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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of annoyance
if they will take time to notice these
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For the Chief Editor's office, 74-3.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74-2.
For City Editor and Reporters, 259-2.
For Business Manager, 259-1.
For Business Office, 259-2.

THE CAMBRIAN ASTRAY.

The Cambrian, which is a monthly
magazine published in Utah, New
York, and as its name implies, is for
the special benefit of people of Welsh
extraction, once in a while has something
to say in reference to the "Mormon"
Church. Some time ago we had occasion
to cross swords with the Cambrian,
and our side of the question was
supported by some of our good Welsh
friends, notably celebrated musicians,
of whom the Principality has furnished
a large and illustrious number. The
Cambrian acted fairly with us, and so
we are a little surprised to find in its
January number a fling at "Mormonism,"
which appears to us gratuitous
and unnecessary.

Our religion may be "a tangle" to
the Cambrian, but it is nothing of the
kind to those who understand it, and
certainly not to the "Mormons" themselves,
as asserted by that paper. It
announces dogmatically that "the practice
of sealing is pure folly." What it
does not know about "sealing" would
make a very large book. From other
parts of that paper it is evident that
it aims to be Christian. It quotes liberally
from the sayings of the Savior.
We therefore call its attention to the
words of Christ in Matthew xviii: 18,
also to Eph. i: 13 and to 1 Cor.

The same message will apply to the
Cambrian's doctrine that "It requires
omniscience to do business with the
world to come." If that is correct,
then all the prophets, apostles and
divinely authorized servants of God in
all the ages were either blessed with
"omniscience," or they had no business
with the world to come.

That paper, referring to the testimony
given by leading Elders of the "Mormon"
Church, that although a revelation
may be given from the Lord, yet it
rests with each individual to exercise
his own agency in obeying or disobeying
it, remarks: "Such a testimony
suggests the fact that the 'Mormon'
Church is superior to God and dares
do anything it has a mind to." The
simple truth conveyed in that testimony
appears to puzzle a good many
other people and papers besides the
Cambrian. That is for the want of a
little knowledge and a little reasoning.

Bible believers will surely not dispute
the fact that God commanded Adam
and Eve, "In the beginning,"
not to partake of the fruit of a certain
tree, and that the commandment was
accompanied by a penalty for disobedience;
but did not our first parents
choose to eat of that fruit? And did
their disobedience suggest the fact that
they were "superior to God?" When
the Mosaic law was revealed from
heaven, after all its details were
enumerated to the Israelites, did not
the servants of God from whom it came,
proclaim "Behold I set before you this
day good and evil;" and "choose now
whom you will serve?" Is not the whole
theory of rewards and punishments based
on the doctrine of free agency? Do we
not know in our own experience that
we have power within ourselves to obey
or reject law, human or divine? And
will any sane person argue that because
human beings daily disobey divine
commandments this suggests they "are superior
to God?"

No witness who has testified concerning
"Mormonism" doctrine has asserted or
intimated that the "Mormon" Church
is "superior to God," or that failure to
obey the Almighty nullifies or weakens
in any degree the obligation that comes
with the decrees of Deity. A law of
God remains divine and supreme, no
matter who rejects it or fails to observe
it. There is a law against Sabbath
breaking. In many places the divine
command is embodied in human law.
Yet the majority of people in
what are called "Christian" countries
habitually set it at naught. Does that
suggest the Cambrian's notion that
they "are superior to God," or that they
imagine any such thing? Everybody
should be obedient to heavenly mandates,
and to earthly statutes, but the
lawlessness which prevails, while it
demonstrates the freedom of the creature,
does not in any way lessen the
supremacy of God's commands or the
rightfulness of the human ordinances
that are thus violated.

The Cambrian indulges in some statements
which show that it is either
grossly ignorant of "Mormonism," or on

which it attempts to treat, or has a
vicious desire to misrepresent its
doctrines and also the people who have
embraced them. We remind the Cambrian
that it has been a matter of complaint
among Welsh people that their
country, language, customs, eminent
men and women, splendid music, literature
and art have been belittled and
derided, and robbed of their true value
to the world by writers and lecturers,
who either knew little of their subject,
or desired to misrepresent an ancient
and honorable race. Therefore, the editor
of a Cambrian paper should be among
the last to attack a religion and a
people with whom he is not familiar.

