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ANTI-MORMONISM.

"So far as the American party is concerned, there is no anti-Mormonism," Tribune.

The anti-Mormon organ deems it prudent or expedient to display that bit of verbal ingenuity at regular intervals. It has two reasons for this. One is that the decent men and women who have been led to affiliate with the party may not become conscience-stricken and desert. Another is that it hopes to attract weak Church members, and undecided voters of the legitimate political parties. "So far as the American party is concerned there is no anti-Mormonism," is but a bid for votes. It is a fly-paper with poison spread over the smooth, honeyed surface.

It is true that some of the adherents of the so-called American party are not anti-Mormons. The Latter-day Saints have never done them any harm, and they have absolutely no reason for an anti-Mormon attitude. Some of them have friends among Church members, whom they love and respect, and some of them in business depend largely on the patronage of Church members. If they were asked to give a reason why they affiliate politically with party leaders whose interests are in the direction of religious persecution, they would be at a loss to do so. They know of no reason. They have no reason. All this is true.

But it is equally true that so far as another part of the so-called American party is concerned, there is absolutely nothing to it but anti-Mormonism. The part for which the Tribune speaks is inspired by a sentiment as dangerous to American ideals of government as was the Inquisition to the liberty of Spain. The party was founded for the express purpose of making war upon the Church, because Church leaders refused to be dragged into politics for the benefit of persons both morally and intellectually unfit for positions to which they aspired. It was founded for the purpose of depriving Church members of their political rights. The attack upon Senator Smoot proved this. For it was so planned that if the Senate had sustained the intended infamy, every member of the Church might have been barred from holding any office whatever. That was the true object of the conspiracy. And because it met with defeat, there has been wailing and gnashing of teeth ever since. But the conspirators have never given up of hope.

The Tribune is the organ of anti-Mormonism. It does not confine itself to attacking the politics of Church members. It assaults their religion and status, metaphorically speaking, their venerated leaders, both dead and living. It represents the religion of the Latter-day Saints as treason and the founders of the Church as humbugs and frauds who deserved death at the hands of assassins. The Tribune has left no lie, no falsehood, no misrepresentation untried in its warfare upon the Church. It has faked stories like the "red hot address" that cost several missionaries their lives, and the story about the re-establishment of polygamy in Davis county, and it has advocated the establishment of moral hell-holes in which to entrap the youth of the Latter-day Saints. Lately it has manifested every sign of sympathy with the disfranchisement plan of Idaho-fame, and it has done everything in its power to crush the Church. And then it plausibly folds its hands and calls heaven to witness that "as far as the American party is concerned there is no anti-Mormonism." What language is there not enough to brand rightly that particular kind of hypocrisy!

The "News" has no quarrel with the so-called American party as such. The rights of citizens, who may be tired of old party friends and methods, to form new parties is not disputed. But we protest against the prostitution of the American form of government by employing the machinery of political parties for the purpose of religious persecution. And that is what the Tribune has sold itself to do. No amount of denial can change the fact in the least. And this is so true that the very day the respectable citizens of the American party take the lead of it, and eliminate anti-Mormonism from the field, that very day there will be peace and harmony in this city. "Mormonism" is not an issue. Anti-Mormonism" is the only anomaly in local politics. Drive that monster to the dark cave where it belongs, and let true Americanism prevail in the interest of peace and harmony.

FRENCH LEATHER PROBLEM.

A crisis in the French leather market is reported by Consul General Ekimov, of Marseille. The crisis is attributed to the effect of American and German competition.

For nearly ten years, foreign countries that formerly imported French leather have been disposing of prepared leathers in the French market. The exports of French shoes have fallen off. Importations of shoes and leather, particularly box calf, have greatly increased. Within the last three years alone importations of shoes have increased from 447,245 pairs in 1905 and 537,462 pairs in 1906 to 664,400 pairs in 1907. It seems to be the opinion that French methods are in need of radical changes, and that French manufacturers will look more and more to such enterprises as the Chicago shoe

and leather fair to discover processes suitable to their particular cases.

