DESERET EVENING NEWS: THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1906.

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BALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 26, 1906

A TEST SHOULD BE MADE.

The following paragraphs are taken from an article in the New York Press, giving an account of action taken in reference to two of our missionaries who are laboring in the Eastern States. So much prejudice, higotry and interference with the common rights of citizens is exhibited in the conduct of Mayor Coyne, that we cannot suppress our surprise and indignation. The Tress account says:

"Two Mormon Elders were refused permission this alternoon by Mayor Coyne to hold public meetings in the squares of the city of Yonkers and preach the teneta of the Latter-day Saints, and the Mayor also declined to of the Latter-day allow them to sell or distribute tracts written by Elder Ben Rich explaining the doctrines of the Mormon Church. The Mayor held that to give the desir-od permission would be to take a step, the evil effects of which he city would not easily get rid of. He said he felt that it was his duty to protect the homes of the residents of the city and the fair name of the women of Yon-

"Mayor Coyne has mais two visits to Salt Lake City, and is fairly well posted in Mormon literature. He says he has no use for the Mormons and their rews on polygamy. The Elders say that they visited Alabama, New York City and Philadelphia, and that this is the first place in which they have been fused permission to hold public meetings.

The Mayor of Yonkers ought to have examined the tracts or other literature which the Elders were distributing, before he issued his peremptory ukase korbidding them to sell or circulate them. Like other uninformed persons, that official evidently jumped to the conclusion without any basis for his belief, that the subject of those publica. tions was polygamy. Also he imagined, without reason for doing so, that those missionaries Intended to preach on polygamy. If he had made the least inquiry, he would have learned that he was entirely mistaken, both as to the tracts and the preaching. Also that "the homes and the fair name of the women" of Yonkers were not in the elightest danger from the Elders who might call upon them, nor from the principles set forth in their teachings and their pamphlets.

What right had the Mayor of Yonthers to prevent the sale or loan of the tracts which the Elders endeavored to

ener by popular judgment, who were no more guilty of the offenses alleged against them than was Dreyfus, the victim of banishment, imprisonment and the sufferings of that French hell known as Devil's Island!

It is not often, we hope, that such an atrocity as that connected with his terrible fate is committed by military or civil courts. In addition to the prejudice against him because of his Jewish blood, and the exaggerated notions of military honor entertained by his accusers, there were circumstances which, when manipulated by his enemies, formed a chain of evidence around him that held him captive. We need not particularize. The events that led to his expulsion from the French army, with all the ignominy attached to the act of a traitor, and his torture of mind and body when in confinement, have been brought to light in the measures taken for reparation of these wrongs. It is a credit to the French nation that they have endeavored to undo that which was perpetrated upon an innocent son of France, and it is a comfort to others who are falsely accused to know that in this case right has come uppermost during the earthly life

of the victim The point we desire to advance is that similar reversals of human judgment will take place at some time, and thaf the necessity for the action of eternal justice, which was never creat. ad but always was nod always will be, argues for the doctrine of a continua tion of life after the change that we call death. There is so much of injustice in this temporary state of existence that a future life or eather the continuation of life in worlds to come, is a necessity for the triumph of that principle which is essential to the nature and power of Deity.

We believe that eventually every soul that has been improperly condemned. every human being that has been unjustly censured and punished, every spirit that has been oppressed and weighed down by adverse and erroneous judgment, will be vindicated, and every wrong will be righted. This, in our opinion, will involve not only the reparation which is due to the unrightcously accused, but retribution to the wilful and wicked false accuser. Both are essential to the workings of justice. Of course it seems now to our narrow sphere of thought that these compensations ought to occur immediately That is because, at present, we are mere creatures of time and do not grasp in our mentality the realities of immortal and everlasting existence. We might echo the sentiment of Paul of old, "If in this life only we have hope we are of all men the most miserable." A maligned, misrepresented, libelled people, whose acts and thoughts and intents are distorted, abused and held out as evil by some of the most corrupt and debased of mortals, as well as by good scople who merely repeat that which they have heard or read from others,

need to have the virtue of patience and the assurance of future rectification of wrong, in order to bear up with any degree of equanimity under the load of prejudice and false accusings which are perpetually heaped upon them. And Fide this, peradventure, is the lesson they have to learn for their everlasting good. the rest and The trial of our faith, worketh patience;" in that patience we have hope: with that hope we should have charity, publi and the faith which is the great moving cause of mental and spiritual action, with the other virtues, will glorify those in whom they are made perfeet.

