

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(Sunday Excepted.)

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:  
(In Advance.)  
One Year ..... \$5.00  
Six Months ..... 2.50  
Three Months ..... 1.25  
One Month ..... .75  
Saturday Edition per year ..... 2.00  
Semi-Weekly per year ..... 1.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editors.

Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 24, 1909.

## WRONG AGAIN.

The so-called American campaign is now on and the party organ is supplying the necessary amount of falsehood to keep it going. It is noticed, however, that its stock is showing signs of wear and tear. The same old lies are offered again and again, though they have been punctured, torn up and put out of commission long ago. Today we read: "Polygamy Lists Growing," and "Intruding in the Schools," tomorrow it will be, "Church in Politics," and the day after it will again be, "Polygamy" and "Religion in the Schools." And thus it goes on for ever and ever, as long as votes needed in the business of manipulating the public funds, can be caught by such means.

As for the allegation that the "polygamy lists are growing," we will only say that the party organ ought to be interested in that, for the longer they become the nearer the organ comes to the \$1,000 offered by Mr. Taylor for each case it can prove.

The other allegation we briefly notice. The organ says:

"For years the Tribune has charged that this very thing (religion classes taught in public school houses) was being done, and for years the Deseret News has denied it. What the Tribune had charged the News had denied and the first presidency had confessed."

There is not a word of truth in this. The "News" never denied that religion classes were held in some of the school houses. The Tribune charged that religion was taught in the public schools. That we denied, and deny again. The First Presidency never made any confession about religion being taught in the public schools. There was nothing of the kind to confess.

It is an old story now, but it bears repetition. Religion classes were held in some school houses where no other convenient place was found and where the permission of the trustees was obtained. They were held after school hours. In a few instances teachers were said to have dismissed school a few minutes earlier than usual, for the benefit of the religion classes, and this was, of course, not quite right, but attendance was entirely voluntary. In every instance the class convened after school had been dismissed, and it had no more connection with the school than a lecture, or lantern show held in the school room after school hours would have. The organ knows very well that no valid objection could be raised to the use of a school house, after school hours, for a meeting approved by the trustees and the people owning the buildings, and so, with its usual malice, it charged that religion was taught in the schools. This was for outside consumption and for the "information" of its dupes. That falsehood was denied by the "News."

The superintendent of the religion classes, in order not to give offense to anyone, counseled the class teachers, after the unreasonable agitation had started, to find other rooms for the classes, but it was never admitted that a wrong had been done by obtaining permission to use the school buildings after school hours for religious instruction. But the Latter-day Saints believe in seeking after peace with all men, and that was the reason for that wise counsel.

We refer to this piece of history now merely to call attention to the fact that the organ is utterly unreliable in everything it says touching local issues. It does not want to speak the truth. Like Lucifer, it relies upon falsehood, misrepresentation, and vilification for its power of leadership.

## FOREORDAINED TO FAILURE.

About fifty years ago some mistaken patriots conceived the idea of forming an American party for the purpose of combating the Roman Catholic church. Its aim was to exclude Catholics and aliens from every office in the country. They claimed America for the "Americans" only, and they did not include Catholics in the class of Americans.

These Know-nothings, as they were called, adopted as their motto the order supposed to have been given by Washington on one occasion: "Put none but Americans on guard tonight." They perverted a patriotic sentiment and made it serve the purposes of bigotry and selfishness. They pretended to have declared war against French infidelity and German scepticism, as well as Romanism, but the latter they considered the most formidable of enemies to the country. They denounced Catholicism and Jesuitism. They aroused mob violence against them and almost succeeded in getting hold of the government machinery for purposes of persecution. But, did they succeed?

At the time of the Know-nothing agitation, the Catholics had only 57,823 accommodations for worshippers, while the Baptists had over 2,000,000. Today, according to the recent census figures, the Catholics number more than 12,000,000 souls. They have increased many times faster than the Protestants. Know-nothingism was a failure.

Today the American party directs its efforts against another church. Its denunciations sound like an echo from fifty years ago. The spirit is the same. Will it succeed? The leaders of that un-American party thought they had succeeded when they bombarded the

United States Senate with petitions signed under conditions of excitement and hysteria, but they failed miserably then, and they will fail again and again, because they are neither fair nor sincere. The second "American" party will fail as utterly as the first, and history will mark it as one of the political monstrosities of the present day.

