (Berks, England) Herald of March 22nd, has the following complimentary notice, which has only just reached us. The copy of the Deseret News referred to was forwarded to the editor of that paper by Mr. Albert J. Sears of this city, who received the paper from which we make this extract. This accounts for the delay in its reproduction. We copy it because it reflects the views of a number of English journals as well as many in America, in regard to the production which is thus eulogized: "We have been favored with a copy of the Christmas edition of the Deseret News, the organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, published daily at Salt Lake City, Utah. It consists of no less than 30 pages of letterpress and illustrations, with a colored wrapper, and is a marvel of journalistic enterprise. The article is especially devoted to Utah and Colorado, and it contains birdseye views of the capitals of the two sister states, portraits of men prominent in secular and ecclesiastical affairs, and pictures of noted buildings and landscapes. Both from a literary and mechanical point of view the production is creditable, and as a history of the rise of Mormonism is interesting reading."

The trouble with the beef trust is too much cloven foot.

In Manila they are suffering from an epidemic of cholera and court-martial.

The reign of peace in Samar came in immediately after a storm of bullets.

The St. Louis exposition is being knocked about from pillar to post.

The color question continues to cast a shadow over the Women's Clubs convention.

One swallow does not make a summer but one summer makes a great many swallows.

The English press looks upon the shipping combine as anything but a Fata Morgana.

Henry Labouchere's gloomy view of England's future must have been taken from Land's end.

General Miles remains in statu quo. No doubt he prefers remaining there to going into retirement.

The Baldwin Arctic expedition has not reached the North Pole, but it has reached the rescue stage.

The man with the hoe can be seen puttering around in his little garden patch almost any evening.

Those Moros datto know better than to tackle Uncle Sam's boys. They might just as well monkey with a buzz saw.

It used to be said that when good Americans died they went to Paris. Bad Americans before they die go to Venice.

To Attorney-General Knox—in attacking the beef trust siveker your courage to the sticking point and you will not fail.

Mr. Carnegie is talking about buying up a lot of newspapers. He must be going to become a candidate for the United States senate.

"She stoops to conquer," is the common comment of the opponents of the various candidates for president of the Federation of Women's clubs.

The L. D. S. University rejoices to-day over another fine gift. It is a splendid piano valued at \$1,200, particulars of which will be found in another part of this evening's "News."

The retirement of Mr. George Greenup for the Democratic congressional nomination in the First Kentucky district proves that success is not to be attained by fiddling around.

A Kansas man named Fox was fined for stealing chickens and as a defense set up that his conduct was hereditary. There is doubt that since foxes were they have been given to chicken stealing.

A Philadelphia fruit dealer says: "If you want to down the beef trust don't eat meat. Eat bananas instead. I'm not joking; I'm serious. The banana as a staple article of food has been too long neglected by the people of our zone." Is there not also a banana trust? The cure might be efficacious on the theory that like cures like.

Hier Most was imprisoned today for having printed in his paper an article justifying and glorifying murder. A term there should have a good effect on him for he has been a most rampant anarchist for years, and has ever sought the protection of the law for the purpose of violating the law. Such as he are pests and parasites upon society.

RUSSIAN CONDITIONS.

It is, of course, possible for a despotic government such as that of Russia to so incense the people that its continuance becomes impossible, but that the government of the czar has been carried to that point is more than doubtful.

Troy Press. The report that Czar Nicholas will abandon autocracy and decree a constitution for Russia is a highly hopeful augury of progress and civilization. Barbarism has flourished in this vast empire for centuries, and some concessions must now be made to the spirit of the age to prevent the spread of revolution. The students of the nation are already imbued with ideas of freedom, and their radical impression has often caused collisions and bloodshed.

more tyrannical orders. It is probably true. When a government undertakes to suppress news, when it forbids men to gather the facts concerning any current event and publish them to the world, it incites the passions and exaggerations will circulate instead of the truth. It was not necessary for Mr. Tower to tell the world that fact, for the press itself has frequently pointed out that the reports of news on the one hand and military severity on the other could not be wholly relied upon.

San Francisco Call.

That these [the press] reports have been largely exaggerated is probably true. When a government undertakes to suppress news, when it forbids men to gather the facts concerning any current event and publish them to the world, it incites the passions and exaggerations will circulate instead of the truth. It was not necessary for Mr. Tower to tell the world that fact, for the press itself has frequently pointed out that the reports of news on the one hand and military severity on the other could not be wholly relied upon.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is now more than four-fifths of a century since Bonaparte made his prediction that within fifty years of that day Europe would be republican or "would, in no other respect have events verified his forecast, though a long step has been taken toward republicanism. His own country has since then permanently joined the ranks of the republic, though the alliance of the past decade with Russia shows a union between republican and Cossack, which he had not in mind. The suffrage in the election of representatives in parliament has come to Germany as well as France in the interval, and other countries, like Belgium, have it in theory, while England, Italy and Spain make a more or less close approach to it. There are portents, too, which may bring a still greater measure of liberalism to the front in the near future. The illness of the king of Holland, which may necessitate the selection of a regency, is having a disquieting effect in her country. Spain's little king's feeble health is causing forebodings, while many persons are looking for a convulsion in the polygot Austrian empire, when the hand of the popular and masterful Francis Joseph is removed. There are stirrings of the liberal spirit in Russia, which are troubling the autocracy in that country, and which have probably incited the assassination of the minister of the interior.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the May number of the World's Work appears an article made up of explanatory notes to full page illustrations of the business streets of Cairo. There are also other fine illustrations. Wolf von Schierbrand furnishes another study of Modern Germany—considered from the commercial relations of the United States and Germany, and Frederic Emory writes of America's new role as an international peace-keeper. Charles Graves has gathered together some data which tend to show that the Christian church as an organization is declining. William C. Whitney is the subject of a study and there is an editorial article by the author of "The Future of the World." Short articles on Dr. David Starr Jordan, on the increasing number of social secretaries in stores and shops, and on the work of the United States in Hawaii, together with a study of the relation of industrialism to literature, and an article by Frank Norris on the "Novel with Purpose" round out the number—Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

