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

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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 15, 1905.

A WOMAN'S TIRADE.

We have received a copy of a speech delivered before the National Congress of Mothers, held at Portland, Maine, by Mrs. Frederic Schöff, in which that lady took occasion to exploit her feelings of hostility to the majority of the people of Utah, and to the senior Senator from this State in the National Legislature. Her attack was a repetition of untruths repeated by her on some former occasions, and was a needless interpolation in an address purporting to be on the subject of the proper training and education of children.

The greater part of the address, which is very lengthy, contains nothing objectionable but its repetitions, and nothing that may be considered new and original. Much of it might have been copied from articles in "Mormon" publications, particularly instructions to mothers as to the proper treatment of the different minds and traits of character exhibited in their children, and as to the moral and religious influences that should be cast around them; also as to the duties of fathers as well as mothers and the necessity of home culture as well as scholastic education. There is not a sentiment expressed in the speech on these points that is not only held but in a large degree carried out in practice among the Latter-day Saints. But it is not on this subject that we wish to make special comment. The lady speaker went off in a tangent from the purpose of assailing Senator Smoot and urging his expulsion, and thus introducing a political matter into a pretended essay on the duties of the mothers in this country. In the course of her diversion she said:

"Last winter in Washington the Super-
intendent of Instruction for Utah
under oath said that the Mormon re-
ligion was taught in over three hundred
of the six hundred schools in Utah, and
a gentle teacher showed his order
from the President of the hierarchy to
give such instruction."

If we are not mistaken, the lady who uttered the falsehoods contained in that paragraph was present when the Super-
intendent was giving his testimony, and when he stated that he had been ap-
pealed to by a number of teachers in
the district schools, to give his opinion
as to the legality of certain school-
houses in Utah being used after the
purpose of holding a religion class with
those children who chose to attend, and
this was usually done but one day in a
week and for about a half an hour.
He also showed that his opinion that
this was not legal was opposed by that
of the Attorney-General of the
State who declared it to be legal.
If Mrs. Schöff does not under-
stand the difference between the
use of a school house after school
hours which is not included in nor
connected with the curriculum of the
schools, and the teaching of religion in
the schools themselves, her mind must
be very obtuse, and she is incapable of
differentiating two totally opposite
ideas and facts.

It is not true that religion has been
taught in the district schools of Utah,
as she states, nor that it so appeared
from the testimony given at Washing-
ton. On the contrary, nothing could
be made clearer in that evidence than
that the laws of the State forbid any
such teachings in the public schools,
and that as a matter of fact it was not
attempted in any instance. Nor is
there any such testimony as she says
was introduced, that any teacher,
"gentle" or "Mormon," had a letter
from the President of the "Mormon"
Church instructing him to teach reli-
gion in a public school. Her story is
utterly false and contrary to the evi-
dence submitted before the committee
on privileges and elections of the United
States Senate, all of which is in
print and published by official authori-
ties. So much for that. Mrs. Schöff
went on to say:

"One of the brave men who, though
born and educated in Mormonism, al-
ways abhorred its practices, and who
was excommunicated because he dared
risk the President of the hierarchy who
he broke the covenants made with the
United States, writes:

"As prisoners in a beleaguered city,
we rejoice at the tokens, interest and
help that are coming to us, for we can-
not cope with this terrible situation un-
less you help us."

"He has sacrificed fortune, political
preference, relatives and friends, to
establish civil and religious liberty and
Christian standards of marriage in
Utah. He knows as no outsider can,
the depths of wickedness that are en-
bodied in the Mormon hierarchy, and
is allied with the forces which seek to
forever wipe out this menace to our
homes."

Mrs. Schöff is just as far away from
the truth on this point as she is with
regard to the teaching of religion in
Utah schools. No person has been ex-
communicated from the Church for any
such cause as that which she asserts.
She may have been told a story to that
effect, but it is not true, and she will

find if she will take the trouble to in-
vestigate fully, that the chief assail-
ants of what she ignorantly calls the
"hierarchy," are among the very last
persons to be looked to as defenders
or promoters of Christian marriage or
morals. Individuals who are obtaining
money for the purpose of attacking the
Latter-day Saints are known to be
of the vilest moral type,
steeped in debauchery and im-
temperance, slaves to vice, a
standing as, such to decent society
and looked upon with aversion by high-
minded "Gentiles" who know their true
character. The irrefutable proofs of all
this and of a great deal more that can-
not be even alluded to in this paper, are
at hand whenever they are required.

