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BALT LAKE CITY, APRIL 11, 1901.

THE RAILROAD ROUTE.

The movement among leading business men of this city, towards securing the route for the Southern Pacific round the south end of the Great Salt Lake, is not a mere theory, or desire on their part to effect an improbability. It was prompted by definite information, that the proposed cut-off across the northern part of the lake is considered, by the present controllers of the road, as hazardous and of very doubtful utility. Also that a mistake was made in not taking the advice of President Brigham Young at the first, to build the road through this city and by the south end of the lake.

The harmonious meeting held on Wednesday evening, full particulars of which will be found elsewhere in the "News," is indicative of the strength of the movement. It was a gathering of representative men, who knew what they were about and whose names are a guaranty of business responsibility and the probability of success. If the railroad company, specially interested in the proposed change, will state definitely what will be required of this city to ensure the route suggested, we have no doubt that the people here will meet anything reasonable and possible that may be asked of them. The committee appointed to attend to this matter will soon set this part of the question at rest.

We notice that the Ogden Standard is badly rattled over the proposition. It says. "This shows a petty spirit on the part of the Salt Lakers." and denounces the step taken by them as "backcapping." That kind of talk is not evidence of wisdom on the part of our northern contemporary. It is not argument. It is only a mild sort of raving. What is there "petty" about the promotion of a grand scheme, to make the metropolis of Utah the great railroad center which it is bound at some time

vitally interested, but it is more than but to the promotion of the public interest. That we may reasonably look that. And until this fact is recognized, for and the public will demand it, most assuredly. direction of emancipation from all kinds HOAR AND THE TROY PRESS. of authority, both divine and human, and the result is seen in the deadening The Troy Press, reference to which of conscience, the relaxation of morals, has at times been made in these coland the prevalence of brute force umns because of its attitude to "Mor-There is no way out of all this except in mon" Elders, a few days ago stated a return to first principles. that Senator Hoar had, on the floor of the Senate, compared Aguinaldo to George Washington. The senator, in a letter to the Press, The prominence into which Count Tolstol has come through the recent

TOLSTOI PHILOSOPHY.

acts of ecclesiastical and civil authori-

ties makes his views upon certain topics

of peculiar interest. No man now liv-

gle for light than he has had. If he

life's greatest problems, it is not be-

him out of the labyrinth; it is rather

because he has searched within him-

self for that which can only be found

outside the recesses of human under-

On the question of property right,

Tolstoi has come to the conclusion that

possession is in itself sinful. By what

this view, it is difficult to say. Others,

before him, have, however, taught a

similar doctrine. The example of the

Master, they have held, condemns not

only the improper use of wealth, but

wealth itself. Tolstol has carried this

to the extreme. To him, a man or wo-

man who has a large estate is really a

money on the fineries for sale in mod-

Equally glaring are his views on ex-

in condemnatory language of the levy-

question, because elections are so or-

ganized that "the members of parlia-

ments do not represent the people, be-

ing nothing but professional politicians,

occupied only with their personal am-

bitions and the interests of their par-

ties; or, if they are not so at first, they

become so as soon as they enter parlia-

ment." To Count Tolstoi, consequent-

ly, all who are in authority, whether by

virtue of birth or by the choice of the

people, are really usurpers. He can see

no necessity for government, and no

power.

good in those who hold positions of

standing.

denies this. Here is the correction:

"Worcester, Mass., April 2, 1901 .- My Dear Sir: In your issue of March 30th you say I likened Aguinaldo to George Dear Sir Washington on the floor of the Senate. "That is not literally true. I have likened him to Bolivar and Garibaldi, and to other famous lovers of liberty, and to Toussaint L'Ouverture and to Kossuth. I have never regretted that comparison, and I have never been more disposed to make it than now in the days of his adversity. But I believe, if I am not much mistaken, I have al-ways refrained from comparing any living man to Washington. "This whole business of the capture of Aguinaldo is miserable and pitiful.

"I am, with high regard, "Faithfully yours, "GEO. F. HOAR."

The Press in its issue of April 4th gives a prominent place to this letter, and apologizes as follows:

"Having frequently seen the comparison made ascribed to Senator Hoar, w took its truthfulness for granted, and are glad to print an authoritative correction of the statement. Much loose rumor is current regarding the utterances of distinguished public men, and we always aim to avoid its repetition, but are sometimes led into error as in the case in hand."

This is "amende honorable." and credit is due the Press for the frankness with which it acknowledges that it was led into error by current rumors. Why not be equally frank and honorable as to the erroneous statements made concerning "Mormons" and "Mormonism?" Newspaper editors frequently see and hear loose rumors concerning these subjects. They are manufactured by people interested in their circulation. And the editors "take their truthfulness for granted." and unwittingly aid in the dissemination of falsehood.

