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SALT LAKE CITY, AUG. 27, 1907.

## AN ANTI-MORMON FALLACY.

The local exponent of hatred devoted two columns of its Sunday issue to an effort to prove that the Church has broken pledges regarding polygamy. It is one of these clumsy attempts at reasoning for which the sheet has become notorious. The result of its labor this time is a fairly good illustration of the fallacy which logicians call "irrelevant conclusions," and which is defined as occurring when the disputant, professing to contradict the thesis, advances another proposition which contradicts it in appearance but not in reality. This seems to be a favorite mode of reasoning of the sheet referred to, either because of ignorance or deliberate design to deceive the dupes among its readers, that do not think for themselves.

In the case under consideration, our position is that the Church has faithfully kept whatever promises, or covenants, it has made. We maintain that it has been demonstrated by the most searching investigation, that no marriages contrary to law are being solemnized, or have been solemnized, by the Church, or by the authority of the Church, or by the authority of any Church officials.

The Tribune asserts that the Church has broken, and is now breaking, certain pledges and covenants, and then, instead of proving that proposition, which, of course, cannot be proved, it proceeds to deliver a diatribe against Elder B. H. Roberts. Mark the silly shifting of ground, characteristic of a dishonest sophist, from a vicious attack upon the Church to an attack upon an individual member and official of the Church. But in order to see the fallacy of the daily assailant of character clearly, consider the following. The Tribune quotes this as embodying the promises made by the Church:

"Whereas said Church has discontinued the practice of polygamy, and no longer encourages or gives countenance in any manner to practices in violation of law, or contrary to good morals or public policy, and if the said personal property is restored to said Church it will not be devoted to any such unlawful purpose."

Then, in support of the falsehood that this promise regarding the practice of polygamy is being broken, it quotes from the address of President Roberts in the Tabernacle in reply to the Review of the Ministerial association, as follows:

"Another complaint of our reviewers is that polygamy is only abrogated as to practice, and that belief in the divinity of the principle is still held by the Latter-day Saints. Well, gentlemen, what of it? Whose business is it? Hands off here! Our belief is our own. We have a right to our opinions. If you don't believe them, that's nothing to us, we do."

The reader will notice that one paragraph deals with the PRACTICE of polygamy and the other with the BELIEF in the doctrine—two entirely different propositions. One can be made illegal, the other never, in this country.

It is not true that every man and woman in this Republic has a right to believe whatever seems right to him, or her? If anyone chooses to believe that plural marriage relations are right, or that they are wrong, or that they are right under certain conditions, but wrong under other circumstances, whose business is that, as long as religious liberty remains one of the sacred prerogatives of American citizens? We, too, say, "Hands off here!" and every true American citizen will say, Amen!

The Tribune closes its rambling effort by referring to an episode of the constitutional convention, but it does not tell more than half of the story, and what it does tell, it distorts. Mr. Varian, as stated, introduced an amendment, as follows:

"The act of the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled 'An act to punish polygamy and other kindred offenses, approved Feb. 4, A. D. 1852, in so far as the same defines and imposes penalties for polygamy is hereby declared to be in force in the State of Utah.'"

Mark the clause: "In so far as the same defines and imposes penalties for polygamy."

The Tribune, of course, states that this amendment was suggested by the fear entertained by some that the Church would not keep its pledges. The Church, we submit, was not a factor in the constitutional convention. Nor did that assembly have anything to do with any church pledges. The reference to any church in this connection, is silly twaddle. Mr. Varian explained the reason why he introduced his amendment. He said, in part:

"The enabling act requires the convention to provide by irrevocable ordinance that polygamy or plural marriages are forever prohibited. . . . If it desired that there shall be a compliance with the act of Congress, and with the understanding everywhere in spirit, as well as in letter, it would be necessary for this convention to make some positive declaration, adding the force of law, which would be self-executing."

Further questioned about the intention of the amendment, Mr. Varian said:

" . . . the amendment confines it to that particular matter [polygamy]. It does not touch cohabitation, nor adultery, nor incest, nor fornication."

