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ENSIGN PEAK.

From a friend in Idaho we have re-
ceived the following inquiry:

"Boise, Idaho, Aug. 19, 1908.
"Editor, Deseret News-Dear Sir:
Last week's Idaho Scimitar says:
"In 1847, when Brigham Young un-
furled a flag from Ensign Peak, in
Salt Lake valley, he harangued the
multitude of rebellious Mormons and
thundered forth his defiance of govern-
ment: 'Rebellion against tyrants is
obedience to God.'"
"Can you tell me if there is any
historical authority for attributing
these words of Thomas Jefferson to
any subsequent quotation by Brigh-
am Young?"

None whatever. The statement
credited to the paper mentioned is er-
roneous and contrary to facts, in toto.
In the first place, historians have no
record of the unfurling of any flag on
Ensign Peak in 1847. According to
Whitney's History, a party consisting
of eight men, climbed the hill, west
of City Creek canyon on Monday,
July 28, 1847. In the party was Pres-
ident Young. As these men planted
their feet upon the prominent peak
referred to, President Young re-
marked: "A good place to raise an
ensign!" The historian suggests that
a sermon preached by Orson Pratt the
day before lingered in the mind of the
President, prompting the remark quoted.
At all events, the peak was
named Ensign Peak, but there is
no record of the unfurling of any flag
there, at that time, or at any other
time, for that matter. So, the idea of
President Young having gathered a
"rebellious multitude" of "Mormons"
on Ensign Peak and having unfurled
a flag and thundered forth defiance
to any one is worthy of the imagination
of a Munchausen.

In the second place, there never
were any rebellious "Mormons" to
harangue. The latter-day Saints un-
furled the beautiful flag of the Re-
public over these valleys and have al-
ways been the most loyal supporters
of the government. It is true they
were driven from their homes and
many of their number were murdered
in cold blood; state governments
turned a deaf ear to their pleadings
for justice, and Federal government
officials declared themselves unable to
right the wrongs committed; but even
during those trying times the Saints
were loyal. Governor Ford and Sen-
ator Douglas suggested that the Saints
go west and establish an independent
government of their own, but President
Young had no such plans. He was
an American, and he remained loyal
under all circumstances, even when
the government, misinformed, sent an
army to put down a rebellion that did
not exist.

Speaking of this event, ten years after
the arrival of the pioneers, the
news of the coming of the troops
reached the Valley as the Saints were
assembled in the Cottonwood canyon
celebrating Pioneer day. They had
unfurled the Stars and Stripes on the
two highest peaks and enjoyed the
exercises of the day, when the mes-
sengers came from the States and told
them that the army was coming. At
that time hostile newspapers suggested
that volunteers from every state
should pour into Utah, make short
work of the Saints, possess their cities,
fill their Territory and take their wives
and daughters and property, and "tens
of thousands," says Edward Tullidge,
"were eager for this thorough work of
regeneration for Utah; and had the
government dared to encourage it, the
attempt would have been made. For
such a crusade, however, a civilized
judgment could have found no excuse,
not even on the plea of rebellion."

That was an exciting time. But
President Young never lost his head.
He stated the case calmly and delib-
erately first and then, as governor
of the Territory, gave his orders to the
people. "Lads," he said, "have re-
ported that this people have committed
treason, and upon their misrepresen-
tation the President has ordered out
troops to aid in offering this Territo-
ry. . . . We have transgressed no law,
neither do we intend so to do; but as
for any nation coming to de-
stroy this people, God Almighty
being my helper, it shall not be. . . .
We have born enough of their op-
pression and abuse, and we will not
bear any more of it, for there is no
just law requiring further forbearance
on our part. This was the substance
of his address to the people. To
Captain Van Vleet he said, later: "We
do not want to fight the United States,
but if they drive us to it, we shall
do the best we can; and I will tell
you, as the Lord lives, we shall come
off conquerors, for we trust in Him." President
Young placed his trust in
his own strength. He said to the Cap-
tain: "We shall do all we can to
avert a collision, but if they drive us
to it, God will overthrow them." He
added: "We are the supporters of
the Constitution of the United States,
and we love that Constitution and re-
spect the laws of the United States;
but it is by the corrupt administration
of those laws that we are made to suf-
fer."