time in my official capacity as a Bishop whether the boys should or should not take part in this matter. There is not a scintilla of a reason why I should be asked. Your article is altogether It is the first time in my life that I have been accused of be-Ing disloyal to the government or any of her institutions. If it ever comes to a "show down" I am positive that Cardston will lend of her strength and the best of her vigorous young man-hood for the defense of the Empire. I would have liked to have seen the how whether members of the Morboys, whether members of the Mor-mon Church or not-for that has nothng to do with the enlistment so far as know-go forth and assist in this olunieer movement. I consider that personal injury has been inflicted upon me by the false statements of your paper: that you have held me up to censure and condemnation, and that too without the least cause. I think that I have made the matter fairly plain, All that I ask is fair represente-tion. I do not know who your in-formant is nor have I any idea. I only know that I have been misrepresented and that to my injury. I want you to set the matter right. I want you to tell the truth, let

It hurt whom

It may or strike where it will." We give place to this explanation from the Bishop that it may be understood that the ecclesiastical authorities of the Church, here and elsewhere, do not claim to take upon themselves the right to dictate to the people under their charge what course they shall pursue in military or civil affairs. Statements to the contrary are always unsupported by proof, and in most instances are manufactured for an evil purpose. We do not insinuate that there was any wrong intent on the part of the Macleod Advance in publishing the errors which it was the means of disseminating throughout the Province of Alberta, but we think that papers having any disposition towards fairness should make inquiries, so as to obtain the facts before launching out into attacks upon the "Mormon" or any other people. The Advance makes a fair apology, for which it is entitled to respect, and it is to be hoped that the papers of the Dominion which copied the original statement will now have the grace to reproduce the retraction contained in the following editorial in the Macleod Advance:

"Elsewhere will be found a from Bishop Hammer of Cardston dealing with the question of the nonappearance of the young men of Card ston at the recent military camp held in Macleod. Mr. Hammer in forcible language denies having interfered in any way with the movement or wishes of the people of Cardston, stating that nothing would have pleased him better than to have seen the young men come to Macleod and receive military training. He furthermore states 'If it ever to a show down I am positiv that Cardston will lend of her strength and the best of her vigorous young manhood for the defence of the pire," and from all we can learn Bishop Hammer is a man of his word and means just what he says. Our con-nection with this matter is briefly this. For days before the Alberta Rangers went into camp it was common talk the streets of Macleod that there would be no men from Cardston to parthe pairs in the military maneuvers. That the Bishop of the colony had re-fused his consent thereto. There was considerable excitement over the matter and many hard things were said of the people of Cardston on that account. The day set for the meeting arrived, the men from Clareholm and from outpoints came in, but none of the Cardston boys showed up. In collect-ing our items we picked up this matter

it does not, more and more mean things will be said of him.

Samuel Byerley, the express company clerk who successfully bid for \$5,800,000. of the new Panama bonds, bids fair to make a great financier if he but lives long enough and keeps his nerve.

Andrew Carnegie thinks many people now living will see England, the United States and Canada merged under one government. And people have thought that they had discovered perpetual motion

Bishop Potter has written his English ram! One of the sallors told ine that this boat is now in communication with her sister ship! I wonder what the conversation is about?" triends that he did not say the things about them that the New York newspapers said he did. May be he did not. Mr. Windfall-Humph! Most likely each is asking the other if her cargo is but his. English friends will always have their doubts. on straight,-Puck.

INDIANS TO DISBAND.

Washington Post.

At the National is Ret Millard, of In-dian Territory, agent for the Osage Indians, who, under the new Statehoo law, will become citizens of the State of Oklahoma. "The Indians," said he last evening, "will be disbanded as far as their tribal relations under the government are concerned, and they will shift for themselves individually. There are 2.100 of them, a large proportion of whom are half-breeds. Their claims against the United States of \$9,000.000 will be paid and the money will be distributed among them in equal proportions. It is partly for this reason that the Indian Inssies, some of whom are quite pretty, have found much favor of late, and many are getting married. Their marriage does not prevent them from receiving a large dower from the government, nor are the half-breeds prevented from enjoying the benefits of the money. In addition, land will be allotted to the tribe and so fixed that they cannot sell it for many years to come. This will r ant their gamb. ling it away. The Indians are quite interested in politics as shown during the election of a chieftain every year. They do not say much, but they electioneer a good deal among themselves and they get a square deal be-cause the election machinery is in the hands of the Indian agents. Just n they are worried over their status in the statehood bill, which they believe allows them to vote in the election for delegates to the constitutional convention, but not in the general elections that follow. They are about equally divided between the Republicans and Democrats, but the pure Indians will not be serviceable to either party very long, for they are dying rapidly. Unless an Indian intermarries he usually dies of tuberculosis."

