

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose - Editor.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance):
One Year \$3.00
Six Months \$1.50
Three Months \$0.75
One Month \$0.25
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$1.00NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of B. P. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home O-
fice, 117 Park Row Building, New York.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 75 Geary St.Correspondence and other reading mat-
ter for publication should be addressed to
the EDITOR.Address all business communications
and all remittances to
THE DESERET NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter on October 3,
1879, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 9, 1905.

HEBREW THANKSGIVING.

The Hebrews of the United States are preparing for a grand celebration of the 25th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in this country. The program includes a public gathering at Carnegie Hall, New York, on Thanksgiving day, and religious services throughout the whole United States, in synagogues and Jewish Sabbath schools, on the Saturday and Sunday before Thanksgiving day, respectively. A monument will be erected later, through public subscription among the Hebrews. The committee in charge consist of Jacob H. Schiff, chairman; Cyrus Adler, Samuel Greenbaum, Daniel Guggenheim, Jacob H. Hollander, Edward Lauterbach, Adolph Lewisohn, Louis Marshall, Isaac N. Seligman, treasurer; Rev. Dr. H. Perera Mendes, N. Taylor Phillips, Simon W. Rosendale, William Salmon, Louis Stern, Oscar S. Straus, Mayer Sulzberger, and Max J. Kohler, Hon. Secretary, 42 Broadway, N. Y.

It is claimed that there are now 1,500,000 Jews in this country, of whom about 800,000 are to be found within the limits of greater New York, or considerably more than in the entire German empire. The discovery of America and the opening up of this country to the oppressed of all nations, meant much to the Hebrews of the Old World. Here they have risen to most important positions in the municipal, state, and national government. They have been successful in professions and trades, as well as in the world of finances. It has been asserted in Jewish publications that at least 33 per cent of the lawyers of the City of New York are Jews. They have been equally prominent in education. The list of teachers in the public schools of New York, and the catalogue of students in the normal schools, show a large proportion of Jewish names. Joseph Pulitzer and Adolph Lewisohn have given large sums to Columbia University, and Annie Nathan Meyer was one of the founders of Barnard college, the woman's department of that institution.

A majority of the New York theaters, we are further told, are owned or controlled by Jews; Heinrich Conrod, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, and his predecessors, Maurice Grau and Strakosch, were Jews. Opera was introduced into New York by Lorenzo da Ponte, a Jew, Walter Damrosch and his brother Frank, the leading instructors, and the majority of the piano and singing teachers in the city belong to the Jewish race and several of the most successful composers.

Providence has dealt kindly with the scattered remnant, in opening to them, in this "land of the free" an asylum, where they are equal before the law, with every other citizen. The event is well worth commemorating by thanksgiving and the raising of monuments, that may become witnesses to coming generations of a most important historical event. But even in this country the Hebrews will, at times, be reminded, by mobs, of the fact that they are strangers and sojourners. Only the other day 2,000 Jews in New York were attacked by Irish and Italian laborers. The dispatch says they were pelted with stones and several were hurt. The Jews had gone to the river front to observe the Tisha, an ancient ceremony which occurs on the second day of the Jewish new year, and consists principally of the recitation of a prayer. They had already begun the ceremony when the assault took place. A panic followed when one after another of the worshippers were struck and knocked down.

Such occurrences are not frequent in this country, but they do happen, and they remind one of the fact that Zionism, which aims at the nationalization of the Jews in the land that is theirs, is still a necessity. The mission of the Hebrew race among the nations of the earth cannot be fully accomplished until Zionism has become a reality.

GIBBONS ON LYNCHINGS.

Cardinal Gibbons, in the current number of the North American Review discusses lynching. He points out that that form of brutality is in direct violation of the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life without due process of law. He says that the number of such violations of law have in recent years become "appalling" twenty thousand eight hundred and seventy-five lynchings, according to a responsible authority, having occurred in the United States from 1885 to 1903. Lynch law, he continues, has been the occasion of even further bloodshed, since lynchings have been the source of sanguinary feuds in certain sections of our country; not a few instances have been known, also, in which the innocent have suffered while the guilty have been allowed to escape. Furthermore, the atrocities

which characterize these unlawful executions, at times, divert public sympathy to the most degraded criminals from their outraged victims; and, instead of exercising a deterrent effect upon evil-disposed persons, experience shows that it rather increases the calendar of crime.

Cardinal Gibbons is of the opinion that the law's delay in bringing criminals to justice is one of the causes of this evil. On this point he says:

"Of late years, the difficulty of carrying out the judgment of the court (in murder trials especially) has greatly increased from the widowed application of pleas in bar, notably that of insanity. When a conviction has been reached, innumerable obstacles generally stay the execution. The many grounds of exceptions allowed to counsel, the appeals from one court to another of higher jurisdiction, involving an enormous expense to the commonwealth, the long periods of time intervening between the terms of the lower and higher courts, the impossibility of recalling the original witnesses by reason of their death or removal to distant parts of the country, the apathy or fading interest of the friends of the prosecution, the untiring efforts of the advocates and friends of the accused, the facility with which signatures for pardon are obtained, with the final application for mercy to the governor—all these circumstances have combined to throw around the transgressor an extravagant protective system, and have gone far to rob jury trials of their substance and efficacy."

