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SALT LAKE CITY, AUG. 30, 1905.

THE PEACE TERMS.

The announcement from Portsmouth, that the peace commissioners had agreed, Japan having abandoned her claims for an indemnity and proposed return to Russia the northern half of the island in dispute, came as a great surprise. Even the Russian envoys were astonished at the sudden breakdown of the Japanese, and could hardly realize what had happened. Some strong influence must have been brought to bear upon the government at Tokio, where the so-called elder statesmen were in consultation upon the status of the peace negotiations, but of what nature these influences were, is not apparent to the general public, as yet. It would not be surprising, should it become known at some future time, that Great Britain, the friend and ally of Japan, had cooperated with the United States in bringing about the sudden change in the situation. But whatever were the causes to which this effect must be ascribed, the world is to be congratulated that peace once more has been established.

The present conditions of Russia are precarious indeed. Foreign bankers have refused to advance money, and the effort to raise money at home has met with but indifferent success. The navy is not more. There is military agitation among the soldiers. The agitation of Poles and Poles continues, and in addition to all other disasters famine is threatened in many provinces. But notwithstanding these conditions, Russia expressed her determination to continue the war, in the hope that the Japanese army would finally be drawn away from the base of supplies, and be overwhelmed. And this was not an idle dream. Russia has several times as many men as Japan, and her rulers would not hesitate to sacrifice a million of them, but the loss of a million soldiers to Japan would be a serious disadvantage to that country. Japan, it is presumed, has already spent \$500,000,000 on this war. She might, should the war have continued, have had to spend another \$500,000,000, and then the question is whether she would have been in a position to exact an indemnity, by force. So, everything considered, perhaps the statesmen of Japan showed greater wisdom by giving up their demands for indemnity at this time, and accepting peace without it.

Japan has practically gained the object of this conflict. The war commenced because Russia refused to recognize the rights of China in Manchuria, as well as the supremacy of Japan in Korea. Now, after a conflict, she is in possession of Port Arthur and all of southern Manchuria. She has nothing to fear from Russian aggression for a generation at least. She has established her supremacy in Eastern Asia, and she has made it almost necessary for China to place herself under the protecting wing of the Japanese. What more could she gain by prolonging the war? She could not chase the Russian armies across Siberia and the Ural mountains into Europe, to dictate peace in the heart of Russia. She could send a strong squadron to the Baltic sea, to menace the Russian ports, but if Russia, in that case, would choose to set fire to St. Petersburg and devastate the coast, and await further developments, the Japanese would be compelled to return home. To conclude peace at this time, even on moderate terms, was no doubt the best policy of Japan.

As the peace terms now have been agreed on they are substantially as follows: Russia recognizes Japan's predominant influence in Korea. Both powers agree to evacuate Manchuria, and Japan promises to restore that province to China. The southern half of the island of Sakhalin is to be kept by Japan. Russia surrenders the leases of the Liaotung peninsula, including Port Arthur, Dally, and some islands, to Japan, and also a part of the Chinese Eastern railroad running to Port Arthur. And Russia grants to Japanese citizens the right to fish in certain waters near the Russian coast. The other demands of Japan concerning indemnity, the surrender of the interned Russian warships, and the limitation of Russia's naval power in the Pacific, were not accorded to by Russia.

The victory won for peace through the efforts of President Roosevelt, is of great importance to the United States, in the first place, the policy to which the United States is committed in China was again obtained full recognition. And in the second place, the fact that the negotiations were conducted in this country, gives us further prestige among the great powers of the world. In several occasions President Roosevelt

has taken a hand in international affairs, and always for the furtherance of peace and good will, and this, undoubtedly, is the grand mission of the United States.

OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS.

Salt Lake City has, it seems, some "patriotic" citizens who are endeavoring by all means their inventive genius can suggest, to delay, if not to prevent entirely, the material advancement of the city and especially to render every bona fide effort at increasing the water supply ineffective. The latest in this direction has taken the form of an appeal to the court for an order restraining the city from acquiring certain water rights in exchange for a reasonable extension of some franchises already owned by the Utah Light and Power company, as granted by the city council a short time ago. The purpose of these tactics is quite apparent. But we do not believe the citizens generally will deem it wise to claim obstructionists with power and authority to expend a million of dollars for them. It takes something more than ability to kick and to invent objections to everything, to inspire that confidence which candidates for public office should be able to command.

