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WHICH IS THE RIGHT IDEAL?

The discourse delivered last Sunday in Lyric hall, New York city, by Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, as reported in the press dispatches on Monday, have occasioned much comment by the leading journals of the country. The gentleman likes notoriety and keeps his name before the people by expressing extreme views on popular topics. This time he attacked the recent utterances of President Roosevelt against "race suicide," which he characterized as "nonsense," and said "The rabbit seems to be his ideal citizen."

The President, as is pretty well known, set himself in opposition to the practice, that threatens to put an end to the sturdy stock which transplanted its roots from the Old World and founded in the New this mighty nation. The custom of limiting the number of children in the family, by means of various means with Nature, and in many instances of preventing increase altogether, he deprecated in strong terms and held up as an example worthy of imitation, those valuable citizens who rear large families to become a strength to the nation.

That the race which prides itself as being distinctively American, is giving place in numbers at least to more recent arrivals from the European nations, is generally conceded and the President is not the first by any means to call attention to the lamentable fact. The following of French expedites with results similar to those that are so pregnant with evil in that country, cannot fail to bring about something like the catastrophe against which the President warned this nation.

Dr. Pentecost may for sensational purposes denounce this as "nonsense," but the thoughtful reader will find in most instances coincide with the President. And certainly the Jack rabbit comparison drawn by the preacher will not strike the average mind as either fitting or elegant. He went on, as reported, to ridicule Mr. Roosevelt's ideal citizen as "one who is ready to work, fight, suffer and have children." Suppose the definition to be correct; where is there good reason to object to that "Ideal"? What sort of a citizen is one who refuses to do either? A lazy, cowardly, shrinking and childless citizen is surely not one to be very proud of. Dr. Pentecost then made these remarks:

"To be married and have children if you are intelligent and are sure you are bringing your children into a desirable world is well, but marriage and child bearing as it now goes on among the poor and ignorant is a crime against the race. As people become more intelligent they have fewer children and I venture to say that after many people have had children grown up if they had the experience over again they would have none."

"So long as conditions remain as they are now it is foolish for working people to marry, and still more foolish for them to have children if they do marry, for every child born to them is a new little slave of mine or mill."

We regard such utterances as those as vicious and inciting to evil, as anti-Christian and violative of the first great commandment from God to man. Forbidding to marry was denounced by the Apostle Paul as "a doctrine of devils," and the increase and multiplying of the race was made mandatory in the beginning by Divine law. It is true that in the press of troubles and persecutions surrounding some of the early Christians, Paul temporarily advised them to be cautious about marrying. Still, he did not forbid marriage, and was careful to state that it was he, Paul, and not the Lord that gave the counsel. And the command of duty at the first has never been repealed or modified by his Author. It does not sound well in the lips of a professed Christian minister to pronounce such sentiments as those expressed by Rev. H. O. Pentecost.

That rash and hasty and misnamed marriages are too frequent, and that the production and rearing of the human race are carried on with less intelligence and rational thought than enters into the breeding of the lower animals, is a deplorable fact. But to say that only the rich and cultured in certain branches of learning are to marry, and that they are to have fewer children the more intelligent they become, is to talk "nonsense" of the rankiest kind, and to encourage those acts by which nations have been brought to swift decay, as well as to fly in the face of heaven's decree, as recorded in Holy writ and woven into the fabric of human nature.

What special methods would he employ to prevent increase? Is he allied with the specialists and drug-concoctors whose disgusting and brutal business is a disgrace to their profession? Fought! What kind of "Christianity" is that promulgated by this latter day Pentecost?

Talk about "crime against the race!" Is not this virtual advocacy of the Malthusian heresy really and truly provocative of "crime against the race?" Working people are not to marry, eh? And if they are not to have children, eh? What does that mean? The sage, sage, sage, at the time, stinks of their being? Or are they to associate promiscuously and take measures to prevent the natural consequences of their illicit intercourse? What sweet words of gospel counsel drop from the lips of a professed Christian minister! If Lucifer himself were to occupy the pulpit or platform in Lyric Hall, or other New York Sabbath room, he could not give more Satanic advice to a congregation than that tendered by Dr. Pentecost, and sent by lightning all over the United States.