There is some truth in this, and it is all the more the pity that even our judicial system cannot be justly defended against such criticism. But the lynchings of this country are chiefly due to the brutality of human nature, that always breaks through the veneer of civilization, wherever the laws that are made for the purpose of strengthening that civilization are not impartially administered. It is due to the same cause that makes men, when possessed by the spirit of war, revel in bloodshed, and women sing the praise of the heroes of carnage. It is due to the same cause that prompts the European slave drivers in Africa to commit atrocities, too sickening to describe—even to the getting up of feasts of cannibalism, for their own amusement. To that savage nature, unchecked by legal authority, lynchings are due. The remedy for this evil will never be found, until its causes are understood and honestly acknowledged.

SHEEP WAGON MISSION.

The current number of the Pathfinder, published in Washington, D. C., has a paragraph on the sheep-wagon mission in Utah. Here we hear very little about it, and some citizens will, no doubt, be surprised to learn that there is such an institution. The work being done under this plan, says the "paper named, is carried on by means of "gospel wagons." These wagons, we are told, visited 10,000 Mormon homes last year, and one wagon covered 1,200 miles. The Pathfinder adds, that "contrary to what some have expected, the 'Mormons' are found generally open-minded and eager to listen, in some cases the 'Mormons' having actively welcomed the revivalists, adding them in their meetings. Their idea in doing this is to put to shame those communities in the east which have assaulted 'Mormon' missionaries, driven them out, etc."

We beg our Christian friends to take notice of the fact that the Saints have always treated their fellow-men, with the utmost consideration, in the spirit of the American principles of liberty. The privileges they ask for themselves, they have always been willing to concede to others. And they never refuse "to hear the other side," as long as its exponents do not, through abuse, or misconduct, forfeit the right to a hearing. And this is not merely a matter of policy, as intimated by The Pathfinder. With the Latter-day Saints respect for the liberty of all men is a religious principle. The Prophet Joseph taught it. "Every man," he once said, "has a natural, and, in our country, a constitutional right to be a false prophet as well as a true prophet." And on another occasion: "I am told to declare before heaven that I am just as ready to die in defending the rights of a Presbyterian, a Baptist or a good man of any other denomination; for the same principle which would trample upon the rights of the Latter-day Saints would trample upon the rights of the Roman Catholics, or of any other denomination who may be unpopular and too weak to defend themselves." This is one of the fundamental principles of Christianity, but, since the days of the first Apostolic church, it has found expression nowhere as clearly, or as emphatically, as among the Latter-day Saints. That is the reason why sheep-wagon missionaries, even if they are not always what they seem to be, are treated respectfully and kindly in "Mormon" communities. That is the reason why "Mormons" listen in silence to ignorant sidewalk obstructors vilifying and abusing their leading men and ridiculing their faith in a manner that, in any other community, would excite the fury of mobs.

But the missionaries in the sheep-wagons are not satisfied with the kind, liberal, Christian attitude of the "Mormons." They would like to have some "persecution" to parade in the reports circulated in the credulous religious circles of other states. That would be worth money to them, in the contribution box. And so, they invent games of persecution. Some time ago a somewhat active preacher sent a complaint to the Davis County Argus, in which he told of some alleged boyish pranks he and associates had suffered from, during their peregrinations, and in order to give the alleged annoyance an air of persecution, he added the falsehood that "such acts (the pranks of the boys) are countenanced by the citizens, if not really perpetrated by them." The Rev. preacher knew he was uttering a baseless untruth when he penned that line, but it is the unavoidable fate of the columnists of the people of Utah, that they must range themselves on the side of those who "love and make a lie." And there let them stand. Eternal Justice will finally judge between them and the objects of their most unjust hatred.

The Seuz canal is again open for traffic. The wreck of the British

steamer Chatham is probably the most expensive wreck on record.

Of all grinding monopolies the most irritating is the hand organ.

No "Single Speech Hamilton" is "Judge" Hamilton. With him money talks.

Colonel Gaynor says he is glad to get back. The officers of the law are glad to get him back.

"Be not like dummy, driven directors; be a hero in the strife."—Psalm of Life as edited by Jacob H. Schiff.

"Look higher," says John R. Rockefeller. People have to when they want to see what the price of coal oil is.

High living is inconsistent with high thinking because one's thoughts are constantly on the high prices of things.

The New York public library has lifted the ban off George Bernard Shaw's books. Probably the ban was creating too great a demand for them.

Gradually, like a huge ship coming up out of the fog, the question of tariff revision comes up as the paramount political issue before the people.

Cubans are beginning to look on the proposed reciprocity treaty with Great Britain as another case of the lion and the lamb lying down together, the lion on the outside.

Many difficulties stand in the way of making a trade arrangement with Germany. It seems to be harder to make trades in international than in national politics.

