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SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 6, 1905.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE

The semi-annual conference of the
Deseret Sunday school union will be
held in the Tabernacle Sunday evening,
Oct. 8, 1905, at 7:30 o'clock. Of-
ficers, teachers and pupils are request-
ed to be present, and the public is
cordially invited.
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
JOSEPH M. TANNER,
General Superintendency.

ABOUT "VOX POPULI"

As an illustration of the great error
expressed in the adage "Vox populi vox
Dei," the present uproar among reli-
gious people, especially the good women
of different Christian denominations,
may be placed in the foremost ranks.
The history of the world furnishes nu-
merous proofs that the voice of the popu-
lar is far from the voice of Deity,
particularly when the people are led by
demagogues, false teachers, sensational
rumors or any kind of threatening sen-
sation. It was vox populi that con-
demned the Savior of the world to an
ignominious death, that slew the ancient
prophets, that covered with obloquy the
leading lights of mankind, both religious
and scientific, and that builds the
fire and foment the noise in the lynch-
ings of modern times. The best and
greatest inventions ever introduced for
human benefit have been derided and
rejected by vox populi.

As to the present agitation concerning
the "Mormon" Church, it is only neces-
sary to refer to some of the statements
of the chief promoters of the hubbub to
see on what foolish and untruthful
stories it has arisen. First the idea
was industriously set forth that the
"Mormons" had elected a polygamist to
the United States Senate. The double
falseness made an impression upon
the public mind that has not yet been
effaced, notwithstanding the positive
proofs that have been adduced to the
contrary. It has been made evident to
every candid enquiring mind that the
gentleman was elected by his own party,
composed of citizens of different
faiths, and that the "Mormon" Church
as a religious body had nothing to do
with the matter. Also that the Sena-
tor is not and never has been a poly-
gamist, and that he is an exemplary
citizen in every sense of the term
against whom character not a blemish
has been found.

One remarkable feature of the agita-
tion against him is that the temperance
women of the country and some of the
most religious ladies of different sects,
have joined in the hue and cry against
him and the "Mormon" Church, and
have engaged the services and ap-
plauded the efforts of some of the most
famous and intemperate debauchees
in the country, to make war upon him
and the Church, while it is well known
here that he never uses stimulants of
any kind, and his life is in such great
contrast to that of those men, that the
course of the ladies in this respect
causes either laughter or disgust among
those who are acquainted with the facts.

Another thing: To hear those pious
ladies and the ministers who have im-
bued them on this subject, one would
imagine that there were countless
hosts of polygamists in Utah, while
the utmost social purity reigned in
the cities where those ladies live and
in all the populous places of the east.
The truth is, that but a very few of the
people of Utah now live in plural family
relations and that the decrease of the
enemies during the last fifteen years has
been really marvelous. As to social
conditions in eastern cities we need say
but little. They are pretty well known
generally, and it will not be out of
place to cite something that is pertinent
to the subject.

A short time ago Philadelphia papers
contained shocking accounts concerning
corruption in high places in that city,
and press dispatches conveyed the news
to journals in the West. A great deal
was made of certain houses of pro-
stitution frequented only by fashionable
persons, and a number of women were
caught in the dragnet and taken to
Moyamensing prison, where under
pseudonyms, the newspapers said, they
sat, "crushed and broken-spirited,"
preferring disappearance and imprison-
ment to the disgrace attending appeals
to relatives and friends.

would not have carried matters to the
extreme described. The dispatches from
Philadelphia stated that
"Members of the best families" in
Philadelphia, women who are appar-
ently beyond the breath of suspicion, were
caught in the high-class assignation
houses. No bribe offered by them or
their escorts is known to have been
taken because of the fear of the pos-
sible for Potter.

"Place Sunday the greatest levers of
the city, corporate, financial, political
and social have been at work. The mag-
istrates themselves have been ap-
proached by the biggest men in Phila-
delphia by their old political chiefs,
and incredible sums of money have been
offered them to destroy certain records.
"In the struggle for secrecy, the most
curious expedients have been used. One
woman was released today. The man
who went her bail was a well-known
local prize-fighter, one of the toughest.
He said he was the woman's brother.
The woman herself was refined looking
and beautiful and bore every mark of
breeding."