Small factories and empirical methods are said still to prevail in the preparation of French leathers. Half of the tanning firms employ less than five workmen. Ninety-two per cent of them have less than 21 employees each. Many still use bark and alum instead of extracts for tanning, and only a few have adopted the chrome tanning process.

The French minister of labor says that American machines for the manufacture of glove-kid skins were recently set up in France; but that the French workmen, unlike the American, does not readily adopt their use.

French workmen concede the superiority of these foreign leathers, and are urging the appointment of a committee to review the whole situation, and especially to modify the tariff in such ways as to restrict the increasing importations.

Our consul says that while American leathers were the first to reach the French market to an important extent, German leathers are now coming in and tend to displace the American. As in many other lines of business, the latter are seriously handicapped by tariff discrimination, for whereas American exporters pay maximum rates the German houses have the benefit of the minimum tariff. In this respect German competitors find an excellent profit in their tariff advantage alone. The rates are as follows for American and German goods respectively on each 220 pounds: tanned goat, kid, sheep, and lamb skins—American goods taxed \$2.89, German, \$1.93; other skins—American, \$1.58; German, \$1.17; waxed calf—American, \$7.72; German, \$4.82; dressed goat, kid, sheep and lamb skins—American, \$17.37; German, \$11.58. Similar differences prevail in the case of dressed and grained beef skins, patent leather, boots, shoes, and slippers.

The device proposed by the French workmen of putting higher taxes on the foreign product will not solve the problem. The tax would have to be raised every few years to keep up with the industrial progress of other countries. The better plan would be to educate the French workmen so that they could use the methods and the improved machinery of their competitors.

The discrimination from which the leather trade of the United States suffers in France is due to the rate of our own tariff duties on articles imported from that country.

TRIBUTE TO THE PIONEERS.

Mr. Newhouse, in his letter accompanying the deed for the valuable lot he transferred to the Commercial club the other day, paid a really beautiful tribute of esteem to the memory of the Pioneers of Utah. He wrote:

"It is a happy day for Salt Lake, when, without prejudice of class or creed and without dissension, all can join in pressing forward the splendid work of those who founded Utah's civilization and patiently solved its early problems."

"I hail with a happy heart this day of peace and good will." These are the sentiments of all citizens who really have the interests of Utah at heart, but it takes, nevertheless, moral courage and independence to state even the truth, at a time when its adversaries are loudly clamoring for supremacy. Mr. Newhouse has both courage and independence. And he chose the right opportunity of reminding, in his unassuming way, the business interests of this City that it will be a happy day for Salt Lake when, without prejudice of class or creed, and without dissension, all can join in continuing the splendid work of the Utah Pioneers. He took the opportunity of reminding the business men of this City that what is needed now for development and further growth is a day of peace and good will. And we dare say that this opinion, expressed after mature consideration, by one of the most prominent business men of the City, is worth a great deal more than the fulminations of those who live by the contemptible vocation of strife-breeding.

We are pleased that Mr. Newhouse has placed himself on record as an advocate of peace. If other leaders in the business world will follow, the day of peace and good will, will not be long delayed. The strife-makers have no lasting influence because they have no principles. Their work is negative, and you cannot build anything permanent on a negation. Like Gratiano in one of Shakespeare's plays, they speak "an infinite deal of nothing." That counts for nothing when business sense asserts itself for the benefit of the community.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND.

The "News" has been asked to give space to the following communication, which explains itself:

"During the spring of 1908 a number of the blind met in Salt Lake City, and effected the organization known as 'The Western Association of the Blind.' Its purpose is to help the blind on their journey through life and this noble effort will be accomplished by encouraging them to read and to do the various handicrafts for which they are fitted."

"The board of directors earnestly solicit and invite all the blind in the inter-mountain region to become members of this association. They hope at no distant day to obtain a building for permanent headquarters and to encourage the establishment of shops where the adult blind may be taught some useful trades, thus enabling them to become, at least partially, self-supporting."

"However, the principal thing now is to learn the names of all blind persons in order to determine how many are in need of the benefits which this association may grant them in the future. The annual meeting of the association, in the city of Salt Lake, and their friends are cordially invited, will be held in the early part of October in Salt Lake City."