The May National Magazine gives space to the discussion of a great many questions of national importance. Senator Nathan Bay Scott tells why he thinks the San Blas or Darien-Mandingo tunnel route is the best one for a trans-isthmian route. Charles H. Spencer, manager of the American Isthmian Ship Canal company, re-enforces Senator Scott's views. W. S. Courty, Gen. Alger's secretary when the latter was secretary of the State, tells of "McKinley as Commander-in-Chief." Clarence Hawkes, Aloysius Coll and Alice E. Allen are the story tellers of the life of the late Charles Sumner. How the national department of agriculture proposes to do all fertilizing with bacteria. H. I. Cleveland discusses "Topics of the Month in Chicago." Frank Putnam writes of "The Birth of a New Republic" and ranges from the club women's convention in Los Angeles to the great strike in Boston in his "Note and Comment"—Boston.

Country Life in America for May has some notable photographs of live trout and of brook fishing. There is also a second installment of the "Country Home-Making" series. The value of "Our Mountain Forests" is told by Dr. Chase P. Ambler. "Glimpses of Brook Life" treats of the plants and animals found along the stream, and "The Inspirations of a Great Farm" tells of the development of profitable dairy herds and of business methods in farming. Among the timely articles on nature are "The Rarest of the Song Sparrow's Life" and "An Acquaintance with Screech Owls," both with photographs. The calendar of the work and recreation of the out-door world is this month's "Birds and Their Nests," with a great deal about gardening and horticulture and sports—New York.

The first number of Wide West, a monthly periodical issued in Denver, has made its appearance. Its purpose is said to be, mainly, to reach the people of the north and make them known to them the wonderful resources of the west. The initial number is merely a prospectus, indicating the character of the new enterprise. May it deserve and achieve success—Wide West Publishing Co., Denver, Colo.

A complete novel, five short stories, five literary papers on subjects of current interest, talk about books and plenty of verse is in a few words the list of contents in the May number of Lip-pincott's Magazine. The novel is entitled "A Man Called Caliph" and is by Edith Robinson. This entire story covers a period of only two weeks in the whirl of New York's smartest society. The short stories are by recognized authors and are varied in their "Recollections of Stonewall Jackson" and "The French Academy" are among the special articles. Among the poets are the late C. P. E. Howells, Albert Bigelow Paine, Arthur W. S. Arnett. There are a number of short stories and pieces of poetry appropriate to the season. The following is a partial list of contents: "Melissa Mayor's Special Providence" a short story, Joseph C. Lincoln; "Reflections" versus, Robert Schaeffer; "Love in April" lyrics, Bliss Carman; "Are Americans Economical?" Hutchinson Haggood; "When a Man's Fort" a short story, Justus Miles Forman; "The Coming of the Spring" Eugene Wood; "Zulu" a story of war, L. A. Coolidge; "At the Crossways" a short story, Harvey J. O'Higgins; "The Holy Fly" short story, Frank R. Robinson; "Empire for a Great City," Robert E. MacAvery; and "Topics of the Day" MacAvery and Smith, New York.

Atmelle's Magazine for May contains as usual, much of an interesting and entertaining nature. The opening article is a paper on "Amalia Kuesener Couderc," by Frank S. Arnett. There are a number of short stories and pieces of poetry appropriate to the season. The following is a partial list of contents: "Melissa Mayor's Special Providence" a short story, Joseph C. Lincoln; "Reflections" versus, Robert Schaeffer; "Love in April" lyrics, Bliss Carman; "Are Americans Economical?" Hutchinson Haggood; "When a Man's Fort" a short story, Justus Miles Forman; "The Coming of the Spring" Eugene Wood; "Zulu" a story of war, L. A. Coolidge; "At the Crossways" a short story, Harvey J. O'Higgins; "The Holy Fly" short story, Frank R. Robinson; "Empire for a Great City," Robert E. MacAvery; and "Topics of the Day" MacAvery and Smith, New York.

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This also has several interesting illustrations. Among other features of this number are the following: "The Devotion of John Dubs," by Wm. D. Williams; "English Statesmen and rulers," by George W. Smalley; "The Conversion of Elvira," a story of the New Mononites, by H. R. Martin; "Sara Siddon's Trust," by Clara Morris, and "A Night With Whispering Smith," by Frank H. Spearman.—The S. S. McClure Co., New York.

The May number of the American Monthly Review of Reviews is eagerly devoured to the late Cecil Rhodes. There is the full text of the notes on world politics written by Mr. Rhodes in 1896, commenting on current American affairs, and giving some suggestion of the ideas which underlay the Oxford scholarship scheme. There is also a complete estimate of this modern Colossus of the English-speaking world, and pictures of "Groote Schuur," Mr. Rhodes' home at Capetown, with portraits of Mr. Rhodes himself. The editorial department contains a summary of the various measures before Congress. Kaiman Tiersa, the Hungarian liberal statesman, who died a few weeks ago, is the subject of a brief sketch by Eugene Lindesdorfer. Mr. Charles Cranton Bovey writes on "The Fallacy of Exporting Wheat," and Rev. John P. Gerrie gives an interesting account of the Prohibition movement in the Dominion of Canada.—New York.

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