We do not touch on such matters, or-
dinarily, but when the pure women of
America are deceived and cajoled and
worked upon for money to be wasted in
riot and sin, under the pretext of mak-
ing a fight when there is no one fighting
the clammers, we feel called upon to
enter our protest, although it may not
be received by people who have been
roused into a frenzy by falsehood and
misrepresentation. There are many
thousands of well-meaning people who
are as greatly misled in reference to
the "Mormon" Church, as were the rich
and titled nobility and the common popu-
lance of Rome against the early Chris-
tians. Anything gross and evil that
may be uttered from the pulpit, the
platform or the press concerning the
Latter-day Saints, is received as readily
by hosts of cultured and otherwise in-
telligent ladies and gentlemen, as were
the horrible and abominable tales told
in the Imperial City about the early
Saints, when Nero plotted in slaughter
and infamy.

No one in Utah has had to sacrifice
fortune, or friends, or political pros-
pects for any such reasons as those ad-
vanced by Mrs. Schöff. But persons who
have fattened upon that which they
have received from "Mormon" sources,
and whose character has become so
tainted that they could no longer be sus-
tained financially or religiously by that
body, have sold themselves to the ene-
mies of the Church and the common-
wealth, and are now raising a great
noise and making believe that they are
engaged in a wonderful warfare, when
they are simply bowling against the
wind, making no stir at home, but de-
ceiving people at a distance in order
to obtain funds, while they laugh in
their sleeve at the folly of the good
but unwise folk who fall into their
snares.

Mrs. Schöff may go on with her politi-
cal tirade mixed in with exhortations
to mothers, culled from various sources,
and may gain audiences to listen to her
platitudes, but, for her own reputa-
tion's sake, she should stop repeating
that miserable falsehood about the
"Mormon" religion being taught in the
public schools of Utah, and holding up
to the admiration of her sex, individ-
uals whose names are synonymous with
the degradation of the home and the in-
dulgence in every vice that is sapping
the foundations of modern society.

A SINGULAR QUERY.

Deseret News:

What is the understanding by the
Church, of the 9th chapter of Luke,
where Jesus fed or caused to be fed,
the multitude out of five loaves of
bread and two fishes. Was it a tem-
poral or spiritual feeding? Would you
kindly answer this through the
"News." This question arose in Sun-
day school, some taking one side and
some the other.

The foregoing may be considered a
sample of questions often propounded
to the editor of this paper, arising from
disputes in theological classes. It ap-
pears to us that time is wasted in such
frivolous and needless discussions.
There must be a disposition on the part
of some persons either to pose as very
critical scripturists or as propounders
of puzzling queries. We think that
such attempts should be discouraged,
and that inquiries should be limited to
subjects that are profitable and that
can be decided by the revelations of
God as set forth in the written stand-
ards of the Church. Of course, if there
is no scripture, ancient or modern,
that will settle a point of doctrine, an
appeal may be taken to the authorities
of the Church for light and a decision.

In the course of a long experience
we never heard the notion expressed
before that the "miracle" of the
loaves and fishes was re-
garded by any sane person as a
mere "spiritual feast." Were not the
five loaves and the two fishes which
the disciples had, material articles of
diet? If not, why did they talk of go-
ing to buy meat for all the people?
If it was not a literal feeding of a hun-
gry multitude, where would the mar-
vel of the "miracle" come in? And
would it be contended that the "frag-
ments" that were taken up after the
meal were spiritual fragments, and
that the twelve baskets that contained
them were spiritual baskets?

People should use their common
sense when reading scripture, as much
as when perusing any treatise or his-
tory or relation of facts. The entire
incident is recorded as one of the won-
derful things that were performed un-
der the ministry of the Son of God. A
spiritual festival would not have been
regarded as anything remarkable, and
after its enjoyment, would there have
been any "fragments" that could be
taken up in "baskets"? We have to
repress an inclination to sarcasm when
touching on this to us most absurd
question. It ought not to have been
entertained in a Sunday school class
nor referred to a newspaper for expla-
nation.

The Deseret News does not desire to
be censorious, nor decline answering
questions of a proper character, but at
the same time this paper does not wish
to take the place of the presiding au-
thorities in Sunday schools or in the
wards and stakes of Zion. Many sub-
jects that are referred to us could be
properly decided by the local authori-
ties. There may be instances where an
explanation through the "News" would
be beneficial, not only to the parties
immediately interested or in doubt,
but to the Latter-day Saints generally.
In such cases, we have no objection
to giving replies but will be pleased
to do so when occasion re-

quires. But for consistency's sake
questions propounded should be on sub-
jects that are worthy of consideration.

BONAPARTE ON POLITICS.

The new secretary of the navy, Mr.
Charles J. Bonaparte, delivered, a few
days ago, an address before a Chris-
tian Endeavor convention, on "pure
politics and religion." In the course
of his remarks he told a little story of
a "well known professional politician,"
who was not one Sunday on his way
home from church, by a friend, who
said: "I do not understand how so
regular an attendant at church as you
are also can be so great an adept in
"stuffing" ballot boxes, "fixing" juries
and "plugging" corporations."

