

## DESERT EVENING NEWS

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THANKSGIVING.

It is a beautiful custom that has  
set apart one day of the year for special  
thanksgiving and prayers, and it is one  
that shows the sentiments by which the  
builders of this Republic were animated,  
and the religious foundations upon  
which they reared the marvelous structure.  
For the day was first observed  
by the New England Puritans, and  
their example was followed in other  
sections of the country, as the population  
expanded, and finally it came to  
be a national holiday, by force of custom,  
without statutory enactment.It is probable that the idea was suggested  
to the New England colonists by the  
Hebrew holiday known as "the feast of  
tabernacles," or "feast of ingathering."  
This was observed at the end of the year, as  
the Passover was in the beginning, and it  
was commemorative of the divine blessings  
received by the people while in the wilderness.  
It was to the Jews a season of joy, and  
good will to all men.The need of some similar expression  
of appreciation of the bounteous gifts  
of Providence made itself felt among  
the Pilgrim Fathers. In 1623 they suffered  
from drought, and appointed a day of  
prayer. Rain came while they were  
still praying, and the governor proclaimed  
a day of thanksgiving. From that time  
on days of thanksgiving became the custom  
throughout all the colonies whenever the  
people wished to acknowledge any special  
blessing. During the Revolutionary war, a day  
of thanksgiving was annually recommended  
by the Continental congress, and  
Washington and his successors occasionally  
issued special proclamations calling upon  
the people to make acknowledgment in a  
public manner to the Creator for some  
peculiar mercy. At the time of the Civil war  
President Lincoln sent out thanksgiving  
proclamations regularly, and since that time  
such proclamations have been issued  
annually.Every day brings new tokens of divine  
mercy, both to individuals and to the nation.  
It is but right that these should be  
acknowledged, and that our hearts should  
be opened to fellow-beings. True joy is not  
possible, except as we are freed from selfishness,  
hatred, enmity, and similar feelings, and are  
endeavoring to spread around us happiness  
and good fellowship. That is one of the  
Thanksgiving lessons that is repeated with  
the recurrence of the day.

NOW FOR THE SCHOOLS.

The anti-"Mormon" organ continues  
its peculiar warfare upon the best interests  
of Utah. Some time ago it mournfully  
regretted the lack of "moral courage" to  
assist in administering a "body blow" to the  
Church, and almost in the same breath  
protested its innocence as to any hostile  
designs upon the religious denomination to  
which so many prominent and excellent  
citizens of Utah belong. Then it cried  
out with a loud voice against "church  
influence," for the transparent purpose  
of creating factions among citizens,  
neighbors and friends and causing strife  
and contention where unity of purpose,  
good will and confidence ought to prevail,  
in the interest of all. And while  
pursuing this speaking course, it repeatedly  
denied that any attack had been made  
upon the Church. It was necessary, we  
presume, in order to retain the decent  
portion of the new party in the ranks, to  
juggle with the facts and keep them  
mystified. Now, the attack is made upon  
the schools, also under the cover of a  
falsehood. It is alleged that the schools  
are suffering under "Mormon" control and  
must be rescued. But as there is no such  
control now, and as none is aimed at,  
the only possible conclusion is, that the  
assault is upon the schools themselves.  
To throw them into the vortex of  
partisan politics would certainly be a  
"body blow" to the schools.It is not true that anyone here  
contends for "Mormon" control of the  
schools. What we maintain is that  
neither religion, nor politics should be  
made a test for positions connected  
with the education of the children, because  
that is a matter in which all citizens  
are equally interested. The only  
qualifications we hold, are experience  
and ability to perform the labor that  
is needed to sustain our schools among  
the foremost in the country. This must  
be kept in view. For Utah will not  
take a back seat in intellectual  
assemblies, as would almost certainly  
be the case were the schools to be  
given away by political bosses, as tips  
to faithful serfs.

Fortunately, the scheme is laid bare

by the anti-"Mormon" and anti-American  
organ. Were its plans to prevail,  
the entire school system would be  
changed into an anti-"Mormon" machine.  
When it demands non-"Mormon"  
control, it means anti-"Mormon"  
control. Its motto is, "No 'Mormon'  
need apply." Against such an outrage  
too strong a protest cannot be made.  
But the scheme will not succeed. Con-  
servative citizens of all parties and de-  
nominations have already united on a  
non-partisan ticket, and, no doubt, the  
vote for it will be so overwhelming as  
to amount to a stinging rebuke to the  
enemies of Utah to whom not even the  
schools are sacred.

