

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 27, 1906.

## SALOONS NOT CLOSED.

Some time ago the "News" called attention to the fact that practically all the saloons of the city were kept open on Sunday, in defiance of law and the sentiment of the best citizens. Thousands were spending their time and money in those places during the Sabbath. Last Saturday the police authorities announced that this condition would no longer prevail. The saloons were to be closed, and the regulations concerning the liquor traffic were to be observed. The police know that a word would be enough to exact compliance with those regulations. But, notwithstanding the promise made to the public, the saloons were not closed last Sunday. As a rule side entrances or back doors were open, and those who wanted to drink had access to the bars, as usual.

This suggests the natural question, what was the real purpose of the promise, that was given only to be broken? It is not difficult to see through the flimsy screen. A school election is coming, and decent voters whose support for an assault upon the schools is desired, must be deceived into believing that the requirements of decency and morality are not to be entirely ignored. Representations are being made daily to the effect that the schools are in danger of falling into the hands of ecclesiastical tyrants. This is one part of the gross deception by which it is hoped to capture votes for the conspiracy. Another part of the deception is the pretense at reform. There will be no closing of the saloons on Sunday, nor any effort to eradicate the gambling and kindred vices, under the regime of the party now in power. The revenue of the illegal traffic is too large, presumably, for that.

The important question now is this: Would the schools be safe in the hands of party manipulators who rely largely on the profits of illegal traffic for financial support? They clamor against church power and church control of the schools. There is no danger of that, and never has been. The Church does not ask for control over the public schools. But, suppose this should be the fact; suppose the Church should demand to control the education of the children, would not such control, in all conscience, be more desirable than the control openly demanded by a party which is in league with saloons and houses of ill fame? It seems to us that no decent citizen can hesitate, if he were to choose between the two. But, as we have said, there is no danger of church control of the schools. The Church does not desire any such responsibility. Let the school election be non-partisan, and let those who demand a church test for eligibility to the office of school trustee, be kept out of the schools, as intolerant, un-American barbarians.

The manner in which the present city authorities are dealing with Sunday saloons and Sunday amusement halls is a flagrant instance of pledge-breaking. Previous to the campaign abundant promises were given of reform and cleaning up. Many votes were undoubtedly obtained because of those promises. But they have all been broken, and there is apparently not the least intention of redeeming the pre-election pledges. And these pledge-breakers are still appealing to the citizens to ally themselves with them. What decent man or woman can respond to that appeal? We are glad to say that even non-Mormons are becoming disgusted with the methods by which that party hopes to perpetuate its power and widen its influence. We do not see how it could be otherwise. A party that relies on deception and falsehood for converts and on the damnation of souls for financial support, cannot maintain itself long in a country with the moral standards that obtain in this Republic, notwithstanding all weaknesses and shortcomings.

## THE PLEDGE-BREAKERS.

Efforts to create the impression that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has broken any pledges, or promises, in order to secure Statehood for Utah, or for any other purpose, are futile, because of the lack of facts upon which they are based. The "Mormons" have faithfully kept their part of whatever compact, or covenant, was entered into. Any statement to the contrary must be branded as malicious falsehood.

Plural marriages were contracted among the pioneers of this region at a time when there was no law against it. President Brigham Young was made the Governor of this Territory by Presidential appointment and confirmation by the Senate, though his views and practices in this respect were known to all the world. The people here had, therefore, sufficient reason to regard the question of their family relations as one with which the government did not propose to interfere. When, however, the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy laws enacted at a later date, was established, the Saints accepted the Manifesto of President Wilford Woodruff as the end of polygamy, as far as Church members are concerned.

It was perfectly well understood at the time, both in Utah and throughout the country, that when plural marriages were no longer contracted with the sanction of the Church, polygamy would eventually cease, and for that reason it was thought best not to in-

st upon violent disruption of family conditions that had existed for many years before the Manifesto. Children of such families had been legitimized by acts of Congress, and even non-Mormons admitted the wisdom of permitting fathers to take care of their families, and this logically, whatever may be said to the contrary, involved the recognition of the natural rights of men and women who had during the old conditions assumed the position and responsibilities of parent-hood. Such were the magnanimous views of a majority of those who gave thoughtful attention to the subject.

The nature of the understanding was testified to by many witnesses before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate during the investigation of the case against Senator Reed Smoot. Judge William McCarty testified that he had reached the conclusion that, "the public sentiment was against interfering with men in their polygamous relations, who had married before the Manifesto." E. B. Critchlow testified that "after the Manifesto of 1890 there was no inclination on the part of the prosecuting officer to push these matters as to present cohabitation." . . . that they were disposed to let things go, and that that was the general feeling from the time of the Manifesto in 1890 down to very recent times." Judge Powers' testimony on this point was:

"There is a question for statement to solve. We have not known what was best to do. It has been discussed and people would say that such and such a man ought to be prosecuted. Then they would consider whether anything would be gained; whether we would not delay instead of hasten the time that we hope to live to see, whether the institution would not flourish by reason of what they would term persecution. And so, notwithstanding a protest has been sent down here to you, I will say to you, the people have acquiesced in the condition that exists."

