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THE REAL ISSUE.

Prof. Charles Scanlon is reported to have said, in his speech notifying E. W. Chaffin of his nomination for President of the Prohibitionists, in part:

"There are many vitally important questions before the American nation, moral, social, religious, industrial, economic, sanitary, scientific—all pressing for solution. Among them are the race problem, iniquity, bad literature, Mormonism, marriage and divorce, the prevention and treatment of crime, pauperism, insanity, degeneracy, trusts, immigration, capital, etc."

The gentleman is wrong in representing "Mormonism" as a question before the Nation, in the same sense as some of the other issues referred to. "Mormonism" is no more a national, or state, issue than is Methodism, for instance. The latter-day Saints claim no rights beyond those granted to every American citizen, by the Constitution. They do not infringe on the rights of anybody. They ask for no special favors. They do not aspire to political control. They are, as a rule, loyal to whatever party they belong, and they stand for good, honest government and the purity of public morals.

Various charges of a more or less grave nature were brought against the Church by unscrupulous, political antagonists of Senator Smoot, in the hope of inducing the Senate to deprive him of the seat to which he was duly and honestly elected. Those charges were thoroughly investigated and found not sustained by the voluminous testimony offered. It is a safe conclusion that they could not be sustained.

The real issue is anti-"Mormonism." That is a problem which demands a final solution. From the beginning many well-meaning religious men, notwithstanding this country grants religious liberty to the fullest extent, conceived the idea that it was their duty to put an end to "Mormonism." When they failed in argument, they did not disdain to encourage brute force, such as mobs are ever ready to wield. Then certain politicians have from time to time, turned the prejudices kindled by religious fanaticism and the passions of the rabble bent on spoil, to their own personal advantage. Such are, broadly speaking, the elementary components of anti-"Mormonism." It is anti-Americanism. Wherever it has prevailed it has set at naught the Constitution of the land and made liberty a hollow mockery. In its late outburst it had the infinite impudence of suggesting on the floor of the United States Senate, that the Constitution, which every Senator is under oath to uphold, be set aside for an alleged higher law. That should have been a revelation to all as to the true nature of anti-"Mormonism."

Russia is suffering under anti-Semitism. All the world knows what that sentiment is. It is a yearning on the part of Russian mob leaders to plunder the Jews, and in order to find an excuse they spread all kinds of falsehood about the proscribed race, particularly that Hebrews capture children and use their blood for ritualistic ceremonies. They know that their stories are false. But they also know that they serve their purpose. Anti-"Mormonism" in this country is in some respects, not very much different from anti-Semitism in Russia. It is a problem. It is, first of all, a local problem that should be taken up by patriotic citizens who are jealous of the preservation of American institutions. But if local wisdom is not sufficient for its solution, as it ought to be, it is not inconceivable that it may become a national question.

It is important to understand, though, that it is not "Mormonism" but anti-"Mormonism" that is the danger and the problem.

THE RULE OF THE PEOPLE.

Shall the people rule? Is one of the questions of the day, of vital interest to all.

The theory in this country is that a public officer is a public servant. He is a representative of the people, and in his official capacity, his only business is to act for the people or, to carry out the mandates of the people. He is responsible to the people, and to no one else, for his official acts. A public officer should be able to say with truth, regarding his position relative to his constituents, as the Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1842 said to King Charles: "May it please your majesty, I have neither eyes to see nor tongue to speak in this place but as the House is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am here." That is the American theory. But is it the practice?

Criticism has been bestowed upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives for his alleged "absolutism." But this "absolutism" is more or less evidence everywhere in public life. When an officer is elected, very often his contempt for the public that elected him is almost in exact proportion to the crawling and cringing he did before the election. He may acknowledge his obligation to the party bosses, but to the people, never! This "absolutism" is noticed in conventions, in meetings of committees, or boards of directors. Chairmen, presiding officers, or anyone called upon to perform a service are apt to misinterpret

their calling and assume the role of masters. Such is the practice. This is an anomaly in American public life. It proves that few citizens have really grasped the difference between democracy and absolutism.

CONVENTIONS.

Salt Lake is a great city, and pretty well equipped for the entertainment of conventions and large gatherings. The interest attached to the settlement of this region, the peculiarity of the scenery and other natural features, as well as the hospitality of the people, are such as to attract the tourists and travelers, and reunions of societies and congresses of various kinds held here are therefore generally well attended.

