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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 10, 1906

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

Seventy-seventh semi-annual The general Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday, October 5, 1906, at 10 a. m. A full attendance of the officers and members is hereby requested. By order of

THE FIRST PRESIDENCY.

A BAPTIST SLANDER.

"We reiterate our protest against the manifest and continued interference of the Mormon Church in political and secular affairs."

That is one of the resolutions adopted by the Baptist state convention which recently held its sessions in this city. Like all other sects, the Baptist church is perfectly free to lay plans. and carry them out for the furtherance of its home and foreign missionary work and the promotion of its cause in any and every way that it desires. But it steps out of its legitimate sphere, and is not entitled to respect, when it attacks another Church that is minding its own affairs, and when it invades the domain of business and polities. Particularly is this improper and to be resented when its pretences in that direction are false, and it has nothing to offer as fact to justify its assertions or insinuations.

A religious society is in very poor business when it becomes the mere echo of political adventurers and professional libellers. Their vain repetitions of palpable untruths may be passed by as too puerlle and vicious for notice. But when a pretended "Christian" church, in solemn assembly, with parrot-like chatter copies such vicious falsehoods by formal resolution, it becomes proper if not absolutely necessary to expose its petty yet shameful mendacity.

In what way has the Baptist church, or any of its preachers or members, been interfered with, religiously or politically or in a secular way of any

papers and periodicals have applied to the Simplified Spelling Board for cop-ies of the model list for the use of their editors, contributors, and proofreaders. Some railroads and other corporations have indicated their intention to adopt the revised spelling in their correspondence and literature. It has been found that business men and trade papers receive the change with hospitality. President Roosevelt has hade it reasonably certain that some forms of words which seem strange to us will be familiar to the future Americans, however they may affect the com-ing generation of Englishmen."

As we have said before, many of the proposed changes are reasonable, and unobjectionable. Among these are: ardor, armor, behavior, clamor, clangor, color, demeanor, enamor, endeavor, favor, flavor, henor, humor, labor, neighbor, odor, parlor, rancor, succor , abridgment, acknowledgment, judgment, cyclopedia, checker, chimera, civilize, criticize, idolize, dispatch, fagot, wagon, era, ether, draft, fantasy, nock, defense, offense, pretense, license, brazen, brazier, licorice, meter, mold. mullen, phenomenon, pigmy, raze, vizor, and many others with which the reading public has already become famillar. Others it will be more difficult to introduce because there seems to be no real need for them. Among these are the words in which it is proposed to substitute "t" for "ed." "Prest." "distrest," and "washt" look almost barbarous. But time may modify that

FOREIGN COLONIES.

impression.

Mr. H. G. Wells, in an article in Harper's Weekly, gives "A British view of immigration" to this country, and expresses fears for the future. He says, in substance, that he doubts the ability of this Republic to absorb the multitudes who arrive here every year. and the still greater inflow that will come in the future. "I believe," he says, "that if things go on as they are going the great mass of them [the immigrants] will remain a very low class -will remain largely illiterate industrialized peasants. They are decent minded peasant people, orderly, industrious, but rather dirty in their habits, and with a low standard of life. Wherever they accumulate in numbers they present to my eye a social phase far below the level of either England, France, north Italy or Switzerland." In short, Mr. Wells doubts the efficiency of American Institutions as civilizing, educating agencies. The gentleman admits that he is no

authority on the question. He only gives his impressions obtained during a brief stay in the country and a casual observation of the prevailing conditions. That he is partly right will not be denied. The danger, however, is not so much in the inflow of numbers, as in the attitude the immigrants assume after their arrival here. If they all would lay aside Old-country prejudices and strive to become American citizens, in the full meaning of that term, there would not be any danger in numbers, as long as the country is not overpopulated, and that is a con-

tingency of a very remote future. The trouble is that many foreigners come here and submit to bosses of their own nationality, who sell their labor, and even their votes when they have a vote. . This arrangement retards their education in American government principles. They flock together in colonies, trade only with their own countrymen, perpetuate their old customs and avoid as far as possible intimate association with Americans, Occusionally they bring with them national animosities and transfer Oldcountry guarrels to this country, where fice they ought not to be heard, thus causing divisions on lines entirely foreign to the political life of America. This is where the mischief is done. There is room enough here for all who will come and labor for the building up of the country. There is not room for any whose greatest ideal is the establishment of foreign colonies, with aims and rivalries of their own.

