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THE BANQUET AT OGDEN.

Everything seems propitious for a grand gathering and a notable occasion, at the sessions of the National Irrigation Congress in Ogden, commencing on the 15th inst. A very large number of delegates and a host of distinguished guests will be present, and in addition to the regular attractions of the congress, the prizes to be contended for, particulars of which have been repeatedly published in the Deseret News, will form inducements for displays of products from artificially watered lands, that will aid in gracing the event.

One of the features of the great convention is to be a banquet to Senator Clark and other honored guests, including the newspaper representatives. Some alleged wit having been indulged in by a contemporary over the wine irrigation which is expected to flow at the feast, and the cost of it to the congress, President Kiesel and Secretary McClure of the executive committee wish it to be understood that the funds which have been generously contributed for the congress, are not to be lavishly expended in the manner suggested. The irrigation at the banquet will come from California; a thousand dollars worth of Moet and Chandon champagne having been donated for the occasion. There are two reasons, then, why our neighbor need not suffer any real pain as to the suspected champagne extravagance; the fluid to be on tap is a gift to the guests, and no one will be under obligation to partake of anything stronger than water, which may be boiled, or iced, or both as desired.

We believe the great gathering at Ogden will be a world-famous affair and that it will be of vast benefit not only to the Junction City but to the entire State. All Utah is interested in making it the best and biggest of the meetings of the National Irrigation Congress ever held since its organization. Certainly the committee in charge are doing their utmost to make it bear the stamp of unparalleled success.

BUREAU OF MISINFORMATION.

"Our friends the enemy," that is the sectarian ministers of this city and state, are highly excited over the endeavors of the "Mormons" to represent themselves and their faith, instead of leaving both to be misrepresented by others. We have to count those persons as foes because of their continual assaults upon us.

With their several conflicting creeds and their legitimate means of promulgating them, we do not in any way interfere. In such good as they attempt to do for the uplifting of humanity we wish them Godspeed. But they seem to be unable to confine themselves to the work of their own ministry, and are much more busily engaged in beating, maligning and bearing false witness against their "Mormon" neighbors.

A Bureau of Information has been established during the last few months, for the purpose of supplying visitors to the Temple grounds with correct data concerning "Mormonism" and explanations of its doctrines. This has aroused the ire of the people who have for years engaged in shamefully misrepresenting the faith, the conduct, the intents and the influence of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

It was chiefly because of the persistent libeling by means of publications, pulpit utterances and personal defamations, that an organized effort was put forth to stem the tide of falsehood that flowed so foully from those sources, that the bureau was projected. It has performed an admirable mission. It has interfered with nobody. It has confined its operations to the grounds on which the Church edifices are erected. It has distributed many thousands of tracts to people who wanted to know what we really believe. It has not attacked other creeds nor assailed any person or society.

But, just think of it! Is it not really awful that strangers who come here and desire to know something about the Saints, should be permitted to learn it from the Saints themselves? Is it not something to rouse the anger of every sectarian preacher here, that strangers should learn "Mormonism" from the "Mormons"? Why, is it not the exclusive prerogative of anti-"Mormons" to do that? Horror of horrors! This must be stopped or counteracted at once! So an anti-"Mormon" bureau is to be set up; that is, providing "Gentiles" will come forward with the inevitable "collection."

Observe the difference in the Bureau of Information and the contemplated bureau of misinformation! The first assails no one, but explains the principles of "Mormonism" as accepted by the "Mormons" themselves, shows the "Mormon" edicts, answers all questions asked for information and not insult, and declines to accept any remuneration, donation or gift of any kind. The other or prospective affair is to be started on an anti-"Mormon" basis, to set forth the warped and twisted views of "Mormonism" invented by its enemies. The

literature it has for the purpose consists of either direct untruths, or such distortions and burlesques of our faith as are equally misleading as the straight lies. And the circular announcing what is intended, closes with the stereotyped sectarian appeal: "Contributions toward the support of the bureau and applications for its literature may be sent to"—the preacher who is to act as secretary. Of course, their harangues always wind up with: "Give us some money."