Captain Van Vleet agreed with pres-
ident Young in this. He admitted that
officials are often sent to the Terri-
tories as a political reward, and that
they take no interest in the people.

During the entire crisis the latter-
day Saints under their great leader
proved their determination to uphold
and defend with their lives, if neces-

sary, the Constitution and their Con-
stitutional rights, which were assailed
and menaced by the renegades who
by misrepresentation had succeeded
in involving the government to some
extent in their plots and schemes. The
Saints then, as always, were on the
side of the law. Their traducers
then, as now, were bent on carrying
out their plans, even in defiance of
law.

Let the latter-day Saints be judged
by their deeds. During times of ex-
citement some of their orators may
have thundered forth against officials
whom they believed abused their of-
ficial positions, but the entire history
of the Saints is one of remarkable loy-
alty to God, to the country, and to
the faith. Let them be judged by the
facts that they have produced.

INDEPENDENT AND STRONG.

There are some signs indicating that
independence and strength are more
valued by many American citizens than
unquestioning party loyalty. One of
these is the renomination of Governor
Johnson of Minnesota for the office of
chief executive of that state.

Governor Johnson has achieved popu-
larity not only with Democrats and in-
dependents: the admiration for his
 sterling qualities extends to many Re-
publicans, as is manifest by his vic-
tories in a Republican state. The peo-
ple have confidence in him because he
is a man of strong character, free from
the direction of bosses, a man who
values the confidence of the people
more highly than any other political
asset.

The same may be said of Governor
Hughes of New York. He, too, has
friends and supporters in all parties.
Among his following is included a host
of independent voters and many Dem-
ocrats. His indifference to boss influ-
ence; his dependence upon the loyalty
of the people, are characteristics that
make him strong. And such men, be-
cause of their independence add
strength to their respective parties,
while fanatical partisans weaken their
cause.

THE RULE OF THE MOBS.

American commonwealths in the
hands of mobs—this was a recent spec-
tacle in several of our States during
the past month!

When the latter-day Saints in times
past have complained of mobocracy and
other forms of outrage they have found
it difficult to get the people of this
country to realize the magnitude of the
wrongs done to them or to sense the
danger to American institutions that
the mob element signifies.

But it will hardly be maintained to-
day that the civil government of our
American states has done anything like
its full duty in the regulation of mob-
ocracy or in the bringing of mobbers
to justice.

Too often when our people have made
mention of mob violence, of outrage
and expulsion from their homes and
properties, the average American has
assumed an incredulous and sometimes
an injured or indignant air, as if such
things as rampant lawlessness could
not flourish very extensively in the land
of law and liberty.

But what does the "average Ameri-
can" think of the race riots of last
week in the home of Abraham Lincoln?
Of an attempted lynching in New York
City? Of the recent mob violence in
Cincinnati and Chicago? And in Ken-
tucky of a whole State terrorized by
bands of armed men who defy the au-
thorities and nullify the laws?

Of the race riots of last week in Illi-
nois, the press dispatches have given
us a sufficient picture, even at this
distance. Of the Kentucky night riders
and lynchers, the Courier Journal has
declared that they "have been making
civilization a myth, law a joke, and
the 'unalienable rights of man' a delu-
sion."

Now it is some one else's ox that is
being gored. The cultured East is
shocked over the probable miscarriage
of justice in the Thaw case. "Every
one knows," says the New York Post,
"that if this murderer had not had a
fortune to spend on his lawyers, he
would be today in Matteawan where
he belongs. Instead of which, thanks
to a minor court, he is enjoying his
case in a comfortable county jail, with
frequent outings to the optician's, or to
court to listen to the pleadings of his
attorneys. In all probability, the pre-
cious Hains brothers, who have just
resorted to the private vengeance of the
days of the cave and the stone hatchet,
were emboldened by the Thaw case to
believe that they, too, would go free,
after a year or two of notoriety."

