

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 23, 1902.

## WELCOME TO THE CANADIANS!

Salt Lake City is always pleased to throw its doors wide open to visitors, who come to investigate the resources of the State, the manners and customs of its inhabitants, its scenery, attractions and peculiarities, and to enjoy the benefits of a change of climate and surroundings. The editors from Canada are therefore welcome, and we hope their coming will prove both pleasurable and profitable to them all.

In the morning there were indications that our friends had brought with them a little Canadian weather. We need snow more than anything else just now. A few flakes fell as a precursor of their advent, but our Utah sunshine soon melted the little sprinkling and our hopes at the same time.

The editorial visit is a little too brief to give our people time and opportunity for the proper entertainment of their guests. But the Utah Press club has done its best to that end, and we hope our Canadian friends will have a good time and gain some correct ideas concerning Utah and her people.

Since the establishment of a "Mormon" colony in Alberta our relationship with Canada has become somewhat intimate. The settlements there are growing in population and importance, and are being recognized in the Dominion as valuable acquisitions. The thrift, enterprise and staying and progressive qualities of the colonists cannot fail to be noticed by the leading people, and have already gained many favorable comments from the press.

It is probable that this visit of newspaper people to the capital of our State and the headquarters of our Church, will increase the interest that is felt in the "Mormon" settlements in Canada, and lead to further intercourse which will be of material, intellectual and spiritual benefit to all parties concerned. A fraternal welcome to the Canadian attaches of the press!

## UTAH RESERVATION.

The bill for the opening of the Utah reservation to settlement and cultivation, which has been introduced by Senator Kearns in the upper house and Representative Sutherland in the lower house of Congress, has some chance of becoming a law. It will be found the earliest and best way to dispose of the contention over the leasing of Indian lands in that country, which has caused so much agitation in official circles.

The proposition has long been under consideration. There are valuable lands and mineral deposits within the boundaries of the reservation, which ought not to be excluded from occupation, cultivation and development. The Indians, of course, would have to be provided for, by giving them title in severalty to sufficient land for their ample support. That is contemplated in the bill. The time appears to be rapidly passing when large tracts of arable or mineral lands shall be kept as hunting grounds for roving bands of semi-savages.

There has doubtless been a great deal of injustice done to the original inhabitants of American soil. There is no valid excuse for the wrongs that have been inflicted upon them. But this does not require the continuance of the reservation system, to the extent that white home-seekers shall be shut out from lands that can be made valuable and profitable both to individuals and to the nation.

## THERE IS A DIFFERENCE.

Prof. Pearson of the Northwestern university has stirred up a hornet's nest because he questioned the infallibility of the Bible. Without doubt the professor expressed an honest opinion only—and this is supposed to be a free country. But teachers in a religious institution are expected to pay respect to its traditions, and if they cannot do that conscientiously they ought to have the grace to retire.

There is a great difference between the personal expression of opinion by a private individual, and the utterance of a preceptor professionally. It is somewhat similar to dissertations from the pulpit. They are clothed with the authority given to the speaker by the religious denomination which he represents. A Presbyterian minister is expected to discourse on Presbyterian doctrine. A Methodist to teach Metho-

dist ideas; and so with the preachers of the different sects.

It is the same with professors and teachers in sectarian educational establishments. If they entertain views inconsistent with those of the church or institution the tenets of which they are engaged to expound, that right of private judgment and of freedom of speech, understood to belong to every citizen of this free country, is not supposed to be exercised by such persons professionally, or to the extent of either introducing ideas or sentiments in conflict with the creed therein established, or holding it in irreverence or doubt.

When a preacher or professor connected with any religious organization becomes convinced that its doctrines are incorrect, it is his duty either to keep his convictions to himself when in the discharge of his professional obligations, or to resign his position. Every person has the right of private opinion as an individual, but he has not the right as a public teacher, accredited by a sect or society, to promulgate his personal, hostile views under the garb of the authority in him thus vested. Ministers and preceptors who pose as martyrs, when ejected from a society or an institution because they attack its principles, simply make themselves ridiculous to the thinking and sensible public.

## ABOUT THE LAKE.

We are in receipt of a very interesting pamphlet, which is an illustrated reprint from the Scottish Geographical Magazine for 1901. It is a comprehensive and scientific description of the Great Salt Lake by Prof. James E. Talmage, Ph. D., F. R. S. E., etc. A great deal of the information it contains can also be found in the excellent work on the same subject, by the same author, and entitled the "Great Salt Lake, Present and Past," published at the office of the Deseret News. Dr. Talmage has made very thorough examinations of the unique body of water in this valley which attracts the attention of so many tourists from all parts of the globe. Its history, geography, fluctuations, contents, peculiarities, and living occupants, with analyses of its water, its surroundings, bathing resorts and particular valuable to science and by way of general information, are contained in the pamphlet, and the fact that the paper was published in the noted Scottish Geographical Magazine is evidence of its value in the world of learning. Utah is to be congratulated on its production of such scholars and educators as our James E. Talmage.

