

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 12, 1909.

## THE WESTERN PACIFIC

The arrival in this city Wednesday afternoon of the first train covering the entire distance between San Francisco and Salt Lake City on the Western Pacific railroad marks the completion of another transcontinental line and another era in the commercial development of the West.

The new road is remarkable from several view points, but particularly because of the initial high standard of construction work on which the entire road has been built. Nowhere on the line does the grade exceed 1 per cent, and mile-long tunnels have been built, mighty ravines have been filled and mountains torn down to make the maximum grade possible. Features of grade, alignment and terminal facilities are of the character marking for permanency of roadbed and assuring economy of operation.

The total length of the Western Pacific between San Francisco and Salt Lake is 926 miles. The line is 80 miles longer between the two points named than its nearest competitor, but this disadvantage is thought to be overcome by low grades and light curvatures. Those who have traveled over the road say that the coaches ride like cradles, and that the new road is certainly a wonder in the way of modern railroad construction.

The building of this transcontinental line has also brought before the railroad world in considerable prominence a firm of Utah contractors, who constructed the line between Salt Lake City and Oroville, Cal., a distance of 725 miles. This company maintained such well equipped camps and carried on its operations with such system that its work has been complimented by the leading engineering authorities of the country.

Salt Lake hauls with pleasure the advent of the new transcontinental line. All that the building of the road means for the development of the waste places of the western plains is comprehended by the thinking portion of the public, and the endless energy, indomitable will and pushing perseverance of the builders of the road is worthy the highest consideration of the people of the West.

## FOR A CENTRAL BANK.

Senator Aldrich in an address delivered recently in Chicago on the work of the national monetary commission, expressed the opinion that an efficient organization of the credit banking system of the country is much more important than the question of note issue. He rather favored a central bank lease and expressed the belief that branch banking as it exists in other countries is not possible here. He was especially in favor of keeping partisan politics out of banking. The labors of the commission, he said, are so great that they will not be completed this winter, but it will probably make a report at the beginning of the third session of the present Congress. Meanwhile it will welcome the advice and assistance of the business men of the country.

The proposed establishment of a central bank seems to meet with favor. All the great commercial nations have central banks that control their finances. The Bank of England is such an institution. The United States has no central bank, and the merchants therefore find it necessary to deal with almost every bank under the sun. In Great Britain and other European countries the exchanges are handled almost entirely through the great central banks. The necessity of such a bank here has steadily impressed itself upon many of our financiers.

As to what control the government ought to exercise over such a bank, the opinions are divided. One proposition is that the governor of the bank shall be a government appointee, the appointment to be made by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Another plan is to let the directorate of the central bank choose an executive officer whose selection shall be confirmed by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, or by both; at least in some way to be subject to endorsement by the Federal government. That government control is necessary seems to be conceded by all, even if the owners of the stock are private persons.

What powers should be delegated to such a central bank in times of financial stress is another question that must be carefully considered. The Bank of England, it is pointed out, is very limited by law as to the amount of bank notes it may issue, while the Bank of France is severely limited at all by law. It is free, subject almost entirely to the decisions of its directors. In Germany the power of the bank is regulated by a heavy tax on all paper issues above a certain fixed ratio to the assets of the bank. When necessary the ratio may be increased but the bank must then pay a tax of five per cent upon the emergency issue. Two years ago the Bank of Germany issued this emergency currency to the extent of nearly \$100,000,000.

## IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

Miss Anna H. Eckstein, of Boston, one of the most active workers in the cause of peace in this country, in a letter to the "News," dated October 27, says she is meeting with success in Europe in the matter of obtaining names for her world petition which is to be presented to the third Hague congress.

Miss Eckstein recently attended a peace congress in Brussels, where a memorial and resolution were adopted, to be sent to the Hague convention. In this memorial it is suggested: "That at the third Hague Conference a convention be agreed upon by which all the signatory powers of The Hague conventions voluntarily pledge themselves to adjust by conventions and treaties based on the principle of the solidarity and just development of all nations all those international interests which involve the danger of serious controversies, before such controversies have come to an issue; and guaranteeing each other's autonomy, territorial integrity and just development, to refer for settlement, without exception, all difficulties not prevented or settled by diplomatic negotiations to an international court of arbitration, which shall be obligated to respect the above guarantee."

Miss Eckstein urged that those propositions be submitted to the various governments without delay. One is to the effect that the signatory nations agree to pledge themselves to adjust all territorial controversies by peaceful means; and another, that, in cases where conventions and treaties did not prevent the outbreak of serious controversies, or settle them (in other words from litigant nations) must be withheld the power to bring about changes in the status quo of the autonomy and territorial integrity of nations.

If the nations could be made to enter into such an agreement, the result would be safety from invasion and reduction of armaments. Vast sums of money would be saved for industrial and educational purposes, and the national wealth would increase. There would be contentment among the laboring classes because from their shoulders would be lifted the burdens of taxation from which armies and navies are supported and the interest on war debt is paid.