THE PROBLEM OF THE CAMPS.

San Francisco Cal. General Greely has learned the important lesson in the distribution of re-lief that injudicious giving pauperizes. He states that he is tired of conducting a Federal pauper-house; that the camp are filled with idle men and women who are able to work, who could get work if they would, but who prefer to con-tinue on indefinitely in enjoyment of the idle life of the camps. Dr. Devine, too, says that this condition exists, which is confession that the relief that has been administered has not been administered well.

UNDUE CONGESTION IN CITIES.

Springfield Republican.

It is a common complaint that many or most of these agricultural students seek city occupations. The tendency is a natural one, for it is in trade and transportation and manufacturing and so on that the great material prizes of the time are being won. But there is a limit to possibilities, even in this direction, and undue congestion will sooner or later compel reaction. The country will then successfully assert a claim to its fair share of the genius and energy for development, as must inevitably be the case, since the urban life is not independent of the nonurban and cannot maintain progress and prosperity without a corresponding advance in the conditions of life and industry among that 66 per cent of the population to be found on the farms and in the small towns.



distribute? In his arbitrary edict he went beyond his legitimate authority. and he would fail to find in the ordinances of the city or the laws of the State, any excuse for thus infringing upon the rights of those two gentlemen. who were not disturbing the public peace nor doing anything to injure any individual or society.

We do not advise our Elders in the mission field to resist the law or its officers, even when the latter transcend the bounds of their public duties. Buff we think it would be proper if they inquired into the subject of their legal rights and privileges, that a test may be made when necessary, of the powers granted to persons who are guided more by bigotry and prejudice than by the authority vested in them under the law. It may be that preach. ing in the public thoroughfares of Yonkers can be rightfully prohibited by the municipal authorities. But that they have no right to prevent the distributton of religious literature that contains nothing inimical to the public welfare, but simply presents scriptural, Christian doctrine in simple and argumentative form, will not, we think, be disputed by any person acquainted at all with the rights and liberties of American citizens.

The mayor and police of a city in this country, are not authorized to discriminate between overences of religious opinion, nor to prescribe rules as to that which is orthodox or heterodox. If the literature attempted to be distributed by the Latter-day Saints con. tained snything contrary to law or morelity, or inculcated registance to any civic regulations or legal inhibitions, it might be within the purview of public officials to prevent such distribution and punish offenders. But in the case under consideration nothing of the kind was attempted, and the mayor and his associates acted lawlessly themselves.

Every American citizen who is acting within the law is guaranteed equal rights with other cltizens and is entitled to governmental protection. If is, better for our Eldors to suffer wrong than to do wrong, but at the same time they should become fully acquainted with their rights before the law and endeaver to maintain them in a lawful and pesceable manner.

We would respectfully suggest to the officials of States, and counties, and cities in this free country, that before they attempt to play the role of European despots, they become sure as to the powers they attempt to exercise. and also find out before taking any active steps in the direction indicated. whether there is just cause for their interference with the rights and priv. tieges of American citizens, who represent principles and a church that do not harmonize with the conflicting theories and systems of modern Christendom. They had better be sure they are right. before they forge shead.

THE TRUMPH OF RIGHT.

The vir m R0 of Dreytus, which complete as possible, has been as the 14 that at some peri-tat var career justice will at the suggests th od in every whence many innocent claim its or to th their graves con persons have demned, some

We rejoice in the triumph of justice in the cause of Dreyfus. We look for it to the case of every one of God's creatures, either in time or in eternity, and we rest in the assurance that, heyond all doubt, at some period in the history of every one of Adam's race, right will surely come uppermost and justice will finally be done.

A FAIR RETRACTION

Readers of the "News" will doubtless recollect an account given in these columns of a misunderstanding that occurred in Alberta, Canada, in refernce to the absence of volunteers from 'ardston at the military camp of the Alberta Rangers, held in Macleod, The Advance, published at that place, gave space to some serious misrepresentations of the matter, and particularly of the course alleged to have been taken by the Bishop at Cardston.

It was stated that he had prevented the young men of Cardston from taking part in the military movement The whole story reflected very strong. ly on the "Mormon" people and leaders in Canada and gave rise to much Il feeling. A full explanation was given by some of the papers there, but the story told in the Advance had first opportunities of circulation and had created much mischief. We are pleas. ed to see that the Macleod Advance makes the amende honorable by retracting its first statement and publish. ing in full a letter from Bishop Joslah A. Hammer of Cardston, as follows: The Macleod Advance, Macleod, Al-

berts.