But leaving this one terrible episode
in the history of the "City of Brotherly
Love," we might turn to the condition
of affairs there in its slums and other
purities to be found in nearly every
Christian city of the land. However,
we do not wish to dwell on this un-
happy subject, and merely refer to it be-
cause a prominent lady of that city is
wonderfully exercised over conditions
in Utah, because a few elderly people
who long ago contracted family rela-
tions out of harmony with the views of
the great body of the people of this
country, decline to dissolve those rela-
tions, and are therefore objects of hor-
ror to some of their sisters of the East,
who seem to view with smiling equani-
mity the real evils that exist within
reach of their own dwellings. Observe,
we are not justifying one alleged wrong
by the existence of something else that
is a positive evil and of monstrous
magnitude, but merely wish to show
how excited people become when a fa-
vorite is raised about something at a dis-
tance, whether there is any just cause
for it or not, and how they ignore vice
and sin right at home.

Mrs. Schaff hails from Philadelphia,
and is marching through the country
and causing dispatches to be sent forth,
picturesque wrongs in Utah, about which
she knows positively nothing, only that
which has been crammed into her cranium
by some of the most despicable
retailers of falsehood about the "Mor-
mons" that are permitted to breathe
the breath of life. A special to the
Washington Post concerning her ef-
forts has this paragraph:

"Mrs. Schaff says she and her friends
are fighting for New York high school
girls who are being seduced by 'Mormon'
agents to Salt Lake City under the
promise of affluence and happiness. We
are fighting for the legitimacy of
unborn children; we are fighting to
save every nation."

How absurd that is, in view of condi-
tions in New York City and the com-
parative freedom of Utah from the foul
and widespread corruptions that abound
there. Mrs. Schaff spent two or three
days in this city, and by her own show-
ing, was surrounded by persons un-
friendly to the "Mormons" who per-
suaded her that their presence was nec-
essary for her protection, as though the
"Mormons" were a set of murderers,
eager for her life, when there is not a
place in the Union where life and prop-
erty are more secure than they are in
Salt Lake City. The same delvers
who filled her with that nonsense gave
her a story to carry away and circu-
late, to the effect that a certain apos-
tate "Mormon" who is simply regarded
with pity, was marked for death by
the "Mormons," and she told that
story repeatedly in public, pathetically
adding that when she bid him good-bye
she never expected to look upon his
face again. Poor thing! How sad!
That is, how sad that any woman in
her senses could swallow such a tale of
woe, and repeat it as truth to the
American public! But that is not all.
According to the Denver News, the
guiltless lady went on to state about this
man, "marked for murder by the Mor-
mons."

"He has given up, friends, prestige,
fortune, to array himself against the
power of polygamy as fostered and
protected by the Mormon Church, in
which he was born, in whose temple he
was early taught to believe, and whose
cause was his cause, until one day when
he came to realize that all his mother's
heartache, all her misery of life, had
dated from the day when his father
brought another wife into the house.
His mother had taken himself, his two
sisters, Amy and Emily down to the
river Jordan to end it all, but by some
unseen force was withheld from taking
that final step. From that day the
bright young man has been at odds
with his existing conditions in Utah."

Think of that, people of Utah, who
are acquainted with the facts! We need
not enter into particulars on this mat-
ter, they are so well known. The
whole pathetic story is a fake. It is on
just such tales as these that the reli-
gious people of the country have been
aroused, and have been induced to sign
petitions to Congress containing
charges just as false and as foolish as
Mrs. Schaff's romances. They serve to
show the credulity of human nature.
They prove that vox populi when so
aroused is very far from vox Dei, but
is more frequently vox diaboli.

ASIATIC BOYCOTT SPREADING

The Chinese seem to have set a
dangerous example which other Asiatics
are following, when they concluded to
protest against the American policy of
exclusion, by boycotting American busi-
ness. Similar tactics are said to have
been adopted in Bengal. According to
the reports, fifty thousand Bengali-
ans have sworn before the altar of the
goddess Kali in the great temple of
Calcutta, not to use foreign
goods, or to buy anything in foreign
shops that is obtainable in the native

bazaars, or to employ foreigners on any
work which can be done by their own
countrymen. The oath was adminis-
tered by the high priest of the temple.
This measure of retaliation is direct-
ed against the Indian, or British, gov-
ernment because of a recent decision
to divide the province into two, for
administrative purposes. The Ben-
galese take the division as a scheme to
weaken their nationality, and this they
resent. It is a question, however,
whether this movement in Bengal is
not part of a general agitation among
the Asiatics for the purpose of resist-
ing European aggression. Since the
successful resistance of Japan to the
schemes of Russia, the Asiatics gen-
erally may be expected to take a more
determined stand for their rights, than
before.

Bengal has a population of over 78,
600,000. Two-thirds of the inhabitants
are Hindus. The 60,000 natives who
have taken the anti-foreign boycott
oath are, therefore, only a small body
of the total of inhabitants. But the
effect of the movement is already re-
ported as being seriously felt by the
foreign merchants.

