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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 24, 1903.

AN ACT OF INTOLERANCE.

A press dispatch from Berlin, which
finds a place in our telegraphic depart-
ment, announces that the "Mormon"
Elders now laboring as missionaries in
Prussia and Mecklenburg are to be ex-
pelled. Police interference has been ex-
perienced there to some extent hereto-
fore, but now it appears the government
has taken action, and the consequences
may be easily anticipated. Whether
this will be followed by the authorities
in other parts of Germany, is an open
question.It will be seen from the dispatch that
the source of the trouble is, as usual,
the enemy of the clergy. Those pro-
fessed disciples of the Savior are, like
the Pharisees of old, vehemently op-
posed to any creed or system that
places "their craft in danger," and lays
open their pretences of authority to
public question. They dread the light
that has come into the world, and in-
stead of meeting that which they de-
nounce as error by argument, scripture
and superior information, they appeal
to force and the strong arm of the civil
law, to crush out that which they are
unable to meet with spiritual or intel-
lectual weapons.The pretext on which the expulsion is
founded is really amusing in its lack of
sound reason. The "Mormon" mis-
sionaries are to be banished, not be-
cause of anything wrong or immoral in their
conduct, but because, it is alleged, they
"do not exclude polygamy from their
doctrines." This is a sort of negative
accusation. It is not claimed even that
they include polygamy in their doc-
trines. It could not be proved that
they teach polygamy, or that they en-
courage its practice, or that they take
any affirmative position concerning it.
They do not come out against it, and
formally exclude it from their faith, it
is claimed, and so they are to be pre-
vented from exercising the rights and
privileges enjoyed by other American
citizens in those countries. That is a
very singular and illogical pretext.Will every American who arrives in
Prussia or in Mecklenburg be exam-
ined by a coterie of priests or police-
men, to find whether he believes poly-
gamy under any circumstances, to be
right? And if he does not positively
"exclude" it from his ideas of propriety,
is he also to be excluded from the coun-
try? And what will those governments
do with the Bible? Will they allow
that book to remain within their juris-
diction, with all that it contains on the
subject seeing that those scriptures do
not exclude it? It is a funny kind of a
pretence but will prove serious in its
results to the nation or people, thus de-
prived of an opportunity to receive the
blessings of the everlasting Gospel as
revealed from heaven in the nineteenth
century.The responsibility for this act of in-
tolerance with its consequences, to
millions of human beings, will rest pri-
marily upon the preachers of the dying
creeds of modern Christendom, who
have used their clerical power in that
direction, and secondarily upon the
heads of the governments who are
swayed by those manipulators of the
affairs of state by clerical influence.
It will not be consummated, however,
without a protest, and efforts will
doubtless be made by the Elders to ob-
tain an investigation. Then the mat-
ter will be appealed to the Eternal
throne, and He who has commanded
His servants to go to every nation, kin-
dred, tongue and people and proclaim
His everlasting Gospel, will proceed ac-
cording to His own good will and
pleasure. In His hands are the issues
of the acts of all men and all nations.

NO "CONCESSION" NEEDED.

It was to be expected, of course, that
if the defender of the advocates of il-
legal proceedings in the matter of the
police's pay, made any mention of the
lawful method by which payment
could be made, it would distort and mis-
represent the proposition. It is not sug-
gested that a "concession" is to be made
affecting the status of "Chief Sheriffs"
nor implying that the "let's in it," as as-
serted by the Tribune. The Captain of
Police acted for some time as head of
the department and signed the payrolls.
Pending the settlement of the question
as to the "Chief's" status, the Police
Captain could continue to sign the pay-
roll as acting head of the department.
Then the attendance would be complied
with, the men would get their money,
and the trouble would be ended with-
out "concession" on one side or the other,
and without affecting the main ques-
tion to be settled by the Supreme Court.
It is a simple matter, but the parties
who object to this do not want the pol-
ice to be paid lawfully, and not at all
while the delay in payment can be
used as a pretext to misrepresent the
majority of the City Council.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

More stringent regulations for the
restriction of immigration are being
urged by the immigration commissioner

In New York, and he is being seconded

by many who believe that our ports

ought to be closed to the laborers of the

rest of the world. The agitation is due

to the fact that the immigration this

year promises to surpass all previous

records. Every ocean steamer is bring-
ing its thousands, and other thousands

are massed in Liverpool and other ports

of debarkation, waiting their turn to be

accommodated, and so vast are the

crowds that the transportation com-
panies can handle them only with the

greatest difficulty.

