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SALT LAKE CITY, . JULY 8, 1904

#### OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

At the weekly council of the Presidency and Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on Thursday, July 7, 1904, Elder Charles W. Penrose was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy in the council of the Apostles, occasioned by the death of Abraham O. Woodruff, and was ordained and set apart as one of the Twelve Apostles under the hands of the First Presidency and the Apostles present, President Joseph F. Smith officlating.

JOS. F. SMITH. JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND.

#### AN IMPORTANT QUESTION,

There has been much discussion over the attempt to dovetall into the platform of the national Democratic party, framed by its leaders to be adopted by the convention at St. Louis, a plank hewed out by Senator Fred. T. Dubois of Idaho as here annexed:

"Recent investigation before the "Recent investigation before the committee on privileges and elections of the United States senate having shown the vital connection between church and state, with the church in complete control, which obtains in a large part of our country under Mor-mon domination, also the humiliation of womanhood and the destruction of the American ideal of home in connec-tion with the same, we therefore pledge the Democratic party to the advocacy of such an amendment to the Constituof such an amendment to the Constitu-tion of the United States as will authorize Congress to pass such national legislation as may be necessary to pun-ish and suppress polygamy and unlaw-ful colabitation within the United States and all territory subject to its Jurisdiction.

"We demand that those practising or upholding polygamy or unlawful co-habitation be deprived of their election franchise. We demand the separation of church

and state in political affairs." This resolution, according to dispatches from St. Louis, published in ha Sanator's Salt Lake organ and

"CHURCH INTERFERENCE." The hackneyed subject of Churca interference in politics has been revived in Idaho lately, by some cunning but not wise politicians, who hope to curry favor with disaffected persons of both parties, by agitating a contention in which some folks are always ready to join. The matter has been taken up by a Fremont county paper called the Teton Peak. It is so pertinent and conclusive that we copy from the editorial as follows. Will some of the disgruntled please explain wherein the socalled Church dictation in politics was exercised in these cases?

"A word (sometimes) to the wise is sufficient, but there are dumb phools in every country and banana climate that know not what they doeth, or where they are ateth. The question of Mormon or Church interference in poll-itics outside of Fremont county, we are not going to discuss, but at home (in good old Fremont county) we are about 85 per cent Mormons. Let us look for a moment into the question of 'Mormon influence,' or 'church inverference' in our local polities. At the last Republi-can county nominating convention, the candidates upon that ricker were select-"A word (sometimes) to the wise is candidates upon that ricker were select-ed as follows: Two Mormon commis-sioners and one Gentile commissioner; County Recorder Hegsted, Mormon; probate judge, Donaldson, Mormon; county treasurer, Burrows, Gentile; county superintendent, Mrs. Taylor, Gentile; sheriff, Harrop, Gentile; coun-ty assessor, Clay, Gentile, On the leg-ielative ticket there are no Mormons ty assessor, clay, dentile. On the leg-islative ticket there were no Mormons. There were Mormon candidates on the Democratic ticket opposing Gentiles on the Republican ticket, and what was the result? Did 'church influence' elect to office in Fremont county seven Gen-tiles to four Mormons, where 85 per cent of the voting population are mem-bers of the Mormon Church? Let any person answer the question for himself.

#### OUR SCHOOLS AND GERMANY

The commencement addresss delivered at the University of the South, a few days ago, by the German ambassador, Baron von Sternburg, is one of the notable ones, not only because of the distinguished position of the orator, but also on account of the thought it presented. The Baron declared that the tendency in this country had for years been toward German ideals in universlty education. Especially is this, he said, noticeable in the selection of educators, who must be men that have proved themselves, "not only as expositors of existing science, but they must also be recognized as independent workers in the field of scientific research. For the education of the student both ideals are distinctly essential; the question is how to blend them in the most satisfactory manner, so as to prevent the one from being curtail-

ed by the other." As a general proposition this will readily be admitted, but at the same time it would be as correct, if not more so, to say that Germany is following American ideals. If it is true that the locomotive and the steel bridge have taken the place of the cannon and the rifle in expanding the spheres of nations; if the industrial forces are felt all over the world, and if the salient question of the day has become how to give men the best form of education, so as to enable them to manage the gigantic machine shops to the greatest benefit of the people, America must be given the honor of leadership in this great change in ideals. The truth, however, is that sciences and arts are no longer local, or national. They are universal and belong to all mankind. In many respects America leads, and in others Germany