The point made now is, that the vote of the councilmen who happen to be members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was illegal, because the Church is said to be interested in the company, and that, consequently, the councilmen passed on the franchise question in their own personal interests, as members of the Church. But if that is law, or even common sense, then no man who is a member of any religious denomination, or any benevolent society, can ever serve as a member of a city council, or any legislature. For, as soon as he votes on any measure that may, directly or indirectly, benefit his church, or his society, his vote is illegal, it being cast in his own personal interests, as a member of such church, or society. The statutes, for instance, that exempt property used for religious or philanthropic purposes from taxation, would be void, since, undoubtedly, they were passed by the aid of voters, who, one way or another, were interested in religious or philanthropic work. If the principle on which the lawsuit is entered against the City is admitted to be correct, any absurdity might be proved from it. But we do not believe the obstructionists really expect to win the case. Their purpose is to delay progress, nothing else.

The fact is that none of the councilmen in question were personally interested in the power company. The proposed trade was not in their interest, but entirely for the benefit of the City. If the Church, as alleged, has any financial interest in the matter, the benefits thereof do not go to the councilmen, or to any other member of the Church, individually. There is, then, as far as we can see, not a particle of ground for the complaint made. How the interests of the city can be served by opposition to every measure that is undertaken for its benefit, is impossible to see. It is high time for the citizens generally to wake up to the menace of the tactics of contemptible obstructionists who hope to promote their own selfish interests by stirring up strife among their fellow-citizens.

MILITARY EXPANSION.

A proposition is said to be under consideration in this country, which contemplates the enlargement of the United States army. Congress will be asked to provide for the creation of two lines of reserves, one being a "regular reserve" of 40,000 men and the other a "national reserve" of 100,000 men. Both bodies would be under the control of the national government, subject to the call of the president at any time for service either at home or abroad.

Such schemes should be closely watched by all friends of peace in this country, and killed before they mature. There is no known reason why this country should encourage the spirit of militarism that has for many years been the curse of Europe. In the Old World dynasties find it necessary to establish themselves on swords and guns; rulers find it convenient to have remunerative military positions to dispose of among their friends; but such conditions do not obtain in this country. Popular sentiment here is not in favor of saddling military burdens upon the nation, beyond such as are absolutely necessary. No danger threatens us, and there is no demand for military expansion.

A contributor to a success for September, proves that our national expenditures for military purposes have grown much more rapidly than those for educational purposes. The latest type of battleship, he says, will cost eight million dollars to build, as much as the entire appropriation for the army and the navy during the eight years of Washington's presidency, since which time the military and naval expenses have increased fifteen times as fast as the population—and when this ship is finished it will be nearly an experiment. Eight million dollars is more than three times the cost of all the buildings and equipment of Tufts College, Boston University, Williams College and Amherst College. The yearly maintenance, operation, interest on investment, deterioration, and gun practice of this battleship will exceed one and one-half million dollars—a sum sufficient to pay every living and educational expense of three thousand young men or women in our best colleges, or to meet the school expenses of fifty thousand children. It costs more, we are told, for the mere material to fire one shot from the gun at Sandy Hook than it did to educate Daniel Webster. A day's gun practice of a single ship, firing at imaginary enemies, costs more than it did to educate Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell and Phillips in Harvard College. Evidently this country is already spending more than enough on military display. We have taken the lead among the nations for peace. We should not contradict, and counteract

the effects of this, by striving to take the lead also in the creation of armies and navies.

Really, does Homer never nod?

Half an island is better than none.

Brevity seems to be the soul of Kouru rather than of Witte.

What will Colonel Roosevelt do now to occupy his vacation time?

A great many Dead Sea apples are gathered at Oil Orchard, Mass.

The President doubtless is prouder of Portsmouth than of San Juan Hill.

And now M. de Martens will show what he knows about making treaties.

Guests of the Hotel Wentworth in future will proudly say, "I was there."

Russia saved both her face and her money. Killed two birds with one stone.

What Oyama said when he heard the news probably is not fit for publication.

