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## USE SENSE AND LOGIC.

The usual prognostications by the respective political parties are appearing in the newspapers. If they are all to be believed, it is certain that all the national tickets will be successful. Both Roosevelt and Parker will be elected, also Fairbanks and Davis. Democrats and Republicans will both have a majority in the lower house of Congress, and we will have "prosperity" and "hard times" simultaneously. Free trade and protection will hold sway together. The Philippines will be both a colony and a free state, and we will have a warlike and a peaceful foreign policy both at once.

People who want to speculate on the probable outcome of the election will perhaps take some stock in these reports, but in the majority of instances they will be guided more by their own wishes than by anything like sure calculations. If they are close observers, they will perceive that in the figures given, each side claims for certain some states that are really doubtful, and thus their totals are not to be depended upon. Of what real use are such guesses, claimed as certainties, unless they be as a guide for people foolish enough to make wagers on the results?

There are some folks, no doubt, who are so anxious to be found on the winning side, that they pay attention to political prophecies and vote for that purpose. They show that they are unworthy of the trust involved in the elective franchise. They are prompted by an unworthy motive. The ballot is bestowed that it may be used for the public benefit, according to the best judgment of the citizen who holds it, that good government may be secured and maintained.

The power thus given to the voter should be exercised in wisdom and in freedom. No one has the right to dictate to another how he shall cast a ballot. All citizens should have and use equal liberty in this respect. Of course people may converse, exchange views, express opinions and work honorably in the interest of the ticket, candidates and party of their own choice. But they ought not to exercise compulsion, undue influence or any kind of terrorism or domination, for or against a measure or a nominee. Nor should they claim to represent persons supposed to be influential and who have given them no such authority, and do not claim such authority in order to gain votes or persuade persons against their own wishes. If anything of that kind is attempted, it should be repulsed and the rights of freemen should be maintained.

A free ballot is a token of the liberty guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States. It is protected by the system of voting adopted in Utah. Every voter can deposit his ballot in such secrecy as to its purpose, that no one can learn of it without he chooses to reveal it. To charge, then, that anyone is obliged to vote as dictated by some one else, is the height of absurdity. The ballot is entirely secret and no person, party, society or organization can lawfully require a citizen to divulge its contents. There will always be, in every party, some officious persons who will make pretenses of authority to advise others as to the support of certain candidates. But after all, each voter has perfect freedom to reject the gratuitous interference, or to quietly make up his own mind and cast his secret ballot as he will.

If he has no mind of his own and wants advice, he is at liberty to seek it where he pleases, and then act upon it or not as he may himself determine. Good sense, however, should prompt him to ask of someone who has sense and honor and discretion, and not of a corrupt or false or malicious person, who is a foe to the commonwealth or a vacillating and unstable trickster.

Let every man and woman who holds the elective franchise regard it as an individual power, to be used for the general welfare and to be cast according to personal light and liberty. Pay no heed to the shoutings of the paid supporters of parties and candidates, the threats of would-be tyrants, the attacks of maligners, the pretenses of professional politicians, or the prognostications of guessers and charlatans. Vote as conscience guides and freedom permits, and no matter where bigotry reigns, you will have the satisfaction of having done your duty.

THE SMELTER TROUBLE.

The Deseret News has expressed the feelings and intentions of the large majority of the people of Salt Lake county in reference to the smelter-smoke menace, which threatens not only to destroy vegetation and our agricultural and fruit interests, but to become detrimental to animal and human health and life. The sentiments to which we have given voice are becoming intensified, and are supported by the opin-

ions of many eminent medical men, who view with alarm the presence and effects of the sulphurous mists that overhang this city. There is no dispute, we presume, about the facts as to past, present and future injuries, unless the latter are averted by some effective remedy.

It should be understood, however, that neither this paper nor the hosts of people whom it represents on this matter, have the least desire to injure, much less to destroy, a valuable industry on which other industries to a large extent depend. No such intention has been expressed or thought of by the protectors against the evil complained of. The "News" has, all along, advanced and maintained the opinion that the wrong can be remedied if not entirely removed. All that we have demanded is action in that direction. We have counseled the avoidance of litigation if possible. We have suggested friendly conference of the parties on either side. We have advised conciliation in the place of strife. We do not averse now from the position we have taken from the first.