But, can the nations be persuaded to take that step, all at once? We fear not. We believe work of an educational nature must precede the dethronement of militarism. And in this work every man and woman who believes in eternal progression and anticipation from barbarism can well engage. We agree with Miss Eckstein:

"It is a large field still little explored. It is in need of workers, and worthy of every nation who wishes some thing worth while for their country, and that calls forth the full exertion of all their powers and inspires enthusiasm. And the nation which will know how to promote in the most effectual manner its just development without coming in conflict with other nations, will be the most influential and glorious, will be the nation of the future."

## YES, THE CASE IS CLEAR.

The Tribune is still engaged in "proving" that apostates and false friends in Nauvoo plotted against the Prophet and became, to some extent, responsible for his destruction. But nobody has disputed that proposition. That is a pretty well established historical fact.

The original assertion of the paper was that Church members blackened their faces and murdered the Prophet and Patriarch at Carthage, and that assertion it utterly fails to establish. It only tries to crawl away from it. It can do nothing else, for the evidence, even as quoted by the Tribune, is all the other way.

For instance, the leaders of the Nauvoo conspirators were William and Wilson Law, Austin A. Cowles, Francis and Chauncey Higbee, Robert Foster and his brother, two Hicks brothers, and two merchants Finche and Rollinson. If the contention of the Tribune were true, these men not only plotted the destruction of the Prophet, but went to Carthage and carried out their murderous plan themselves. In that case we ought to find their names among those who were prosecuted for murder, or among the names of others that are on record as leaders in that sad tragedy.

Sixty names were presented to the grand jury, and nine men were indicted. They were Levi Williams, Mark Aldrich, Jacob C. Davis, William N. Grover, Thomas C. Sharp, John Willis, William Vorhees, William Gallagher and one Allen. As will be seen, not one of the Nauvoo conspirators named in the article quoted by the Tribune appears among these who were indicted for the crime. And that fact alone marks the attempt of the sheet as another of its numerous and miserable failures in the field of history.

It is easy to follow the various steps by which they carried out their plot and incited the murder at Carthage. First they bought a press and started a newspaper, which was so indecent as to excite public indignation and suspicion by action of the city council. Then they set fire to their buildings and fled to Carthage with the story that "unlawful hands had been laid upon the liberty of the press" and that their own lives were threatened and their property destroyed. Then indignation meetings were held at Warsaw and Carthage, and resolutions were passed committing the people to a policy of self-government. The citizens were called upon to arm themselves. Mobs gathered in many places.

These are all well known facts, and it is equally well known that Governor Ford was aware of what was going on.

Frank Worrell, one of the officers of the Carthage Greys on guard at the prison, told Dan Jones, a friend of the Prophet:

"We have had too much trouble to bring old Joe here to let him ever escape alive, and unless you want to die with him, you had better leave before sundown."

This officer, representing the Carthage Greys, knew whom of he was speaking.

George Q. Cannon writes:

"The people of Carthage and Warsaw, long a friend of the Nebraskans, say: 'I do not believe that Bryan will be the next Democratic candidate for the presidency.' Mr. Mack is chairman of the Democratic national committee here."

Mr. Bryan did not go to Carthage, holding that place. Now this radical democrat seems to be turning with hags to Governor Judson Harmon of

was in keeping with all their previous conduct."

John Taylor, on his arrival in Nauvoo, wrote:

"Never shall I forget the difference of feeling I experienced between the place that I had left and the one that I had now arrived at—it left a lot of reckless, bloodthirsty murderers and had come to the city of the Saints."

Even the author of "Lights and Shadows of Mormonism" has this to say:

"Governor Ford and his escort had not more than turned their faces toward Nauvoo when members of the Carthage Greys began preparations for the terrible drama."

But we have a more reliable witness than this: Orion G. Whitney, whom even the Tribune quotes, says:

"Had the Governor connived at murder, or was he but the weak and pliant tool of men who undoubtedly had conspired against the lives of the prisoners? Let the final judgment answer. Suffice it that late in the afternoon of that day—June 27, 1844—while the Governor was at Nauvoo, the men of the Mormons on the spurts of the crime committed in destroying the Executive press and placing the city under martial law, a portion of the disbanded Warsaw troops, one or two hundred strong, led by Levi Williams, a Baptist priest and colonel of Militia, returned to Carthage, stormed the jail, and shot to death Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and all but fatally wounded John Taylor."

This is historical. The Tribune assertion is not even a plausible surmise.

After thirteen thousand miles' travel he slept well.

Egyptian darkness covered the minds of the people of Cairo.

A woman doesn't need cosmetics to make up her mind.

Will hold-ups never learn that honesty is the best policy?

Hope is the material of which dreams in the air are built.

Nothing will make a man so set in his ways as an easy chair.

The favorite scriptural text of all customs house inspectors is Psalms, 116, 11.

The local hold-ups are proceeding on the theory of audacity always audacious.