## INDIAN REFORMS.

Indian agents in charge of reservations, it appears, have received instructions to forbid male Indians to wear long hair. The wearing of uncut locks, the instructions state, is not in keeping with the advancement the Indians are expected to make in civilization. The agents are, therefore, enjoined to induce their wards to reform in this respect. With some this is supposed to be an easy matter, but with others great tact will be required, and it is suggested that employment, supplies etc., may be withheld until the order is complied with. That is to say, the Indians may be starved into submission to the prevalent fashion in haircut.

It is almost incredible that any such order can have emanated from the interior department. All over the country, long-haired artists of foreign origin are applauded and sometimes nearly mobbed by affectionate admirers. Why should Lo be punished if he prefers a Paderewski style of haircut ornament? The first civilized settlers of this country, with whom the Indians first came in contact, wore long hair, done up in queues, and to this day, signs in lieu of a luxurious hair growth are worn in some places that may be called the sanctum sanctorum of latter-day civilization. In ancient Egypt only common people were supposed to have time to trim the beard and hair. Kings and princes had more important matters to attend to. The statement that long hair is not in keeping with advancement in civilization is absurd, no matter from what point of view it is looked at. Of course, the barber is a most useful factor of present-day development, but civilization itself is not measured by the prosperity, or otherwise, of his art alone.

Half-cutting is not the only reform urged in the instructions referred to. Somebody is highly indignant at the prevalent Indian fashion of face painting. This, too, must be stopped. Probably it can be stopped if sufficient "tact" is displayed in the matter of withholding supplies, etc., but it would be inconsistent to do so, as long as painting faces is not exclusively practiced by Indians. Reform, like charity, should begin at home.

Other reforms are also contemplated. The blanket is said not to be the proper thing to wear, and the so-called Indian dances and feasts are wicked, being simply subterfuges to cover degrading acts. What about some of the dances and feasts of the pale-faces?

We fear Indian agents will have a difficult task before them, if they commence solving the Indian problem in this way. Indians will naturally stick to their blankets, their customary forms of ornament and their amusements, as long as they can afford nothing better, and they would resent efforts at depriving them of what they have, even if the most "tactful" starvation is employed in the interest of reform. When they have the means, they will probably exchange the blanket for the silk dress and the dress suit; the crude paint for the face powder and the simple "dance" for the vaudeville. But then, how much of an advancement would that, after all, be in morality, the only standard by which civilization should be measured?

## MARCONI'S TRIUMPH.

It is now claimed that the experiments made by Marconi, in wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic, were far more successful than appeared from the press reports. It seems that the inventor did not intend to give the results to the press just yet, and that the public did not receive anything but the most scanty information.

It is now stated that he received the

signal agreed upon, several hundred times, and also that the difficulty experienced with the telegraph company did not disturb him at all, for he was constructing a permanent station at Cape Cod, that is now almost completed. He is satisfied that the question of transmitting messages without wires, across the ocean, is settled, and he believes his Massachusetts plant will be in operation before long.

The question of atmospheric disturbances does not discourage him. He says they will affect the apparatus or the receipt of a message, "about the same or even less than they do the cable. On the power which will be used in transmitting commercial messages, these electrical disturbances will scarcely have any effect at all. The possibility of such disturbances interfering with us is not a serious question by any means."

If the inventor is not over-sanguine in his expectations, a mighty rival to the cable is already now in the field. It is too early, though, to speak about "the passing of the cable." The horse has been "passing" all these years of steam and electric conveyances, but it continues to "pass," and the end of the procession is not yet in sight.

## WORDS IN LANGUAGES.

A contemporary gives what is claimed to be the result of recent investigations as to the relative number of words in different languages. The English is now said to have 250,000 words, by actual count, and is therefore in possession of one of the largest vocabularies. Among European languages the German comes next, with 80,000 words. The French has 30,000, and the Spanish only 20,000 words. The Italian has 45,000.

Among the oriental languages the Arabic is the chief, but the exact number of words in its vocabulary is not given. The Turkish is said to be better off than the majority of the European languages. The Sandwich Islanders get along with 15,500 words. Some of the Negroes in Africa need only 8,000 words, and some tribes in Australia are said to find 2,000 words sufficient for their oratorical and literary purposes, and in all probability that is about the number of words the illiterate masses in any country ever have any practical use for.