"Tas un god," says M. Witte. And now Russia can say she never sinned for peace.

M. Witte's peace victory is far more concerned than any war victory of Kuroki.

The Japanese envoys must have surprised themselves. They certainly surprised the Russians.

How the "yellow peril" has diminished in Russia's eyes since the Czar's ultimatum was accepted.

Mr. Loomis wants to go abroad. He should not stand upon the order of going but go at once.

The President is entitled to put a great big feather from the white winged dove of peace in his cap.

Repeating the words of Heisenfeld when he returned from Berlin, M. Witte will say to his emperor, "I bring you peace, and peace with honor."

The eclipse of the sun occurs today. It is to be hoped that after it has occurred the weather will become cooler. The hot spell has been too long drawn out.

If there is a secret clause to the treaty, and it is said there is, everybody will be anxious to know what it is though it must be of much less importance than the known terms. But it is the unknown that is always most interesting.

If the people of the south in 1861 had been as untrusting for secession as Norway now is, and had manifested a peacefully deliberative spirit regarding the matter, who can tell whether there would have been a war or not?" says the Springfield Republican. There would have been a war just the same, and with the same result, for slavery was the great question after all.

DON'T BE THE SLAVE OF ROUTINE.

John Strauss Winter.

Don't because you don't see the force of getting up in the middle of the night under a misconception that you are lengthening your life by so doing, make an equally absurd rule of staying in bed till 11 o'clock, because if you should have to catch the train at 10 o'clock you will take more out of yourself than by a week of ordinary living. Don't have an idea that you can't sit with your back to the horses, or with your face to the engine. If you don't happen to be hungry when you sit down to your lunch, don't force yourself to eat more than you feel inclined to do. If at the same time, you feel inclined to have a second helping, have it by all means. Don't take a rigid, tub sort of religion on a morning when you feel shivering with cold, or if you happen to have a gain between your shoulders, on the contrary, have it as hot as you can get into it, and you'll feel all the better for it.

PREPARATION FOR THE INEVITABLE.

New York Medical Journal.

We seem to have reached an age where we are able to dispense with what would have been some years ago, seemed to be the very essentials of the matters of which they were part. Familiar with horseless carriages, stoneless plums, cordless apples, and other examples of modern ingenuity, we now are invited to examine crustless bread, sold by the invariably fat and round sandwiches, and which will, doubtless, be an absolute necessity for the toothless man, who, according to evolutionists, is speedily to appear upon the scene.

NO "RACE SUICIDE" IN GERMANY.

Warner Sombart in Yale Review.

After Russia, Germany is the richest country in children. For every 10,000 inhabitants there are 363 living births a year, as against only 233 in France. Hence the increase of population in Germany is correspondingly great. In the course of the nineteenth century the population within the present territory of the empire has much more than doubled, in spite of the considerable numbers of Germans who have emigrated during this time. In 1818 there were 34,800,000 souls in the territory of the present empire, while today (1900) there are 56,200,000, which corresponds to a yearly average increase of 1 per cent, while more than 5,000,000 Germans have emigrated from their homes during the nineteenth century. In order to measure the meaning of these figures we must compare them with those of a country like France, which is practically stationary in its population. In the middle of the century there were as many people in France as in Germany. In 1850 Germany had 34,800,000, while France had nearly 4,000,000 more than Germany. Today the French population has risen only to 35,500,000, and is, therefore, more than 20,000,000 behind Germany.

VACATION FATALITIES.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The number of fatalities attending the vacation season suggests the necessity for greater care on the part of those who spend the heated term far from their homes. No particular cause can be assigned for the many unfortunate happenings that have marked the summer, but the fact remains that more than ordinary caution is necessary when conditions differ materially from those of one's everyday life. It is remarked that many deaths have been from drowning, the pleasure-seekers trusting their strength beyond its limit. No being accustomed to water sports, except those afforded in spots where every safeguard is provided, they