"Sirs-My attention has been called to a reference in your paper regard-ing my action in the mustering of a p of volunteers at Cardston for the Alberta Rangers. Owing to my press, ing duty as an enumerator for the census taking. I have not been able to ommunicate with you before. In the issue of your paper which I have be-fore me, you say that the Bishop of 'ardston 'has refused to allow the men a participate.' Let me take the ilber. y of stating that I am the Mormon Sishop at Cardston and furthermore let me add that your statement with regard to my action is false in every particular. All that I know in rela-tion to this affuir is that Lieutenant Shaw called on me for the use of the iarge Assembly hall, for the purpose, them. as he said, of having Major Campbel some from Macleod and talk to the prospective recruits and enlist them. granted Mr. Shaw the use of the gratuitously and personally tended to the arrangements so that the same would be available on the appointed by bim. I also read an ortisement in the Alberta Star to dvertisement in he effect that Major Campbell would be at Cardston. The meeting was was that Major Campbell falled to put in an appearance. Personally, I am in hearty accord with any move-ment for the training of our young Canadians preparatory to the defense of our land. I have endorsed the movement in every way that I could. You would have it appear that a word of Dreytus, which emplete as possible, it that at some peri-career justice will in their staves con-th their staves con-th the lax and oft-

be a legitimate item of news and had no reason to doubt its truthfulness. In the light of what has since been made in this matter we now plainly see that in giving publicity to the ar ticle referred to we unintentionally did the people of Cardston a great wrong. and we take this opportunity of public-ly announcing this fact. From all we can learn, Cardston would have made a good showing at the military camp had matters been thoroughly under-stood by them. They were led to be lieve that 50 cents per day was all the government would allow per man, noth-ing being said about the \$1 per day for each horse. We are told that had Major Campbell been able to have visited Cardston personally there would have been no trouble experienced in forming

one or more troops, and we quite be-lieve it. We would ask all papers copying our article of three weeks ago t read Bishop Hammer's letter in issue and our own apology for the harm we may have done the people of that colony in permitting that item to appear in these columns."

The punishment of the Pulajanes seems to be perpetual if not eternal.

The Czar's days seem to be mornumbered than the hairs of his head.

The Boston wool market is looking up. This is good for the wooly west,

Premier Stolypin has scarcely got his armor adjusted, much less has he put it There is a great gulf dividing millionaire Socialists and social million-

In Russia the proverb runs thus: In the midst of revolution the press has to be silent.

Forty-five death sentences hang over the head of M. Alladin and he has not yet been hanged.

Vice President Fairbanks is a great drinker of buttermilk. Why should he need a cooling drink?

"Uncle Joe" Cannon has "done" Conev Island. "A little nonsense now and then is reliabed by the wisest man."

It is impossible to make Russell Sage's body so secure in the grave that moths and rust will not come there. Some of those who now ride in au-

tomobiles used to give trolly parties. Of course they have no remembrance of

Secretary Shaw says there should be a wider circulation of five dollar bills. Frequency is as much of a desideratum here as width

Bayard Taylor used to be called the "great American traveler." It looks now as though Mr. Bryan would achieve that distinction.

When shall we have a journal published without advertisements?" asks an eastern clergyman. When we have them they, like Lucy, will cease to be.

The accumulated excess of temperature since the first of the month is 22 degrees. In the language of international commerce the balance of trade is in our favor.

If Russell Sage's will makes large bequests to charity, all the mean things said about him will be taken back. If

MARRIAGE AS DETAIL OF ART.

Roswell Field in the Chicago Evening Post.

Mrs. Leslie Carter has been favoring the public with some sprightly remarks concerning the stage and matrimony, and has come to the conclusion that marriage does not go well with the artistic triumph. She believes that to be a really great actress a woman must be a really great actress a woman must experience "all the joys and sorrows of life," and she intimates that the best way to get this experience is through matrimony. In other words, we sup-pose, marriage is merely a part of the theatrical education, to be taken like everything else in its turn. We are very glad to have this subject so clear-ity elucidated by Mrs. Carter who prely elucidated by Mrs. Carter, who pre-sumably speaks for the profession and who illuminates a question which has caused much comment. Now we are beginning to understand why our friends in the profession glide so gayly in and out of marriage. It is a necessary part of their business, a mere de-tail of art which the really conscientious actor cannot neglect.

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