On any of the real questions at issue
between "Mormonism" and the orthodox
theories of the times we are willing
to take a tilt with our Welsh adversary,
but we do not desire to give any
serious attention to the nonsense which
is so frequently put forward in public
prints purporting to be "Mormonism."

THE ARIZONA SPEAKERSHIP.

A short time ago the Tucson, Arizona,
Star contained an attack on Hon. W. T.
Webb who was then being put forward
for Speaker of the Arizona House of
Representatives. The Star fought him
vigorously because of his membership
in the "Mormon" Church and made
some invidious remarks in that connection.
These were gently copied and
amplified by the Utah anti-"Mormon"
sheet and, of course, the consequence
was that Mr. Webb was elected Speaker,
for it only needs the opposition and
abuse of the vituperative organ
aforesaid to recommend a candidate
and help his cause. As to the qualifications
of the gentleman for the position to which
he has been chosen, we notice some comments
in Arizona papers which we are pleased to copy.

"The Arizona Star wants to know
why Nevada's Cochise, Timmons, of
Yuma, or Hull of Yavapai, was not
elected Speaker of the Arizona House
of Representatives instead of W. T. Webb."

"It ought to be easy to answer this,
Webb apparently had more friends than
the gentleman named. The man with the
most friends in a caucus or convention
generally gets away with the spoils
of the bureau."

"Mr. Webb has heretofore served in
the Legislature. He is a man of ability.
He understands parliamentary law
and procedure. It is not the custom
in a Democratic caucus to make inquiry
regarding a man's religion or lack of
religion. It is the custom to make
inquiry regarding a man's record and
mental capacity and if these are deemed
satisfactory his eligibility is established."

"Mr. Webb is a fighting Democrat. He
has never shied in his tent when the
Republicans were abroad seeking whom
they might devour. He carries sundry
Republican scalps in his belt. He has
struck many a hard and effective blow
for the Democratic party. These are the
reasons why Mr. Webb was honored
with the Speakership."

"When the Arizona Star seeks to
convince the election of Hon. W. T. Webb,
connection with the Mormon Church
had something to do with his election
as Speaker, it is plainly dishonest. Its
dishonesty and misrepresentation, however,
are not for our consumption. The Star
is the authorized Arizona agent of
Beveridge, Nelson, Dewey & Co., and
its 'Mormon domination' policy was
invited for the purpose of injuring
Arizona in the councils of the nation.
The Star cannot deceive anyone hereabout,
but its palpable inability may be
injurious where it is not known."

"The Bishop Daily Review editorially
compliments the Speaker and pays its
respects to the Star in this way:

"The Review is especially pleased to
announce the election of Hon. W. T. Webb,
of Graham county, to be Speaker
of the House. We took no stock
in the howl that went up on the part
of some so-called Democratic papers,
when the election of Webb for the reason
that he was a member of the Church of
Latter-day Saints. The effort
to raise the Mormon bugaboo in
relation to the election of Webb, and for
good reason. The Mormons in Arizona
have never showed any desire to dominate
affairs in this territory, either politically
or religiously. In the Democratic party
they have, as individuals, invariably
supported the Democratic nominees,
and many a hard fought political battle
in Arizona would have been lost if it
had not been for these good Democrats
who saved the day. The Mormon people
of Arizona have been known for their
industry and honesty; as the builders
of churches and schoolhouses, and
the upholders of the law. As a
religious sect they have a right to
worship as their own conscience dictates.
Laying aside Church matters
and looking at the speakership from a
political point of view, the election of
Webb, of Graham county, will reflect
credit upon the party before the
Twenty-third Legislature has become a
thing of the past. He possesses the
ability and the determination and the
resolution to legislate in the interests
of the people."