We congratulate our brethren and sisters of the Bureau of Information on the splendid and gratuitous labors they have performed, and the undoubted good they have accomplished. And we hope that they will be stimulated to further exertions by the hostility they have evoked. "There must needs be an opposition in all things," and everything that the Lord has set up in this latter day work has provoked an attempted counterfeits by the adversary. Let the struggle go on, and the Truth will be rendered more brilliant and mighty through the contrast afforded by the falsehoods of its foes.

IN ARMENIA TOO.

It appears from the dispatches that the Macedonian revolution has broken out in all its fury, and that both sides are preparing for the institution of a reign of terror. The Balkan peoples seem determined at this time to persist, until Europe wakes up and feels compelled to interfere in their behalf. They succeed in exasperating the Turks to murder foreign consuls. Russia has lost two or three of her representatives in this way, and the Sultan has been made to apologize. The Austrian, French and Italian consuls feel insecure and would gladly accept a cancellation of their exequatur. Even an American consul has barely escaped assassination. It is all done to provoke war with Turkey, and it might succeed, too, were not the plans laid too transparent.

It deserves notice at this time that reports from Asia Minor state the atrocities in Armenia have commenced again on a large scale. The Paris Temps claims that the Kurds have resumed their diabolical operations. The chief Temiragha has pillaged the monastery of Avank-Vank and threatened the whole neighborhood with like treatment. He has perpetrated the cowardly assassination of Kalonah Agha, who, trusting in his paces, had come into his presence without the smallest suspicion. According to the same source the Kurds are securing arms, for the purpose of assassinating Armenians, as in former years. There appears to be a widespread movement all over Turkey against so-called Christians, and undoubtedly the world is to witness again to atrocities of an indescribable character.

If the great powers of Europe could, at this time, put aside their jealousies and work together for the interest of mankind, the Balkan question would speedily be settled. In 1876 the outrages committed aroused the nations, and Russia was permitted to strike a blow, by which nearly all European Turkey was liberated. Had the treaty of San Stefano been upheld, there would have been no massacres in the Balkans now. But Great Britain stepped in, and by the Berlin treaty 5,000,000 unfortunates were returned to Turkish rule. Lord Beaconsfield secured an island as the price for the services rendered at that time. The situation is very nearly the same now, as it was then. The powers are jealous of one another. They do not want a greater Bulgaria, or a greater Greece. They prefer a weak Turkey, in the hope that when it falls, they will be benefited. It is to be hoped that the Turkish question will soon be solved satisfactorily. It is a festering sore on European civilization. Until it is healed it is dangerous, as well as loathsome.

MORE ON RACE SUICIDE.

The "race suicide" question is still discussed with interest. Some time ago it was asserted that education was to some extent, responsible for the low birthrate. But this idea is not held by Dr. George Engelmann, of Boston. He claims, in Popular Science Monthly that:

"The data now available indicate that the highly educated male element does more toward reproducing itself than any other large group of our native population. The marriage-rate is the same, and the number of surviving children to the family is greater than it is for the native population at large, so that we can no longer accuse the college graduate . . . of having an exceptionally small family nor must we lay the blame for the low fecundity of the native American family on higher education."

The author rather blames luxury and social ambition for the condition complained of. He says:

"Let us no longer beat about the bush and attribute the low fecundity now prevailing to late marriages and higher education. This explanation has been accepted because it is a tradition, and universally credited, it is not so in other countries, and it has never been proved to be so for the United States. . . . It is the American nationality that stands for lessened marriage and low birth-rate, in striking contrast to the foreign-born of our citizens."

No one cause is responsible for the decline in births, of which all "civilized" countries seem to suffer. A great many circumstances contribute to bring this about. But the great cause and root of the evil is the lack of that love of God which leads His children to keep all His commandments. That is the great trouble. Rebellion against Divinity, authority means race suicide and many other evils.

INDIAN LANGUAGES.