What does the "average American"
think of the former power of the Molly
Maguires in Pennsylvania, or of the Ku
Klux horrors of the South, both yet
fresh in the memories of men who read
and think? Do not all these conditions
and occurrences argue the danger in
which a country stands that does not
enforce the laws for all alike?

As long as the rich criminal is pro-
tected by his money, while the peni-
tence man is promptly convicted; as long
as influential societies are able to se-
cure for themselves consideration and
tolerance before the law which they
are unwilling to accord to others; as
long as unenforced liquor or gambling
or racing laws, from Maine to Georgia
are allowed by their silent example to
bring all laws into a sort of contempt,
just that long will it be necessary for
a Governor of Kentucky to issue a
proclamation ordering out the State
troops and urging law-abiding citizens
to arm for their defense and to shoot
to kill; or for a Governor of Illinois to
order out the military in defense of life
and property against the mobs taught
by many examples that laws don't
amount to much.

It is unfortunate that not all govern-
ments of Illinois have had the stamina
and respect for law shown in a similar
crisis by the present executive. Were
Governor Ford alive today, he could
learn much of his advantage.

It is all very well to raise a furor
about the anarchists, the heifers, and
other unindustrial organizations; but
as the Post well says: "Our armies need
concern themselves little with the the-
oretical anarchists, the Berkman and
Goldmans and Mosks. The real an-
archists of today are those who declare
themselves mightier than the laws, and
stalk abroad, revolver in hand, to deal

destruction as they see fit—to the mock-
ery of the law and the government."

The events of a single day of last
week, says that paper, constitute such
a "gist of crime such as could be
paralleled in no other country, unless
it be one in the throes of a social revo-
lution. If Liberty stands triumphant
and honored at our gates, justice ap-
pears but a discredited drab, unable to
make herself respected, save here and
there for a moment."

Now will the "average American" the
snug and well-fed citizen who hurrahs
that everything is all right, be-
cause this is the land wherein justice
reigns, please take note of these sig-
nificant events and add his mite in
helping to prevent them?

Some men magnify their calling sim-
ply by using a megaphone.

Forest rangers see wood in the sum-
mer and "saw wood" in the winter.

It is very funny that we were not
specially invited to attend the Ameri-
can Press Humorists' convention.

In time the airships may be able to
stir up the star dust as the automo-
biles stir up the dust of the roads.

If Colonel Goethals is not over san-
guine, the Panama canal will be an ac-
complished fact before tariff revision
is.

If California is not careful, Wyoming
will wrest the lone-highwayman laurel
from her brow and place it upon her
own.

Harvard university has a new Gradu-
ate School of Business Administration.
Harvard is nothing if not busi-
ness.

The government probably will take
over the City Creek watershed. If it
can do this why can't it take over the
coal sheds of the city?

"Suppose one of those sheath gowns
should shrink," suggests the Indian-
apolis News. The wearer wouldn't or
she wouldn't wear 'em.

Mr. Hearst's letter to the Iroquois
club of San Francisco shows that he
has much humor in him, and humor,
like charity, covers a multitude of sins.

If the lone highwayman had not got
the money of the Yellowstone tourists
the hotel keepers of the Park would, so
what difference does it make to the
tourists?

At Sydney, N. S. W., the officers of
the Atlantic fleet were given an exhibi-
tion of sheep shearing. If they want
to see "lambs" fleeced they should go
to Wall street.

The George Washington university
proposes to train young men for the
diplomatic service. The senate com-
mittee on foreign relations should be
on the teaching staff.

In the tug-of-war at Sydney, N. S.
W., between sailors from the American
and British battleships, the British were
victorious. This is another and an
irrefutable argument in favor of a big
navy.