"The Review expresses the general
sentiment of the people of Arizona
concerning the 'Mormon' colonies of that
growing Territory, and thus furnishes a
sufficient reply to the notion sought to
be set afloat that the 'Mormons' are
not now wanted in the States and Territories
surrounding Utah."

SHOULD PASS IMMEDIATELY.

A legislative measure is now before
the House, which should be passed
without much delay, as we suppose it
will be, having already obtained the
approval of the Senate. It proposes an
amendment to the section of the Revised
Statutes of Utah relating to the uses
for which the right of eminent domain
may be exercised. It enumerates the
kinds of property that may be taken
for the use of the public, and adds to
the list already established by law, "all
water, waters, water sources, water
courses, creeks, springs, and wells, and
the water issuing therefrom," etc. Its
adoption is a public necessity, and it
will be even more so, as the settlements
of Utah grow with a steadily increasing
population.

Salt Lake City is about to undertake
the important work of increasing its
water supply. Other cities, as they
expand, will be under the necessity
of planning in a similar manner for
a greater supply of the vital fluid.
But that kind of work necessarily
means that private water rights, in
some instances, must be taken for public
use. As a matter of protection for the
public, the law must be clear enough
to make litigation unnecessary. It must
give the communities power to appropriate
the water right needed, at its real value.
It must deprive the narrow-minded,
greedy individual of the power to block
public improvements by demanding an exorbitant

price. It is a measure of self-protection
against obstructionists.

We hope the members of the House
will take a broadminded view of the
subject, and vote with an eye to the
public welfare. The interests of the
individuals are, after all, best taken
care of by a careful consideration of the
interests of the public.

A DISCOVERY IN AFRICA.

The details of an exceedingly interesting
discovery in German East Africa are
given in the Munich Allgemeine
Zeitung, a condensed account of which
is found in Literary Digest of Jan. 21.

According to this account, Captain
Merker, of the colonial troops, has been
studying the character and traditions of
the Masai people, and arrived at the
conclusion that this peculiar African
race must be of Semitic origin, and
consequently the near kin of the Hebrews
and Arabs. He also believes that they
separated themselves from the rest of the
race, as early as perhaps 4,000 B. C.

He bases his conclusions on several
facts. Their religion, he says, is, in
contrast with that of the negro tribes,
pure monotheism. Their God is called
'Ngai' and is represented as a bodily
being. The Masai are not allowed to
make any image of their supreme being.
They regard themselves as the chosen
people of God, and believe that all
other peoples are to be subject to them.
After death a protecting angel, who
accompanies every Masai, takes the
departed soul into the land of the clouds.
At the gates of this country 'Ngai
determines what the fate of the soul
shall be. The good are admitted to
paradise, but evil men are driven into
a dreary desert.

Captain Merker found that this people
had traditions of the creation, the fall
of man, and the deluge, which they
could not have derived from the Hebrew
Scriptures. According to their ideas,
the world was originally a void and
dreary desert in which a dragon did
as he pleased. God descended from
heaven and fought the dragon and
conquered him through his blood, which
became water, by which the dry desert
was watered and made fruitful. There
where the contest had taken place
Paradise was established. Then God
created merely by the word of His
command, the sun, the moon, the stars,
the plants, the animals, and, last of all,
the first human couple. The man He
sent from heaven, but the woman, at
the command of God, came forth from
the earth. In Paradise, where they
both lived, they were without care.
'Ngai' permitted them to eat of all
the fruit of the garden; but the fruit
of a single tree they were not to touch.
God frequently paid a visit to the first
pair. One day He did not find them
at once and finally discovered them
hiding amid the bushes. When questioned
the man finally confessed that they
were ashamed because they had eaten
of the forbidden fruit, saying that the
woman had been the first to do so.
The latter in turn blamed the three-headed
serpent. In anger 'Ngai' banished
the man and woman from Paradise,
and sent the morning-star to protect
the garden against them. The traditions
of the Masai tell also of a set of
commands that 'Ngai' declared to their
forefathers from the mountains. According
to them, among the commands were the
following:

"There is but one God. He has sent
me [an angel] as represented as speaking
angel. You have so far called Him
'Emman' (the one that forgives) or
'Emmaglan' (the Almighty); but now
you shall call Him 'Ngai'. Ye shall
make no image of 'Ngai'. If you follow
His commands it will be well with you;
if not, He will punish you with famine
and pestilence."