## FOUR NEIGHBORS IN TOUCH.

The Denver Post calls attention to a peculiarity in the geographical relationships of American states and territories which has been long recognized by surveyors and persons familiar with maps who have noticed the situation. It is thus mentioned by the Post and can be readily seen by a glance at a map of the United States:

The point where Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico touch each other is called the four corners. This fact is not a strange one, but when we come to find that it is the only place where four States and Territories join we find that this spot is in some ways a unique one. Not only is this the only place in the United States where such a junction occurs, but it is the only one of its kind in the world. This statement seems a broad one, but a short study of the maps of an atlas will show that it is correct, and more than that, that it is no other place in the United States do more than two State corners touch each other.

If it is true that Lord Milner is a stumbling block in the way of peace for South Africa, he ought to be "pulled off his perch" without the least ceremony.

An Indiana man has had twelve wives and hopes to acquire the thirteenth. Evidently he is little bothered by the superstition of ill luck attaching to certain numerals.

Russia is the last nation to disavow having ever had any intention to interfere in the Hispano-American matter. All the nations are displaying wonderful sagacity in such declarations—they need the friendship of Uncle Sam.

American manufacturers of steel rails have so much to do that they were obliged to allow an order from the Mexican Central railway to go abroad. There is a big, rough gem down in Iron County that ought to be looked after and polished up. Mountains of iron lie idle there.

According to this morning's dispatches, Franz von Jasson, who was sent from Denmark to the Danish West Indies by the National Jidende that he might ascertain the feeling in those islands regarding their sale to the United States, has failed to get at both sides of the matter. It is such action as this that usually prevents or procrastinates the achievement of many good and progressive ends. And again, sometimes, the commission of errors is prevented thereby. However, the sentiment of all the inhabitants of the islands should have been balanced up in order to form a conclusion in truth.

While gracing the world with His life's splendid example, one of the Master's principal teachings was forbearance and forgiveness. After all the years that have elapsed since that time, and which have given mankind ample opportunity to improve up to near the standard marked out, it would seem that at least the most malignant man's nature would have been either entirely subdued or somewhat softened. The news of the death of three men and the wounding of four last night in a Texas feud is not very encouraging in this respect, however, and emphasizes the necessity for continued and persistent effort on the part of kinder natures than these.

It seems that Governor Taft of the Philippines is in favor of what would practically be free trade between those islands and the United States. He says all that is desired is revenue sufficient to run a good government, and for this purpose a slight tariff only is necessary. In view of the protective policy of this government as against foreign countries the matter involves the question whether or not the Philippines are foreign territory, and the extent to which the Constitution of the United States applies to their control. Doubtless our national legislators will be amply able to deal with the fine points involved and adjust affairs so

as to be consistent with the spirit of republican institutions; but there are some capable jurists who think not—that is, unless the Philippines are given their independence.

## CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Baltimore Sun.

The treaty with China by which the latter agreed to the exclusion of Chinese from the United States will expire on December 5, 1904. Will China renew it, or will she stand upon her dignity and adopt measures to prevent Americans from becoming residents of the empire? It is said that the government of the United States has received an intimation that the latter course will be pursued. If China does this we will have no just cause for resentment. What then will become of our trade with the empire? Of what value will our Philippine outpost be? Who will get the concessions for developing China's mineral resources? Since "exclusion" is a game at which two can play it would seem as if China might yet spoil some of our plans for dominating the Orient.

San Francisco Call.

There are some obligations which are not nullified even by the defensive and precautionary fervor of our people on the subject. Our supreme court has established the principle that our right to exclude foreigners from an international treaty with China. True, we can break that treaty and China cannot resist its violation, but it is not seriously argued that such an act conforms to the honor or dignity of the republic. In the long run, then, as we recognize the treaty we must keep faith according to its terms and not exceed them in any proposed legislation.

Boston Herald.

We have not yet heard from the Rev. Lyman Abbott and other men who professedly look upon this subject from a religious standpoint; yet it would appear inconsistent for our nation to force resident missionaries into China, while forbidding Chinamen to come here to see the benefits of the Christian religion in operation. Our action in this respect seems to operate in favor of an ancient Chinese idea of non-interference between nations. It is not very long since the project of erecting a Chinese wall against trading between the nations found favor with us. If indeed it has even yet gone fully out of favor.

Boston Transcript.