According to the New Orleans Times, Democrat, the Indians of the Northwest are preserving their languages, or dialects, and are using them, in preference to English, though they are adopting the customs of the white man. The Indian languages, we are told, are more generally spoken and are better developed today than they were fifty years ago. This is said to be true, particularly of the Shosh, which, in two dialects, the Teton and the Yankton, has been the means of communication for unnumbered years among the In-

dians of the great plains country on both sides of the Missouri River. A noticeable fact is said to be that the Indian languages of today are purer than ever. In the old days, when the tribes roamed at will, each enriched the language of the others by picturesque phrases or words, either through the exchange of greetings or the words wrung from the lips of captive braves. To the friends of the Red men it is gratifying to learn that they preserve their languages, for a people cannot wholly perish, as long as it keeps its language pure. And the aborigines of this continent may still have an important mission to perform in the world, notwithstanding present appearances.

HAIL, SEPTEMBER!

Greetings to thee, sweet September, Pleasantest month that I remember, Soothing salve of sultry summer, Hail, O hail, thou welcome comer! Here's to thee, September dear, Merriest month of all the year, Thee, the month that dost embolden The verdant vales with tints of golden. Come to me, O, come to stay! And 'hail' August, go away!

For Sir Thomas to challenge again would be race suicide.

Chelkib Bey might as well bay the moon as go to Oyster Bay.

If this weather continues the price of straw hats will go up.

Turkey is the true land of promise. She is willing to promise anything.

The Turks do not like the American college at Harput. They prefer to learn in the dear school of experience.

It was all right to put reliance in the Reliance, but all wrong to put it in the Shamrock.

The lazy germ itself is not lazy, else it would not give the disease to so many people.

The Countess of Shaftsbury was the mascot of the Shamrock. But she didn't count after all.

A consolation prize is hardly what Sir Thomas expected or desired when he crossed the ocean blue.

The Pulitzer school of journalism should teach young men not to kill mountain sheep when the law forbids it.

"Why not the injunction for lynchings?" asks the Springfield Republican. Why not the injunction for all criminals?

Another revolutionary fire has been lighted on the Isthmus of Panama. It is too early to say whether or not it is a bon fire.

After all there is to be currency reform. The crisp bank notes are to give way to new ones that are soft and velvety to the touch.

It used to be that the gr. mare was the better horse, but since Lou Dillon's performance it is the chestnut mare that is the better horse.

So far as known there was not one lynching in all the country during the past week. May all the other weeks of the year be as the last!

Chelkib Bey's long interview in which he discussed the Magellan case and the Turkish situation at length, prove that he is not an unspeakable Turk.

If Mr. Carnegie was the father of a lot of boys and undertook to furnish the money to supply all their wants he would be in no danger of dying rich.

The Oregonian of last Friday has a halftone of the Salt Lake City officials who visited Portland. The only trouble with it is that they are wholly indistinguishable.

Is Utah seeking to outdo South Dakota in the matter of granting divorces? It looks a little that way. A little closer questioning of parties bringing these suits might tend to reduce their number.

LORD SALISBURY.

Worcester Spy.

England will probably never have another premier of the same stamp as Lord Salisbury. The barriers that have separated the peer and the commoner are breaking down fast, and the time is coming in England when the man who wishes to wield supreme influence must be a man of the people. Lord Salisbury was not such. The feeling which Englishmen in general had for him was of the same nature as that of the people in his own villages who looked up to him as a kindly and just, though sometimes bluff, baronial ruler. They felt their interests were safe in his hands.

Kansas City World.

No act of his long and illustrious career is of so much interest to Americans as his acceptance of arbitration of the Venezuelan boundary dispute at the urgent demand of Mr. Cleveland. The situation was ticklish in the extreme. Great Britain had refused arbitration to Venezuela, and was now called upon to consider the matter upon the representations of the United States. Mr. Cleveland spoke with emphasis, but had the country at his back. There could be no doubt of the fact that he was voicing a sentiment which controlled both Congress and the press, and that he would be supported in any effort that might be necessary to make his words good.

New York Mail and Express.