There is a waiter in a New York res-
taurant who refuses to take tips and
all because he doesn't believe in them.
To him a monument should be erected
bearing the inscription, "Poor but hon-
est."

"Those 'American' employees who got
away with 1,100 pounds of the city's
lead seem to have been unusually mod-
est for 'Americans.' They only stole
four coils of lead when they might
have taken twenty," says the Herald.

"If Mr. Burrows were a parson officiat-
ing at the wedding of a widow,
would he solemnly read the burial cer-
tificate of the departed, or at the mar-
riage of a divorcee would he speculate
upon the uncertainties of matrimony?"

Asks the New York World. He could
be depended upon to do the things he
ought not to do and to leave undone
the things he ought to have done.

A LESSENING INFLUENCE.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The shrieking demagogue is happily
a lessening influence in American poli-
tics. The increasing education of the
masses narrows his scope. In several
recent state elections the people have
bolted or scotched his tricks. In New
York, where Gov. Hughes vetoed a
two-cent fire bill, not because it was
confiscatory, but because it was a meas-
ure passed without investigation and
in response to the demands of dem-
agogues who were willing to be as un-
just to the railroads as they asserted
the railroads were to the people the
shrieking life received a mortified
quelling at the hands of an execu-
tive whose popularity has not suffered
because of his refusal to court
popularity by catering to the people as
the most corrupt of the grafting cor-
porations which seek, like the dem-
agogue, not to elevate the tone of New
York, but to elevate the tone of New
York in the games of business and politics, but to
scoop the jackpot for personal uses.
The chief difference between the two is
not in the intention, but in modus op-
erandi; the captain of industry operates
with aces and the shrieking dem-
agogue opening with prayer.

**DRY WOOD STRONGER THAN
MOIST.**

The Pathfinder.

The forest service has been making
extensive investigations regarding the
effects of moisture upon the
strength of wood. It has been found
that the relation of moisture to
strength follows a definite law. The
strength of all kinds of wood increases
rapidly with proper drying, the amount
of increase depending on the species
and the degree of dryness. Thus the
strength of a piece of unseasoned red
wood may be increased over 400 per
cent by a thorough drying at the tem-
perature of boiling water. But the
strength decreases again as soon as the
wood decreases in moisture. Air-dried
wood protected from the weather and
containing 12 per cent of moisture is
according to species, 1.7 to 2.4 times
stronger than when green.

FOSSILIZED ART.

From the Scientific American.

A gift recently presented by an Amer-
ican to the French government has at-
tracted widespread attention, as it
demonstrates the unlimited uses to
which the wonderful modern inven-
tion the talking motion picture can be put.
Alfred Clark, a New Yorker, who has
been a resident of Paris for a number of
years, has had a vault constructed in
the cellars of the Paris opera house
in which have been placed hieratical-

ly sealed leaden casks containing a
number of records of the voices of
present-day singers as well as some
orchestra pieces. The idea is to pre-
serve these records for posterity, so
that a hundred years from now the
mellow notes of Calve, Caruso and
Melba may be heard by people who
were born many years after the death
of these artists.

JUST FOR FUN.

Specious Reasoning.

A Scotch minister met a parishioner
and asked him the usual question:
"Weel, John, how are you today?"
"Gey weel, sir, gey weel," replied
John, cautiously, "if it was not for the
rheumatism in my right leg." "Ah,
weel, John, be thankful for there
is no mistake you are getting old like
the rest of us." "Auld ago, sir!" said
John. "I wonder to hear ye. Auld
age has naething to do with it. Here's
my other leg just as auld, and it's
quite sound and soople yet."—Ex.

Sports of the Day.

The Anderson, Ga., Mail prints its
lynching news on the sporting page.—
Washington Post.

The Suburbanite's Terror.

Perkins (at midnight, as he sees
burglar climbing up ladder to second
story window—flor, there! Look out
for the paint!—Life.