Editors are but human, and their search is limited. They cannot always personally investigate every subject. But when their attention is called to errors, they can acknowledge them and do something to correct false impressions. That course is manly and honorable, and of benefit to the public.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

It is almost pathetic to find a master mind like Tolstol's, thus groping in vain A writer in the New York World, who for something whereupon to build its seems to have made a special study of hope for the future of the human race divorce proceedings, has come to the He finds fault with everything that conclusion that there are more divorces exists, but can offer no substitute. How in the United States each year than in different would the entire world appear all the rest of the world put together; to him, if he could view it and also that the number of divorces is through the light that revelagrowing at an alarming rate. While tion sheds upon it! In that light, too, the population is increasing 28 per cent there appears many flaws and imperper annum, divorces are multiplying to the extent of 69.2 per cent annually. He | fections in the organization of human society. But there is also presented a claims that in 1870 only 31/2 per cent remedy for all such, and the assurance is of the marriages contracted ended in divorce, while in 1890 this percentage given, on the word of Omnipotence, nearly doubled. In 1900 the rate had increased to 8 per cent, and he due time, with the added assurance naturally concludes that at the end of | that the work of progression is going on the century, if no remedy is found, there will in this country be more divorced persons than married.

ceed in capturing Dewet by the same means that Funston captured Aguinno rules can be found for its successful aldo, would the British press insist upcontrol. The spirit of the age is in the on his release and return to the veldt?

> It is not generally known that the Historian Rhodes and Senator Mark Hanna were once partners. One turned his attention to writing history and the other to making it. The partnership should become famous in history.

The city of Glasgow has ordered recently 3,500 tons of steel rails and fish plates from the United States for the municipal railway of Glasgow. It isn't a far cry from carrying American rails to Glasgow to carrying coals to Newcastle.

According to the latest census the ing, perhaps, has had a harder strugpopulation of Samoa has remained nearly stationary during the last thirty still remains in darkness on many of years. This seems to contradict the well known fact that the population cause he has not sought earnestly for the thread of Arladne that might lead was decidedly active and on the move during the last few years.

It is by no means improbable that tariff reform may become an election ory in England in the near future. And if it does come it will be in favor of protection and against free trade, thereby being the reverse of what it has been in this country.

mental processes he has arrived at "I hope I shall be able before I die, having made as many speeches as I wish, to make a reputation as a man of silence," says Senator George F. Hoar. This is a very good time to begin to establish that reputation for the senator has a very long talking record to live down

transgressor of God's laws, to spend The board of ordnance has decided to ern mercantile establishments is a sin. accept what is technically known as 'sub-caliber" practice for big guns. It is calculated that this will save the isting forms of government. Speaking government a million or two dollars annually. In politics there would be a ing of taxes by States, he says the fact great saving to the country if the subthat in England, France, America, and and inferior-caliber practice could be all constitutional countries, taxes are done away with entirely, and in its determined by parliaments, that is, by assemblies of "pretended representastead some genuine big guns could be brought into practice. tives of the people," does not affect the

A young lady of Brunswick, N. J., thinks that town has too many saloons. She proposes to raid them, not with hatchets, but with rhymed tracts. Here is one:

'If to buy this you should choose, It would cost you only the price of a booze.

There's a desire running through my veins

To save the pocketbook and the brains, I shall give my lectures on the street And visit the saloons throughout the week."

It is a milder method than Mrs. Nation's, but it may be doubted if it will be as effectual.

TOLSTOI EXILED.

Chicago Record-Herald.

That there should be more or less of bewilderment and mystery in the stories concerning Count Tolstoi's exommunication, his connection with the students' riots and his banishment is inevitable from the system of news suppression which prevails in Russia. The first of the students' outbreaks in St. Petersburg occurred on the 4th of March, but there was nothing in the local papers on the subject until March 19. On that date an official organ, The Government Messenger, printed a overnn eview of the disturbances from the beginning, under strict instructions from the authorities, but no other paper was allowed to say a word. The St. Petersburg public and the larger public outside were compelled to get their information from the single report col-ored to suit the official taste.

Spring and Summer Waists

The very choicest ever brought to Utah are at Z. C. M. I. The ladies will find our stock which has just arrived, to be the best in the city. Everything is choice, everything new, everything good. We have the latest styles and prettiest patterns, in Batistes, Dimities, Percales, and all the Washable Goods-a magnilicent variety to select from, and at prices that will please.

The Season's Best

Is what customers secure at our Mammoth Institution. We have the most extensive and best selected stock of NEW SPRING SUITS in the West. Our prices are bargains. The elegant display in our Cloak Department is made up of high class goods, which are a delight and profit to our customers. The ladies are cordially invited to inspect our splendid stock of seasonable goods.