We present these suggestions to the readers of the "News." They may possible be of assistance to some of them, and help them to save valuable property. They may not be new to those who have passed many years in the school of experience, but to others they muy be both new and valuable.

RUSSIA HAS A STATESMAN.

M. Stolypin is a statesman. He ought to succeed in the tremendous task that has been entrusted to him. If patience and courage can ensure success, he deserves victory, for he has displayed these qualities to an unusual degree. Though grief-stricken by the recent attempt on his life which resulted in serious injuries to his daughter, as well as many other casualties, he refrains from imitating the terrorists and meeting violence with violence. The promptings of wrath would naturally have tempted him to the adoption of repressive measures against monsters who succeeded in maining his child for life. but he declares against that policy and urges popular reforms. He has even dared to warn the Emperor against the influences that urge him to adopt a reign of terror to repress the terrorists. He has had the courage to remind the Czar that history is in a fair way to repeat the events which followed Alexander II's reversion to tyranny in 1879. This is probably as bold a reminder of a fearful family tragedy as any subject would dare to make to an auto-

crat. It is, so to speak, placing before him a grinning skull with the legend, "memento mori"--remember death something that rulers generally hate to see. But it should have its effects. And there are signs that Mr. Stolypin's policy is gaining ground against the court cabal.

Reform is the only salvation of Russis. Unless the affairs of the empire are given over to the people, and the oligarchy is overturned, chaos is likely to continue, until Germany becomes convinced of the necessity of interfering for the restoration of order, as did the United States in the Cuban rebellion. There are already intimations of such a contingency. Russian papers prophesy that in the last extremity the Czar will turn to Prussia and Austria for assistance, and German papers ironically re-echo this prognostication. But that would mean the deepest humiliation to Russia, and probably loss of territory. Reform in liberal direction is the only salvation. M. Stolypin wisely comprehends the situation and seems determined to use his influence in the right direction. When the country is pacified and the government again placed on a solid foundation, there will be time enough to attend to the terrorists who, like wild beasts, find sat-

isfaction in bloodshed. At Putney the Harvard men were in boat but not the boat.

The order that reigns in Russia is the order of the Terrorists.

Guerra proposes to fight it out on his line if it takes all the summer.

What the German yachts lacked to win the Roosevelt cup was Vini.

uuusual noises in the factory during a storm the other night, the manager of the electrical works at the station was met by a wonderful spectacle on enter. ing the place. No artificial display ever presented a scene so fairylike. Tremettdous showers of sparks were being given off from every machine in the place, while there was a deafening crackling as if from a hundred sputtering fires, a machine man had seen his food burned to a cinder as he sat to eat it, all the electric bells were sounding, and the telephone had been wrenched from the wall. The current had to be shut off before order was restored. Next day

everything worked as smoothly as if there had been no disturbance.

There is a farmer down near Salem who has a genuine diversified farm. He has seven acres of walnuts, 13 acres of hops, an acre of grapes, over 50 stands of bees, five acres of Logan berries, 10 acres of potatoes, besides sev-eral acres of hay, gardening, etc. The farmer and his boys are said to be prospering. How could they help it with such a diversity of things to depend with upon. Any farmer can prosper who goes at it in the right way, not only prosper moderately, but become rich in this world's goods. But it takes rus-tle, work, push and intelligence.