INCREASE OF CRIMINALS.

It has been pointed out lately, in the press that women are "invading," in ever increasing numbers, the occupations in which men are engaged. Attention has been called to the fact that in Chicago alone there are about 4,000 women engaged in various kinds of labor, including heavy manual work. There are not only women janitors, watchmen, bankers, brokers, dentists, doctors, journalists, lawyers, and photographers, but there are also stock raisers, butchers, draymen, hackmen and teamsters, livery stable keepers, paperhangers, harness and saddlemakers, engineers and firemen, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, machinists, architects, designers and draughtsmen, electricians, policemen and firemen, undertakers and so on.

A leading English woman's journal comments on the attitude of the American woman for the various pursuits of life. It says:

"We cannot but admit that her English sister has a good deal to learn from her in the matter of entering more thoroughly into a man's life and mode of thought, and claiming from him as a matter of course an equality of treatment, both in the practical and intellectual planes of life. Vulgarities of expression are doubly offensive when they come from the mouth of a woman, and an undue familiarity with the ways and slang of her brothers does not tend to increase a man's respect for a woman. On the other hand, an intelligent and appreciative interest in the life and work of a man adds very largely to the attraction of the woman possessing it."

There is another side, though, to this subject. It is claimed that juvenile crime is on the increase, as a result of the growing difficulty of obtaining work for boys. As an illustration: The St. Paul Globe says that of the forty-one prisoners in the Hennepin county jail, not one is above 23 years of age. And a Hennepin county judge, commenting on this fact, states his belief that the increase of crime among young men is due to their being forced out of many sources of employment by girls. Whether this is correct or not, the fact remains, it is true that the penal institutions of the country contain more young offenders than they did a few years ago, and that is important enough to call for an investigation of causes.

It would not be possible to turn the tide back to former channels, even if it were desirable to do so; but it should be possible for parents, with or without the aid of the state, to provide for the practical education of boys. It should be possible to discourage the tendency to study for the professions, or for positions in stores and offices, which are generally overcrowded, and to encourage a taste for the trades. It should be possible to discourage the habit of stuffing that kind of "learning" into boys, that fills them with vain ambition, but disqualifies them for productive work.

Young men well occupied have no general tendency to law-breaking. The trouble is with those who are idle, particularly if forced to idleness by circumstances beyond their control. The question of manual training and employment, so ably dwelt on by speakers at the last conference, is one of the utmost importance to the family and the state. It is a question of morals as well as of economics.

ing the purchase price, and he can hold the land as long as he uses it and keeps up the taxes to the state and county. There is no community of goods. The settlers are mostly vegetarians. There are no restrictions on conduct, for they are opposed to law and force of all kinds. And yet, it is claimed the plan works well, because the settlers are few, and they are earnest in their convictions. It is even claimed that the "perfect liberty" enjoyed makes the people considerate of one another. For instance, many of the colonists were users of tobacco before they joined the colony, but most of them have given it up since going there because they imagine it to be offensive to others.

One peculiarity of the colony is said to be that the settlers believe in "free love." And yet they are left very much alone by outsiders. That doctrine is perhaps not considered a menace to the home, by some of the pillars of society. The professor, though not an Anarchist himself, is rather enthusiastic about the colony. He declares that peace and comfort prevail, though no one thinks of interfering with others. Their gardens, cows and chickens, and by selling wood to passing vessels. They do not engage in trades, but follow Tolstoid's latest command to stick to the land. They have a town hall and a school, both built by voluntary subscriptions. The school is presided over, without force or rules, by an enthusiastic Harvard graduate and member of the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity. He is a grandson of the author of our national hymn.