## GO SLOW.

The indignation of the citizens of  
Murray is easily understood. The crime  
committed there was most dastardly  
and cowardly, and in a community  
where so many of the men are out dur-  
ing the night, working night shifts, the  
fear of a repetition prompts to sum-  
mary action. But the citizens there  
should nevertheless endeavor to keep  
within law. It seems that they have  
made up their minds to expel from  
Murray all laborers of Austrian ex-  
traction. This they cannot do lawfully,  
and if violence is used, the conse-  
quences will certainly be to place this  
country in the humiliating position of  
one offering apology and reparation to  
the Austrian government, for even  
aliens have, by virtue of treaties, rights  
that must not be violated. No good  
ever comes of doing wrong. Paupers,  
criminals, diseased persons and such  
characters can be dealt with. If they  
are of foreign extraction and have not  
resided here for a certain time, they  
can be sent back whence they came.  
But laborers certainly have a right to  
seek employment and retain it, as long  
as they do not transgress any law. Do  
not bring disgrace upon the community,  
and diplomatic trouble to the govern-  
ment by any overt act. The wrong done  
is not righted, not even avenged, by  
such means.

## DANGER OF CLASS HATRED

President Roosevelt, in introducing  
Mr. Wagner, author of "The Simple  
Life," to an audience at Washington,  
said many good things, as he always  
does, when addressing the public. One  
of these contains a warning against  
placing class interests before the inter-  
ests of the people. What he said on  
this point can be addressed to certain  
Don Quixotes not far away, who never  
are happy unless they are engaged in  
assaults upon imaginary enemies. He  
said, in part:"No republic can permanently exist  
when it becomes a republic of classes,  
where the man feels not the interest of  
the whole people, but the interest of  
the particular class to which he belongs  
or to which he feels that he belongs, as  
being of prime importance. In antiquity  
the republic failed as they did because  
they tended to become either a republic  
of the few who exploited the many, or a  
republic of the many who plundered  
the few, and in either case the end of  
the republic was never in doubt, just  
so in one case as in the other and no  
more so in one than in the other. We  
can keep this republic true to the  
principles of those who founded and of  
those who have preserved it; we can  
keep it a republic only by remembering  
that we must live up to the theory of  
its founders, to the theory of  
treating each man on his worth as a  
man, neither holding it for or against  
him that he occupies any particular  
station in life, so long as he does his  
duty fairly well by his fellows and by  
the nation as a whole."

## A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

As near as can be judged from a  
distance, the meeting of the Zemstvo  
representatives in St. Petersburg marks  
the beginning of a new era for Russia.  
This will certainly be the case, if the  
recommendations adopted by this gathering  
obtain government sanction. And this  
does not appear impossible. For the meet-  
ing would not have been called, had not  
the Czar intended to encourage a move-  
ment for reform.At the preliminary gathering of the  
Zemstvo, a program was agreed on.  
This is very liberal. It declares that  
the "abnormal" conditions in Russia  
are due to complete estrangement of  
government and people and the ab-  
sence of the mutual confidence so nec-  
essary to national life. It demands im-  
partial administration of justice, and  
says that for the unrestricted expres-  
sion of public opinion and the free ex-  
position and satisfaction of popular  
needs, it is essential to guarantee free-  
dom of conscience and speech and of  
the press and also freedom of meeting  
and association. It, finally, demands  
national representation, and a legisla-  
tive body.If the Russian government is pre-  
pared to grant these demands, the  
country will at once be placed among  
the most advanced states. Alexander,  
it is believed, had a constitution em-  
bodying many of these points, ready,  
when he was assassinated. Perhaps  
the time has now come to continue the  
labor of reform, where he left it. If  
so, it comes with special grace as a  
reply to a popular demand. The auto-  
cratic system of Russia is entirely out  
of harmony with the political opinions  
of the nineteenth and twentieth cen-  
turies, but it is much easier to indicate  
its defects than it is to show in what  
way it can be safely reformed. The  
program formulated by this meeting is  
both moderate and adequate. It  
promises well for the empire, for it  
proves that it has enlightened citizens  
fully qualified to have a voice in na-  
tional affairs.