## AN IMAGINARY QUESTION.

"Apostle-Senator Reed Smoot. Does not that title of itself suggest to the young and progressive element . . . the unrighteous intermingling of the affairs of church and state?"—Tribune.

Yes, but there is no such title. It exists nowhere except in the diseased imagination of the Tribune scribe, and, consequently, the "unrighteous intermingling" is nowhere if not in that imagination. There is no more any "apostle-senator" than there are "lawyer-senators," "banker-senators," or "railroad magnate-senators." So the question is absurd.

But it implies that, in the opinion of the Tribune, a citizen who holds a position of trust in his church must not perform the duties of citizenship to which his fellow citizens may elect him. It implies that a man who is devoted to church work is unfit for the United States Senate. According to that opinion, a man may be interested in "stockades," he may be a gambler, he may, even, perhaps, have committed murder and yet be fit to hold a seat in the United States Senate; but, if he holds an ecclesiastical position, though he be capable, moral, and patriotic, he is unfit for the halls of Congress. And that is the kind of doctrine the Tribune offers the young people of Utah.

It is "damnable heresy." Someone has said that the best Christian is the best soldier. This is true, and it is equally true that he who is most devoted to his God is the best senator, the best lawyer, the best politician, and the best in any position.

From the very time of the revolutionary days preachers have taken a prominent part in the country's political life. And not only have they preached the doctrines of political liberty, but many of them have filled offices. Rev. Jacob Green, D. D., a Presbyterian from New Jersey, was elected a member of the provincial congress which set aside the royal government of that province, and was chairman of the committee which drafted the original constitution of the state. Rev. John Witherspoon was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Of him someone has said: "If the pulpit of America had given this one man to the revolution it would deserve to be held in everlasting remembrance." He was for six years a member of the colonial congress, where he sat in full clerical dress. Another distinguished minister who entered politics was Rev. Manasseh Cutler, one of the most learned men this country has ever produced. He was a member of Congress four years. Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, a doctor of divinity, presided over the Republican national convention which nominated Lincoln for the second term, and yet no one complained over the mixture of church and politics in that nomination.

The Constitution does not disqualify a citizen for the position of senator because he is an apostle, or a pastor, or a Sunday school teacher. So, in attacking Senator Smoot because he fills an office in the Church, it really makes an assault upon the Constitution. As long as such assaults are permitted to continue it will be necessary for the Latter-day Saints to stand up for the principle which agitators are seeking to overthrow. Let it first be established that a political clique can read into the Constitution what is not there, and there is no longer any guarantee for the continuation of the Constitution itself.

## THE CHOIR AT BOISE.

We are pleased that the Tabernacle choir did not attempt to sing at Boise, Idaho, in violation of the Sunday laws of the state. They might have been evaded, perhaps defied, but the choir is not engaged in that kind of business. The laws may be too stringent, perhaps, if they prohibit a sacred concert on a Sunday, but if the stringency is necessary to hold the lawless element in check, all must submit with grace. It is better to have too stringent laws in the best interest of morality than to have a lawless element ruling everything. If possible the people of Boise should hear the choir some other time.

The progress of the Utah singers seems to be a triumphal march with flowers and receptions. It is a splendid musical organization, well trained for this concert tour.

Tact is the perfection of policy.

A man who gets full is forgetful.

A three cornered fight is never on the square.

Only the simple minded ever ask for simple justice.

Bad news is always good news to the carter and kicker.

As Mr. Harriman's health goes so goes the stock market.

When a man wants change, the silver question is always up.

In Japan they court by rule. In America they court by a soft light.

It is far better to cancel a marriage license than to sue for a divorce.

The spirit of '77 still lives in Pittsburgh as the riots of Sunday show.

A girl can make a name for herself by other means than marrying.

People who have the hives generally are as busy as bees scratching.

Colonel Roosevelt would scorn to kill a lion or hippo that was not charging.

Things that "cost a pretty penny" can be bought with the Lincoln penny.

All the aviators live high, but the lives of some are faster than those of others.

As with governments so with wealth.

er—presumably people have the kind they deserve.

Evidently the celebrated incubator baby is not considered an incubus by keepers or kidnappers.