To which the professional politician
significantly replied: "I never talk up
politics and religion."

That tells, in one brief sentence, the
story of many professionals. In the ap-
plication of their politics they forget
that there is such a thing as religion.
They make politics the means of rob-
bing the tax-payers, and care not by
what means they attain a position in
which they can carry on their work of
apostasy. If the citizens generally
would mix a little religion in their
legitimate politics, they would have a
clearer view of the situation, and it
would be impossible for political rascals
without religion—without the fear of
both God and man—to attain leader-
ship, to the moral detriment of the
communities in which they operate.
Religion helps men and women to read
character and to unmask the wolves
that come clothed in sheep skins. With
religion, politics would come to mean
good city government, needed improve-
ments, lower taxes, the cleaning of the
slums, etc. Without religion, the "poli-
tician" often becomes the promoter of
corruption, the most dangerous of pub-
lic enemies.

The following well considered words
formed the closing sentences of Mr.
Bonaparte's address:

"Between the good and bad men in
politics there is and should be a war-
fare without truce or quarter, for, who-
ever would lead others to a higher,
purer and healthier life. Men like them
have made their trade so dangerous,
so odious, so noxious, that against it
every force in our midst that makes
for righteousness must be directed to-
morrow, as it should be today.

"Our aim is to spare Americans shame
at the government of their country,
to rescue the noblest work of our polity
from its basest hands; to root out na-
tional vices which threaten to make
us a political Sodom among Christian
peoples; he who sees such a goal before
him can well fight on with calm con-
fidence that any temporary reverse, any
individual apostasy, any seeming in-
justice of public opinion, are but inevi-
table incidents of so momentous a strug-
gle, but fitting preludes to so glorious a
victory."

Everywhere the forces of good and
evil are aligned against each other,
and not least conspicuously around the
American ballot box. It is but natural
that the arch-enemy of God should
strive for the supremacy in this gov-
ernment. Every citizen should decide
for himself what side he will take.
There should be no neutrals in that
conflict.

THE PENTATEUCH.

A Berlin dispatch says the theologi-
cal world of Germany is greatly moved
again by the appearance of a book,
"Egypt and the Bible," by Prof. Vol-
ter, in which the author maintains that
the writers of the earlier books of the
Old Testament only reproduced the
Egyptian sagas and myths, slightly al-
tering and adjusting them to suit the
theoretical tendencies of the Hebrews.
According to this authority, the his-
tories of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Esau,
Joseph and Moses are purely Egyptian
mythology.

Beginning with Abraham, Professor
Volter shows, we are told, that the story
of God visiting Abraham at Mamre and
the destruction of Sodom and Gomo-
rah have exact parallels in the Egyp-
tian sagas. Abraham corresponds to
the Egyptian sun god Nun, whose
wife, Nune, like Sarah, had her first
child in her old age. Both were "child-
ren of promise" through whom the fu-
ture world should be blessed. In this
way, with a multiplicity of details, Vol-
ter works out the theory that these
Old Testament worthies never had any
actual existence, but were simply
placed in Hebrew literature to fill in
the gaps and give history the unity
it otherwise lacked.

We do not believe the theological
world in any country can be "greatly
moved" by any such announcement. It
used to be said, formerly, that the an-
cient writings evidently were myths,
because what is recorded in them as
history, cannot be corroborated by con-
temporary evidence. Archeology has
changed that. Through the patient
investigations of scientists
ample evidence has, from time to time,
been found for the historical accuracy
of the ancient records. Now, infidelity
attacks from another side. It argues
that, because the events related are
mentioned in the records of other an-
cient nations, therefore the authors of
the Scriptures simply appropriated
these current reports. They were, con-
sequently, not inspired writers. That
is the crux of the argument. Any-
thing to eliminate God from the his-
tory of the race! Quite recently the
Old Testament is said to have been
modeled according to Babylonian pat-
terns. "Babel and Babel" formed the
subject of discussion not long ago.
Even the Moslem law, it was said, was
a copy of the law of Khammurabi.
Now it is the Bible and Egypt. But
there is, indeed, no occasion for alarm
on that account.