The explorer discusses several theories
to account for the origin of the people
with these interesting traditions, and
comes, as already stated, to the conclusion
that they are of Semitic stock, and
that these traditions go back to hoary
antiquity, when the Semites were
all one people with one common
creed. Masai, he says, have distinct
recollections of a people called Amoroi
and one called El-eberei, the former
being identified by Merker with the
Amorites and the latter with the Hebrews.

The latter word, El-eberei, if of
Semitic origin, would undoubtedly refer
to a people "beyond" the sea, and
suggests the question whether the discovery
of this race in Africa does not
strongly support the theory of Auguste
Le Plongeon concerning the origin of
civilization and the cradle of the human
race. As is known by students of his
works on American antiquities, he believed
that the first human ancestors lived
in this hemisphere; here the tragedy
of Cain and Abel was enacted, and from
here emigrants, even before the deluge,
proceeded to East Africa, and then across
that continent to the Nile valley, where
the Sphinx was erected as a memorial to
the murdered Abel. Captain Merker's
discovery, would give support to this bold
theory, which by the way, seems in harmony
with the teachings of the Latter-day Saints
concerning the place this country has
had in the past dispensations of the
Almighty. Africa has so far been as a
sealed book to the world. As its
mysteries are being unfolded, new
light will no doubt be shed upon many
important subjects.

The blood of the strikers is the seed
of the revolution.

Does a strike in Warsaw mean an
uprising in Poland?

The sleighing and the slaying are
both good in Russia.

The twentieth century is losing no
time in making history.

Has the President's railroad freight
measure been sidetracked?

Like a malignant cancer that has been
cut out the strike in Russia keeps on
spreading.

It begins to look as though General
Kurapatkin were preparing for another
retirement.

How else doth breed a habit. Here is

Mr. Carnegie offering a library to a
Montana town.

Washington proposes to establish the
whipping post for wife beaters. Why
not for the deadbeaters also?

Senator Dewey says that the foreign
little chases the American girl. This
is necessary because riches have wings.

Judge Taylor might just as well have
asserted that any man who believes in
the Bible is disqualified to hold a seat
in the Senate.

A Dubuque, Iowa, woman found a
long lost and valuable necklace, which
she prized, in the gizzard of a hen. It
was a prize chicken.

There is this to be said in favor of
the Kaiser's suggestion that German
and American universities exchange
professors—exchange is no robbery.

Father Gapon has been excommunicated
from the Russian church. He probably
feels towards it much as Mariars did
towards Rome after his expulsion.

Speaker Cannon has taken up with
the automobile craze. When the bicycle
craze was all the go, "Uncle Joe" was
one of the first to catch it. He is always
up to date.

The cabinet has been discussing the
lessons learned from the Russo-Japanese
war. The conclusion reached seems to
be that jiu-jitsu is the thing for the
army and navy.

Congress having interested itself in
the gypsy and brown-tail moths may
yet be expected to take up the ground
game bill and marriage with a deceased
wife's sister question.

What a queer man ex-President
Cleveland is! Here he is saying that
the true guide of a nation, both in
greatness and in glory, is Christianity.
How old fashioned and how antagonistic
that is to up-to-date notions!

When Chief of Police Lynch says,
"The hoodlumism in and about the
main streets of the city is beyond the
reach and control of the police. The
parents of those boys and girls who
hang around the street are the ones
to take up the question and handle it,
and not us. We can do nothing until
they actually break the laws," he
speaks the plain truth. His words
should be heeded.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The United States has no quarrel with
the Russian czar or with the Russian
government, but our own experience,
character and intelligence make the
conclusion inevitable that Russia has
outgrown the system that is now only
an obstacle to her development and a
fetter to her progress. That the world
as a whole will be better when that
political system is reformed by peaceful
agitation or swept in fragments from
the earth by the violence of revolution.