## THE GERMAN STATUE.

The statue of Frederick the Great,  
presented by Emperor Wilhelm of Ger-  
many, to this country, has been un-  
veiled. It is accepted as a token of  
friendship of a great ruler for a great  
Republic. Frederick, it is pointed out,  
by the Kaiser himself, "maintained a  
friendly attitude towards the young  
American republic during the course  
of her formation, thereby laying the  
cornerstone of the friendly relations  
which have always existed between  
our two countries." And the idea of  
placing the monument here was sug-  
gested by "the splendid and cordial  
reception of my brother, Prince Henry,by the citizens of the United States of  
America." The gift was thus prompted  
by the very best of sentiments. It has  
been received in the spirit of friend-  
ship, and we trust the incident may  
help uniting the two great countries  
in the labor for humanity demanded  
by the age in which we live. We hope  
the influence of American friendship  
for Germany may result in a more lib-  
eral spirit in that country, in the in-  
terest of freedom of speech and free-  
dom of worship, so necessary to the  
progress of any country.Some fear was once entertained that  
the erection of the statue of the Prus-  
sian king in this country, was an effort  
to bud German culture on American  
institutions. But the sentiment of Ger-  
mans in this country is so thoroughly  
American, as to preclude any danger  
connected with it. That sentiment is  
well voiced in the following commu-  
nication to the New York Evening  
Post, by a German-American:"There is no room in this country  
for statues of kings or emperors, may  
they have been ever so friendly with  
the United States. While there is a  
great deal in the life of Frederick to  
certainly aid the emperor's subjects  
and Prussian patriots in particular,  
there is nothing that recommends him  
to the affections of the citizens of the  
United States. He has at times inter-  
fered with the transportation of Hes-  
sian recruits, but this is more than off-  
set by the sternness with which he re-  
cognized American independence. While  
Frederick no doubt admired Washing-  
ton as a general, there was nothing in  
his makeup, nor in that of his ancestors  
and successors that would justify us in  
even presuming that he enjoyed the  
birth of a republic, or had any sym-  
pathy with a 'parliamentary government  
of free men.' If this argument does not  
suffice, let us go a step further and  
suppose we have received the statue.  
With what grace will future Presidents  
refuse similar gifts of Alexander, Wil-  
liam, Nicholas, Napoleon, all of whom  
were friendly with the United States at  
one time or another? If the Emperor  
William desires to present to the United  
States a statue of an illustrious Ger-  
man, let it be Struven or Herkimer.  
These would be the statues which Amer-  
icans could look at with pride and ad-  
miration; such statues could be shown  
without explaining their presence."This opinion is quite general. But  
the Kaiser saw the matter in a differ-  
ent light, and the gift is welcome for  
the friendly sentiment that prompted  
it, even if another selection would have  
been more pleasing to American citi-  
zens of a non-martial spirit.In time of peace prepare for arbitra-  
tion.The proposed water deal will also be  
a square deal.When Carlisle meets Haskell then  
comes the tug of war.A skeleton in court is much less to  
be dreaded than one in the closet."Keep your eye on Bryan," says the  
Topeka Capital. Which, right or left?The prices of stocks, like the course  
of true love, did never yet run smooth.Nothing brings back the dreams of  
one's youth like the Thanksgiving din-  
ner.How comfortable the distress that  
comes from eating a Thanksgiving din-  
ner!The President's Thanksgiving turkey  
was a bird. It weighed nearly forty  
pounds.After January 1, 1905, Governor Pea-  
body will take the place of Adams' off  
ox.When trusted employees fall by the  
wayside it is not, usually, because of  
"that tired feeling."In many of the recent automobile  
accidents the chauffeurs have been  
killed. Justice will prevail.From the exponent of "The Strenuous  
Life," the President has become the  
advocate of "The Simple Life."Mrs. Chatfield-Chatfield Taylor says  
that "all society women should work."  
If they did there would be no society  
women left.The defeated Prohibition candidates  
have had a big dinner in New York.  
The cup that cheers the defeated can-  
didate was absent.To anti-Mormonize the public schools  
is not to Americanize them as some  
pretend. Keep them non-partisan and  
honestly American.It would be well for Austria and  
Italy to enter into an arbitration treaty.  
It looks as though they might need one  
in the not distant future.It is said that the Japanese are dis-  
heartened over their last attack on  
Port Arthur. If they are disheartened  
what must the Russians be?Another change in the uniform of  
the American soldier. The secretary of  
war apparently labors under the delu-  
sion that the coat makes the man.Premier Laurier of Canada is going to  
visit California. He couldn't visit a  
better state unless he came to Utah,  
where all would be most glad to see  
him.The A. P. is sending out too much of  
the testimony in the Nan Patterson  
case. It is rather an unusual case but  
why should the country be deluged  
with it?Congressman Gardner hasn't said  
"Boo!" about patronage since he got  
that presidential essay on the subject.  
He should publish an edition of it with  
"copious notes and an index."The Carlisle and Haskell Indians  
will go after each other's scalps Sat-  
urday. And when the one has got the  
other's they will smoke the pipe of  
peace in the presence of the Great  
Father from Washington.During the present year more than  
three hundred people have lost their  
lives in the Alps, chiefly in climbing  
mountains. From being "the play-  
ground of Europe" it begins to look asthough Switzerland were to become the  
burial ground of Europe.President Eliot of Harvard is in favor  
of the union of employers. That is per-  
haps well and good, but best of all  
would be a harmonious union of em-  
ployers and employes. Nor is it too  
Utopian to believe that some day such  
a union will be effected. Until it is the  
labor dispute will be with us always.Navy officers at the New York yard  
who have examined the new cruiser  
Pennsylvania, have one criticism to pass  
upon her and her sister ships, the Colo-  
rado and the West Virginia. They  
think the heads of the ships are too  
low. That must not be. The ships  
of the new navy must carry a high  
head.Again it is reported that General  
Kuroki is dead. When such report  
first went abroad it was denied by the  
Japanese general staff, and if it were  
so now they probably would admit the  
fact. Oyama has been occupying the  
stage of late and all the other Jap-  
anese generals are in the wings where  
they are not seen.