"Persons desiring to contribute funds to this cause may send them to the treasurer, Mrs. J. J. Snider, 926 First ave., Salt Lake City, and anyone knowing the addresses of blind people will confer a favor by notifying the secretary of the association, Mr. A. M. Talmage, 345 east Fourth North, Provo, Utah."

S. W. JENKINSON, President.
MRS. DR. J. J. SNIDER, Treas.
A. M. TALMAGE, Secretary.
RALPH CLARKE,
MAURIE HANSON,
N. C. HANKS.

"Board of Directors"

The leading thought of the promoters of this organization is that the blind, by co-operation and the aid of

philanthropic friends, will be able to establish industries, such as a broom factory and other factories, where the unfortunate can earn a living and become self-supporting and not depend on begging in the streets. That, certainly, is an object which deserves encouragement.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH.

The work of gathering genealogies is one in which all Latter-day Saints are interested. It is part of the Gospel, as the plan of salvation embraces the dead as well as the living. For this reason we call attention to a notice in the Genealogical department of this paper, to the effect that the genealogical research conducted by Daughters of the Pioneers will from now on be done under the auspices and in cooperation with the board of the Genealogical society. Sister Susa Young Gates who has devoted a great deal of time and energy to genealogical research, and who has been exceedingly successful, in a letter to the "News" explains that nine ladies have been selected to act as a committee to assist in enlarging the work of the Society under the direction of the General Board, and that those of the committee that are officers of Daughters of the Pioneers, intend resigning so as to have more time to give to genealogical work. "We wish," Sister Gates writes, "to concentrate such labor and time as we can spare from our home duties to the glorious cause of salvation for the living and redemption for the dead."

The "News" cordially congratulates the Genealogical society in the acquisition of the efficient services of the ladies referred to, and wishes them still more success in their important work. Salvation for the dead is and should always be the underlying motive of the genealogical research of Latter-day Saints. Pride in ancestry is an element as foreign to the Gospel as it is ridiculous in the light of scientific revelations. But in the light of truth as revealed by the Gospel, genealogy assumes an importance but little understood as yet. Salvation for the dead is a doctrine misunderstood by many and ridiculed by not a few. But that is the fate of all truth, in the beginning. When Christianity first was preached the doctrine of a resurrection was ridiculed by the scholars of the world, and those who proclaimed the truth of immortality were called "babblers" by philosophers. Today one of those "babblers" is acknowledged as the greatest Apostle the world ever had. History repeats itself. Tomorrow the world will build monuments on the graves of the prophets who taught men that the plan of salvation embraces the dead, and not only the living.

ENSIGN PEAK.

Mr. Lon J. Haddock, secretary of the Manufacturers and Merchants' association, is a very enthusiastic advocate of beautifying Ensign Peak and making it a sort of Mecca for Salt Lake tourists. Trees and scrubbery, he says, ought to be planted there, and a good road built, and the environs should be made as attractive as possible.

Mr. Haddock's idea is that a private company might be formed for the purpose of making the proposed improvements, provided the necessary franchise could be obtained from the present rulers of the City council. The investment, he believes, would be a paying one, as a great number of tourists undoubtedly would be glad to make the trip to the historical point, and enjoy one of the grandest views of the entire intermountain region.

We hope the citizens interested in the development and beautifying of Salt Lake will consider this suggestion, and every proposition that comes from a respectable source, for improvements that will make the City attractive. Ensign Peak is one of the points that has every claim to consideration. It was visited by some of the first Pioneers a couple of days after their entrance to the Valley, and the inspiring view suggested the name by which it is still known. "Ensign Peak" is a monument of one of the most remarkable events in American history.

BOOK OF MORMON.

The interest manifested by the reading public in the Book of Mormon today is one of the encouraging signs of the time.