But there are of course two sides to the controversy between the smelter magnates on one side, and the farmers, stockmen and horticulturists on the other. What the latter complain of is the dilatory tactics, as they view them, of the responsible parties to whom they look for redress. They want something done. They have waited for it for years. But the trouble remains and increases with the lapse of time. They are naturally restive and are becoming impatient. Their living and their homes and property are at stake. It will not do to attempt to minimize the menace to them and to the people of this city which is growing more palpable and extended. Something must be done and that without delay.

On the other hand the most candid, thoughtful and intelligent of the smelter managers, while conceding the existence of the evil, claim that they are doing their best to find an adequate remedy. They have employed experts to investigate matters fully, they hope to succeed in arresting the fumes and eliminating their poisonous properties, and claim that if time is given, they will be able to meet the public demand. They appear to be earnest and sincere and frank in their statements, and they should have the benefit of any doubts that may remain in the minds of the complainants.

It is certain that no reasonable person, in city or county, seeks for the suppression or obstruction of an industry that furnishes employment for many hands, that makes mining in this vicinity possible and profitable, and that stimulates business in many directions. What is to be done, then? We say, give the smeltering managers a full opportunity to experiment on the means to correct the growing evil. Let those gentlemen make clear to the farmers what they are endeavoring to accomplish. Do not be rash on one side or defiant on the other. Appeals to the courts should not be made until it becomes absolutely necessary. Let the contending parties, or their chosen representatives, come together in the spirit of fairness, and the recognition of each other's rights, and let no resort to any kind of force be had until the very last extremity is reached without amelioration or redress. We hope for a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the problem, and advise all our friends to aid in its accomplishment.

## FOREWARNED, FOREARMED!

There are striking signs in evidence that some of the old Liberal schemes will be attempted at this election. It looks as though men have been registered who have not had legal residence, but have been quartered in squads at hired places so that they may be voted as desired. Also it is rumored that attempts will be made to hinder voting by dilatory tactics, and obstructions will be made to that end. We hope these reports will prove to be unfounded; but it will be well enough for the managers in both the regular parties to take immediate steps to prevent wrong and protect the right. Forewarned is forearmed!

We have advised all citizens of proper age and residence to register and there has been a wide response. Now we urge those who are registered to go to the polls, every one, and cast their ballots as they see the light and the need, freely, untrammelled, and in the liberty of their manhood or womanhood. Vote early! Do not leave it until a late hour, or wait for someone to fetch you. If you can walk to the polls, or can get there by street-car, don't linger for a carriage, or depend on some one else for help when you can do your duty yourself.

Let every citizen aid in maintaining the law and the public peace. Let every city and county officer be ready to protect legal voters and to arrest illegal ones. Let the election judges be firm and prompt and careful and not be swayed from their lawful tasks. Let every attempt at impersonation, repeating or intimidation be suppressed and the wrongdoer be punished. There is a severe penalty for all offences against the election laws and it should be enforced to the limit.

We must and will have a fair and lawful election, and every citizen who values good government and hates deception, and falsehood, and plots against the welfare of the community, should rally to the polls on Tuesday, as early in the morning as possible, and vote for good, and true, and wise and valiant men who will be an honor to the State and to the Nation.

## THE SIMPLE GOSPEL.

The celebrated German professor, Adolph Harnack, has struck the key note of true theology. He has indicated the very cornerstones of practical religion. He may not be orthodox, but he has certainly stated a great truth, clearly and forcibly.

A short time ago he delivered an address before the theological students of the Boston university. He spoke from the same platform as Pastor Wagner, the author of the "Simple Life."

That, perhaps, suggested his topic, the "Simple Gospel."

In the course of his address he pointed out that there is really no gospel but that "simple gospel," which can readily be understood by any poor boy or simple-minded girl. The gospel in its simplicity means to believe that God, the all-powerful Ruler of the universe, is also our Father. It means, he said, that we get hold of this thought and experience its meaning, and hold fast to it, as revealed in the person of Jesus Christ, who is spoken of by St. John in the fourth Gospel as the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

He further pointed out that each age, each century, has its own development and phase of truth. This, we think, is paralleled in nature, where the student finds different geological periods, each with its own forms of life, different from those of preceding ages. Life may be the same, from eternity to eternity, but the forms are of infinite variety, ever developing, and becoming more perfect. So truth is eternal, but its expressions vary. Its embodiment is the subject of evolution, as much as the forms of life, from lower to higher types; or, as the products of the artist who shows development with deeper study and more experience. There is the age of Origen, of Augustine, of Luther, and let us add, of Joseph, the Prophet, who will yet be recognized as the exponent of truth suitable to the most advanced age yet reached.