If the voice of conscience were heard through a megaphone some people would never need it.

Politics are so partisan in Ogden that signs are posted around the Union depot, "Keep off the fence."

Necessity has put Colonel Roosevelt on half rations, but it cannot prevent a full enjoyment of his experience.

A poor man gets some comfort out of the thought that he has rich relations; but that, usually, is all he does get out of them.

## "UTAH AND THE PIONEERS."

Ogden, Utah, Aug. 23, 1909.

"He who digs a well, constructs a stone fountain, plants a grove of trees by the roadside, plants an orchard, builds a durable house, reclaims a swamp, or so much as puts a stone bead in the way of the traveler, makes a lovely and desirable, makes a fortune which he cannot carry with him, but which is useful to his country long afterwards."

"A man is a man only as he makes life an nature happier to us."

EMERSON.

To many thousands of people in the United States, the term "Mormonism" signifies lawlessness, wickedness and immorality, while the Mormons themselves are generally believed to be an illiterate, immoral and a dangerous people. From my own personal observations and acquaintance with these people, in Salt Lake City and other towns in Utah, I find them to be the contrary to be a God-fearing, law-abiding and a well educated community. And it is safe to say, there is no part of the United States, where life is safer than in the land of the Mormons; no place where there is less lawlessness. They are a people who have accomplished so much that is good, who have endured danger, privation and suffering, who have stood the obloquy of more powerful sects, all for the sake of their religion. They have in them much that is commendable; they deserve admiration no matter what may have been their shortcomings in the earlier stages of their career.

The present confines of the State of Utah were explored by Spanish explorers in the sixteenth century. It was not until the latter part of the eighteenth, and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, however, that trappers and fur traders wandered through the Wasatch Mountains, on their way to the Pacific coast. No permanent settlement was made in Utah until the coming of the "Mormon" pioneers from England in 1847. The original band of "Latter-day Saints" consisted of 147 persons, but by 1850, the population of the Territory was 11,000 inhabitants. From 1847 to 1852, the long wagon trains of the "Mormon" exiles from Nauvoo, Illinois, together with emigrants from the British Isles, lined the roads westward from the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Most of them traveled with their own teams, others were assisted by friends, while many even walked and pushed a handcart laden with all their earthly possessions. In length of time and length of tramp of 1,000 miles, and indescribable hardships. During the 22 years that this kind of travel was in vogue, it is estimated that 86,000 "Mormons" came to Utah. Many died through exposure and hardships while crossing the plains, and many more succumbed to the cold during the severe winters that followed. From 1847 to 1852 inclusive, the Saints who were seeking homes in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains, were compelled to submit to camp life and weary travel under the most adverse conditions to reach the goal of their ambition. Upon their arrival in Salt Lake City, the people had a struggle for existence, and it was because of their hard toil and sublimity of spirit that the desert soil was reclaimed from its sterility, and literally—not figuratively—made to blossom as the rose. Since then the growth of Utah has been healthy and normal, and the beautiful city of Salt Lake will ever stand as a monument to the thrift and endurance of the "Mormons."

The following is a clipping taken from the Deseret Evening News of September 25, 1888, announcing the arrival of a "Mormon" wagon train laden with emigrants, 22 of whom died while crossing the plains:

"This morning Capt. J. G. Holman's ox train of 42 teams got in, bringing a little over 600 passengers. He had with him the immigrants that crossed the Atlantic in the Emerald Isle, a number of men had to go into among whom there had been much sickness on the sea voyage. Several were sick when they left the coast at Benton, but the mortality from the trip from that point was not high, considering these circumstances. The passengers are nearly all in excellent health now. Accompanying the train were six independent wagons, and some 50 persons not included in the 600 immigrants. He (Capt. Holman) left Benton with his train on Sept. 1, and consumed 24 days, although there were several detentions on the way. This is the last immigrant train of the season."

Less than six years after the first pioneers found in this valley a desolate sagebrush wilderness, they laid the foundation walls of the famous "Mormon" Temple. These were sixteen feet wide and eight feet deep; while above ground the walls vary in thickness from six to nine feet. In 1873 a railroad was built to the granite quarries nearly twenty miles southeast of the City. Prior to that time the huge blocks of stone were hauled by ox teams, requiring at times, four yoke of oxen four days to transport a single stone. The building was completed in 1889, just forty years after it was commenced, and at a cost by some estimated at \$4,000,000.