Secretary Taft will continue to sit on the Panama canal lid and not surrender the place to Secretary Root. He undoubtedly carries more weight in the position than would Mr. Root.

"The question is this: Does New York want a mayor, or is she content with her near-mayor?" asks the New York American. The American wants, and wants badly, a certain municipal ownership candidate for mayor.

A bureau for "knocking" the Panama canal is said to exist. It is said to be backed by the advocates of old Darien route and the transcontinental railroads. These "knockers" may keep right on "knocking" and after a while the canal will be opened upon them and all the world. How sorrowful and disappointing is the life of the knocker!

The "News" is indebted to the State Horticultural Society for a box of fruit from the late fair, and we very much appreciate the compliment. The fair was in every respect a great success, and the fruit exhibition was one of the most interesting features of it. Credit is due to the society and its energetic agent, Mr. John P. Sorenson, for the success achieved.

"I am prepared to pay the entire foreign debt of Santo Domingo, whether the amount due shall prove to be ten, twenty, thirty million dollars or more. I shall be ready to meet it just as soon as it has been determined by a properly constituted commission," says Ella Rawls Reader. When this baggage has been cleared off Ella can find something worthy her purse in paying off Uncle Sam's debt.

AN ANCIENT OBSERVATORY.

Scientific American.
At Jeypore, the pleasant, healthy capital of one of the most prosperous and dependent states of Rajputana, India, is the famous Jantira, or observatory, the largest of the five built by the celebrated royal astronomer, Jey Sing, the founder of Jeypore, who succeeded the Rajas of Amber in 1686. It is not under cover, but is an open court yard, full of curious and fantastic instruments invented and designed by him. They have been allowed to go out of repair, and many of them are now quite useless, it being impossible even to guess what purpose they served in the wonderfully accurate calculations and observations of their inventor; but the dial, gnomons, quadrants, etc., still remain of great interest to astronomers.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

Chicago Record-Herald.
"And now, my son," said the sturdy old captain of industry, "there's just one more bit of advice I want to give you before you start out on your own hook. We hear, every little while, of somebody who claims to be living in accordance with the golden rule. It's a good thing to do, I myself am doing it, and I cordially recommend it to you as a safe thing to keep in mind. "Thank you, father," the young man replied, "but I-to tell the truth—what is the golden rule, anyway? I've forgotten it." "You don't know the golden rule?" Thomas, I'm surprised at you—surprised and pained. Now listen and try to always remember it: 'Do unto others as you know they are going to do unto you if they get a chance!'"

LOOKING FORWARD.

From the New Bedford Standard.
A well known London sociologist says that "the year 3140 will see the final triumph of women. There will then be one hundred per cent more women than men living in London. Twelve centuries later there will be only one man to every three women." We are not entirely sure whether woman will find this a situation to be glad of or to be sorry for, if it ever comes—but we are quite confident that the eminent London sociologist doesn't know what he is talking about. Even if he does, it is no time at the present to worry or to exult over the prospect. There are too many other pressing subjects to be disposed of first.

PROPHESIED ROOSEVELT'S GREATNESS.

Louis Viereck in Success.
More entertaining, perhaps, and equally interesting, are the anecdotes which are told about our President by the Milwaukee family. Frau Fischer distinctly recalled that once she prophesied "the future greatness of young Teddy." She says: "One day I had a conversation with Mrs. Roosevelt, who said to me, 'I wonder what is going to become of my Teddy.' I replied, 'You need not be anxious about him. He will surely be one day a great professor, or, who knows, he may be even President.'" The United States' Mrs. Roosevelt rebuked me. She said such a thing was impossible and asked how I could have struck upon account of my impulsive remark. I have since continually watched Theodore Roosevelt's career, and have al-

ways been glad when he has made a step forward in the world."

OUR FIRST BUDDHIST TEMPLE.

Los Angeles Times.
The first Buddhist temple in America will be built in this city. Lord Abot Spenshaku, head of the Buddhist faith in America, is here to give official endorsement of the plans and aid in selecting the site. He said that the money required was at his disposal. The temple is to be built upon a scale of grandeur and magnificence not equaled in the country, he says. The architecture will be Oriental. The Hindus have a large mission in Los Angeles and have made many American converts to Buddhism, among them several wealthy persons. Last night's meeting was addressed by Lord Abot and Supt. Daisetsu, of San Francisco. Three Americans were converted.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The October number of Bob Taylor's Magazine commences the second volume of that publication. It has several short stories, poems, and articles on topics of interest, and the illustrations are excellent—Vanderbilt Building, Nashville, Tenn.

Smith's Magazine for November is already out, and it comes with an interesting lot of contents. The feature of this number is entitled "Glimpses of Lovellness That Beams Behind the Footlights," and consists of a series of portraits of popular actresses.—79-89 Seventh Ave., New York.

Medical Talk for October is devoted to topics of practical interest to all. Among the subjects discussed are these: "The Girl and the Home," "About patent Medicines," "The Education of Girls," "A Search for Happiness," "Nervous Prostration," "Disbelief in Human Nature," and "Which is Happier—Man or Woman?"—Columbus, O.

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