San Francisco Chronicle.

With actual revolution in St. Petersburg,
and mutterings of discontent from all parts of the empire, the outlook
is certainly gloomy for a government
which has shown no more ability
in home affairs than in the prosecution
of the war in the Orient.

Springfield Republican.

The strike of workmen in St. Petersburg
would not attract so much attention
outside Russia at any other time;
but now the fact that it is as much
a political as an industrial demonstration
excites exceptional interest in it. Compared with the great coal
miners' strike now in progress in Germany,
the St. Petersburg disturbance is
thus far trivial, in an economic sense.

New York American.

No man can see when the end of this
struggle will be, but all men know what
it will be. The fight for human liberty
never ceases until it is won. Men having
liberty may lose it for a time, but
they win it back. Once the Slav was
as free as you. But for six hundred
years the Russian has known only
slavery. The nations of the earth are
too close together now for the present
conditions in Russia to remain permanent.
It looks as if the hour for the
struggle against absolutism in Russia
had struck.

Boston Herald.

It is much more difficult in these days
to start a revolution than it was a century
ago, but if these obstacles are overcome,
the revolutionary forces, when they
succeed in establishing their ascendancy,
are likely to set no limit to the extent
to which they can, and will, develop their
cause.

St. Paul Globe.

Nicholas has been pictured as a
weak man, but the portrait handed
down to posterity will undoubtedly
show him as an obstinate bigot. A
worse man might today accomplish
something for Russia. But this fatalist,
who sits upon the throne and
who accepts as inevitable the attempt
made to destroy him and his ministers,
who wilfully refuses to see any deep
significance in frequent acts of violence,
who is willing to throw all the responsibility
on God and accept none for himself,
is more of a stumbling block in the
world's progress than an unscrupulous
ruler would be.

Worcester Gazette.

Nicholas II has about run his course.
He has followed straight in the path
marked out by that foolish monarch of
France, Louis XVI. The results appear
to be working out in the same manner,
despite the change which modern civilization
has caused in the outward condition
of mankind, since 1789. It is rash
to prophesy, but reasoning by the logic
of what has gone before and from the
teachings of history, it is difficult
to see how the autocracy of Russia can
much longer endure. The present crisis
may pass off and be forgotten. But a
year or a decade, is a short period of
time in the life of a nation. Many things
may happen before another winter
casts its blight over the bleak plains
of Muscovy.

"Revolution" Type-
writer Carbons, the
best spider-web, 50.00 a
box of 5 doz. One doz.
40 cents postpaid anywhere.

JOB WHITE
62 W. 2nd S., Salt Lake.

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We're Selling Lots



of spring goods in the linen and
staples department. And no
wonder, because it is seldom
that such a complete and varied
line with style and wear repre-
sented in every piece, is seen,
even in larger cities.

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want to make an early
choice, also.

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MATTIE PRICES—25c adults, 50c chil-
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JAMES A. HERNE'S
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Thursday afternoon at 3, "Othello,"
Thursday evening, "Don Caesar de
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good length.

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75 Pieces of Japanese Silks, in all 3750 yards, con-
tracted for several months ago at greatly reduced
prices, has just arrived, and in order that business
at the busiest Silk Department in town shall not
lag, we have determined to keep business lively between Seasons, and
will for this week place this Silk on Sale at a mere nominal profit.
Remember, the glorious hot summer will soon be upon you, and you
will need these Silks. Silks that will wash; Silks that are stylish;
Silks that are cool. Buy now while they are cheap. Prices are as
follows:

24-inches wide Jap Silk, regular price 50c, this week	39 cts.
27 inches wide Jap Silk, regular price 65c, this week	47 cts.
27 inches wide Jap Silk, regular price 70c, this week	56 cts.
27 inches wide Jap Silk, regular price 85c, this week	69 cts.

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the line out and want to move them.

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

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new appearance.
Won't cost much either.
Splendid choosing at
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