The temple is a massive granite structure with six majestic spires. It is 138 feet long by 99 feet wide; its greatest height being 222 feet to the top of the figure which surmounts the central eastern tower. This figure is 12 feet in height, is of hammered copper, and is with goldleaf. It represents the Angel Moroni, the son of Mormon. Mormon was the writer of the Book of Mormon, the book, which, according to the belief of the saints, is an inspired historical record of the ancient inhabitants of this continent, in many respects corresponding to the Old Testament. The Book of Mormon was revealed to Joseph Smith by the Angel Moroni, and later delivered to him by the same personage. It was in the form of golden plates, upon which were engraved characters, which Joseph Smith translated into the English language. These plates were hidden in a hill, known to that ancient people as Cumorah, and situated in what is now western New York.

Visitors are not permitted to the temple. I considered this quite strange, as any person can enter the churches of any denomination elsewhere, and upon making inquiry, was told by a guide that the temple is not a church or a public place of worship; that it is to them, what Solomon's temple was to the sincere Jews, a holy place, devoted to sacred rites, baptisms for the dead, and other sacred rites. The temple is situated in the center of a 10-acre square, surrounded by a stone and adobe wall 12

feet high and 3 feet thick. Through large gates on each of the four sides, the passer-by gets glimpses of the beautifully parked grounds.

Adjoining the temple is the world-famed Tabernacle. The first impression made upon a visitor is the simplicity of the building, and as he surveys the long rows of seats, and the tremendous vaulted ceiling, the vastness of the place grows upon him, and inspires mingled feelings of solemnity, awe and admiration. The Tabernacle is an immense auditorium, shaped like a turtle, with a seating capacity for 8,000 people. It is 250 feet long by 140 feet wide, and 80 feet in height. The self-supporting roof is a remarkable work of engineering. It rests upon pillars or buttresses of red sandstone, which stand 12 to 10 feet apart in the whole circumference of the building. The pillars support wooden arches 10 feet in thickness and spanning 150 feet. These arches, of a lattice-truss construction, are put together with wooden pins, there being no nails or iron of any kind in the building. The entire building was erected from 1865 to 1887 at a cost of \$300,000, exclusive of the cost of the organ. All the manufactured material used in the construction of the Tabernacle had to be hauled by ox teams from the Missouri river. It was for this reason that wooden pins were used in place of heavy nails. Our guide illustrated the wonderful acoustical properties of this building, by dropping a pin and whispering at the farthest end of the place from where we were seated, a distance of 200 feet, and we heard distinctly. This remarkable building and also the temple were planned and erected under the direction of Brigham Young, who was a glazier and cabinet maker by trade, and president of the "Mormon" Church.

In the west end of the Tabernacle is the great organ. It has been conceded by visiting musicians to be the finest instrument of its kind in America, if not in the world. It was constructed over 30 years ago, entirely by Utah artisans, and mostly from native materials. To the glories of the organ, the Church had it revolved according to modern schools, and had entire new mechanism placed in it. Since then the organ has been regarded as the ne plus ultra in organ building. The front of the organ is 48 feet high, and the dimensions of the organ are 30 by 33 feet. It has 110 stops and accessories, and contains a total of over 5,000 pipes, ranging in length from one foot to 32 feet. It comprises five complete organs—solo, swell, great, choir and pedal; in other words, four key boards in addition to the pedals. It is capable of thousands upon thousands of tones of various varieties. The different varieties of tones embodied in this noble instrument represent the instruments of an orchestra, notably for a harp, as well as the deep and sonorous stops for which the organ is famed. There is no color, shade or tint of tone that cannot be produced upon it. It is blown by a ten-horse power electric motor, and two gangs of feeders furnish 5,000 cubic feet of air a minute, when it is being played full. The organist is seated 20 feet from the instrument, which places him in long view of the choir. The organ undoubtedly owes much to the marvelous acoustics of the Tabernacle, but even with this advantage made, it still the most perfect instrument of its kind in existence.