They have developed an art of their own, a folklore of their own, a habit of pointical thinking widely distinct in kind from that of any other Asiatic people. What they exactly are is still in many respects a mystery to European observers, but it is quite possible that the broad generalizations by which we describe continents do not fully apply to them—that they have become in the process of the centuries during which brocess of the centuries during when they have remained in a seclusion without a parallel a distinctly separate people, deriving their strength and their weakness from original sources, and no more Asiatic than they are Eu-

ropean To Russian sources we are indebted for the following:

"The whole ancient feudal constitu-tion of Japan proves to the historian, who happens to be an anthropologist who happens to be an anthropologist too, the relatively great Aryan element in the Japanese stock. But there are other significant signs of the same truth. The Japanese dynasty and the Japanese nobility—according to all re-liable accounts—are distinguished in their physical characteristics from the masses of the Japanese people in a faction so decided that the partially Aryan origin of the former at least be-comes gensibly apparent. Types of almost absolutely Aryan complexion are by no means rare. Those who regard human annals as the natural history of mankind will regard the much com-mented Japanese capacity for assimila-ting various features of modern civilization as additional evidence of the pres-ence of a strong admixture of Aryan blood."

Some people ridicule the idea that the blood of Israel can be found among various nations of the earth, widely separated by oceans and continents, but anyone who will take the trouble of going back through the circles of past generations, of which each is narrower as to numbers than the succeeding one, will find that he cannot proceed through so very many centuries, before he comes to ancestry common to millions of the people now living. It has

been proved that the Bernadottes, though French, were related to the anclent house of Wasa, and that Queen Victoria was a descendant of David. Undoubtedly the blood of Israel, now, is found in most countries of the earth, and it is, therefore, no wild speculation that leads ethnologists to consider the presence of that noble blood in Japan.

#### EVENING PAPERS FIRST.

An investigation which is of great interest, especially to business men, has been made by the Rochester, N. Y., Evening Times, regarding the relative value of advertising in evening and morning papers. The Times sent letters of inquiry throughout the country and received replies from leading business houses, stating their experience. According to these replies, 102 preferred the afternoon papers, 11 the morning and 21 made no statemnt as to preference. Seventy-eight of the stores gave the copy first to the evening papers, 14 first to the morning, and 20 gave fresh copy to both. Nine used

evening papers exclusively and three morning papers only. The statistics show that four out of five of the biggest department stores in the country give their copy first to the evening papers and repeat the ads the following morning. The reason assigned for this is that in this way the advertisement is before the combined circulations of the evening and morning journals before anyone has a chance to get to the store. However, all agree that advertising in both evening and morning papera is preferable.

Many are nominated; few are chosen. At any rate Mr. Bryan thunder-

Spring lambs have made a record

In the committée on resolutions a

The Philippine government has all

the sliver it can handle. It is much bet-

It is not rather strange that objec-

tion to the stand erected on Main street

should come from the "stand patters?"

No matter what those in attendance

on the Democratic national convention

paid as the price of admission, it was cheap.

Mr. Santos-Dumont has left St. Louis

on a flying trip to France. He is not

taking his flying orip in his flying ma-

ter off than most people, then.

gold plank, and it was removed.

Daniel came to judgment but he lost

price in Chicago. They must have been

gamboling.

chine

its own.

Patti did.

trace of the word "Iroquois" has been removed from the Iroquois theater, Yet that one Indian word will forever remain the symbol of a horrible death.

#### HELEN KELLER.

New York Evening Mail.

# It is not a matter of surprise that the graduation of Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind girl, from Radcliffe colage this week, at the age of twenty-our, should attract much attention. It is an event without a precedent, and is an event without a precedent, and, though there are today scores of desf, dumb and blind people in the United States, and probably always will be as many, the event is not likely to be re-peated. It is of special significance-not because it registers the success of a blind deaf-mute who is pre-eminently or phenomenally endowed intillectually, because Hellen Keller is not that-but because it marks the triumph of a steady, persistent,self-sacrificing course of hard work on the part of Miss Kel-ler herself, Miss Annie Mansfield Sulliter herself, Miss Annie Mansfield Sulli-van, her "teacher," and other persons who have carried her course of educa-