William J. McConnell, ex-Governor of Idaho, when asked whether there was any public sentiment in Idaho in reference to prosecution for unlawful cohabitation, said:

"It was understood and agreed when we adopted our State constitution and were admitted to statehood that these old Mormons who had plural families would be allowed to support their wives and children without molestation. It was agreed by all parties, Democrats and Republicans alike, that they should be allowed to drift along. We could under the law have prosecuted these people and sent them to jail. We could doubtless have broken up these families, but we felt it better that these men should be allowed to support these old women and these children than to further persecute them."

F. H. Holzheimer, a leading lawyer of Idaho, who was practicing his profession in Utah until November, 1902, testified:

"There have been a number of cases where children have been born, but in no case that I know of has it been done openly. . . . And because of the peculiar state of affairs it was the opinion that the whole thing would die out; that it was only a matter of a short time when the question would be entirely settled, because there would be no new marriages."

Glen Miller, who was United States marshal in the Territory of Utah for four and a half years, testified regarding the sentiment of non-Mormons in Utah, in regard to prosecutions for unlawful cohabitations between persons married before the Manifesto:

"Well, there has been a sentiment against that, as there has been against any informing against any of the infractions of the law generally. They have felt that it was only a question of time, that the practice would die out through the death of those who practiced it and the removal of that generation."

The testimony of these and many others prove conclusively what the general understanding was at the time the Manifesto of President Wilford Woodruff was unanimously accepted by the Latter-day Saints. If any pledges, or compacts have been broken, it has been done by the men who have sworn to take revenge because the people of Utah disappointed them in their morbid cravings for political honors. They are the pledge-breakers, and their methods and tactics are as despicable and contemptible as the motives by which they are inspired are selfish and low. Who are they that the free and liberty-loving people of Utah should obey their behests, and dance to their music? Upon what are their claims to recognition based? Why should the people of this State not have a right to select their own representatives? A serious condition confronts the people when ambition lays hold of the government of a state and tries to annul the will of the majority by the aid of the corrupt use of gold. When that is the case, it is pretty near time that somebody is raised up to become a savior of the menaced institutions of the country.

## GAMBLING IN MINING.

To say that gambling in mining stocks is dangerous business because someone is sure to come to grief, is but to state a simple fact. In all gambling transactions the gain of one is the loss of others, and the greater the gain is of those who are looked upon as fortunate, the heavier is the loss of the victims. The Sacramento Bee makes these timely remarks upon this subject:

"It bodes no good to the people of California that mining stocks are booming on the San Francisco Stock exchange. The sales of such stocks are said to amount to millions of dollars daily, and orders are pouring in from all parts of the State. However much merit there may be in the mines of Nevada, whose stocks are now showing such activity, the great majority of the people who gamble in such shares are likely, sooner or later, to come out of the little end of the horn."

"The profits of mining stock deals in the main, go to inside manipulators, who work up booms for the express purpose of plundering the public. In the old days of gambling in Comstock shares, there was always a 'fall rise,' to gather in the shekels obtained by the farmers from the sale of their crops. And something of the same nature is now on."

Those who have money to invest in mining speculation can find ample opportunities in the various Utah camps. And to those who do not care to risk their savings that way, numerous opportunities present themselves for investments that are both safe and profitable. Stock gambling is very much the same as playing in a lottery. A few draw prizes. But the vast majority never receive a cent back of their money invested. If you do not care to in-

lose, resist the temptation to gamble. To speak a word of warning against gambling in stocks is not to display animosity to legitimate mining interests. Those are not benefited by the schemes who have no other object than robbing the public.

The new football rules are a great success. Kick 'em along.

"Hearst," says Secretary Root, "has struck twelve." Noon or midnight?

Mrs. Parsons' trial marriages would almost inevitably be mistrial marriages.

Uncle Sam in his investigation proposes to get light as well as heat from coal.

One way to increase the real Thanksgiving is to lower the price of turkey and cranberries.

If there were no American troops in Cuba what a free fight the free Cubans would have!

Those who are opposed to a non-partisan Board of Education are opposed to non-partisan schools.

The labor leader who engineered the Hamilton, Ont., streetcar strike is a culprit Fay, say what he will.

New York butchers are to be given diplomas. If anybody is entitled to "sheepskins" the butchers certainly are.

Luther Burbank has succeeded in growing a half sweet and a half sour apple. Now, let him try his skill on making "sour grapes" sweet.