From a letter received at the Historian's office, by Elder Milton A. Musser, and written by Elder John W. Allen of the Northern States mission, we learn that the Book of Mormon now is sold in many of the leading book stores in Chicago, among which are the following: A. C. McClurg & Co., John P. Wesby, Pilgrim Press, American Baptist Publishing Co., A. Croch & Co., H. J. Froemel, Morris Book Co., C. M. Barnes & Wilcox Co., The Stein Co., M. L. Gold, Scherker & Levenson, W. J. McCall, Paul Volz, Montgomery, Ward & Co., and others. A. C. McClurg & Co. will list the book under both the historical and religious books in their regular annual catalogue. Other companies are handling the book as an experiment.

Elder Allen states that during the past year the mission published 100,000 Books of Mormon besides other literature, and that most of this edition has already been distributed. A folder has also been printed and is being distributed, in which a brief statement is made of what the Book of Mormon is. It is "an account of the religious, political and social life of the Jaredite and Nephite nations, who flourished on the Western Hemisphere from 2200 B. C. to 420 A. D., written by their own historians and abridged by their own prophets and seers. The Book of Mormon is the last of the Nephite writers, deposited the record in the hill Cumorah, where it remained until 1827, when it was delivered to Joseph Smith, Jr., who translated it into the English language. It has since been published in fourteen different languages."

The great interest manifested in the Book of Mormon by intelligent readers in this country, and other countries, is a sign that should attract the attention of all candid thinkers. Could a fraud hold the interest of intelligent people for any length of time? Could a church be built upon a hoax and stand the storms of persecution and the rage of the hosts of Beelzebub? Our Lord

Himself has said that a house built upon sand cannot stand; only the structure that rests on solid foundation remains.

A frog in the hand is worth two in the throat.

More hints than dollars are dropped in this world.

The hand that rocks the boat is not fit to rock the cradle.

In Venezuela they say that Castro "beats the Dutch."

The only difference between "portly" and "fat" is one of social position.

This afternoon all the automobiles in town seemed to be in their shirt-sleeves.

Massachusetts has supervisors of assessors. But who supervises the supervisors?

When it comes to work most people find more pleasure in pursuit than in possession.

Hitting the curb hard is about the only thing that will curb the reckless automobilist.

Opening campaign headquarters and opening "barrels" are entirely different operations.

They say that Mr. Hearst has a long head. All pictures of him show that he has a long nose.

Little Honduras is getting mighty peevish. What bee has stung it to so swell its head?

A "pretty wedding" always suggests the idea that the bride is "ketchy-ketchy" and the groom callow.

"My soul is athirst," sings an Alabama poet. Your thirst is nothing but an ungovernable appetite.

All the candidates who are running for the office of President are quietly remaining in their selected abodes.

Is it the idea of the superintendent of schools that the children in the public schools belong to the "great unwashed"?

Just as soon as the President gets Congress off his hands he intends to go to South Africa to get an elephant on his hands.

"Whoever wins the election will not upset business," says Melville E. Ingalls. True, but he will upset a great many calculations.

"Ever occur to you what a disagreeable job living is?" asks the Atchison Globe. For disagreeableness it isn't in it with the job of dying.

"Mr. Hearst has been compared to Washington and Lincoln," says an exchange. If ever there was a case where comparisons are odious, surely this is one.

If Solomon had seen a Christian made a member of the Sultan's cabinet, he would have thought twice before saying there was nothing new under the sun.

"The body contains enough salt to supply the average family for a month," says a scientist. Each member of the family having a body, what becomes of the excess supply?

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A tawny-haired, green-eyed sculptress, a handsome, handsome actress, a brilliant, newspaper man, a slangy cloak-model, an adventurous multimillionaire, a demure, little Puritan girl, an elegant Bohemian—these are types of vivacious Bohemians who come and go, make love and epigrams with equal celerity in "A Quakeress Asks" in the August number of Young's Magazine. It is a dishing tale of a decidedly modern flavor, ringing the last fashion note of the day in manners and morals, yet a true portrayal of life in New York's pseudo-artistic set. In their careless, breezy unconventionality, Jane Richardson, written in manner and face finds a lively charm, contrasted with the dull grayness of the life whence she has been lifted. Unconsciously she strolls along the pleasant primrose path and the standards of her girlish life from her face to face with the relentless price she must pay that she awakes, wide-eyed, gasping, as she awakens from a fairy dream to the sordid grimaces of everyday. A sparkling bit of comedy from the French is "Blonde Brunet" by Jean Soland. Max, a Don Juan who knows too well "the fields where the flowers grow" has not a reliable memory. So, when he is called upon by a pompous father to return a look of half-bred to a coiffeuse—but was the girl blonde or brunette? He extricates himself, however, in a deliciously humorous manner—14-16 East, Twenty-eighth St., New York.