But it is not very encouraging to invite such gatherings here as long as the community is infested by the presence of a clique that does everything in its power to make the City a hiss and a byword among visitors. We have noticed that every time a convention is held here, or a number of travelers are passing through to attend gatherings in other cities, the infamous organ of that clique spreads falsehoods, vilification and abuse of both living and dead, all over its columns, thicker than usual. Why should the citizens spend money and time chiefly in order to furnish a defamer an audience? There is no other city in the world in which such contemptible practices would be tolerated.

Let us do all we can to get people to meet in this City and have an enjoyable time. But let it first be understood that the decent citizens expect the press to work for the furtherance of the interests of the City, and not act the role of knackers. The City will never advance as it ought to do, until it is redeemed from the curse of strife for which the dictators of the party in power must be held responsible.

OGDEN'S BOND ISSUE.

The citizens of Ogden will decide tomorrow, Tuesday, whether they want to bond the City to the extent of \$450,000 for the purpose of acquiring the waterworks system, which can now be purchased, we understand, on very reasonable terms.

The proposition to buy the waterworks is very favorably considered by influential business men in Ogden, to whom the welfare of the city is paramount. It is favored by many of the largest taxpayers who desire to see the city grow and advance. They believe that the revenue from the waterworks would in a few years pay the entire cost, and that it would be possible to make many improvements which are now very much needed. And as there seem to be no other way of obtaining municipal control of the waterworks, the citizens, we would think, should not hesitate to vote the bonds as a matter of good business judgment. When the city authorities have the confidence of the people and have proved themselves to be competent and honest, it is always safe to entrust them with the funds needed for a conservative administration of public affairs. On the other hand, when the citizens know that money is wanted for graft, or for political purposes, their duty is to see to it that it is not voted for such purposes.

Municipal control of the waterworks is very important in the entire arid region, where so much depends on the volume and quality of the water supply brought to the community. But in some places, as in Los Angeles, it has been found necessary to take the management out of the reach of politicians, by the appointment of a water commission. Some such step may in time be found necessary in other cities.

GERMANY ADVANCES.

The Prussian government, in issuing a decree admitting women to the higher institutes of learning has taken a long step toward the emancipation of the fair sex. Henceforth women are to be admitted to examinations for matriculation at the universities. They will study with the men and under the same conditions, receiving diplomas and degrees. Those who do not care to attend universities will be enabled to take special training for the teaching profession or courses in modern languages, music and domestic accomplishments.

It is believed that other German states will follow this example. Saxony, Bavaria and some other states have for some years admitted women to universities with full rights of matriculation and graduation. Other states admit women as voluntary students or "hearers," but give them no degrees or diplomas. Others still permit graduation by special permission. Thousands of German women attend German universities, as "hearers," but comparatively few matriculate because they cannot do so in many states. The step now taken by Prussia, it is hoped, will be the beginning of the end of discrimination in Germany against the women in all the higher institutes of learning.

It is evident that there are strong liberal currents in German life, the influence of which is being felt in every direction. To what extent the suffrage agitation in England, notwithstanding its grotesque features, is exerting an influence upon the conservatism of other countries may not be easy to determine, but it is safe to say that it is not entirely without its effect.

OUR SHIPS IN AUSTRALIA.

English papers are commenting, in a rather grave frame of mind, on the cordial reception of our fleet in Australia. London editors generally take the view that the Australians by their demonstrations have intimated that they would welcome any effort of the United States to become the leading power in the Pacific. This explains, they believe, the Australian enthusiasm and frequent reference to the fact that blood is thicker than water; also the intimations that hands that can stretch across the sea to the eastward might do just as well by extending similar evidences of kin and friendship toward the West.

The Editor of the Manchester Dispatch thinks that notations in the yellow races forms a bond of sympathy between the Australians and Americans. He says race hatred is

"common ground upon which our sons and our cousins may meet, which leaves us right out in the cold, by reason of our alliance with Japan, and the weakening of our Pacific fleet. The fact that the Japanese are the allies of the old country does not make, then, one whit the less detested in Australia, and that the alliance is the source of a deal of trouble. It is not to be wondered at that the colonists should, under the circumstances, feel almost more akin to America than to the country from which they both sprang."