A message from Germany to the Chi-
cago News says that crowds of emi-
grants throng the ports, and are turned

away by the hundreds by the steamship

companies, either for want of accom-
modations or for doubt of the ability of

applicants to meet the requirements of

the immigration laws on this side.

When rejected, they take their fate

most to heart. Pathetic scenes are

witnessed among families stopped at

the water's edge because suspected of

pauperism or disease. Numbers of the

unfortunates experience great difficulty

in getting back to the places from

which they started. Many of them are

utterly dependent on the charity of the

country. The roads leading out of the

chief seaport cities are frequently cov-
ered with distressed men, women andchildren, driven to tramp to their dis-
tant homes by the stringent immigra-
tion laws. And yet, thousands come to

these shores now, almost daily.

It is undoubtedly true that many of

these immigrants are assisted paupers,

who come in violation of existing laws.

They are, virtually, contracted for by

"bosses" who profit by their importa-
tion. They do not own the money neces-
sary to entitle them to land, but they

land on borrowed money. That such

abuses exist, there is no doubt, even if

it would be difficult to prove them.

But on the other hand, the times here

are prosperous. There is a great de-
mand for all kinds of labor, and manyAmericans refuse to do the heavy man-
ual labor that these imported work-
men are glad to engage in at Ameri-
can wages. Industry seems to welcome

this great influx, and therefore many

irregularities are overlooked at the

ports of entrance. When the times

change, the demand for restriction will

be much more emphatic, and then it

will be heeded.

PLAYS THAT ARE A NUISANCE.

The police authorities of Jersey City,
says a Newark contemporary, havetaken a laudable stand in their deter-
mination to prevent the production of

plays there, with a tendency to glorify

crime. They take the view that "if

the theatrical performance is designed

and has a clear tendency to elevate

vice and degrade virtue, and to fur-
nish a glittering and attractive incite-

ment to youth to enter upon a career

of vice and crime, it is corruptive of

public morals and indelible as a pub-
lic nuisance."

The fact is, however, that very few

plays, if any, are designed to "elevate

vice and degrade virtue." A great

many have a tendency to do so, not

because the authors intentionally in-
cluded it to be so, but because theirideas of vice and virtue do not con-
form to the great standard that is alone

worthy of being put before the public.

They have their own standards of

right and wrong, and some of these are

rather low. And for that reason their

productions become dangerous. When

an author makes a hero, whether on

the stage or in a novel, take the law

in his own hands and kill, and that

under circumstances that cause the

public to forget that he makes himself

a murderer, he is preaching anarchy

and rebellion against the state. No

matter if he does so without inten-
tion; it is none the less dangerous.

When the public is led to applaud

murder, the seeds are sown that will

ripen into crime. A cleansing is very

much needed, that embraces more than

the plays that are intentionally debas-
ing.

RUSSIA BECOMES AGGRESSIVE.

Russian demands upon China, to the

effect that the sovereignty of Manch-
uria be ceded to Russia, and that that

province be closed to other nations, are

surprising, after the former promises

that the agreements would be kept in-
violable. The general expectation wasthat Russia would remain in Manch-
uria, but under promises of withdrawingwhenever it was considered safe to do
so. The open demand upon China that
"the present status of the administra-
tion" remain unchanged, is evidently
a great surprise.The news from Peking should be con-
sidered in connection with the reportsfrom the Balkan states. A few days
ago the Frankfurter Zeitung stated
that Russia is contemplating an at-
tack on Constantinople. The Russian
Black Sea fleet, the paper asserted, is
mobilized at Sebastopol, and is ready
for action. The object is to seize Con-
stantinople. The ships of the volun-
teer fleet, the Zeitung continued, have
been forbidden to leave port and have
been ordered to be at the disposition of
the government. Ships returning from
the far east are also being requisitioned
at all points.A London dispatch was also pub-
lished that seemed to corroborate thestatement of the German paper just
quoted. According to that dispatch, a
cruiser had just arrived at the foreign
office with dispatches from Sir N. R.
O'Connor, British ambassador at Con-
stantinople, in which the situation of
the Balkans was described as one re-
quiring immediate action on the part
of the powers. England, it was sug-
gested, is determined to take the part
of second to no other, her object being
it was during the Crimean and Rus-
sian-Turkish wars of 1854 and 1878.The question naturally arises, will
Russia provoke war both in eastern
Asia and eastern Europe simultaneously?It appears that Japan stands ready
to strike for Manchuria, if further ag-
gressions are indulged in, while Great
Britain will move in the defense of
Constantinople and the Turks. Surely
Russia cannot intend lighting the war-
towers in two hemispheres at once.
Perhaps her policy is merely to divert

the attention of the world from the

real point of attack. Or perhaps she is

not acting the part of advance

agent for Europe, the seizure of Man-
churia being the signal for a general

division of the Chinese empire. Only

the future can tell.