have attempted, when help was not at hand, more than they had reason to believe they could accomplish. Another cause appears to be from the "unloaded" gun in camps far from where it was possible to secure medical attendance, while others have been the outcome of automobile tours.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Ainslee's Magazine for September has a number of interesting features, and these among others: "The Maintenance of Jane, novelist, Margaret G. Fawcett; "The Deluge, serial, David Graham Phillips; "Conversations with Egeria," short story, Mrs. Wilson Woodrow; "The Golden Apple," short story, Agnes and Egerton Castle; "The Master of the 'Dido,'" short story, Elizabeth Duer; "Mrs. Evremont," short story, Mrs. John Van Vost and Marie Van Vost; "The Dog Star," short story, Joseph C. Lincoln; "The Tears of Indigo," short story, Edith Maevane; "Pride of Place," short story, P. S. Carroll; "The Princess' Kingdom," short story, William J. Locke; "The Most Exclusive City in America," essay, Anne Hittlerhouse; "The Incompatibility of the Catherwoods," short story, Virginia Niles Leeds; and "Dramatic Flashes from London and Paris," Alan Dale.—Ainslee Magazine Co., New York.

The list of contents of the September number of the Red Book includes the following: "In the Garden of the Gods," William McLeod Raine; "The Ambassador to the Court of St. James," James Barr; "The Cape Conspiracy," Owen Oliver; "An Also Ran," Martha McArthur Williams; "The Pacominkers," Porter Emerson Brown; "How Muggily Got Even," Kenneth F. Harrel; "The Prophetic War Correspondent," George Brown-Hovard; "When Anisley Came to Rome," Anna S. Richardson; "A Breach of the Quarantine," E. Craxton; "Macants," "The Schindler's Maid," Walter Pulitzer; "The Janitor," William Hamilton Osborne; "The President's Tree," Edmund Mitchell; "Lova and the Fossil-Cutters," Bradford Hildreth; and "Some Dramas of the Day," Acton Davies. The photographic art studies form a beautiful feature of this magazine.—164 State St., Chicago.

TEA

The cheapest nice drink in the world is tea; and the finest.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like the Building's Tea.

New Grand Theatre

Polton & Smutzer, Proprietors.

Opens Monday Night, Sept. 4th.

Seats on Sale Thursday Morning.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays—25 cents.

Children under 12 Saturday Matinee 10 cents. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Nothing Like It Before

In Salt Lake. Public reception to the "weakest ever."

"The New York Girl"

You can see her in all her splendor—also 20 others—admission by card only. Call at the Grand Theater box office before all the cards have been issued.

PIANOS

\$10.00 Down—\$10.00 a Month.

ORGANS

\$5.00 Down—\$5.00 a Month. No Interest.

Daynes & Romney Piano Co.

The One Price House. 25-27 E. 1st St.

Advertisement for Carpet Department. Features a large illustration of a carpet with a 'ZMI' logo. Text includes: 'SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE', 'HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE', 'We will be pleased to give you an estimate on Window Shades', 'Carpet Department', 'Twill soon be housecleaning time, and you will need to replenish the old floor coverings...', 'ENGLISH INLAID LINOLEUMS, AMERICAN PRINTED LINOLEUMS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, CARPET AND SMALLER SIZED RUGS, WILTON VELVET CARPETS, AXMINSTER CARPETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET, THREE PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, BON-FENNES, BRUSSELS, IRISH POINT, ARABIAN OR BATTENBURG AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.', '1-3 OFF All Oriental Rug Prices.'

Advertisement for Willes-Horne Drug Co. Features an illustration of a hand holding a magnifying glass over a document. Text includes: 'A Word to the Wise is Sufficient', 'New Grand Theatre', 'Opens Monday Night, Sept. 4th.', 'Seats on Sale Thursday Morning.', 'Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays—25 cents.', 'Children under 12 Saturday Matinee 10 cents. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.'

Advertisement for AT BARTON'S. Text includes: 'The new Fall Hats are waiting for you. Hats for the smart young dresser, for the conservative man and for the elderly man.', 'HATS at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00.', '45-47 MAIN STREET.'

Advertisement for Willes-Horne Drug Co. Text includes: 'We have one of the greatest bargains to offer you that has ever occurred.', 'Three cakes of genuine Burt's Bark Soap, and a large Rubber Complexion Brush, all for 35c.', 'Get them while they last, as we have only a limited supply.'