AN AMERICAN PUZZLE.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico
says that explorers of an old Toltec
pyramid have found evidence of its ex-
istence prior to the Aztec monarchy,
also carved figures representing men
in Chinese dress, and with marked
Chinese features. The dispatch states
that antiquarians are very much puzzled
over this, because the evidence
points to Chinese settlement in Mexico
in ages past.

The ancient history of this continent
is, of course, so shrouded in mystery
as to form one vast puzzle. The com-
paratively few facts that loom up above
prehistoric oblivion, like a few moun-
tain tops above the clouds, are so dis-
connected, apparently, as to baffle all
efforts at forming a scientific theory
upon them, if the history in the Book
of Mormon is left out of consideration.
But research on the western continent is
still in its beginning, and, as it
proceeds, it will yield results, and much
that is now mysterious will become
clear.

One opinion very generally held must
be abandoned, before American an-
cient history can be read at all. The
supposition that the cradle of man, and
of civilization, stood in Asia, or any-
where in the Old World, must be given
up. Scientists are commencing to
regard America as the really Old
World, and it is but natural to sup-
pose that man first appeared here.

M. Plongeon takes the view that the
earliest inhabitants of America ages
ago, exercised a marked influence upon
the rest of the world, and that their
civilization was as universally known
as is the English culture today. He
thinks we must evidence of this in
Japan, the islands of the Pacific, Hin-
dostan, Asia Minor, Egypt, Greece, and
the Mediterranean Sea, as well as on this
continent. The ancient Americans,
known as the Mayas, he says, were
great navigators, terrible warriors, and
learned architects, and they conquered
the southern parts of the Indo-Chinese
peninsula and established themselves
there. The Carthaginians, it is fur-
ther asserted, in comparatively recent
times, visited this western con-
tinent, as is shown in sculptured fig-
ures representing men with long
beards and Phœnician features. M.
Plongeon points out that Aristotle men-
tions an enactment by the legislature
of Carthage, as early as 569 B. C., in-
tended to stem the tide of emigration
that had set in toward Western Lands,
as it was regarded as a menace to the
prosperity of the city. According to
the same authority, abundant proofs
exist of the intimate communications
of the ancient inhabitants of these con-
tinents with Asia, Africa, and Europe.
If these statements are based on facts,
the finding on this continent of evidence
of a Chinese settlement should cause no
surprise. If America in the long ago
was the center of the culture and ac-
tivity of the world, as it is today, monu-
ments of intercourse with all the in-
habited world will naturally testify to
that fact.

The Latter-day Saints are following
with intense interest the slow progress
of archaeological research in this hemi-
sphere, just as all intelligent believers
in the Bible are endeavoring to keep
track of the wonderful revelations of
history that have in recent years re-
vealed the efforts of scientists in
Egypt, Babylonia, Palestine, and other
Scripture lands. The saints take par-
ticular interest in American archaeology,
because they are convinced that the
evidence of true science will still fur-
ther establish the authenticity of the
Book of Mormon, as that class of evi-
dence has strengthened the Bible.
Many difficulties of the Book of Mor-
mon will unquestionably be cleared up
by scientific research, just as the his-
tory of that sacred record furnishes
the key to many a scientific mystery.
This will appear as research proceeds
along true scientific lines.

WELCOME, CONFERENCE VISITORS.

The art of high finance is the art of
getting high salaries.

These October days are such as to
make June's rarest green with envy.

Hyde and Alexander may yet be
pointed to as the very best of their
class.

This prospective new alignment of
the European powers shows what
strange bedfellows politics make.

"Insurance men never resign; they
die," says John A. McCall. Three cheers
for the great American Camborne.

When the son of a president of a life
insurance company receives in one year
\$30,182 as commissions it does look like
nepotism.

Young Leonard is awakening to the
fact that those bonds he stole just as
"a boyish prank" will be for him the
bonds of infamy.

McCurdy isn't such a big sinner as
John A. McCall. The Mutual's cam-

paign contribution was \$2,500, while the
New York Life's was \$50,000.

"Work" your company while the
chance lasts, for when the investiga-
tion committee comes no man can
"work" it, it is the modern way of put-
ting it.

Secretary Taft is perfectly willing to
turn the control of the Panama canal
over to the department of state. Are
matters getting into that condition
where the wise man foreseeth the dan-
ger and hideth himself?

"However, in order definitely to ex-
press and fix the company's position, I
shall ask the board of trustees, at its
next regular meeting, to pass a resolu-
tion which will make it clear to every
policyholder and to the public that the
New York Life will never contribute
money to any political organization for
any purpose whatever," says the presi-
dent of the New York Life Insurance
company in a circular to the company's
agents. When the Devil was sick, etc.,
etc., etc.