It is an important element in the development of the human race that each generation find a new set of vital problems confronting it requiring consideration from an entirely new angle of view. As civilization spreads, it deepens and grows these problems become more and more complex, until the master minds of other centuries are but as links in the evolution of the high order of intelligence required to cope with present-day problems. In the creation of these opportunities for every problem there is an opportunity. For instance, the singular building, the Eiffel tower, every triumph of the kind has added its complexities and perplexities to the situation. With such construction the protection—adequate, inflexible protection—is imperative, and this our cities have not have demonstrated. Better ventilation is essential—too many are dying of the white plague; traffic must be controlled—streets are too congested and numbers could enumerate a long list. An interesting article in the August Popular Mechanics touches upon this subject in discussing the international war for the extermination of rats in an effort to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague. It declares that modern transportation methods aid greatly to the spread of epidemics. In that infected persons can cross the ocean in less time than is required for many contagious diseases to manifest themselves. The article, which is illustrated, states that in numerous localities a bounty is offered for rats captured or killed. The magazine is a faithful chronicler of every phase of the life of mechanics everywhere. In the August number there are 155 articles and 334 illustrations.

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

The Cost Of A company was formed Transporting to produce on the road Big Shows, a New York musical comedy success of the previous season. It was by no means a second-class organization—the company was paid \$250 a week, the second comedian \$100, the soubrette \$75. The chorus men received \$14 a week, the lowest salary paid any of the sixty-five members of the company, and the chorus girls \$18—a fair salary several years ago when this tour was made. They were on the road forty and a half weeks, actually traveling thirty-six thousand miles and played over seventy one-night stands. Most of the traveling was done at night, and in only a few instances when the "jump" was over a day were there sleeping cars to the train. While doing the one-night stands, the entire company slept in the common cars at night, and although the principals sometimes went to hotels in the daytime, the chorus men and women slept either in the train or at the theater. The amount of money paid out to the railroads by such a company is enormous, especially if it is necessary to carry several cars of scenery and effects. The regular charge is twenty-five cents a mile for each baggage or scene car and two cents per carload of scenery, from New York to Chicago would be considerably over six thousand dollars, and about one-fourth of this sum to Boston. There was one spectacular show on the road the past season that carried nearly four hundred people and the cost of transporting them and the scenery to Chicago from New York was just ten thousand dollars, and this exclusive of sleeping accommodations. Companies of this caliber,

however, play only the larger cities and then for long engagements. This tends to the formation of secondary companies to produce the same play, but on a much cheaper scale. These are sent to all the small cities and towns, and the actors must do an enormous amount of traveling. Charles Belmont Davis is the Outing Magazine for August.

The Women To those who fear the fiercer partisanship of women it may be rather startling to know that such a thing as a party measure has never been espoused by women in any legislature, in Colorado at least. Women want the same things, and they have worked together in perfect harmony. They wanted a pure food law, and secured one in line with the national provision in the last legislature; they want civil service, and they have obtained that in a measure, though the ideal thing is yet to come; they want honest elections and the elimination of graft. During the last legislature an attempt was made to change the law in regard to the control of the state bureau of child and animal protection, taking it from the Colorado Humane society and creating a political board. Every federated club in the state besieged its senators and representatives, and the vice-chairmen of the two dominant parties waited on different members of the legislature together to enter their protest. Men understand that in legislative matters when they oppose the women it is practically all the women, and the great independent vote of the state—Ellis Meredith, in the August Atlantic.