Advertisement for Agricultural College of Utah. Text includes: 'Utah's Scientific, Technical Institution of Higher Learning.', 'Provides Liberal, Thorough and Practical Education.', 'THE COLLEGE COMPRISES: The School of Agriculture, The School of Domestic Science and Arts, The School of Commerce, The School of Engineering and Mechanic Arts, The School of General Science, The School of Music.', 'The Agricultural Experiment Station.'

Advertisement for Land! Land! Text includes: 'UNION PACIFIC R. P. CO. offer for Sale in UTAH and WYOMING good grazing lands in large and small tracts.', 'STOCKMEN: this will be your last chance to purchase on the easy 10 year payment plan. Liberal discount for cash. Good range is selling fast and getting scarce. Now is the time to purchase. Full particulars from E. J. Willis, Agent, U. P. R. Co., Lehi, Wyo. 15 W. 2nd South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.'

Advertisement for THE UNITED STATES SMELTING COMPANY. Text includes: 'Is now in the market for all kinds of lead and copper ores at PRICES FAVORABLE TO SHIPPERS.', 'Address all Communications to SALT LAKE, UTAH. Consign all shipments as follows: United States Smelting Company, BINGHAM JUNCTION, UTAH.', 'When shipment is made please NOTIFY US PROMPTLY, and if PUBLIC SAMPLER is preferred DESIGNATE WHICH ONE, also designate ONE AS-BAYER.'

Advertisement for "Peacock" Coal. Text includes: 'ROCK SPRINGS COAL. And Your Fuel Troubles will all vanish.', 'CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.', '"At the Sign of the Peacock."', 'Phones 2600. 25 So. Main.'

Advertisement for NOTICE! Text includes: 'Great Opportunity For Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Mine Owners, And STEAM USERS', 'To buy, AT 50 PER CENT BELOW COST, \$20,000 Stock of Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus and Plumbing Material, Consisting of Heating Boilers, Radiators and Radiator Valves, Jenkins Bros' High Pressure Steam Valves, Radiator Valves and Automatic Air Valves, Steam Specialties of all kinds and an EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CAST IRON AND MALLEABLE PIPE FITTINGS, Asbestos Pipe Covering, latest improved Machinery and Tools, consisting of 1 "Duplex" No. 3 Pipe Cutting and Threading Machine (2 1/2" to 3"), 1 No. 2 "F. D. Q." Improved Pipe Cutting and Threading Machine (4" to 2"), Electric Motor and Shafting, complete stock of Fitters' and Plumbers' Tools, etc., etc. ALL TO BE SOLD AT 50 PER CENT BELOW COST.', 'F. J. MORAN, Board of Trade Building, City.'

Advertisement for SCHRAMM'S. Text includes: 'The feature of the traveling novelties made this season has been their practicability, and the latest thing we have to offer is a serviceable traveling bag for collars and cuffs.', 'No man should be without one of these bags, which are made of suede leather, silk lined, and fastened loosely with a draw string.', 'It keeps the linen in good condition and saves the space usually occupied by these effects.', 'The price, of course, is reasonable.', 'Where the Cars Stop.', 'The Great Prescription Drug Store.'

Advertisement for SCHOOL SHOES! Text includes: 'Boys' solid leather School Shoes \$1.45', 'Misses' and Children's 95c to \$1.45. Good values.', 'ROMNEY DEPENDABLE SHOES, 258 S. Main.'

Advertisement for EDWARD L. BURTON. Text includes: 'BANK STOCKS, SUGAR STOCKS.', 'And other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.'

Advertisement for JOHN C. CUTLER JR., INVESTMENT BANKER. Text includes: 'ESTABLISHED 1883.', 'STOCKS AND BONDS BANK AND SUGAR STOCKS, High Grade Investment Securities Bought and Sold.'

Advertisement for Bamberger. Text includes: 'Now, then, you've been rustling and taking things easy all summer. Let's get down to business again. Get your bin filled with "That Good Coal!"', 'BAMBERGER, 161 Melghn, U. S. A.', 'The \$0.50 Summer Rate on Anthracite expires September 1st.'

Advertisement for ROMNEY DEPENDABLE SHOES. Text includes: 'Boys' solid leather School Shoes \$1.45', 'Misses' and Children's 95c to \$1.45. Good values.', 'ROMNEY DEPENDABLE SHOES, 258 S. Main.'