Professor Harnack eloquently pleaded for Christian tolerances, thus:

"It may still be long that Christianity will bear different hues and various forms in the many churches that are based upon it. But suffer us to venture an analogy. We live, as it were, in a variety of houses, which differ widely in external appearance. These houses are all situated around and in a beautiful, spacious garden. All day long we work and walk together in the garden in pleasant conversation. As evening falls, each goes to rest in his own house, fashioned and furnished after his peculiar choice. Some even prefer to sleep in the open air. But we all join in the common wish that the days were longer and the nights were shorter. Some of the knowledge of God may be no widespread and universally acknowledged, that there shall be no need of the special calling of the preacher. Every one will be a minister, whether he be a tentmaker like St. Paul, or a lawyer or physician. Each man will seek to edify and to help his brother man."

That is the Gospel pure and simple. Were it acted upon, there would be little strife, little heart-burning among men. If the toleration that is applied to everyday life were extended to religious beliefs and religious acts, earth might be a pleasant garden, instead of a battlefield. Bigotry has caused more misery than storms and cyclones. Professor Harnack may be a Rationalist, but our orthodox Pharisees might profitably take a place at his feet.

## AS TO STRAP HANGING.

New York physicians, who have made "strap hanging" in street cars a special study, claim that it is very injurious to the health of the victims. The doctors referred to are connected with leading hospitals, and they assert that in their practice they find numerous proofs of the dangers incurred by that mode of traveling. They point out especially that women passengers, with delicate health, cannot with impunity "hang to a strap" every day, for any length of time. This presents a somewhat perplexing problem in a new aspect. It has been known that the habitual overcrowding of public conveyances is exceedingly dangerous in times of epidemics. If, in addition to that feature of it, it is a constant menace to the health of individuals who are not strong physically, it becomes no less serious than the smoke problem. Americans may not be willing to follow the example of European municipal authorities, and prohibit the carrying of passengers for whom there is only standing room. But American inventiveness should find some means of mitigating an evil that is now regarded as a menace to health. To some extent the blame must fall upon the public itself. It has often been seen that when two cars are run in the same direction, one following within a block of the other, to make overcrowding unnecessary, the public will fill the first car to overflowing rather than wait a couple of minutes for the next car, and thus the spectacle has been presented of one car full to bursting and another coming immediately after it, nearly empty. Evidently, if the evil of "strap-hanging" is to be mitigated in this country the public must give intelligent assistance to transportation companies.

## LYNCHERS GO FREE.

There have been some encouraging signs, lately, of a change of public sentiment in the South concerning the lynchings that have so long disgraced that region. One of these appears in connection with the Statesboro, Ga., affair, which was more than commonly brutal, and without the slightest justification. On the occasion referred to, two negroes sentenced to death for murder were taken from jail by a mob, notwithstanding the presence of the militia, and burned to death.

The governor was absent at the time. When he returned, he caused the arrest of the captain of the guard, and had him court-martialed for his inefficiency. The court, after an exhaustive inquiry, found him guilty of neglect of duty, and recommended his dismissal from the service. This recommendation the Governor carried into effect, with the approval of the strongest newspapers and the conservative citizens.

Unfortunately, other guilty parties were not touched. The grand jury failed to indict the accused lynchers, on the ground that sufficient evidence could not be procured; and that, although the evidence was by the judge considered convicting. The citizens who made up that body have evidently been too timid to do their sworn duty and have left their state to wallow in its disgrace. They have practically declared lynching a safe pastime and the mob an established institution. We have the anomalous condition of the alders and abettors of the lynching punished while actual perpetrators of the outrage are set free. This

will never do. The change in public sentiment toward mob murderers is gratifying, but until the lynchers are hanged as murderers or put in penitentiaries for life, we need not expect much improvement in the present state of affairs.