Z.C. T. C. WEBBER, Superintendent.

The iron hand-that is the thing in [Russia! But today that hand trembles, even as it crushes, and there is a faint heart in the imperial body back of the outstretched arm of authority. Tolstol is out of the empire, but his ideas and ideals remain. They cannot be ban-ished by any ukase nor killed by any

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.



DESERET EVENING NEWS: THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1901.

to be?

The Standard presumes that these gentlemen are "endeavoring to prevent Ogden reaping a benefit," or that "they hope to retard the progress" of that city. Of what advantage would that be to them? This jealousy of Salt Lake, so often exhibited, shows the real "petty spirit." The growth of Ogden is no setback to Salt Lake. The bigger and more important Ogden becomes, the better it will be for this city, which will always derive advantages from the development of its tributary towns.

We do not know what will be the outcome of the present movement. We do know that it is reasonable and probable of success. Also that, eventually, It would prove far more profitable to the Southern Pacific than the water way for the projected cut-off. It would be less expensive, less dangerous, more permanent and easier to keep in condition. It would also be in closer connection with other lines that will converge to this point, and is altogether a most excellent plan for the benefit of the whole State as well as of this city, and also of vast advantage to the traveling public. Anyhow, the scheme should be pushed with vigor and without the loss of a minute's delay.

INVESTIGATE THOROUGHLY.

It is to be hoped that the City Council, at its meeting this evening, will not act rashly on the measure proposed by the Board of Public Works in reference to the form for city contracts. Although it has been formulated by the City Attorney, that functionary has stated that it was drawn up at the in. stigation of that board, and also that the City Engineer has not had any hand in it, but that it is designed to eliminate his joint action with the board as at present required.

There has been so much friction between the board and the engineer, that the public are sick of the quarrel, and have become suspicious of any movement indicating the continuance of bad feeling. When the City Attorney frankly admits that, were it not for this state of things there would not have been much need for the proposed change, we think it time for very close scrutiny of the scheme.

If the City Engineer is to be made in any way responsible for contracts in reference to work which he is to supervise, he should not be shut out from participating in their formation. The engineer is a necessary officer in the municipal government. The Board of Public Works could be very well disnensed with. However, it is a fixture for the present, and must be honored while it lasts. The House of Representatives passed a bill to abolish it, but It did not get through the Senate so the board remains. But it need not be clothed with extra powers, nor should any dispute between that body and the engineer be permitted to color the action of the City Council.

We do not pretend to pass on the merits of the plan now under consideration, for its details have been kept to some extent under cover, but we urge on the Council the duty of thoroughly examining it and its purport and purpose, and deciding, not with a view to pleasing some person, or party, or body,

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In countries outside the United States the total of divorces for one year is given as 20,111, while in this country it is 23,472. The country that comes closest to the United States in this regard is France with 6.245 divorces. Canada had only 12, A point of much interest in these sta-

tistles is this that the figures prove that divorces occur most frequently when the parties concerned belong to different religious denominations. Of such "mixed marriages," as they are called, there are 605 divorces to every 100,000 marriages. Another point is that the divorce evil is less in evidence among Catholics than among Protest-There are only 73 divorces to ants. 100,000 Catholic couples, while there are 283 to the same number of Protestants. The statistician further points out that divorces are more frequent among married couples having no children than among those with offspring. The following figures for four States show the proportion:

Divorce of Divorce of couples with couples with children out children per year per year per 100,000 per 100,000 New Jersey.... 45.8 165.5 Minnesota 96.9 369.8 Maryland 140.5 40.3 Colorado ... 260.7 1,421.6 Divorces are, further, more numerous n cities than in the country districts, he ratio being 5 to 1. Now, here is a subject well worth the most earnest attention of everyone conerned for the welfare of his country.

Many quations agitating the public are insignificant as compared to this. And yet, very little of a practical nature is done to overcome this growing evil.

We have noticed that the legislators of Indiana have been talking about legislation for the prevention of "ill-assorted marriages." A bill passed by the senate provides for a commission to pass upon the physical and mental qualifications of applicants for a marriage license. It forbids the union of

persons not conforming to the rules adopted. The question naturally arises, how can a line of unfitness of any practical use be drawn, when "mental" qualifications are to be considered?

