

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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**THE DESERET NEWS,**  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 30, 1902.

## CUT OFF THE CHURCH.

A "mass meeting of Sweden" has been called for Sunday afternoon—that is, on Fast day—and there is some discussion as to the prime movers in this matter. According to statements in a Salt Lake paper, Otto Rydman, whose case before the High Council and the High Council has been decided adversely to him, is not responsible for the attempt to get up the meeting, which, in its nature, is opposed to the teachings and order of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The gentleman whose name has been published as the author of the call for the meeting, is one K. H. Nordberg, and we understand that he claims membership in the Church. In order that his status may be established, we present herewith a certificate from the clerk of the Cache Stake of Zion, giving particulars of his excommunication from the Church on April 20th, 1897. We do this that his fellow countrymen may not be deceived as to his standing, and that he may not be permitted to continue to sell under false colors. People who desire to follow such leadership of course have that liberty, but we do not think any member of the Church in good standing, and with ordinary knowledge of the rules and spirit of the Church, will wish to be counted as one of his followers:

Logan City, April 30, 1897.

President Orson Smith, presiding at the High Council, present were H. C. Stewart, Leishman, Martineau, Crockett, Edlsten, Barber, Hansen, Carlisle, Pitkin, Morrell, Petersen, Larsen, and Andersen. Bro. G. O. Pitkin was excused. Prayer by A. G. Barber.

The case of K. H. Nordberg, for apostasy was taken up, the action of the Twenty-ninth Quorum of Seventies disaffiliating K. H. Nordberg from the quorum, and the minutes of the High Council were read.

The following letter was read and ordered made of record.

West Jordan, Utah, March 31, 1897. J. E. Wilson, Clerk of Cache Stake:

Dear Brother—Your letter of March 15, at hand in due time, will you, Brother Wilson, inform the High Council that they can do in my case as they please. Ever since I read the proceedings of the High Council meeting in the Salt Lake Tribune about a year ago, I have had no use for them; my opinion, then, as well as now, is they were traitors to their brethren and friends, and class hypocrites in the Church, and a damn right worse apostates than I am, and with such respect for them, I do not care for what they will do in my case.

K. H. NORDBERG.

Decision—That K. H. Nordberg be cut off the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for apostasy, and that this decision be published in the Deseret News.

Sustained unanimously.  
JOSEPH E. WILSON, Clerk.

Logan, Utah, Oct. 24, 1902.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the letter and decision in the case before the High Council of Cache Stake as shown on the records of said High Council.

Clerk of Cache Stake.

## FRANKS AT HALLOWE'EN.

Tomorrow night will be celebrated as Halloween by a great many young people of our community. There is no particular reason why this custom should be kept up, except that it gives occasion for a little fun and frolic, and gatherings of the youth of both sexes to indulge in some recreation. It is a relic of an old Pagan observance, and there is nothing really religious about it in a Christian sense.

There would be no harm in the entertainments usual on such occasions. If they were not attended by excess and the destruction of property or interference with the rights, comfort or convenience of people who do not participate in them. We have nothing to say against harmless amusements, even if unattended with instruction or any thing utilitarian. Amusement for its own sake is sometimes beneficial and therefore allowable.

But every civilized human being ought to understand where the line of frolic is properly drawn. The removing of gates and bridges, the hurling of missiles at people's doors, the disturbance of the public peace or of private quiet and retirement, the pranks played by youths resulting in personal injury, are all lawless and ought to be suppressed, and the persons guilty of such conduct ought to be punished if they do not desist from such acts. We hope our young people, in their diversions on Halloween as well as at other times, will keep within the limits of propriety and lawful conduct. Let them have their fun, by all means, so long as it is without harm to other people.

## "MITCHELL DAY."

"Mitchell day" was celebrated on Wednesday in the anthracite region, with parades, speeches, music, etc., and the labor leader was given an ovation of which a king might have been proud.

This is all the more remarkable, because the controversy is not yet settled. It is in the hands of the arbitrator, and it is by no means a foregone conclusion that the board will decide everything in favor of one party to the

contest. The enthusiasm of the workmen is, therefore, an evidence that they consider the very fact that arbitration was agreed to, as a great and far-reaching victory for labor, and in this they are correct.