It is quite conceivable that a colony consisting of a few families can live in peace without special rules, but what would become of it, when thousands instead of hundreds were to try the experiment, and among these were found selfish, unscrupulous persons whose aggression would work an injury to others, and to the community? That would be a different problem. It will be admitted that it is not good to multiply laws needlessly; most communities could do with less laws and ordinances than they have. It will also be admitted that a time will come, when there will be less restrictions, rules and regulations. But not until mankind has been lifted up to a higher plane of morality than that which it now occupies. As it is now, good men and women will have to submit to restrictions that are really intended only for the government of those who are bad. When all are as they ought to be, there will be very little need of laws and ordinances. The conduct of the people will then be governed from within. But that time has not yet come, evidently. Experiments with lawlessness on a large scale would therefore be about as dangerous as an experiment which should consist in the tearing to pieces of all the cages of a menagerie, or the liberation of all the inmates of a zoological garden. There are too many human beings who are led by their bad instincts, and law and order are needed for these. They cannot yet be dispensed with entirely.

IMMIGRATION RECORD.

The April record of immigration through New York, it is thought, will eclipse any previous record for one month. The arrivals one day, recently, amounted to 19,226, and some embarrassment was caused at Ellis Island. It was not long before the place got entirely filled up and one steamship, the Anchora, got orders to land its immigrants at the pier, while two others kept their 3,200 arrivals over night and landed them the next day. It seems that the influx of immigrants of Teutonic and Celtic races is still comparatively small. The pilgrimage now principally draws from Italy, Greece, Austria and Russia. From the latter countries a great number of Hebrews, Poles, Croatians and Lithuanians arrive. As compared to the immigration ten years ago, the German influx has fallen from 18 per cent, to 4, and the Irish from 8 per cent to 3. That of Denmark, Norway and Sweden has dropped from 12 per cent to 6, and that of England, Scotland and Wales from 9 per cent to 7.

On the other hand, the immigration from Italy has risen from 12 per cent to 23, and that from Austria and Hungary from 14 per cent to 27. There are very few Russians coming of the native stock, and in spite of many Hebrews and Poles who come here from that country, the percentage from Russia has fallen from 19 to 16. The relative share from the rest of Europe and from all other countries remains just where it was ten years before.

In the six months ending with December last, 25,656 Hebrews landed here. Of these 26,943 came from Russia, 9,685 from Austria, and 5,964 from Roumania. The effects of good times in this country, and depression abroad, are clearly seen in this movement. The wages in Italy are low, and Italian laborers hear of the good wages paid in this country, and come. On the other hand, the development of German colonies has opened a better chance for German workmen at home, and they remain at home. The Hebrews are oppressed in nearly all European countries. They come to enjoy freedom. It is necessary that prompts emigration, generally. Were man perfectly free to follow his natural inclinations, he would prefer to live and die in the country where his cradle stood.

THE SOLID EIGHT.

The "stubborn eight" of the City Council, as they are styled by their foes, are still the objects of vicious attacks from our morning contemporaries. It is strikingly noticeable that neither of those papers touches the nub of the entire contention, as to the non-payment of the policemen's salaries. But while admitting that the question of the Chief's confirmation is outside of the controversy, they yet fix upon that as the gist of the dispute. And they entirely ignore the fact, which is of record, that the "stubborn eight" proposed the only legal way of settling the difficulty. Every other proposition, that these papers approve and support, is unlawful and ineffectual and unnecessary. If the payrolls had been signed as required by law, pointed out by the "stubborn eight," the men would have

had their money long ago. Who, then, are responsible for all the woes that our contemporaries have proclaimed, but the very pliant, complacent, fair-minded and humble (?) minority, tied with a string pulled by the other very plausible city officials? What is the use to try to humbug the public further? The majority of the City Council stand by the law and the duties it imposes upon them, and whether it turns out that they are right or wrong on the important question to be decided by the Supreme Court, they are to be commended instead of insulted for their firmness and consistency.