The Manchester editor suggests an Anglo-American alliance when the agreement with Japan terminates. Such an alliance, he argues, coupled with the growing power of the colonies, would insure Anglo-Saxon supremacy on all the seven seas, and would be no small step toward securing the final peace of the world.

There is hardly any reason for ascribing the cordial reception of American sailors in Australia to political motives. That the visit of our ships to various countries will serve to augment the friendship between the United States and the countries visited, is the earnest hope of all Americans, but that these calls in friendly ports should be considered in connection with all kinds of questions relating to the colonial or foreign policy of other countries, cannot be admitted. The fleet is not out for conquest. It is not looking for allies for the United States. It is, rather, a test of the efficiency of modern battleships of interest to all the world.

Ready money is always prepared to go anywhere.

Holland will find marching to Castro's capital an up-hill business.

The phonograph makes the campaign orator absolutely ubiquitous.

Is the proposed "red light" district to be a protected industry?

When a man gets out of a job hunting a job is his next job.

The motto on Castro's coat of arms is "Sans peur et sans sens."

"The less said the sooner mended," is particularly true of stuttering.

Mr. Gompers' advice to the working men: "Learn to labor and to vote."

Judgment in selecting a bank is about the best guarantee of deposits.

Lots of ice cream but no "spoons" in Liberty Park. Hard hearted mayor!

It is the man who doesn't read much that is ever talking about the books he is reading.

The genuine Standard Oil case is a wooden box holding two fiver (or less) gallon cans of oil.

"Love is the poetry of life," says the Chicago News. And most of it is of the blank verse variety.

You can't save time. All you can do is to use your energy wisely or to dissipate it foolishly.

It was in the days before apartment houses that man was bidden to love his neighbor as himself.

"From Atlantic City all around to Seagirt I am lord of the fowl and the brute," says the New Jersey executive.

If a man feels aggrieved and that he must invoke "the unwritten law," let him invoke the common law, which is unwritten law.

That people who live in glass houses should not be the first to cast stones, is no justification for breaking the speed limit.

Fall and winter hats for women are to be much smaller this year. The loss in the size of the hat will be made up in the bigger price.

"Beware the Greeks when they come bearing gifts," is unheeded by Lillian Russell. She has just captivated and captured one who has gold and gifts abundance.

"You cannot indict a whole people," said Burke. But the Sangamon county special grand jury has indicted about a hundred Springfield rioters which comes near to being a whole people.

The Yellowstone Park lone highwayman must have been the victim of a confidence game, he got so little, according to the stories told by some of those in the hold-up.

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES.

New York Evening Post.

Is the possession of an American wife an indispensable condition attached to the post of German ambassador at Washington? The widow of Baron von Sternburg is an American. Out of four German diplomats who have been seriously mentioned for appointment to Washington, three have American wives. Evidently, the Kaiser, if the condition we have supposed really holds good, is at an embarrassing point to find among his subjects men with the needed qualification. Yet neither Count von Goetzen, Count Bernstorff, nor Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein has attained even a minute share of the peculiar kind of fame that has fallen to the Castellanes and the Yarmouths. We are consequently driven to conclude that when an American princess enters the portals of a European palace, it is not inevitable that she shall come out by way of the divorce court. International marriage between this country and Europe is much more frequent than the public is aware of; and that it is also much more happy than the generally suspected follows from the first condition.

A POLITICAL BAROMETER.

Philadelphia Press.

The abolition of early elections in all the close states, deprives the country of any authoritative preliminary indicator of the political weather in the year of a presidential election. Oregon holds its election in early June, before the presidential issue has been fairly joined. Arkansas is a September state, but furnishes no evidence in its vote that is helpful in contested states. Georgia is not much better, but Maine and Vermont, in the fluctuations of their September vote, have frequently prophesied the outcome of the general November election. Vermont holds its state election next Tuesday. It chooses a governor and state ticket, and it is the national campaign is hardly begun, the result of the Vermont election will be awaited with special interest as

showing in a measure the political drift. Vermont is not a changeable state. From 15,000 to 17,000 votes are about all the Democrats can show, while the Republicans usually run up forty odd thousand. Bryan received 35,159 in 1896 and McKinley, 51,137. In 1900 Bryan did better and the Republican ticket did not fare as well, but four years ago Roosevelt received 40,459 and Parker 3,779.

CHINESE IN COUNCIL.

Boston Herald.