In Lord Salisbury this sentiment [loyalty to the throne] subsided into a mere aversion to his actual sovereign. He did not like King Edward and he seized the first opportunity that the conclusion of the Boer war offered to quit his service. He had no faith in democracy. "The essence of Conservatism," Gladstone once said in one of his famous sentences, "is distrust of the people, tempered by fear. Those twelve words completely define the temperamental bent and domestic policy of the dead ex-premier. He distrusted the English democracy. When he had to, he yielded to its demands. But he never courted its favor. He did not understand the multitude, and it did not know him."

Pueblo Chieftain.

He had none of the striking qualities of Disraeli, nor his craft nor his skill, but he possessed an equal amount of the confidence of the solid English interest and he impressed the world as being more sincere than his great Conservative predecessor. Every great Conservative interest of the vast British empire felt safe under the governments

of Salisbury, and while he made no brilliant conquests and performed few startling stage tricks of diplomacy, still he steadily advanced along safe and sure and solid lines the greatness and power and prestige of the English people.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Yet now he is dead it is said that he cared more for chemistry than for statecraft, and that the ambition of his later years was to perfect a monumental discovery in that science before his death to link his name with Faraday and Tyndall, instead of with Disraeli and Gladstone. So has it often happened that the kind of fame which great men would cherish most is not the kind that they achieve. Duty points them in one direction, while their inclinations beckon the other. Lord Salisbury, while there was need of his services for his country, hearkened to the voice of duty.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Black Cat for September contains five short stories, written in the crisp style peculiar to this magazine. They are: "A Tale of Two, and Two Others," a prize story, by Elizabeth Owen; "The Man Who Knows Smith," by Mary and Rosie Dawsey; "The One Touch of Nature," Alice E. Boswell; "The Beloved Plymouth Rocks," John Louis Berry, and "For Her Father's Sake," Alban E. Hagg. Short-story Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

The Woman's Home Companion for September contains a number of valuable features, chief of which is Mr. Kaempfer's article on "Radium." Other titles are "After the Hounds in America," "The Good Works of the Lutherans," and there are a number of beautiful pictures illustrating the art of photography. The fashions, the cooking articles, the suggestions for embroidery and needlework, and the treatment of all manner of subjects pertaining to the home, are timely and helpful. Not of least interest is the fiction. Holman E. Day's "Confessions of a Sewing Machine Agent" and "Nurse Noah's New Arabian Nights" are charming bits of humor. There are six short stories in all.—The Crowell Publishing Co., Springfield, O.

The Century for September presents a great variety in its list of contents. The frontispiece is a portrait of the late Pope Leo. Among the many interesting articles are: "The First Ascent of Mount Annapurna," James Outram; "The Horse in America," John Gilmer Speed; "The Berlin Bourse," William C. Dreher; "The Redemption," a "Fa Gladden" story, Elizabeth Cherry Wall; "Notes on the Result of the Twelfth census," W. R. Merriam; "Heroes in Black Skins," Booker T. Washington; "Prenotations," by the author of "The Blue Moon," J. E. Shaw; "A Wonderful Change in Pease," Edmund Otis Hovey; "Chapters from My Diplomatic Life," II, Andrew D. White, and "The Character of Leo XIII," James C. Gibson. The special departments comprise, "Topics of the Time," "Open Letters" and "In Lighter vein."

The title of the novel in Ainslie's for September is "The Blue Moon." The authors are Lucia and Esther Chamberlain. It is a story of great merit. Joseph C. Lincoln appears in a humorous story, "The Cruise of the Dora Bassett." "The Blind Madonna," by Herald MacGrath, is an account of some doings of the goddess Chance at Monte Carlo; "Pourquoi," by Salome Howland, is a sketch of a character which will tickle the sense of humor every American is supposed to possess; "The American Husband," by Gertrude Atherton, author of "The Conqueror," is a sympathetic treatment of a married woman and much misunderstood subject, J. J. Bell, the author of "Wee Macgregor," contributes a short story entitled "First Love." Dick Tom and No. 12 9:45 p. m.

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Boys' School Suits, age 8 to 15, worth \$3.50, now \$1.00.
We save you 25 per cent on notions. Come and see.
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