The Atlanta Constitution, a journal that formerly was inclined to excuse the mobs, is now leading a crusade against that form of lawlessness. The Constitution has quoted several leading men on the question, and among others, Ex-Governor Northern of Georgia. He says:

"Lynching is nothing more nor less than brutal murder of a human being, whatever the crime the iniquitous victim may have committed. It has grown in the last few years to be a most sickening horror when young men and boys shout in glee and jeer while the miserable wretch writhes in the tortures of a cruel and barbarous death by burning. What is to be the educative force upon the present generation if this crime against the law is, in any sense or in any case, tolerated or winked at?"

"Can we afford to have any power in the state grow bigger than the state and destroy our Christian civilization, the integrity of the law and the authority and dignity of the commonwealth?"

Lynching for the unrepentable crime has been so often presented that the logical sequence has necessarily followed and now we lynch whenever a company of men of sufficient strength to defy the law and courage enough to make the attempt, determines that the alleged criminal ought to die. Where will this end, and who can now fix the bounds and the limits of mob violence? It is simply awful to know that a mob can gather in the presence of the court and defy the appeals of the officers of the law and the guns of the military and deliberately burn to death two condemned criminals while proclaiming that they represent the sentiment of the people of the state.

"Can we submit to such deliberate outrage against the law? It is for the people of the state to make answer. It is my deliberate judgment the time has come when we dare not hesitate or delay to maintain the dignity and the authority of the state, by bringing to speedy punishment all such violators of the law. The great state of Georgia is supposed to have the right of way and no body of citizens should be allowed to hinder or obstruct its authority, at whatever cost of blood or treasure, or both."

The Russians find the English very hard to please.

Premier Laurier is entitled to the laurel.

Very naturally the bold, bad bandits take to the Bad Lands.

There are no raw spots on the beef trust; at least it never winces.

The use of dogs in war shows what dogged persistence the Japs have.

Every time Port Arthur is attacked the Russians have an attack of the megrims.

No citizen should vote a straight ticket unless all the candidates on it are straight.

"Restore the canteen," says an exchange. Why not refill it and let it go at that?

When the Cody robbers are caught they will have to answer to the Wyoming criminal code.

No campaign speaker has yet shown by his performance that he believes that "brevity is the soul of wit."

The Russians have reached the point where no news from Port Arthur is good news and any news is bad news.

Just as the campaign is closing it is getting pretty warm. Such being the case, perhaps it is well that it is closing.

The Japanese have let loose the dogs of war. The dogs are used to locate Russian position, outposts and sentinels.

General Stoessel had no intention of running, even before he was shot in the leg. This but makes assurance doubly sure.

The Lewis and Clarke fair is to be set upon a hill; "a station like the herald Mercury new-lighted upon a heaven kissing hill."

Andrew Carnegie has been re-elected rector of St. Andrews University. The students sang, "He's a jolly good fellow." And that's what he is.

Mrs. Lily Langtry is said to have been forsaken by her friends and her daughter. She should add "Lea, the Forsaken," to her repertory.

The Cody bandits made good their escape though their pursuers said they had them surrounded and that escape was impossible. The pursuers simply yelled before they got out of the woods, always a foolish thing to do.

The latest explanation of the North Sea incident is that the Russian officers may not have understood the signals, a new code being used. This is quite possible, but the explanation is neither ingenious nor ingenious; it is withal most contemptible. To acknowledge that a monumental and most regrettable blunder was made would be much more manly.

## ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS

Living Church.

It is notable that most of the lawyers and judges who expressed their opinion in the house were in favor of the restricted canon. They probably know more of the frauds and evils of divorce than do any other class of deputies, and they were very urgent that the church should take its stand unqualifiedly against remarriage. And it is as well that we have not won so important a measure by a very close vote. On this, as on every other question relating to the progress of the church, we must convert the church first, and not merely the deputies. "When thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren." Many are being converted, and they slowly strengthen the whole church.

New York Churchman.  
Dr. Fairbairn, the eminent Congregationalist scholar of Oxford, has said



## BACK TO THE CITY

Back to the city they come in pairs,  
Men and maids from vacation rest;  
Ready to shoulder their old-time cares,  
Ready to labor with new-born zest.  
What have they gained from their trip? Just look—  
(Host and cupid have done their part),  
He has an empty pocketbook.  
She is "ahead" one manly heart.  
Carrying baggage for her, he thinks  
A privilege, coveted and most dear;  
But Fate smiles to herself as she winks,  
He'll get over THAT, never fear!

—EAST BOON.

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