## ADVOCATES CHANGE.

New York Evening Post.

It is safe to say that if there are no  
changes in the rules of football it will  
steadily lose interest, for it will become  
more and more a question of a few cen-  
ter or tackle plays executed by brute  
strength—a mere pushing of one's op-  
ponents down the field. There is one  
plain and easy remedy. Make it nec-  
essary for a team to gain ten yards or  
lose the ball instead of five, and there  
would be a return to the open game as  
played before 1890, for which there was  
much to be said from the point of view  
both of player and spectator.

## GENTLE WAGNER.

Troy Press.

The great spiritual characters of history  
have always abhorred cruelty to  
animals, and their needless slaughter.  
That master of music, Richard Wagne-  
ner, when a young man shot a bird,  
its sufferings, and the melancholy  
reflection that he had wantonly taken  
its life filled him with remorse. He  
never repeated such an act, but ex-  
hibited tenderness toward all animals.  
The agitation against vivisection evi-  
denced his warmest sympathy. How  
well he loved his dog may be inferred  
from the fact that he had it buried by  
the side of his own tomb at Wahnfried.  
Congenial companions in life, the  
mighty composer wished to attest his  
appreciation of his canine friend after  
its soul could no longer without a  
soul have evoked such love from the  
genius who produced "Parsifal" had  
left its body.

## Stomach Distress

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Drake's Peppermint Wine. Any reader of this  
paper will receive a test bottle free by sending  
postal to Drake Peppermint Co., Chicago, Ill.

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FOR

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## Ursula

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## Tess of the D'Urbervilles

SATURDAY (ONLY)

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PRICES: Night—25c, 50c, 75c,  
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three hundred people have lost their  
lives in the Alps, chiefly in climbing  
mountains. From being "the play-  
ground of Europe" it begins to look as

WE thank you for the gen-  
erous patronage which  
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power, in its selling facilities, in its  
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the benefits derived from a constant-  
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