#### Boston Transcript.

Miss Keller is probably the first per-son deprived of so many faculties who has ever been given a school and col-lege education in the ordinary sense; that is to say, who has been taught side by side with normally equipped students in the arms classes and by side by side with normally equipped students, in the same classes and by the same methods. It seems almost natural, as it certainly is satisfactory, that the success of the undertaking should be credited to Boston and to the institutions that lie within its greater confines. Miss Sullivan, who was the blind girl's first teacher and has been her companion and assistant ever since her companion and assistant ever since she came to her when she was a child of six or seven, is a Masachusetts young woman graduated as a teacher of the afflicted from the Perkins Institution in South Boston. Mr. Arthur Gilman, as the head of the Cambridge School for Girls, devised the class-room meth-ods that first put her on the same foot-ing with other scholars. And now Rading with other scholars. And now Rad-cliffe College has just awarded her a diploma which testifies that she has met all the requirements for obtaining a bachelor's degree at Harvard Uni-versity, for that is what the counter-signing of the Radeliffe diploma by President Ellot means.

#### Chicago Record-Herald.

Manifestly her triumph in winning a bachelor's degree was the result of ar-duous toll. And this intellectual labor, which is almost inconceivable to one in the full possession of all his faculties was the result of an intense thirst for knowledge. Many will ask, "Was it worth while?" The answer which Miss Keller would doubtless give is the uni-versal answer of those who pursue a "classical course" in college--the only rational answer, indeed, that can be given. To these the mental satisfac-tion and plasme that more those the mental satisfacgiven. To these the mental satisfac-tion and pleasure that come from the possesion of knowledge-whether prac-tical or not-is ample compensation for all the labor and time expended in its acquirement

## THE POWERS IN MOROCCO.

Independance Belge.

The Madrid government knows per-fectly well that it can not be too cap-tious for the reason that Spain would be absolutely incapable of maintaining any considerable pretensions. The Span any considerable pretensions. The Span-ish people in the mass are not of this opinion, and at the time of the conclu-sion of the treaty under discussion the entire Madrid press was greatly alarmed over the prospect of Morocco entirely escaping the fingers of Spain. There is no doubt, however, that if the Spanish claims are placed on this foun-dation there can be no hope of dation there can be no hope of obtaining satisfaction, for the reason that in the present state of affairs Mohope of reason rocco belongs to France and is not going to get away.

Journal des Debats. We are not disturbed because our seighbors interest themselves in the affairs of Morocco, for we have ever con-tended that Spain has both material and moral interests in that country. In material fact, we formally recognized them in our arrangement with England, Fur-thermore, as we attach great value to



apologist, was not accepted by the committee, but a modified plank was fashioned on a sort of compromise between him, and objectors to the original proposition. This, too, was shaved down, until a moderate little bit of patchwork that can scarcely be called a plank was inserted, as may be seen in the account of the proceedings. The Utah delegates evidently did their best to prevent any direct insult to this State, such as was clearly intended by the proposition we have copied above.

It is not our purpose to discuss the question involved in the endeavor to bring the "Mormon" Church into association with politics, or that of national domination in the domestic affairs of the several States. It is simply the action of a member of the committee on privileges and elections of the United States Senate, that we draw attention to. Here is one of the judges on a case before that body prejudging It, reaching a conclusion before anything has been presented by the defense, and, as generally understood, before even the entire evidence for the complaint has been concluded. and publicly giving voice to that prejudgment, and urging a great national party to adopt his decision as having been established, while the whole country knows that the case is still pending!

The assertions contained in the Dubois proposition are untrue. It has not been shown in the investigation referred to that "the Church is in complete control" in "a large part of our country under Mormon domination." On the contrary, statements to that effect made before the committee were refuted by the admissions of the witnesses. We might go on and prove from the record that every assertion in the proposed "plank" is incorrect, and not borne out by the evidence, but that does not matter very much . It is the attempt to involve a great political party in measures that strike at the very root of its essential doctrines, and the avowal of snap judgment on a most important matter still under adjudication, that arouse the amazement and anger of a great many thinking people of different faiths and parties.

The question is naturally asked, is a member of an investigating committee who has made up his mind on a vital question before that body, on a partial hearing of but one side of the controversy, competent to sit as a judge in that committee or in any tribunal by which the matter is to be adjudicated? That, we suppose, is largely a matter of taste, propriety and usage, but it appears also to be a matter of common justice, particularly to the parties made defendant in the investigation. However, this paper is not authorized to make any objection on their part, but simply volces a public sentimant with which the writer of this article emphatically coincides,

year to German schools, but that does not prevent German educators from coming here as students. In fact, the orator quoted a leading German solentist who admitted that in chemistry, physics and astronomy we were ahead of the Fatherland. This expert, in announcing his intention to visit America, said that he did not come to teach, but to learn.

leads. We send many students ever

The Baron pointed out that there was some doubt, both here and in Germany, as to the training and education the young man should receive to bring out the best in him to grapple with the new social conditions. Some men of fame and experience, he said, are pointing out that the university does not equip its graduates to be workers in the world's hard work.