Black Hand The Black Hand owns a Terrible iron discipline, He who would join must demonstrate his mettle. He proves his hardi-

hood by killing some one whom the member turned traitor, who perhaps is sentenced to die. If no traitor is convenient, aspirants are set fighting with other with knives. Whatever the deal, should he who seeks Black Hand acceptance betray blackness of spirit or weakness of heart he is refused. Deemed worthy, he is sworn to fidelity on crossed knives. By this oath he is bound to keep silent, or bear false witness, or fight the police, or kill at the behest of the chiefs of the society. To fail is to invite death, says an article in the August Broadway Magazine. This Black Hand obligation is no idle one; its penalty of death has been often invoked, to be thrown into the East river, or buried in the basement of the buildings where they are. These who thus die are never of, never traced. The criminal made into three shares, called variously "allowance," "half allowance," and "small slice." The criminal advanced to the second grade, his share is the "half advance." Upon becoming a chief, he succeeds to the full allowance. There is a grand council, under its orders are subordinate groups. There are little chiefs and big chiefs. There is a treasurer and, for those who are to die, a chaplain. For is-bing-artists in assassinators—are provided with dummy figures, done in straw or leather, and direct practising rawlings where to bury the blade.—Alfred Henry Lewis in Broadway Magazine.

McClure's Holiday Display now ready, Knutsford Hotel.

Where You Get the Best.

Z. C. M. I.

Drug Store, 112-114 So. Main St.

Special Bargains in Our Domestic Department

Monday and week will witness great reductions in many staple and seasonable goods—Damasks, Napkins, Doylies, Tray Cloths, Lunch Cloths, Scarfs, Summer Dress Goods, Bates' Seersuckers, Toile du Nord, Red Seal and A. F. C. Gingham at prices that will appeal to Salt Lake's Economical Shoppers.

HAMMOCKS 1-3 OFF.

How restful and pleasant it is to swing gently back and forth in a comfortable hammock these warm days or cool evenings. Here is your opportunity to get a good one cheap.

\$2.25 values for ..\$1.50	\$4.50 values for ..\$3.00	\$7.00 values for ..\$4.70
\$3.00 values for ..\$2.00	\$5.50 values for ..\$3.70	\$8.00 values for ..\$5.35
\$3.50 values for ..\$2.35	\$6.50 values for ..\$4.35	\$9.00 values for ..\$6.00

25% Off All Table Damask, Napkins and 25% Off Table Linen Monday and week at

1-3 Off All Lunch Cloths, Tray Cloths, Scarfs and Doylies, Monday and week. 1-3 Off

SEASONABLE GOODS SPECIALLY PRICED.

A large variety of Colored Lawns, Mousse-line de Soie, Batistes and Dimities, ranging in price 15c to 35c a yard, Monday and week, Special 10c
DOTTED SWISS APPLIQUE, regular 35c a yard, Monday and week, Special 20c
NOVELTY TISSUE, regular price 60c a yard, Monday and week, Special 40c
NOVELTY CHECK BATISTE, regular price 50c a yard, Monday and week, Special 30c
COTTON FOULARDS, regular price 35c a yard, Monday and week, Special 20c
ALL CLASSIC GINGHAMS, Monday and week 8c

BANAZAI SILKS, in plaids, light blue, light green, tan and blue dots and fancy brocades. Regular price 65c a yard Monday and week, Special 50c
YOGA SILK PLAIDS, ZANZIBAR Suitings, Mulls, Embroidered Swiss, Novelty Waistings, ranging in price from 35c to 85c, Monday and week, Half Price Special at
ALL BATES SEERSUCKERS, A. F. C., and Red Seal Zephyr Gingham, worth 15c a yard, Monday and week, Special 10c
COTTON PLAID SUITINGS, suitable for Children's School Dresses, regular 25c a yard, Monday and week, Special 15c

25% OFF LACE CURTAINS NEXT WEEK.

All new goods just arrived. Splendid values at their regular price representing the best qualities and prettiest designs in Battenbergs, Clunys, Irish Point, Brussels, Renaissance, Cable Nets, Nottinghams, Madras and Novelties, Monday and week, 25% Off at

ALL BEDSPREADS 20% OFF.
BATH TOWELS, ranging in price from 10c to 50c, 20% Off Monday and week



OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SO. MAIN ST.