NOTHING TO CONCEAL.

Of a clipping from a Pomona, Cal., paper, it is learned that a Baptist minister is endeavoring to counteract the influence of the Elders laboring at that place. The "Gentleman" recently delivered an address on "Mormonism," in which he claimed that the "pernicious doctrines" were kept in the "back ground." He said that the "Mormon" Church is making converts in this country faster than a number of the larger Christian denominations, and then continued:

"Now you will naturally ask, with a system so corrupt, and pernicious, how do the people succeed in making so many converts to their faith? The answer is this: They make their converts, to a large extent, by the truth. They are conducted into 'Mormonism' proper after they have become converts."

This is, perhaps, the first time a "minister" has publicly admitted that "Mormonism" gains converts by "the truth." A little further investigation might convince him that he has been deceived, when he supposes there are other doctrines in the Gospel, than those that are openly taught and practiced. But his is a common error. Let, however, any minister, who may feel an interest in testing this proposition, call upon any of the Elders in the field, and ask them what they believe, on any point of theology whatever; and if they find a disposition to hide anything, let them so testify to the world. But if they find the "Mormon" Elders willing and anxious to explain the Gospel in all its bearings, according to their ability and understanding, let them no longer rest under the delusion that the Elders in the field have anything to hide from the public.

THE TRUE PACKERS' COMBINE—SAUSAGES.

The eyes and the nose have it—the grip.

The bulls would be glad if Mr. Roosevelt would go bear hunting in Wall street.

Will Edward call at the Vatican and the Quirinal the same day? And at which first?

No reliance can be put in the Shamrock III's mast, and no Shamrock III's mast can be put in Reliance.

Two negro desperadoes have held up an Ohio ferryboat. The officers expect to have them in tow shortly.

Richard Harding Davis has gone to the Balkans. Now will the Servians, Bulgarians and Id genus be good?

Sir Thomas Lipton will have the sympathy of the American people in the matter of the accident to the Shamrock III.

"And Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and wept. Why did he weep?" asks a Texas editor. For joy of course.

So Pittsburgh is to have a great university, equal to any in the country. It is bound to be "hammer," being supported from the profits earned by the wheels of industry.

Frank Mayo's daughter has made a wager that she can write a play in a day. Probably she would undertake to write a five thousand lines epic in the same time.

In thirty-five years over thirty-one million copies of Webster's spelling book have been sold. And notwithstanding this stupendous fact the people are not remarkable for their ability to spell.

The vice-chancellor of New Jersey has decided that Louisa Avakian need not return to the home of her husband. Her chief objection to him was his breath. It seems to have been very much worse than the breath of suspicion.

"There is a Hawatha woman so devoted to the interests of her club that for four years, come rain, come shine, she has never missed a single meeting," says the Kansas City Times. What an unprecedented fund of gossip she must possess.

"President Smith of the Mormon Church in addressing the faithful the other day at Salt Lake City, foresaw the coming on of hard times industrially, and advised his people to get their debts paid up. It was good advice, whatever the times are to be," says the Springfield Republican.

The delegates sent to this country by Mr. Alfred Mosely to study American manufacturing ways, have made their reports. They are far from being unanimous but they all agree that the British workman has nothing to learn from the American workman. Happy British workman! What he needs to learn most is that he has something to learn.

Anent the Vanderbilt-Nelson wedding at Newport in this interesting aside: "In the marriage license declaration of the couple last Saturday, Mr. Vanderbilt said that his occupation was that of a gentleman and that his place of residence was New York City. He gave his full name as Reginald Charles Vanderbilt, gentleman, and his age as twenty-two years." Which suggests the old query: "When Adam delved and Eve span, where was then your gentleman?"

At the recent New England dinner in Philadelphia Senator Hoar told a capital story about New England hospitality: "It is better now than it used to be," he said, "but it will stand improvement. I remember how I dined not long ago, with a Connecticut friend of mine. For dinner there was turkey. It was an excellent bird, and I ate heartily. I said: 'John, this turkey will make a fine

hash tomorrow.' 'Yes, George it will,' the farmer answered, 'provided you have off now.'"