In Pennsylvania legislators have pro posed to impose a heavy fine on male applicants for marriage license, over forty years of age. Of what earthly use such a regulation could be is im-

possible to divine. There is an uncertainty among legislators of the country, whenever they assay to do something for the regulation of marriages and divorces, which indicates that they recognize the threatening danger but are at a loss as to the remedy. Nor is it easy to understand how a change for the better can be effected, until there is a general return to first principles. Marraige was, from the beginning, a divine institution. Most of the trouble arises from the fact that the divine element has been eliminated from it. 'To be sure, it is also a

civil institution in which the State is

that all will be restored to perfection in daily. That is what makes believers in the Gospel optimists, though they may discover around them as many evils, as does Tolstoi when he focuses his mind upon the world in which he lives. That is what makes them gu to work, with cheerful hearts, for the betterment of mankind. They know that every little thing done in this direction will bear abundant fruit. There is a great difference between the philosophy of mere human origin and the philosophy of the Gospel.

The great Russian has still much to learn. Among other things, he should acknowledge that wealth can be used in the service of mankind, just as well as intellect; also that governments are instituted by the Ruler of the universe. and that there can be no order, no progress, without proper government. Tolstoi may not, in this life, advance far enough to realize this, but he has numerous followers, many of whom are bright, young, and intelligent. He has prepared a good soil in which the most precious seeds of truth should find nourishment and growth, His life's

work cannot be in vain. Mr. Carnegie does not measure the value of libraries in dollars.

The sky in Salt Lake and Pekin is without cloud today. May it continue

"Can women count?" asks Alice Stone Blackwell in the Boston Transcript. They can countess.

And now it is said that Dewet's mind is unbalanced. If it is there is wonderful method in his madness.

Buffalo Bill continues to exhibit his Wild West show in New York. It takes better there than in the cultured West. Of course Russia loves China but

Yang Yu may still ask M. de Giers, "If you love me, why did you kick me down stairs?

"The husband reigns, but the wife rules," says an exchange. It might be added that the husband sometimes storms.

Cuba, it seems, must accept the Platt amendment. She may take it with or without the sugar coat, but she will have to take it.

Perhaps there would not be so many congressmen going to the Philippines to make "investigations" if they paid the freight and not the government.

Prince Kropotkin, the distinguished Russian who is lecturing in this country, has a beard that would make a Kansas Populist die of envy.

Aguinaldo must think it pretty tough that he shall secure the surrender of Gen. Tino before he is liberated. He might call in Gen. Funston to aid him.

Sir Alfred Milner thinks the Boers have been treated too leniently. Some of those people who indulge in burning negroes think the same thing regarding lynching negroes.

If some English officer should suc-

Springfield Republican,

That Tolstoi in his old age has been banished from Russia seems incredible, Political expediency, if no other reason of state, argues against so extreme a course. Such evidence as is allowed to percolate through the censorship shows that the great author and reformer is popular. The rumor of his expulsion needs to be verified.

Boston Transcript.

As we have already said with respect to her present unrest, Russia is yet dominated from czar to peasant by a system which has been the development of centuries. She cannot escape from it in a year, or even a generation. Re-covery is slow. Time is the physician which must work the change. Doubt-less Tolstoi would be willing to endure the pains of exile could he carry with him the assurance that he had been a factor in the creation of a new Russia, and if he is without honor in his own country so far as the government concerned, it must be remembered that the whole broad, civilized world is his country, and the whole human brotherhood are members of his family.

Baltimore Sun.

While Tolstol's criticism of modern Christianity will evoke an indignant protest from millions of sincere men and women, thoughtful people generally will concur in what he has to say about the evils of militarism. There has been a sad recrudescence of the military spirit in the past few years, and the world is more than ever an armed camp. We see the growth of this spirit among the English-speaking peoples as well as among the nations of Continental Europe. Abolish the im-mense standing armies, and, as the Russian humanitarian well says, the world will be vastly better, because

when there are no armies the oppression to which the nations are subjected will disappear of themselves.

Worcester Gazette.

Tolstoi's banishment will not affect the spread and growth of the seed which he has been sowing for so many years among the people. Others will carry on the work he had begun and even from afar, he will yet be able to oversee and direct the forces which have been loyal to him through all his struggles to secure a larger measure of freedom, social and religious, for the country and the people with whom he leaves his heart in his banishment.

Sacramento Bee.

The count is what may be called a The count is what may be called a Christian Socialist-far from danger-ous. While he has openly opposed the institution of royalty and class privi-leges of all sorts, he has condemned every form of violence and disorder. There is nothing of the Nihilist in his composition. His teachings are much like those of Jesus, so far as worldly life and moral conduct are concerned. And he has sacrificed in his own person And he has sacrificed in his own person all distinction of rank and caste; he garbs himself like a peasant, toils in the field and at his bench, and so lives the life of industry and self-denial that he would have others follow.

New York World.

Of course there are millions of Russiang who believe that Tolstoi has told them the truth; that he has helped them with his mind as with his hand and purse. Of course these millions read further oppression of themselves and purse. n the bitter punishment of the count. But the church and government have nothing to do with all that. What is absolute power but vanity if it must conciliate a mere public sentiment?