One solution of the coal question is to order your coal in the mild weather when no rush is on. To have done so causes one to rejoice when the cold weather comes.

Lord Raleigh and another scientist of great reputation, whose name is not divulged, are conferring upon means to standardize noise. The standard should be lowered rather than raised.

Booker T. Washington says that Andrew Carnegie has his shoes made at Tuskegee. But Mr. Washington must not expect to step into Carnegie's shoes when the latter steps out.

It is said that Thaw's justification will be the "unwritten law." It would have seemed more manly in him if he had appealed to the unwritten "code" instead of shooting his victim down as he did.

All admit that the English sparrows are a great nuisance, but on the cold winter mornings sweep the snow from the ground and give them the crumbs from your table, for after all they are God's creatures.

The man who led the Hamilton, Ont., streetcar strike has been given his choice of quitting Canada or going to jail. In consequence he has appealed to the United States government for protection. Uncle Sam will hardly rush to the rescue of those who go to a foreign country and start strikes, ending in riots which necessitate the calling out of troops to disperse the mob.

Speaking of the legal battle with the oil and other trusts, Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden said the other day that "President Roosevelt has a harder fight on his hands than did Lincoln." That the President has a hard fight on his hands is true but to say that it is a harder one than Lincoln had is pure sophistry. No head of a government ever had a harder task on his hands than did Lincoln, and no one ever got it off his hands better than Lincoln did. His fight was one of the hardest of all time. To save a nation to freedom and mankind surely is a mightier and a nobler and a harder task than to crush a trust. It vexes the soul to read such utterances as that of the Rev. Mr. Gladden.

## ALCOHOL IN BREAD.

Youth's Companion.  
There has been much discussion about the quantity of alcohol contained in ordinary bread as the result of the fermentative process to which it is subjected before baking. Evidently the quantity is small, but until recently, it would appear, chemists have not succeeded in accurately measuring it. Now, however, it is announced that Dr. O. Pohl, by an elaborate process based upon the distillation of the bread to be tested in a 100° C. distiller, has ascertained that ordinary bread normally contains .075 of a gram of alcohol for every 100 grams of bread, or a little more than seven parts in 10,000. It is well to be precise, even in small things.

## ODD SEQUEL OF GREAT STORM.

Mobile Register.  
One of the storm results in Mobile creating much comment is that pear and peach trees are in bloom, and peach and cherry trees are putting out new foliage. Orchards and gardens in the suburbs have a springtime appearance entirely out of keeping with the season, the blossoms on some fruit trees being as numerous as they are generally found in April. The Indian summers of this climate sometimes following short periods of cool weather have been known to give foliage a new start in the fall, but the condition of the flowering fruit trees this fall is unprecedented. It is feared that the unreasonable appearance betokens short fruit crops next year.

## A PRACTICAL LESSON.

Baltimore American.  
The severe lesson given by the president to the battalion of colored troops, who refused to testify when called on against their comrades, ought to impress upon the entire army, and, indeed, upon the nation at large, that loyalty to the country is above every private and personal consideration, and that duty is a virtue superior even to that of friendship.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Not His Fault.  
City Man—That was quite a decent speech your candidate made last night.  
Country Man—Well, yes, (twa so), but he can cuss and blaspheme like old Sam Hill when that ain't no woman present ter curb him.—Puck.

The Hen—You are exceedingly impudent. I shall tell your mother.  
The Chick—Yah! My mother's an incubator.—Philadelphia Press.

Regular Chopper.  
"Has I got a brave heart?" boasted Shanty Sue, removing the clothes pins from her mouth. "Why, my feller shills blood, every day with his blade of steel!"  
"Gracious!" exclaimed Tenement

Tessie, "An' he's a big sojer in the Army!"  
"Naw!" He's a barber in a five-cent shop!—Chicago Daily News.

Hopeful.  
Seraggs—Have you read Brown's last book?  
Cynic—I hope so.—The Smart Set.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Gunter's for December is, as usual, filled with brilliant fiction. The opening story, "With Averted Eyes" by Catherine Carr, is a novella of modern society. The serial, the sequel to "Mr. Barnes of New York," "The Shadow of a Vendetta," by Archibald Claverling Gunter, is making as great a success. "A snow-bound Thanksgiving," by Calvin Johnston, is a story of a railroad train in the icy drifts and the fortunes of its helpless passengers. "A Pass for the Opera," by James Havercroft, is a touching story of a musical enthusiast. "Slaves of Mankind," by Gordon Meggy, is an interesting article illustrated from stereographs. Jimmy Flynn's Coup," by Gilbert Payson Coleman, is a humorous narrative of a bridal which produced money enough to pay the wedding expenses. "William the Magnificent," by Philip Lorraine sustains the author's reputation for interesting tales of boyhood life and adventure. "At Canilla," by M. Quad, an incident of the U. S. army in the days when Arizona was younger, is full of action. The number contains several other timely features. —3 East 14th St., New York.