In the seventies China sent her youth to this country to be educated. Some of them remained long enough to gain impressions and to form ideals which have shaped their lives and made them serviceable in the national evolution toward democracy now under way. But the government became frightened. The students were summoned home, and only recently has it become the government's policy to educate picked youth in America as well as in Japan. May no wave of reaction at Peking affect the students who are now at Ashburnham, receiving advice from experienced men of their own race and from sympathetic and sagacious Americans! At these annual conferences, bonds are formed between representatives of many provinces and sections of the empire and from varying strata of Chinese society, which will count for much in creating national solidarity and in building up a uniform public opinion. The conference also gives residents of the town and its vicinity an opportunity which they utilize admirably, to extend hospitality that costs far more in revealing some of the best aspects of American life.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Confession.

Baltimore has fewer murders, fewer accidents, and fewer scandals than other cities.

It is the home of beautiful women, of unequalled eating, of magnificent suburbs, of unsurpassed natural advantages, and of safe business methods.

People who once visit it hate to leave, and it is in a fair way to be the conventional city of the nation.

It puts our native modesty dreadfully to have to acknowledge all this, but truth is mighty and must be told—American Star, Baltimore's new newspaper.

Charity Begins Abroad.

If we could insure honest elections at home with the same brilliant success as in Panama and Cuba, we would be better satisfied with ourselves.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Left—"I'm liberal in my opinions."
Right—"Yes, you're so blamed liberal that you lavish 'em on everybody that will stand for it."—Cleveland Leader.

Manager—"Have you a problem in your play?"
Author—"One of the greatest."
Manager—"What is it?"
Author—"How to get it produced."—Baltimore American.

Mrs. Meeker—"Oh, doctor, my husband seems to be wandering in his mind this morning."
Doctor—"Don't let that worry you; he can't go very far."—Chicago Daily News.

Cholly—"Let me see—What's that quotation about a not being as good as a wink, and so forth?"
Freddy—"Why—er—I can't think."
Cholly—"Oh, I know that. I'm asking you to try to remember."—Chicago Tribune.

"Mr. Grumbley writes, 'I don't see how you can have nerve to sell your worthless remedy for 50 cents a bottle.'"
"Oh, indeed! Well, strike out 'have nerve to,' and 'worthless,' and put the letter in our testimonials."—Judge.

Smithson—"What is Brown's earning capacity?"
Jones—"It's never been tested. He's always been employed by the government."—Judge.

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Wednesday Evening, September 2.
EMILY LUCY GATES
In Dramatic and Operatic Entertainment, assisted by PROF. JOHN J. MCCELLAN and SYBELLA WHITE. CLYTON.
Prices—25c to \$1. Sale opens today.

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SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.
Also Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10.
SALT LAKE OPERA CO.
In
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Chorus of 55. Enlarged orchestra. Costumes by S. L. Costuming House.
Prices—25c to \$1. Matinee—25c to 75c. Sale begins Thursday.

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Laynie Cimperoni Trio. Lewis & Green.
The Klondike. Orpheum Orchestra.

Prices—Evening—25c, 50c, 75c, Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee—10c, 25c, 50c, Box Seats, 75c.

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Tonight—Matinee Wednesday, 2:30.
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Colonial Quartette. Rudi Rahl! Rahl! And Moonlight on the Prairie. Quartermen Servants. Martin & Albert in Fish Stories. Baby Bunting, a cute children's act. Darktown. Sketches. Scenes in the Dance Hall. "Way Quarters" "Sweetest Days." Two Feature Moving Pictures.
Afternoon, 2:30 to 4:30; evenings, 7:30 to 11; continuous. Mats. 10c, even-ings 10c and 25c. Children half price.

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Several decidedly new and pretty shades in each of the staple colors—gray, blue, green, brown, purple, red.

The new shades comprise the Edison, Taupe, Laurel, Hunter's Green, Wisteria, Concord, Catawba & Napoleon Buff.

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Regular 50c values, 35c; regular 50c values, 40c; regular 75c values, 55c; regular 50c values, 60c; regular \$1 values, 70c; regular \$1.50 values, \$1; dark corduroy pants, well made, \$1; light corduroy knickerbockers, especially well made of fine materials, big value at \$2.

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On Sale Sept. 17th and 18th. Round Trip \$22.50.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS, Albuquerque, New Mexico
On Sale September 23 to 26. Round Trip \$31.95.

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