This view he met as follows:

"If we count the number of men of university training in the United States and Germany during the last three dec-ades, we clearly see that our people have made up their minds that higher duration has mer minds that higher education has come to stay. The pro-portion of persons of university train-ing in these two countries, which are the most energetic in educational work, is ever increasing. We are almost sur-prised to behold how slow we have been in casting off habits which now seem to us almost medieval."

He might have added that with every fresh year an increased proportion of the graduates go into all kinds of business, and that the colleges are not simply preparatory schools for a few professions, as they used to be. This is, perhaps, the greatest change in ideals that has taken place in later years, and it is one for which the world is principally indebted to this country.

# ARE THEY OF ISRAEL?

From French sources comes the suggestion that the Japanese have a liberal mixture in their veins of the blood of Israel. The St. James Gazette admits the plausibility of this guess, and quotes in proof of it the following facts:

"In the ancient Shinto ritual of Japan are some curious observances of a dis-tinctly Jewish character. The Shinto tincity Jewish character. The Shinto temples, like the Jewish tabernacle, have a holy place and a holy of holles, a representation of an ark and cistern. The priests, called Kan Nushi, priests of the Lord, wear, like the Jewish priests, while linen dresses, turbans, and breeches, in which they offer up the mochi or unleavened bread, sweet whe, and was the offering of the first facility and wave the offering of the first fruits, Several of the Shinto festivals occur on the same days as the Jewish, many of their ceremonies being identical."

The London Spectator adds the following particulars:

"They have stood apart in their islands for centuries, during which time they have developed, and have grown up under the pressure of a civil-ization of their own. They have im-bibed, like all other islanders, some-thing from all the forces with which they came in contact. They have passed, like Europeans, through a lengthened fauld period and fauld. lengthened feudal period, and feudal-ism breeds at least courage and the habit of obedience to accepted leaders.

the maintenance of good relations with all countries, we desire nothing so much us to see the conciliation of all inter-rets. All that we ask is that the Span-iards on their side recognize our inter-Wichlia is enjoying the worst flood in its history. Colonel Watterson is rivalling Judge ests in Morocco as preponderating. Parker in keeping silent, CALDER'S It wasn't "Marching Through Georgia," but marching to Georgia. PARK. It wasn't manna that dropped from Mr. Bryan's tongue yesterday. Excursions for week commencing July 11: Kuroki is trying to turn Kuropatkin's flank so as to get him on the hip. SUNDAY-Concert, Utah State band. The Rosebud reservation would smell TUESDAY--U. S. Mail carriers. as sweet under any other name WEDNESDAY-Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, sports. Fine prizes, Big program of There is an unusual demand on the ple counters at St. Louis just now, THURSDAY-Murray Derby day, auspices A. O. of F. Horse races, tug-of war, and sports. Handsome prizes Yee Get stays in America). He can for all events. now sign himself: Yee Do Not Get. SATURDAY-Republican club. Horse Campaign song of the Prohibitionists: racing, prize program of sports, speeches by Utah's orators. When the Swallows Homeward Fly."

Prize waltzing Tuesdays and Fridays; Dancing, 10 cents. Ladies free. Admission to Park 10 cents, Good In trade



#### Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway The men who stood on the Kansas City platform objected to walking the Tims table in effect May 31st, 1904.

GOING-LEAVE RETURNING-SALT LAKE ARRIVE SALT LAKE. 2, 10:00 n m. 4, 200 p.m.
5, 1000 p.m.
2, 1000 p.m.
6, 4100 p.m.
8, 5100 p.m.
10, 600 p.m.
12, 7100 p.m.
14, 8100 p.m.
936 p.m. No. 1, 12:30 p.m. No. 3, 3:30 p.m. No. 5, 5:30 p.m. No. 7, 6:39 p.m. No. 1, 7:30 p.m. No. 13, 10:00 p.m. No. 13, 10:00 p.m.

\*Ni FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 23 CENTS.

"Sunday, last train leaves Saltair at 9:30. J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.





Mrs. Gilbert, the actress, who is now in her eighty-third year, announces that she will make a fare-vell tour next season. She has started too late to ever

'soaking'' a man,

Everything that could suggest a