The Tabernacle Choir of 500 members, the largest choir in the world, is self-supporting financially, and the members give their services freely to this phase of Church work. The choir has won four prizes in choral contests, notably for a harp, where it won a prize of \$1,000 in choral singing, and also in Denver and California. Its chief work, however, is to furnish chorale music for the regular Sabbath services held in the Tabernacle.

West of the Wasatch mountains, stretches the deep blue expanse of the Dead Sea of America, or the Great Salt Lake. This body of water is 80 miles long, 30 miles wide, and has an average depth of 16 feet. The water is 26 per cent salt, and the specific gravity is so great that it sustains the human body in any position. The bathing in the warm mineral lake is the best, most exhilarating and healthful in the world, and may be enjoyed between May and October to its fullest extent. In this purpose, the magnificent Saltair Pavilion was built at a cost of over \$350,000. It has a length of 1,200 feet, while the extreme width is 85 feet. The lower floor is used for the main ballroom, and refreshment bower, with seats and tables enough to accommodate over a thousand persons at one time. The upper floor is the main ballroom, is used for dancing, and is one of the largest dancing floors in the world its dimensions being 140 by 150 feet. There are still many acres of undeveloped acres of first quality, which can be made productive by scientific principles, be made to produce good farm crops. In the southern part of the state, grapes, figs, almonds, pomegranates, cotton and tobacco grow luxuriantly. In the northern valleys, wheat, oats, barley, sugar beets, vegetables, apples, cherries, grapes, peaches, pears, apricots, plums and berries thrive. In the central part of the state, cereals, vegetables, root crops and fruits are successfully grown.

Utah now ranks fourth in its percentage of educated persons. There are 868 school buildings owned by the state. The total amount of money expended for school purposes in 1906-7 was \$2,170,205.53. So it is evident from the above that the Mormons are not illiterate as they are represented. The Mormon Church has endowed two universities, and several academies, as their ideal of education has been the elevation of man, for it is their belief that "The Glory of God is Intelligence."

There are now over 500,000 Mormons scattered throughout different parts of the world, and an army of 100,000 missionaries continually laboring in every civilized nation. They receive no financial aid or salary for their work, and are sent on missions lasting from two to three years, in many instances for a much longer period.

Such is Utah and its up-builders, the "Mormons," who, notwithstanding continuous persecutions and hardships, have built up a beautiful commonwealth, and have made possible the development of a land with incalculable natural resources.

# Z. C. M. I.

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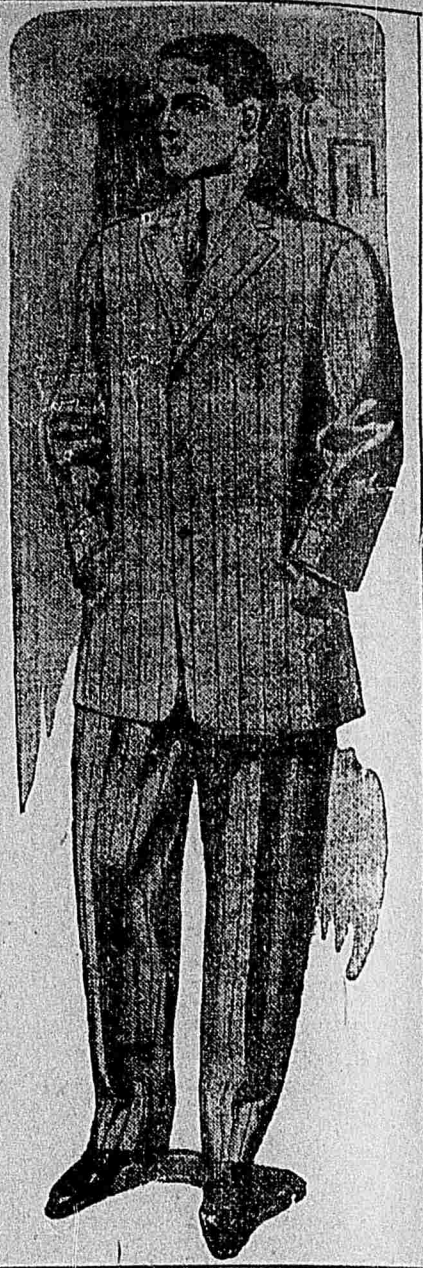
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