at summer homes now, and the hostess who does not serve her dainties on a flower-embowered verands or in a summer house is without a soul. the use of rustic tables and chairs is of the present season and bids fair to become a permanent habit. The vogue of willow and vari-colored enamel seems to have passed, and now the pro-gressive woman furnishes her outdoor environment in natural birch or maple. In Virginia the custom prevails of strewing the neighborhood of the table with fresh pine boughs. The odor is de-lightful, and it has the agreeable tendency to dispurse flies and other pests of the open. No hostess dreams of spreading a cloth, even for a formal dinner, on the rustic table. The dainty Chinese napkins in fantastic shapes and colors are the latest things to decorate the board, and the ware must lend itself to the rustic idea. Majolica is a favorite with women of artistic tastes with center and side pieces of opal glass.

Josef Brunner in September Field and Stream.

There is no more harmful creature afoot or a-wing than the domestic cat outdoors. It would be vain to attempt to put down the figure of damages in hard dollars which they do by killing songsters which nature intended to restrain insect pests and to gladden the hearts of those laden with cares and worries. As far as the sportsman is concerned, a single cat will often de-prive him of his shooting in a given locality for, if it has once found the location of a bevy of quail, grouse or other game birds, it will not stop until the last one of the family is killed. Wild predatory animals generally re-strict their raids to the hours considered night; a domestic cat will prowl and kill at any hour during the twenty-four of a day. Some specimens attack even deer-fawns and other game of like size. A cat shrinks from nothing in its lust for killing-not even from water.

THE CAPTURE OF STENSLAND.

The story of the flight of Paul O. Stensland, the Chicago bank wrecker, and his capture yesterday in far-off Tangler is not wanting in dramatio



kind by the "Mornon" Church? Have any of them been hindered or obstructed in the exercise of the elective franchise, or of the freedom of speech or of worship? Do they not enjoy the fullest liberty to vote for or oppose any candidate or measure before the public, to hold their meetings, pass their collection plates or boxes, berate "Mormonism," talk platitudes, and act in the name of the Holy Trinity from whom they do not even claim they have received any definite authority? Who has attempted to prevent them from doing anything of the kind? Certainly not the "Mormon" Church,

Can any preacher of the Baptist convention produce a person, "Mormon" or non-"Mormon," who has been interfered with in his politics or his business by the "Mormon" Church? If not, on what basis was that ridiculous resolution founded? What is the excuse for it? Is it not a falsehood in essence and a fraud in its intent? It is clearly designed for outside effect and to convey the lying impression that the "Mormon" Church interferes with political and secular affairs, when the truth is it does nothing of the kind. The only pretense that can be made to substantiate the covert charge made by the Baptist convention, is that It has been reiterated time and again in public prints and is believed by many people unacquainted with the facts.

Nothing has ever been advanced by the virulent maligners of the "Mormon" Church, even as pretended evidence of the "interference" alleged, but trumped-up and shadowy stories that will not bear the least investigation. Where is there an individual who has been required to vote for or against anybody or anythine contrary to his or her own will and judgment? Who is there, anywhere in this state that can truthfully say he is not free to engage in any lawful busin'ss or other secular pursuit? We can afford to smile at the drivel of scribes, hired to malign the "Mormon" Church, that drools along in stereotyped channels. But when an organized body of alleged Christian worshippers taken up the slander and gives it voice by solemn resolution, we protest against the outrage. And we brand the authors of the accusation adopted by the Baptist convention as common defamers, to be classed with those who love as well as make a lie.

PROGRESS OF SPELLING.

The simplified spelling reform supported by President Roosevelt bids fair to become popular, as soon as the critics recover from the shock they experjenced by the suddenness of the announcemant that government documents were, from now on, to appear "reformed." The President's action has been characterized as an "assault" upon the language, but, for all that, the proposition seems to find friends. The following is from Collier's Weekly, on the subject:

"In this country the President's ac-tion started a bull market for spelling reform. Mr. Stillings, the Public Printer, expressed his delight at the new policy, and promised to carry it throughout the government printing of-ace to the extent of his authority. The ications are that the great bulk of the government printing will soon ap-pear in reformed spelling. Many news-

RAIN AND DAMS.