Too much can hardly be said in commendation of the policy pursued by Mr. Mitchell during the long strike. From the beginning he exerted his influence in favor of moderate demands, and also in favor of arbitration. During the progress of the strike he counseled his followers against disorders of every kind, and his counsel was almost universally followed. In his conference at the White House, he showed patience, dignity and statesmanship, and that in spite of the almost riotous behavior of his opponents. It was through his firmness that the victory was won. For months the operators refused to arbitrate. They claimed that if they could but obtain protection, they could open the mines again. They got protection, but they failed to keep their promises. The strike continued. Public opinion came to the support of the workmen, and finally the operators gave in. It was a complete surrender on the part of the operators, who, by the way, were responsible for the breaking out of the strike at this time. The laborers have cause for rejoicing, having won a battle for a rational settlement of labor troubles.

One point Mr. Mitchell made in his address to the miners, deserves particular attention. He told them that the operators are not going to pay the cost of the strike. Their aim will be to make the men pay it, if it can be done; if not, they will make the public pay. He told them to see to it, that they were not made the victims. Undoubtedly they will follow this counsel, and then the public will have to pay.

Now, this is true. The cost of such wars is always charged to the public, as far as this can be done. And because of this the public has a direct interest in seeing that a mode of settlement is made compulsory, which shall not cost it as much as a foreign war. The struggle has shown that neither party can gain its ends by that imbecile stubbornness which characterized the greater part of it, but that arbitration must finally be depended on. The public should see to it, that no more great strikes shall be possible in this country, until arbitration has proved itself a failure. "Mitchell day" ought to carry its important lessons both to the capitalists and the general public.

## ANOTHER JEWISH MOVEMENT.

The Boston Transcript gives an account of what seems to be an important movement among the Hebrews of the world—a combination for mutual protection. The movement is said to have gained considerable strength in France, where the Alliance Israelite Universelle has grown from the anti-Semite agitation. Miss Behar of Jerusalem has been prominent in the work there, and has recently come to this country to continue his efforts. In New York he has organized the Alliance Israelite of America, and eighty-three branches are in active operation there. They are emphasizing their right as American citizens to be admitted into any country without discrimination on account of faith or race, and calling especial attention to the action of Russia, which excludes them from even traveling in her territory.

One feature of this movement is that prominent citizens outside the Jewish faith are joining it and taking active part in it. Among Americans who are said to support it are John G. Carlisle, Julia Ward Howe, Dr. C. E. Parkhurst, Carl Schurz, J. DeWitt Warner, and President Eliot of Harvard.

One of the objects appears to be to awaken an interest among the people in agricultural pursuits. With this object in view, an agricultural college for Hebrews has been established near Warsaw, and a large farm has been bought. This, it is hoped, will result in a taste among the people for agriculture. Perhaps it will. The extremists in Palestine in the same direction prove, though, that the present-day Hebrew in that region is inclined to taking it easy, employing a whip in hand, acts as overseer, rather than doing the heavy manual labor himself. A complete change in the disposition will have to take place.

The movement is one of much importance, no matter how the agricultural experiment connected with it turns out. It will serve to awaken the race to a consciousness of its identical interests, and its strength. In some countries it may serve to intensify the anti-Semitic feeling, and thus call attention to the necessity of a gathering of the remnant, such as that contemplated by Dr. Herzl's Zionism. At all events, the new movement will be one factor in the redemption of the covenant people.

## ARMIES OF EUROPE.

A recent review of the military status of Europe shows that France in proportion to her population carries the heaviest load, while Russia has the lightest.

Germany, with a population of 57,000,000 furnishes an annual contingent of 400,000 soldiers. The length of service in the line is two years for the infantry, three years in the cavalry, and one year in the train.

In Russia the men serve five years in the regular army, thirteen years in the reserve and five years in the "opoltcheno." With a population of 122,000,000, Russia has 250,000 conscripts yearly of whom about 800,000 are acceptable for service. Exemptions from service are very liberal, amounting to 400,000 some years. The number in the regular service this year is given as 318,000.

In Austria the annual contingent, when the exemptions are deducted, amounts to 417,000, and in Italy 265,000 are found to be good for military service.

Out of every 1,000 men from the ages of twenty-one to sixty there are in service in France 58.4, in Germany 48, in Russia 42, in Austria 34, and in Italy 26. In case of war these figures are increased in Germany to 139, in

Austria to 96, in France to 171, in Italy to 107, and in Russia to 81.