It is rather strange that a large section of the German press should express dissatisfaction with our government because Secretary Moody ordered the European squadron to Marseilles on the occasion of President Loubet's return from Algeria. Other governments did the same thing. Yet no criticism was made of their action. No offense was or could have been intended and if taken it is absurd. Surely it doesn't follow that a courtesy to France must of necessity be an offense to Germany.

The "News" acknowledges with thanks, to Brother John Thorgeirson of Thistle, the receipt of a little, interesting book containing a biography of Jon Sigurdsson, the Icelandic patriot. It is a sketch that gives a good idea of the struggles of the Icelandic people for the preservation of their nationality, literature and language. The Icelanders, though few in numbers and struggling hard with the forces of nature for existence, are a most interesting people. They have played an important part in the history of the world, and they occupy a very high plane of civilization.

The Salt Lake Tribune still keeps up its senseless chatter, in a vain attempt to extricate itself from the quagmire of its own contradictions, blunders and wilful untruths, but only succeeds in wallowing around and further bespattering itself. Self-convinced of maligning the "Mormon" Church authorities, it is cowardly to still try to foist its falsehoods upon the "young attorney," whom it has misrepresented while pretending to give him a good "send off." For an estimate of public sentiment on this matter, we refer our backsliding contemporary to the editorial columns of this week's issue of "Truth."

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Millennial Star.

It is a coincidence that in the same state in which this magic city (referring to a reproduction of part of Jerusalem at the St. Louis fair) will stand for a summer, a permanent New Jerusalem will some day be built. Following up the Missouri river to the western boundary of the state, one comes to Jackson county, once inhabited by the Latter-day Saints. From there they were driven by violent mobs. But the place was dedicated as the spot where on Zion, the New Jerusalem, should be built. Some day the Latter-day Saints will go back to Missouri and peacefully take up their dwelling place there. They will rear the holy Temple unto which our Lord Jesus Christ shall come when He descends to reign, and will lay the foundations of a glorious city in which He may dwell in that time when "out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."

Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Ruskin tells of a rich man who had his wealth in the form of gold coins which he carried with him in a belt around his waist. He was on board of a vessel which began to sink, but the rich man would not part with his wealth. He was found at the bottom with the belt around him. Now the significant question that Ruskin asks is whether that man had his wealth, or his wealth had him. There are many like that man. If it is not money it is something hardly better. To all such the Lord says, as He said to the rich ruler: "If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and follow me." In other words, what we do not consecrate to God we must part with or we shall lose our souls.

Christian Statesman.

While it is wise and dutiful to enforce the laws against all forms of Sabbath desecration, we would repeat what we said in our last issue in connection with our report of the hearing on the Berkebach bill in the Pennsylvania legislature: "Unless the Christian church shall experience a revival of conviction and a reformation of conduct relating to the Sabbath these legal defenses of the day of rest will, sooner or later, inevitably be swept away."

New York Churchman.

If Dr. Rainford, in the judgment of these priests, violated his ordination vows, and if they feel constrained to banish his teachings from the church, their remedy is to test the matter at the bar of law and fact by holding him to account before a court. If his error was in the domain of opinion or philosophy merely, it would be the part of courageous men to meet him in that domain and endeavor to get him right. We can think of no justification for attacking him by innuendo.

New York Christian Advocate.

When professed Christians turn to spiritualism as a means of establishing a belief in the future life, the presumption is that their Christianity did not have a very deep hold upon them, or else that their minds have weakened under circumstances mentioned above. People who say that modern spiritualism is "Old Testament witchcraft come again," would do well to re-study the subject, and they may discover that Old Testament witchcraft is much like the operations of professional mediums, who, on system, deal with jugglery and phenomena of natural origin, an accumulated system of humbuggery. To precede increase of Criminals

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