DUE TO SUNSPOTS.

In a recent cable dispatch to the

New York World it was set forth that

the wintry, dreary weather that has

prevailed so long in Great Britain and

on the continent, has produced a verita-
ble epidemic of suicides, and other

crimes, especially at seaside resorts.

Many of the suicides are due to unfor-
tunate love affairs; others to financial

worries, and others, strange to say, to

dread of impending marriage.

The weather and the violence are both

ascribed to sun spots, and it is pre-
dicted that the earth will pass through sev-
eral years of dismal weather, owing to

that solar influence.

The conditions are not materially dif-
ferent on this side of the ocean. The

winter has been unusually long and

severe, and every day the papers are

printing numerous accounts of suicides,

killings, and accidents. Whether the sun

spots are responsible or not, the con-
ditions, physical and moral, are very

much similar all over the earth.

And if these conditions are particu-
larly favorable for acts of violence, it

is possible that the war pot may boil

over at any moment. For if individu-
als are influenced to violence by such

conditions, nations must be similarly

affected.

After sixteen days of fitful rest the

President sleeps well.

The smile on the leaman's face is be-
ginning to assume form.In Germany the axiom seems to be:
The officer can do no wrong.

Don't take off your winter flannels

lest you catch the spring fever.

And now the weather man is bask-
ing in the sunshine of life.

It is said that our city is about to

have a "boom." May it be more than

sound and fury, signifying nothing.

Stanford university's greatest need

at present seems to be a medical col-
lege to take care of typhoid patients.

"Whose keepeth his mouth and his

tongue keepeth his soul from trouble."

Why did not General Baldwin heed

this?

The Methodist brethren now in con-
ferences in this city should remember

that "a house divided against itself

shall not stand."

President Roosevelt has declined the

invitation to hunt buffalo on Antelope

island. There are too few of these no-
ble animals left and every effort should

be made to preserve and increase their

number. The President is a true sports-
man and his action in this case is in

consonance with the best feelings of the

American people.

We Americans are intense in every-
thing, almost too intense, but in nothing

more so than in our partisanship. It is

good to get away from it at times and

look at our great men in their true

light. In a recent address on Jefferson,
Senator Hoar said: "The author of the

Declaration of Independence stands in

human history as the foremost man

who ever lived, whose influence has led

men to govern themselves in the con-
duct of states by spiritual laws, not

formulas to be assented to, but rules of

life to be governed by. It was due to

Jefferson that our fathers laid deep the

foundation of the state in the moral

law. They first set to mankind the

great example and exhibited the mighty

spectacle—the sublimate spectacle in

the universe—of a great and free peo-
ple voluntarily governing itself by a

law higher than its own desire."

WILL IT STICK?

Washington Star.

The trusts say not. It interferes, they

declare, with the legitimate business

development of the age. Carry the prin-
ciple asserted at St. Paul to its logi-
cal conclusion, and we shall soon havedespotism or chaos. This sounds famil-
iar. We have been hearing it, indeed,

ever since the trust issue was raised.

We have been told all along that the

trusts are the friends, not the enemies,

of mankind; that we must look to them

for services of far-reaching import-
ance to mankind and no other agency

can render. The public, however, has

not been convinced; and now some emi-
nent judges, after hearing argument,agree with the public. For a time, at
least, trusts will be the paramount is-
sue.

New York Press.

Nothing that is worth saving has been

hurt by the Northern Securities de-
cision. The railroad affected are as

good as ever they were; they are left

in possession of all their genuine prop-
erty and all their rights. They may do

business as fairly and honestly as ever

they did it and as much of it as ever

they can get fairly. They may increase

their profits as enormously as they have

done in the past, if they increase them,

as they did in the past, without vio-
lating the law. No harm, we say, hasbeen done to any just cause, any law-
ful interest or any indefensible right.Yet the monopoly promoters are shriek-
ing "Murder," when they have been

asked to undergo in the last few days

nothing like the lot which the whole

public has put on its back and carried

cheerily and stoutly for the last sev-
eral years.

Kansas City Journal.

The efficiency of the anti-trust laws

to remedy and control the evils and

dangerous power of organized capital

is gradually being proved. With hon-
est judges and capable and energeticofficials the Republican party is mak-
ing a trust-busting record, but with-
out disturbing business conditions or

departing in the least from the course

which has made it famous as the safe

and conservative force in politics.

The best milling

puts only the best

of the best wheat into

Husler's

Flour.

Give it one trial.

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