A study of the figures relating to this subject makes the necessity of a reduction in armaments very clear. When every 1,000 men have, practically, to support from 30 to 50 men leaving the art of war, in addition to all other expenses entailed by civilized government, it is no wonder if poverty is the rule. It is very clear that Mr. Carnegie's statement as to the impossibility of contracting the influence of a great industrial nation, as long as such a wasteful system of militarism is maintained, was perfectly pertinent. But Germany today blocks the way for disarmament. Russia and France would gladly reduce their expenses, when that can be done safely. Austria and Italy would most likely follow suit. But Germany resents the idea of disarmament by mutual agreement. Still, the dream of Victor Hugo of a United States of Europe, and the suggestion of Mr. Carnegie of an industrial European union, may yet come true. Great ideas never die. Once expressed, they live and become a force in the shaping of history.

In St. Louis they call the grand jury the Follies.

If the husband does not feather his nest the wife cannot feather her hat.

Most men would rather be right than present when no election is on.

Squash pie proclaim the approach of winter as nothing else does.

If we can have music by telephone, why not half-tones by telegraph?

The trolley sleeper is the latest. But the rail sleepers are the oldest.

Columbia may make so many demands upon Uncle Sam that he will yet give her Hall Columbia.

All the musicians of Paris have gone on strike. They must have struck the lyre.

Iron bars did not a prison make for that insane burglar of Evanston, Wyo., who broke through them and escaped.

Since Uribe-Urbe's surrender the Colombian rebels are between the gulf and the deep sea.

The Colombian revolution has about collapsed. But it was not for lack of hot air.

The short course college graduates won't be in it with the long course graduates in the long run.

One use of a political canvass is to paint word-pictures of the terrible things that will happen if the other party wins.

An automobile for use in war has been devised. The automobile is undoubtedly a most deadly machine.

It's rather strange that no political party has claimed credit for the lovely weather this fall. It must have slipped their minds.

University of Utah students will be doubly thankful if on Thanksgiving day their football team defeats the Stanford crew.

Mr. Munsey has been a magazine and newspaper man for some time. Now he proposes to become a journalist, he having bought the Boston Journal.

Perhaps Mr. Rockefeller attached conditions to this thank-offering so that incendiaries about his homes would not be encouraged.

"It can be truthfully stated that the navy is behind the times in original work and research," says Rear-Admiral Melville. Then it can never hope to catch up if it insists on sacrificing speed to power.

A teacher could not get married on the spur of the moment if she had to give ninety days' notice of her intention to resign. The requirement of such a notice is an abridgment of the American right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Prohibition Candidate Emerson, says Kansas needs more Mrs. Nations. Of course they are wanted to "smash" the opposition.

The anti-imperialists have just held a "rousing rally" in Faneuil Hall. There are also people in this country who every year do homage to the memory of Saint King Charles of England and pray for the restoration of the Stuarts.

## PROFESSOR LORENZ.

New York Evening Sun.  
The visit of Prof. Lorenz, of Vienna, to this country ought to have some effect in making the rash use of the knife by surgeons unfashionable. The rule, "Find it, cut it and stitch it up," is laconic, at any rate. But some of our experts go ahead when they have not the slightest notion of what they are looking for. The case of the man who was operated on the other day for the teeth which he hadn't swallowed is in point.

Boston Herald.  
Isn't Prof. Lorenz to be invited to come to Boston, too. He has promised to take in New York, after St. Louis and San Francisco, where he will operate on the congenitally dislocated hip joints of the poor children free of charge. Boston's string is out to the distinguished professor.

Springfield Republican.  
The Vienna surgeon, Dr. Lorenz, is making himself a great benefactor of the crippled children of the poor in this country by his operations upon them free of charge. He will visit San Francisco, St. Louis and New York, and for a limited period treat the cases brought before him. If his method of treatment is as successful as it is claimed to be, the American surgeons should make themselves proficient in it right away; for Dr. Lorenz can stay in the country but a short time. Is there no man in America who can do the trick he does?

## OUR FOREIGN DEBT.

Boston Herald.  
The statement that only a very trivial proportion of the United States government bonds are held by individual foreign owners is not surprising. Owing to the privilege of using bonds for securing circulating notes and their use also as security for deposits of public money, our bonds have a value in this way in excess of their value held merely as an investment. That fact explains the reason why such a large proportion of the outstanding bonds of the United States are in the control of the banks, instead of being held by individual depositors.

Springfield Republican.  
The funded debt of the United States

is now almost exclusively held by citizens and corporations of the United States. The register of the treasury reports that of \$782,924,339 of government bonds, only \$16,022,859 are held by foreigners, and these foreigners are largely insurance corporations doing business in the United States, which use the bonds to meet the requirements of the insurance laws of most of the states regarding deposits in protection of policy-holders. Individual foreign holdings of United States bonds amount only to \$3,430,000. These figures relate only to registered bonds.