The further discussion of this amendment is not without interest as showing the sincerity of some of the delegates in striking contrast to the insincerity of others. Mr. Goodwin, for instance, said, in part:

"The question that confronts us is

just this: We know that almost every church organization outside of Utah in the United States will accept this constitution; they will study it with a disposition to, if possible, find some fault in it. Now, when they do that, and then merely a declaration that there will be no more polygamy, they will simply laugh. They will say, 'Those people have simply made a declaration and have provided no means on earth to enforce it.' It is not what is to be after statehood is obtained, but it is how to obtain it. . . . It won't make a bit of difference to Utah what is in the constitution in regard to that particular matter. The idea is to have something to present to the President, which he and his friends can find no law in; that is, that the enabling act has not only been carried out in the letter, but the means have been provided to enforce its mandate."

Contrast this with the straight forward position of Mr. B. H. Roberts:

"I think, sir, that it should prevail, first, and principally, that it should prevail without any equivocation whatever, that in absolute good faith, the people of Utah intend to carry out the condition upon which Statehood is to be granted to the Territory for Congress did require, by its enabling act, an express stipulation upon this subject, and I believe its intention was to have a declaration that would be effective and not merely an empty assertion, and I think a provision of this character is absolutely necessary to the document we are drafting in order to establish beyond all questions the fact that we intend to carry out to the letter our agreement as expressed in the compact with the United States. But, sir, I do not think that this amendment should be adopted by this convention in the spirit in which it was discussed by the gentleman from Salt Lake this morning (Mr. Goodwin)."

The obvious inference from the entire discussion of this amendment, and from everything that has since transpired in the history of Utah is this: that whatever compacts the citizens of Utah entered into with the nation were made in good faith and sincerity, and they have been kept faithfully. The Church, too, has kept conscientiously the promises made through its official channels. And as a corollary it follows that the insane fight that has retarded the growth of the State and made Utah a hiss and a by-word among some American citizens cannot but be regarded in the light of a crime against the people here.

## THE RIGHT KING.

"The element in the situation due to the season of the year is the fact that we have raised between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 worth of grain, cotton, cattle, hogs and other farm produce, in addition to coal, iron, steel, copper and other wealth that is being produced. This is not a situation to get frightened about or to make it necessary to call on everyone suddenly to pay a debt, but it should rather encourage the banks to take care of their customers and make loans conservatively wherever there is proper basis for credit. We should take courage from the fact that, although this situation doubtless is as claimed, world-wide and international, we have in this country enormous elements for recuperation in this vast production of wealth. It never was so great as at the present time or more available for our progress and development. Prosperity is proverbially hard to stand, but there is no sense in letting such evidences scare us to death."

We shall be greatly surprised if the statement of Comptroller Ridgley, from which the above is taken, does not prove the "bracer" that the money situation in the country seems to have needed. There is no doubt that for some weeks past, things in the business world have been drifting towards pessimism, and public confidence, the great basis of prosperity, had begun to show distinct signs of shakiness. It only needs a few level headed men occupying positions like Shaw, Cortelyou and Ridgley to send forth reassuring messages like that above quoted, to bring the timid to their senses.

It is pleasant to note from recent utterances, that Salt Lake bankers generally view the future with confidence. If any of them needed additional stiffening imparted to the spinal columns no doubt Mr. Ridgley's cheering words will supply it.

## PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

The Chicago Tribune has tried to ascertain the sentiment regarding presidential preferences. The result of a canvass limited to the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas seems to be that Taft is the first choice. President Roosevelt is not nominated again.

The question was submitted to the Republican editors of the states enumerated, and more than 1,700 answers were received. Taft led with 944, and then came LaFollette with 233, Cannon 191, Hughes 184, Fairbanks 159, Roosevelt 158, Knox 19, and the balance scattered between Landis, Cortelyou, Root, Shaw, Cummins and Beveridge.

## DEMAND FOR ENGINEERS.

The course of industrial development in the United States during the past few decades has turned largely upon the arts and industries in which engineering graduates from technical colleges have taken a principal part.

This is largely true of many large manufacturing enterprises in which electricity, steam-power, water-power, and all forms of high grade machinery have displaced the former handwork and the small shop or the home industry on a smaller scale.

In Utah especially, and, indeed, throughout the whole of the arid West, the greater industries of agriculture and mining are coming to be more and more dependent upon the application of technical engineering to their several processes.