"She lives quietly after her hus-
band's death." "Yes, he used to
snore."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Some women are just naturally
homely, and others wear big pom-
padours all the way around.—Nashville
American.

Briggs—Was the hotel crowded with
young girls? Griggs—Yes; but not
half so much as I was.—Life.

"Morally courageous, isn't he?" "I
should say so. I've seen him refuse to
take the short end of a bad bat for
long odds."—Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Bacon—This paper says that a
man's hair turns gray about five years
earlier than a woman's. Mrs. Bacon—
This is because a man wears his hair
all the time.—Yonkers Statesman.

Footsore and weary he sunk to the
ground and hit the dust. "How
shamefully sad!" cried the populace.
"And to think, he perished in the very
sight of home." But there was no
help for it. The marble-hearted un-
pity refused to reverse his decision.—
Chicago News.

"I fear," said the observer of
events, "that public sentiment is not
with us as strongly as it used to be."
"Never mind," answered Senator Sorghum,
"you can let that matter wait
until after the campaign funds are
collected. Public sentiment is valu-
able in a place, but it doesn't carry
any checkbook."—Washington Star.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The September issue of the Metro-
politan Magazine is a fiction number,
and contains an unusual collection of
short stories. The fact that it is labeled
"Fiction Number," however,
does not obscure its splendid articles.
Hudson Maxim, the world famous in-
ventor of naval and military ap-
pliances, contributes a story about "The
Naval Battle of the Future," which
will be of interest to every sea-power.
The first of a series of articles on the
much mooted Osteopathy, by E. M.
Downing, takes up the history, the ac-
complishments and the claims of this
new school. There is a very timely
article on Gold, by F. W. Fitzpatrick.
"The Reminiscences of an Old New
Yorker," by Peter Gassner, deals
charmingly with the city of a hundred
years ago. Dana Coldridge writes on
"The Gentle Art of Photographing
Rattle Snakes." Among the stories
are "The Case of Alabonore," by
Arthur Colton; "The Comedy of the
White Bat," by Robert A. Bachmann;
"Strangers," by F. H. Lancaster;
"A Captain of Indigence," by Avery
Abbott; "Exit the Honorable Benson
Hikes," by Jerome Uhl, and com-
mented, by John Stuart
Thomson.—3 West 29th St., New York.

When the immigrant goes home, as
the occasion looks to an observing cab-
in passenger, is the topic opening
Magazine for September. The ar-
ticle, by Lewis E. MacBryne, is en-
titled "The Judgment of the Steerage,"
and describes a shipload of home-
bound Portuguese and Italians.
Treasure sketches on shipboard being
shown in tint. Boston, in England—
the Lincolnshire Boston—provides
a travel sketch by William Dean Howells
under a thoroughly American heading.
The Mother of the American Athens.
The adventures in Tibet of Sven Hedin,
the traveler and discoverer, are con-
tinued with particular reference to the
temple, some customs of their priests,
and the Tibetan pilgrims. An uncon-
mon paper describing the eyes of
worms and animals, and progressing to
the vision of the human eye, is by Ed-
ward A. Ayers, M. D., of the New York
Postgraduate Hospital. Professor
Lounsbury of Yale, still opposing Jor-
ism, argues for the superlative fur-
m of the adjective in such phrases as
"the worst of the two," and Frederick
Trevor Hill brings his story of Wall
Street down to the origin of the Stock
Exchange. Sergeant Kendall's study
portraits of children, reproduced in
tint, are supplemented by a discussion
of his art by Charles H. Caffin. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Nor-
man Duncan, Percival Gibbon, whose
story "Manasseh" has two color illus-
trations by Howard Pyle, Ge-
Schrock, R. E. Vernede, with "The
Greatness of Mr. Waterstones," and
Lily A. Long, in "Oldtimeantics," have
noble short stories.—Harper & Bros.,
New York.

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WEDNESDAY AUGUST 26 1908

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