## Baltimore Sun.

It is proposed to invest American money largely abroad, get profits from the shipping business and export manufactures as well as agricultural products. This is all very well, but Professor Bullock argues that our volume of exports is at present very large only because we have large sums advanced here and to owners of foreign ships which carry our freightage. We owe a lot of money to the foreigner yearly and we send our large excess of exports over imports to pay out. But if we ceased to owe much abroad we should cease to export. Professor Bullock thinks that "the present balance of exports is due to our position as a debtor country, and as we advance to the rank of a creditor nation we must consent to receive our payment in products that represent the profits of our ships or of our capital."

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Coast for November presents as frontispiece a good picture of the famous battleship Oregon at Puget Sound Bay. The leading article is by H. K. Benson, and is entitled "Climbing Mt. Hood." "The Triumph of Michael Searns" is a story of Seattle life. Other contributions are: "The Siege of Sammamah Lake," by Gertrude Wheeler; "The Big Bend Wheat Country of Eastern Washington," "The Awakening at Sleepy Gap," Alec. Bruce; "The Grand Coulee," J. L. Ashlock; "The Finding of a Prodigal," Linda Jennings; "A Great Undertaking—The Building of an Irrigation Ditch," Original stories, and "As the Coast Thinks," The Coast Publishing Co., Seattle, Wash.

The November McClure's appears with an additional 16 pages—an improvement which it is said will be permanent. An important article begins in the number. This is Miss Ida M. Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company." Following this comes a "Conan Day," by "The Leather Funnell." Mr. George W. Smalley, the time writer of literary persons, their habits of work and talk as he has known them. Two thoughtful discussions of pressing national questions, Professor J. W. Jenks' "Two Philippine Problems," written immediately after the return from the far east. Among the stories are: "A Change of Profession," by Harvey J. O'Higgins, an emigrant story, "The Promised Land," by Lewis E. Macbrayne; a story by Miss Daskam about a trained nurse, "In the Valley of the Shadow," one by Hamlin Garland about hitting Bull; "The Advocate's First Piece," by George Barr McCutcheon, and a little bit of the race course, "Oxford," by Howard, by Clara G. Byrnes; Booth Tarkington concludes his "Two Vanevres"—The S. S. McClure Co., New York.

The Arena for November is a "reform" number. Elwood Pomeroy, "A. A." contributes the first of a series of three articles on "Needed Political Reforms." Duane Morry, L. L. L. presents "Some Thoughts on Public Reforms," and Alice Rollins Crane discusses "Desirable Reforms in Motherhood." The opening article by Prof. Frank Parsons, who discusses "The President and the Trusts;" and this is followed by "Personal Power of the President"—a brief paper by the Ven. A. Kingsley Glover, Archbishop of Oregon. Booker T. Washington considers "The Agricultural Negro," and R. O. Flower contributes the third paper of his series on "The District Court." The article of the greatest interest in this region is the one contributed by Prest. Joseph F. Smith on the "Real Origin of Polygamy." In reply to an article on that subject which appeared in a western number, F. Edwin Ellwell presents "The Educational Side of Art," and Winifred Harper Cooley has "A Dream of the Twenty-first Century." "The Home Across the Way," is an occult story by Laura N. Eldridge. The Alliance Pub. Co., 559 Fifth Ave., New York.

The Number number of Cassier's Magazine is a special "Machine shop number," containing 20 articles, making about 500 pages of illustrated reading matter, covering the most advanced results as relates to the development of the machine shop. The subject is complete, from the planning of the shop to its equipment, with power, and light, and heat, and finally tools, and the various phases have been taken up in requisite detail. Among the articles treated are the following: "Compressed Air in the Machine Shop and Foundry," "The Multiplication of Cutting Tools," "Electric Power in the Machine Shop," "Frame for Machine Shop," "A New System of Hoisting Machine Shop Labor," "Portable Machine Tools," "Factory Depreciation," "Progress and Education," "Limit Gauge in the Work Shop," "Fire Prevention for Machine Shops," "The Question of Apprentices," "Training Apprentices," "The Trend of Machine Tool Design," and the quality of Product in Piece Work." Machine Shop Floors," "The Tool Room in Modern Work Shop Practice," "Modern Foundry Appliances," "Cylindrical Grinding Machines," "Hoisting Machine and Other Large Work Shops," New York.

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