The building of reservoirs, the problems of municipal street-making, waterworks, electric lighting, sewerage, etc., now occupy the attention of almost every western town, demanding the services of men skilled in various branches of engineering science.

But other industries, such as coal mining, cement-making, heating, the telegraph, the telephone, railroading, the manufacturing of machinery, etc., all require trained men for very responsible positions, usually filled by engineers.

The engineering school of the University of Utah is thoroughly abreast of the requirements of the times in preparing young men to fill the important and lucrative positions referred to herein.

Through the several courses each leading to the degree of bachelor of science in some specified branch of

engineering, it qualifies its graduates in any of the following lines of this science: (1) mining; (2) electrical; (3) civil; (4) mechanical; (5) chemical; (6) irrigation. The first part of the last named course is given in the Agricultural College. These studies prepare the student for a professional standing in whatever branch of engineering work he may choose.

The mining course prepares the student for opening up and working a mine, for concentrating and smelting ores, and for the designing, erection and operation of the plant necessary for these purposes.

The electrical course prepares for the designing, testing, installation and operation of all kinds of electrical apparatus and machinery.

In the mechanical course, more time is devoted to the study of mining machinery and less to the study of electrical apparatus.

The chemical course qualifies for the career of the industrial chemist for positions in factories, assay offices, sugar, cement and other factories.

The irrigation course emphasizes the agricultural side of engineering in the construction of dams, reservoirs, flumes, canal lines, and water supply. All these courses are strictly professional. The laboratories of assaying, smelting, and ore dressing, in particular, are probably not excelled in America, while in the advantages of location, the Utah mining school is undoubtedly ahead of any other mining school in the entire country.

Has the Salt Palace lost its savor?

In politics the great race problem is to "get there."

To be a plumber in Goldfield is better than to be born rich.

The next federal grand jury should investigate the coal situation.

A deficit is far easier to handle than a daily paper without a telegraph service.

It is wonderful how many misfits of all kinds there are in the eternal fitness of things.

Col. Henry Watterson says that the public is humbugged. He must have been reading Phineas T's memoirs.

Raising the price of coal a dollar a ton but adds fuel to the flame of popular indignation against the coal trust.

It is a nice question whether it is preferable to be hoist with one's own petard, or to be pinned under with one's own automobile.

Booth Tarlington, just home from Europe, says Indianapolis is more beautiful than Paris. There is no accounting for tastes, especially Hoosier tastes.

A Review of Reviewer says that Secretary Taft is the very personification of energy. And here people have been saying he personified the President's policy.

The country's prosperity is so great that it is necessary to invoke the powers of the general government to restrain it from becoming oppressive to the people.

A suit has been instituted in Washington to restrain the American Federation of Labor. Vain, hopeless, proceeding! The federation is sans peur et sans restraint.

So efficient has the police department been and so thorough its work that there is no gambling to suppress, no crooks and confidence men to run out of town. The new chief of police has absolutely nothing to do, so splendid has been the "American" administration.

So the Atlantic fleet is to go to the Pacific in December. Why such an announcement some months ago should have created such a furore it is hard to see, but it did. Now the news is received as a matter of course and of no special interest. Had there been no contradictory stories about the matter it would not have assumed the seeming importance that it did.

Japan's investigation of the Pribyloff incident in which several Japanese sailors were shot, shows that the attack on them was wanton and without cause. The investigation instituted by the American government shows the very reverse. Has it got to be that official investigators, like ambassadors, are honest men sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth?

## THE IDEAL VACATION.

New York Herald.

A distinguished neurologist has said that the main benefit of a vacation for the busy worker is plenty of sleep. This implies lots of accessories—long and quiet hours of night, easy digestion, and the farmer's light supper, muscles not overfatigued, abundance of pure air and sunlight, but above all a freedom from care and worry. When we get all these we have the ideal vacation, and in its train quiet, peace, rest, and health.

## A TERRIBLE WAR-MAKER.

Boston Transcript.

Once the world-famed craft, supposed to be the terror of our foes, the whirling dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, came up to the Boston navy yard almost unnoticed the other day, from Newport, where she had been engaged in the prosaic service of a torpedo training-ship. Thus are the mighty fallen.