We do not say that the time has come for unrestricted Chinese immigration, but we do say that the United States owes it to its traditions and to the principles of free migration to which it subscribed in the Burlingame treaty to make no discrimination against the Chinese among all the immigrants who wished to come here. We believe the general restrictions upon immigration which the Powderly bill proposes, and which include inspection at foreign ports, would be a satisfactory protection against a too great influx of Chinese as against the undesirable from Europe.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

As a matter of fact the merchants and other interested classes in China, so far from objecting to the exclusion of the Chinese laborers, are said by an observer whose comments on the exclusion policy in the New York Journal of Commerce are based on a residence of five years in China, to be indifferent to it or to secretly favor it. The only Chinese affected by a consistent enforcement of the law are the coolies of Ning-Po and the water carriers of Canton, the lowest strata of Chinese, who have no power or influence to affect the relations of the two countries.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Friction is being produced by the new law which is to place in the exclusion law with provisions bearing upon the Chinese in our insular possessions, particularly the Philippine Islands. The political situation in the latter is, at the best, full of uncertainties, an endless variety of complicated questions affecting them remain undetermined. It is absolutely senseless to couple interterritorial questions affecting residence and citizenship with a measure to prohibit an undesirable element belonging to a foreign race entering the dominions of the United States. These are domestic matters manifestly foreign to the main purpose, and out of place in an exclusion law. If admitted and adopted they would, at best, prove chiefly to be a fruitful source of litigation which might embarrass the operation of the whole system of Chinese exclusion.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the Universal Brotherhood Path for January there is a paper on Gosh's Paust, which is well worth reading. "The Drama of Life," "The New Life," "The Power of Prayer," and "The Hope of the Future," are subjects of brief articles by a one-art company. "Stage Struck," by E. B. Perkins, it should be a cure for a too common malady. "Novel Entertainments for Children" is an interesting paper, as is "Modernizing an American Farm House," "Midwinter Fashions" and Chaffing Dish Suppers," "Lessons in Home Sewing," and a number of stories are found among the list of contents—Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

Harper's Bazar for February presents a great amount of artistically illustrated reading matter on a diversity of subjects. It begins with the second paper by Olive Schreiner on "The Woman's Movement of Our Day." This is followed by a one-art company. "Stage Struck," by E. B. Perkins, it should be a cure for a too common malady. "Novel Entertainments for Children" is an interesting paper, as is "Modernizing an American Farm House," "Midwinter Fashions" and Chaffing Dish Suppers," "Lessons in Home Sewing," and a number of stories are found among the list of contents—Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

In the current number of the Juvenile Instructor George Reynolds discusses the question, "Hath No Man Revelation God?" and shows how modern revelation throws light upon difficult passages in the Scriptures. "Our Mission Sunday Schools" gives a description of a Sunday school in Sweden, and Those in Germany. "A Bull-Nipped Martyr" is the title of an excellent little story by Josephine Spencer. In "Some of Our Composers" a portrait and biographical sketch of Professor Geo. Careless are given. President Joseph F. Smith writes editorially. "Practical Vigorous Style on 'Pay Your Debts,'" a counsel especially timely. This article is followed by "Program of Annual Stake, Sunday School Conferences" to be held during the Year 1902. "An Incident of Zion's Camp," "Topics of the Times," "The Written Word," "Answers to Questions," and "For Our Little Folks" complete a most instructive number—Salt Lake City.

One pleasing feature of Harper's Magazine for February is the drawings by Edwin A. Abbey to illustrate the first portion of Goldsmith's "The Deserted Village," accompanied by a critical article by Austin Dobson. Then there are several short stories, and among these the following: "The Story of Amabel and Amor," quaintly written in the medieval manner by the author of "An Englishman's Love Letters," and exquisitely illustrated in color by Elizabeth Chippen Green; a powerfully dramatic story by Mrs. Henry Dudeney; a new Western story by Owen Wister, in which our old friend the Virginian reappears; and "Misery and Company," by Virginia Woodward Cloud, with colored illustrations. A valuable article is that on "Man and the Upper Atmosphere," by Professor R. E. Salisbury, of the Royal Meteorological Institute, Berlin, who has made the highest ascent of any

living aeronaut. Ernest Peikotto, the artist, writes about and pictures "Rapallo and the Italian Riviera." Mark Twain's novelette concludes in this number.—Harper & Bros., New York.

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## JANUARY COMFORTS

This is one of the months in the year when its hard to get a smile on the face of nature. The old girl seems to be suffering from remorse for her dissipation of the yule tide season. Home seems to be the place to stay. Its a good time to sit by the fire and read some good book. The book may be never so interesting but you won't enjoy it unless the fire is good, too. "That good coal" helps to make the home more inviting and January a less dull time.

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We sell Men's Shirts and Underclothing for Men, Women and Children at prices that will astonish you.

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## JANUARY FLYERS

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