Reports to the effect that large quantitles of hay and grain were injured by the recent heavy storms have prompted a "practical farmer" to say to a representative of the "News" that if the stacks were built up as they ought to be, there would be no danger of injury by rain. The gentleman says he has had experience in this matter for many years, and he is positive that when hay, or grain, is spoiled in the stacks, it is because of their faulty construction. Very often, he says, the stacks are made in straight layers, or even sloping toward the center, until the top is very nearly reached, when they are rounded off. The result is, according to this "practical farmer," that part of the moisture finds its way toward the center, instead of running off outward, as it ought to do. The remedy is, he says to build the stack rounded off, full in die center, from the very foundation of it, and never permit it to have any other shape during the entire process of construction. If this is done. he says, water will not injure its contents, because it will soon run off from all parts of it. The suggestion seems to be good and practical, and it is worth while acting upon, as it does not take any more labor to build a stack that

way than the way that is said to be common. However, the chief damage done by the recent rains, we believe, was to grain then uncut and beaten down by the storms and the consequent "rust" that ensued, and to hay lying on the ground partly drying, then bleaching and becoming discolored and much of it spolled. When harvested, and even in shocks before stacking, grain has not been injured so very much by the rains, and haystacks are usually sloped

or rounded off as stacking goes on, al-

though carelessness in that particular

is sometimes noticeable. The gentleman quoted also has ideas on the construction of dams. When he reads in the papers, he says, about damage done by the bursting of dams, he feels certain that in every instance faulty construction is to blame. A dam

built in a straight line, unless very solid, has not the power of resistance sometimes needed when the clouds burst and immense volumes of water are to be restrained in their downward course. What is needed is a dam built in the form of an arch that presents its convex side to the water. If the abutments are made strong enough. such an arch cannot be bursted.

Mr. Rockefeller has just lost another tooth. But it isn't an eye tooth

The mayor of Kansas City, Kansas, in resigning Rose to the occasion.

It is the race for wealth that makes so many people want to run for of-

"I was never so taken back in all my life as when I met Olsen," says Stensland.

Directors in financial institutions are quite as frequently dough-heads as figureheads.

Later on, President Palma might engage a few football teams to put down the insurrection.

The little automobiles are called 'run-a-bouts;" the big ones are called 'run-'em-downs."

Frank Hipple of the defunct Real Estate Trust company, it now appears, was a regular Jim the Penman.

Speaker Cannon and Samuel Gompers have no use for each other. 'Sweet are the uses of a diversity."

Filibustering has lost all its romance so the Mexican agitators might just as well quit. They couldn't succeed.

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Tribune.

It is said that Senator Bailey has presidential aspirations. It is useless for any Texan to have such aspirations.

When a great enterprise becomes eminently successful there is always some one to raise the delusive cry of 'government ownership.'

Mr. Bryan has not given the country government ownership of railroads but he has given people and politicians something to think about.

Committeeman Sullivan's reply to Mr. Bryan was fully as caustic as the latter's denunciation. Both made interesting if not edifying reading,

Emperor William has determined to find out what is the matter with German colonization. He might call in a few Philippine experts to tell him.

Gorky, the Russian Anarchist-novelist, has no more use for France than America. Of the former he says: "Once beloved France, I spit in your eyes my splitle of blood and of gall." Maxim has the gall all right enough.

Speaker Cannon does not think it would be surprising if President Roosevelt should be president in 1912. Then he does not think it would be surprising if the President should go completely back on his word. But it would be, just the same.

NATURE'S FIREWORKS.

Loudon Globe. occurrence that has taken place Amiens shows that where there exists an electrical establishment of any ists an electrical establishment of any size nothing more than a good robust thunderstorm is needed for previding a display of natural fleworks on a scale that leaves nothing to be desired in the way of largeness. Aroused by

as good as his.

And Other High Grade Bert. Benght and Bell.

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