Nothing succeeds like graft, which many regard as the same thing as success.

It would not be necessary to locate a central bank in one of the Central States.

Under the strict rules of the forest reserve policy the babes in the woods would be trespassers.

Mr. Jeannette Stewart promises to give the Big Four officials an exhibition of a woman scorned.

The suffrage movement in the

The TWO VOTES THAT CARLISLE DIDN'T GET.

BY E. J. EDWARDS.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on our events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote is true, and is drawn from reliable sources.

Particular attention is given to the men who made the news—the history or from personal contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

The late William R. Morrison of Illinois who died not long ago and who gained national distinction as the author of the so-called horizontal, or Morrison, tariff bill was one of the most astute, skillful and successful political strategists that ever sat in the lower house of Congress. It was he, more than any other man, who brought about the election of Mr. John G. Carlisle as speaker in 1883, when the then comparatively unknown lawmaker from the coal regions of Kentucky had as his opponent for the great honor Samuel J. Randall, whose prestige as a Democratic leader was national, and who was little short of an idol to a large section of his party.

Mr. Morrison and Mr. Carlisle's career for the speakership. During the exciting days when the Carlisle and Randall forces were lining up, I was in almost daily communication with Mr. Morrison and came to get a fairly good knowledge of his political astuteness. But nothing that he did during the course of the canvass impressed me so forcibly as what I believe to be a hitherto unnoticed incident that occurred on the night of the caucus for the speakership.

That night, Mr. Carlisle, with a few friends, was seated in one of the committee rooms on the main floor of the house of representatives, a little back of the speaker's entrance to that house. He was silent, not appearing to heed the chatter of his friends, nor to pay the slightest attention to the messages which were brought to the room telling of the progress of the caucus.

At last sounds of violent and enthusiastic applause was heard. It was apparent that the speaker had been

BEAT HIM TO IT.

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

Commander Peary is about to begin his series of North Pole lectures. It can not be denied that Dr. Cook beat him to the lecture platform.

KNOWLEDGE AS A PRIZE WINNER

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

Avoid the scoffs and jeers of the natives, the Long Island railroad estate agents two years ago. This year it has taken 24 first prizes and 22 second and third prizes at the county fairs, and the local attitude has now changed to a desire to know how it is done.

SIMPLIFYING CITY GOVERNMENT

PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

Boston has decided to concentrate civic power in a mayor, elected once in four years, and a city council of nine. This is the tendency of the day, and the course of city elections over the country shows from St. Paul eastward the growing difficulty of securing good city administration with frequent elections for many officers.

DISCARDING HIS OLD LOVE.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

George E. Mack of Buffalo, N. Y., long a friend of the Nebraskans, says: "I do not believe that Bryan will be the next Democratic candidate for the presidency." Mr. Mack is chairman of the Democratic national committee here.

Mr. Bryan did not go to Carthage, holding that place. Now this radical democrat seems to be turning with hags to Governor Judson Harmon of

United States must seem a very tame affair to Mrs. Pankhurst.

It is said that Contractor Moran is to have a rival. Not if the City Council knows itself, and it thinks it does.

With a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against him, Captain Brink may be said to stand on the brink of the grave.

President Ripley of the Santa Fe says that after all it is the public that indirectly rules the great carriers. It is so "indirectly" that the public has absolutely no knowledge of the fact.

In his forthcoming message to Congress, the prospects are that President Taft will recommend enough to that body to keep it busy for several years to come. Too many recommendations may defeat themselves.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot says the missionary movement as now being developed in this country is another form of conservation of resources. Presumably he means that the people, like the forests, are in danger of being burned up.

Madame Steinheil kept expectation on tiptoe by saying that she could anticipate the trial, but every time the judge told her to go ahead and untold it, she laps into silence, and expectation was disappointed. Really, she proved to be a poor bluffer.

All chips have been removed from political shoulders throughout the country, and the fighting language stored for the next time," says the Washington Post, which proves that our Washington contemporary has never heard of the Salt Lake Tribune.

Commenting on the action of the National Geographic Society in giving a gold medal to Commander Peary, the New York Evening Post says:

"Here was a man returning successfully from quest which had engaged his unremitting efforts for twenty-three years, and which had enlisted the heroic endeavors of generation after generation of daring explorers. The event was one in the acclamation of which the whole world would have united, an occasion of a kind rarely to be paralleled in history; but instead of this exhilarating triumph for the discoverer and this moment of sympathetic jubilation throughout the world, what actually took place was a most unpleasant discussion of the question whether another man, claiming prior discovery was an impostor or not."

But the man who had spent twenty-three years in the search for the pole started the "most unpleasant discussion" by saying that Dr. Cook should not be taken "too seriously," that he had handed the public a "gold brick." Had his attitude been one of dignity and reserve, such as becomes a truly great man, there would have been no "unpleasant discussion." Still it is to be regretted that there has been such discussion and probably that it will continue to be.

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