The refusal of the St. Petersburg
municipality to accord M. Witte any
special recognition for his services at
Portsmouth, is rather surprising. He
got a strong censure instead of com-
mendation. To the public in this
country it seemed as though his ser-
vices to his country were very great; and
they must have seemed so to the Jap-
anese, to judge by the denunciation
of the peace treaty by them. The St.
Petersburg municipality has shown
that it is very ungracious; that is all.

Members of the committee which is
to investigate the conditions in the
government printing office are said to
believe it easily possible to reduce the
expenses of the government printing
office at least \$1,000,000 a year. The
government printing bill now amounts
to something over seven million dol-
lars a year. Probably half of it is a
mere waste because of the needlessness
of the work turned out. But if this
proposed economy is enforced, what a
hue and cry will be raised by those
whose occupation will be gone. The
government printing office is almost as
large an asylum for congressmen's fa-
vorites as the treasury department is.

CAN TRUST THE BOYS.

New York World.
In explaining how \$300,000 worth of
securities was stolen from the National
City Bank Vice President Vanderbilt
says that Wall Street does three-fourths
its messenger work with the banks
through boys from fifteen to eighteen
years old. "Sometimes," he adds, "the
loan clerk has to lean over to see an
especially small boy. Sometimes there
are a dozen in line. The system may
appear reckless, but it is not always
the messenger boys who appear least
trustworthy in Wall street."

ACCIDENTS AND WARSHIPS.

Augusta Herald.
Perhaps we shall never know the
cause of the tragic explosion of the
Mikasa. We may speculate blindly
upon the chance that some fanatic
object performed a mad feat on the ship
in his disgust with the peace, or we
may suppose that relaxation of disci-
pline after the strain of war permitted
a fatal accident. The wonder to lay-
men who know a little about battleships
is that they do not blow up oftener.
Naval men laugh at this idea and say
that with proper care and discipline a
battleship is as safe as a house. But
explosions in one part of the world or
another are too frequent for comfort,
but this is the lesser danger. The ship
is packed with high explosives from end
to end. These are connected, with such
safeguarding as contracted space per-
mits, by a complete network of electric
wiring for communication and motive
purposes.

NEW YORK STREETS.

Four-Track News.
New York is as easy a city to learn
as any in America—until you get down
on the lower end of Manhattan. Above
Eighty street you deal almost exclu-
sively with numbers; the street crossing,
and the avenues paralleling the island.
Below Eighty street right angles are at
a premium. Pearl street is semicircu-
lar, picking you up and leaving you at
Broadway, despite the fact that you
travel right ahead on Pearl street. Wil-
lam street apparently tries to see how
crooked a street can be and stay on
the main, and the rest of many streets
changing their names for no better
reason than that they cross another
street makes old New York a maze of
mysteries. Cortland street is the west
end of Maiden Lane. Day street be-
comes John street when it crosses
Broadway, and many other thorough-
fares mix one up until he is never
sure whether he is where he is or
somewhere else. But after all, this
helps to make the New York of the
seventeenth century intensely inter-
esting, peculiarly entertaining and won-
derfully different from the New York
of the twentieth century.

THE MAN WITH THE GRIEVANCE.

London World.
I suppose that there never was such
a flourishing time as the present for
men with a grievance. The daily and
weekly journals eagerly welcome let-
ters complaining of the increase of
confidence, the pitfalls of the split in-
finitive, the prevalence of the red tie
among the lower-middle class, the care-
lessness of the younger generation in
dressing its hair, and other equally dread-
ful abuses which do not matter one way
or another. If one were not an inco-
rrigible optimist one would be inclined
to agree with the writers of these let-
ters, who are for the most part men of
enforced leisure and idle hands, that
England is rapidly about to decline and
fall.

AN ANTIPOHY OF LOVE.

Richard Watson Gilder in the Century.
A poet has said that "as for Brown-
ing's love for his wife, nothing more
tender and chivalrous has ever been
told of ideal lovers in an ideal re-
mance. It is so beautiful a story that
one often prefers it to the sweetest or
loftiest poems that came from the lips
of either." True; yet the lives of the
two as poets make the story what it
is. Their lives, indeed, were poems, as
Milton said poets' lives should be, and
their poetry was their life, as Mrs.
Browning said should also be true of
poets. The world could spare neither
the lives nor the poems, and especially
would it be poor without those poems
in which each sang of the other. Take
these together, was there ever in all
the treasury of the world's literature,
so angelical an antipathy of love, an-
themed by the two radiant and immor-
tal lovers themselves?

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SEE AD. ON PAGE 9.

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