With the present issue Wilshire's Magazine completes its hundredth number, and a special effort has been made to celebrate the occasion. Many well known writers appear as contributors. Mr. Charles E. Russell has an article on the effect of attempting to regulate the trusts and pointing out the inevitable culmination in government ownership. Eugene Wood contributes a humorous Socialist address heard on the street corner. Jack London has a short letter, and Upton Sinclair writes on Reforming the Beef Trust, other contributors being John R. Mahon, Joseph Wanhope and A. M. Simons. The editorial work from the pen of Gaylord Wilshire deals largely with Socialist views of the Hearst campaign. —200 William St., New York.

SALT LAKE THEATRE  
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TONIGHT and Tomorrow Night.  
Matinee Wednesday at 3 p.m.

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As FALSTAFF in  
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Neill McHenry, Norman Hackett, Abbie James.  
MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION.  
Great Cost. Marvelous Effects.

Next Attraction—Thursday, Friday and Saturday matinees Thursday and Friday day, HEIR TO THE HOORAH.  
F—5c—2c to 1c. Matinee—5c to 1c. Sale now on.

## LEONCAVALLO

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## TABERNACLE.

Matinee, Nov. 23.  
"ZAZA!"  
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"PAGLIACCI"  
FARRABINI—Mezzo Soprano.  
RAZZINI—Soprano.  
MARINA CALVI—Dramatic Soprano.  
BABBAINI—Tenor.  
PERVA—Tenor.  
BELLOTTI—Baritone.

Prices—Main floor, \$1.50 and \$2.00. East gallery, 2 rows, \$1.00 and \$2.00. North and south galleries, \$1.00. All seats reserved. Take no chance on general admission.  
Sale at Clayton Music Store.  
Audience Tabernacle Choir, E. Stephens, Director, George D. Piper, Local Manager.

## Orpheum

Modern Vaudeville.

6—Glennister—6  
Violet Dale, Rita & Cady,  
Harry & Kate Jackson, Sears,  
Hanson & Nelson, Kinodrome.

Every evening (except Sunday) 75, 50, 25 cents. Box seats, \$1. Matinee all week commencing Tuesday, 50c, 25c and 10 cents. Box seats 75c.

DAILY MATINEES  
Except Sunday and Monday.  
Will be instituted commencing Week of Dec. 3.

## Grand Theatre

TONIGHT!  
Matinee, Wednesday, 3 P. M.  
Rowland & Cliff offer Their Brilliant Success.

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The Sweetest Character the Stage Has Ever Known.  
Evenings—5c, 50c, 10c; Matinee—45c and 25c.  
Starting Thanksgiving Matinee, November 23.  
The Big Scene Production,  
The Midnight Flyer!

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Salt Lake's Only Family Theatre

Week Commencing Nov. 25.

The Sensational Comedy Drama.

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See the Darling Leap for Life.  
Prices always the same—Matinee, 10c and 25c; night, 10c, 50c, 10c; ladies' seats, 10c. Matinee Wednesday, children's candy matinee, Saturday.

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Fancy Dress Carnival and Character Sketch. "Twenty Minutes of Fun."

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10c Minute Car Service From Chalmers.

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Do they succeed?—Nope.  
Dainty white hands, slender tapering  
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It costs 50c a bottle.

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The famous toothsome  
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A pretty assortment of white pattern table cloths, 8x12 also hemmed and ready for use, value \$2.50; special for tomorrow, each \$1.68

At the Sign of the Peacock.  
"Peacock" Coal

Location, Opposite Postoffice and Board of Trade, East Center of Business District, Jackson Boulevard and Clark Street.  
30 Rooms at \$1 per day, and upward. Every room has hot and cold water.  
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Knitted Garments \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

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Best Line we ever carried.

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It's the Greatest Suit Opportunity of  
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Season's Latest Style Suits and to pay  
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All \$12.00 and \$14.00 Suits \$6.95

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to

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THERE'S NOT ENOUGH TIME LEFT FOR YOU TO MAKE UP  
MUCH FOR THURSDAY. WHAT WITH YOUR BAKING AND COOK-  
ING YOU'LL BE TOO BUSY TO HEM TABLE CLOTHS, SO WE ARE  
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IT'S ECONOMY FOR YOU TO BUY THESE NOW, EVEN FOR  
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50 ready-to-use silver bleached table cloths, with drawn work borders all around, the most up-to-date patterns, value \$2.00; special for tomorrow each \$1.23

A pretty assortment of white pattern table cloths, 8x12 also hemmed and ready for use, value \$2.50; special for tomorrow, each \$1.68

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