Very comic now would read the pageant of Vesuvius when she was constructed. She was the first cruiser to be fitted with the pneumatic gun—huge blow pipes, in fact—by which shells charged with dynamite were to be hurled against the unfortunate ship of some venturesome enemy. It was then believed that high explosives could not be safely fired out of an ordinary gun because of the shock of the discharge, and that compressed air would provide the desired gentle acceleration. It did not.

The attacks of the Vesuvius were the most spectacular feature of the long blockade. The lean, low-lying vessel, with the three big tubes projecting from her forward decks, would sneak up under cover of darkness close into the shadow of the Spanish batteries. A vast sepulchral cough would sound from one of her pneumatic guns, and in a few moments the sky would be lit and the atmosphere rent by the explosion of a quarter of a ton of dynamite on the hillside between

Santiago and the sea. It is not recorded that these shells ever hit a Spanish cruiser or burst within a Spanish camp, but the moral effect of these thunderbolts followed unseen out of the night was disastrous to the nerves of the Spanish fleet. Yet the pneumatic gun, built solidly as they had to be, right into the fabric of the ship, could not be aimed with sufficient accuracy at a target much smaller than the Island of Cuba, and so, soon after the Vesuvius returned to Boston, her dynamite throwers were ingloriously removed, and torpedo tubes were substituted.

## JUST FOR FUN.

A Wager.  
Sappy—She has the prettiest mouth in the world.  
Chappy—Oh, I don't know. I'd put mine up against it.—Smart Set.

Dentist—Which tooth is it that troubles you, my man?  
Pullman Porter—Lowah Five, sah.—Puck.

"What is that old saying about a fool and his money?"  
Ah, yes. A fool and his money are soon discovered.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Nan (stammering)—Harold proposed last night.

Ran—Yes. I wasn't going to say anything about it. How did you find it out?—Chicago Tribune.

## Very Decollete.

"Poor chap! Everything he earns goes on his wife's back."  
"Well, if you'd seen her at the opera you wouldn't think he earned much."—Bohemian.

A certain western congressman has had disastrous experience in gold mine speculations. One day a number of colleagues were discussing the subject of speculation, when one of them said to the western member:

"Tom, as an expert, give us a definition of the term 'bonanza.'"  
"A 'bonanza,'" replied the western man, with emphasis, "is a hole in the ground owned by a champion liar."—Success.

"Don't take it so hard, Mr. Playman," said the young woman, mockingly. "There are other girls, you know. There's Lili Grumplings, Sallie Plumborn, Kate Isnoggles and Fan Blivink. Any one of them would make a better wife for you than I would." "I know it," he said, swallowing a lump in his throat and turning to go. "If any one of those four girls had said 'Yes' to you, you would never have thought of coming here for a wife?"—Answers.

Doctor—Have you any last wish?  
Patient—Yes, I wish I had had some other doctor.—Sloper's.

Daughter—He writes me 14 letters a week.  
Father—But he gets only one pay envelope.—Puck.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Aside from an abundance of good lively fiction of the kind for which it is noted, Pearson's Magazine for September presents some sterling articles. Of national interest, James Creelman contributes a remarkably clever character sketch of Charles Hughes, the Governor of New York, heading his article with Mr. Hearst's campaign catch-phrase, "That Animated Feather Duster," and Alfred Henry Lewis has an article entitled "The Story of the Lottery," which shows that the game of chance is not the invention of modern brains. There begins in this number of Pearson's a series of articles on Great American Illustrators. The first of these articles is a sketch of Howard Pyle by Julian Hawthorne, with reproductions of his best and most characteristic works. In action this issue of Pearson's is particularly strong, containing another story of the great international spy by "A. V.," entitled "The Theft of the Bismark Manuscript," a story from "The Tales of a Blockade-Runner," by Ray Wynn, called "The Spy," and another story by Melvin D. Post's series, "The Corrector of Destinies," entitled "The Last Check." There is another long instalment of E. Phillips Oppenheim's great novel, "The Missioner," which is illustrated by the well-known artist, A. B. Wenzell.—220 Astor Place, New York.

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