The evidences of the genuineness and
authority of the early books of the Old
Testament, are complete. The histor-
ical character of Moses is as well es-

tablished as that of Alexander, or Ju-
lius Caesar. That he was the writer
of the Law is the testimony of tradi-
tion, history, and the book itself.
Quotations from the Pentateuch com-
mence with Joshua and continue
throughout all ages. Porphyry, Stra-
bo, Julian, the apostate, Mohammed,
and hosts of others, both Jews and
Gentiles, can be appealed to as wit-
nesses for the genuineness and authen-
ticity of the books referred to. Jose-
phus appeals to public records extant
at his time, confirming the historical
accuracy of the Scripture records con-
cerning such events as the flood, the
exodus, the conquest of Canaan. The
historical accuracy of Genesis and Exo-
dus has been confirmed in our day by
discoveries in Egypt. For instance, no
less authority than Herodotus affirmed
that wine was not made in Egypt.
But Rosellini has proved that wine
was used in Egypt, whether made
there or not. That the Egyptians
shaved, carried burdens on their
heads, that shepherds were held in
contempt; that casts existed; that for-
eigners were naturalized by clothing
them in fine linen, are facts confirmed
by evidence unearthed by recent re-
searches. They prove the historical
accuracy of the Scriptures. Such, and
other proofs, cannot be overturned by
the bare assertion that the books are
chiefly a record of Egyptian mythol-
ogy. It is admitted that the author of
the Pentateuch made use of true re-
cords, extant in his day, and accessible
to him. But that does not say, that he
was not inspired in doing so. It was
necessary for him to be led by inspira-
tion in the selection of material need-
ed for his books. Only by inspiration
could he discard the fanciful fables and
myths that were preserved by the
pagans, and pick out the truth that
still was hidden in the debris of the
ages. To lead in all truth is as much
the office of the Holy Spirit, as to re-
veal facts not formerly made known.

The Old Testament, in its first re-
cords, gives an historical basis of the
great work of redemption, made nec-
essary by the fall. It shows how
the Almighty prepared a people to be-
come the standard bearers of revela-
tion, and that "the dividing of nations"
evidently was done with this object in
view. "When the Most High divided
the nations their inheritance, when He
separated the sons of Adam, He set
the bounds of the people according to
the number of the children of Israel.
For the Lord's portion is His people;
Jacob is the lot of His inheritance."
(Deut. xxxii, 8, 9.) The work of re-
demption, however, is to continue, un-
til every nation becomes an integral
part of "the kingdom of God," and ac-
cording to the ancient prophets, the
chosen people is to remain the stand-
ard bearer of revelation. Israel will
be at the head, with its holy places as
the central points of interest in the re-
deemed world, "for God is in thee, and
there is none other God." (Isa. xlv, 14;
Mic. vii, 18.) We cannot form a correct
idea of redemption without knowledge
of the Old Testament history of God's
dealing with His children from the be-
ginning, so important is this history.
Hence, its miraculous preservation
throughout the ages.

ten. And faithfulness is not only a
primary virtue, it is the condition of
advance and reward. The one talent
is God's means of bringing in His
kingdom, which is to come by getting
all the one-talented people to use
their talents. "It seems," says Phil-
lips Brooks, "as if the heroes had done
almost all for the world that they could
do, and not much more can be done un-
til common men awake to and take
their common tasks."

Martha Luther.
I have always loved music. I would
not for any price lose my little mus-
ical knowledge. It drives away the
spirit of melancholy, as we see in the
case of King Saul. By its aid a man
forgets his anger, lust, and pride, and
resists many temptations and evil
thoughts. The devil cannot abide good
music; he hates it. Music is a great
disciplinarian. It makes people tract-
able and kindly disposed. Music is a
lovely gift of God; it awakes and moves
us so that I preach with pleasure.

W. Annot.
Some people are rusty. Their harsh,
ungainly manners eat out what is good
in their own character, and saw the
very flesh of those that come near
them. Some people are gilt, a very
trifling exterior they present; but the
first touch of hard using rubs off the
gliding, and reveals the base metal be-
neath. A third class are polished. The
polish, indeed, is on the surface; but it
is a polish of solid worth, and in the
multitudinous crises of human life,
the more it is rubbed, the brighter it
grows.

The rain couldn't have been more
glorious.

In Russia the Witte isn't out when
the age is in.

Even Mayor Weaver is finding out
that reform is not one sweet song.

A young man at Union killed a burglar.
This shows that in Union there is
strength.

The man who is carried away by
enthusiasm often doesn't know how he
is going to get back.

What object can a society woman
have in having her jewels stolen? Can
it be possible that it means they are
in "soak"?

France's Fourteenth of July casualty
list doesn't begin to compare, for big-
ness, with the United States Fourth of
July casualty list.

George J. Gould has decided to en-
gage in chicken raising at his country
home near Ardville, Delaware county,
N. Y. Now he can crow over his
neighbors.

If Russia cannot suppress strikes,
riots and revolts, she proposes to sup-
press all news of them. It is splendid
statesmanship, dictated by the example
of the ostrich.

Government control of insurance is
being advocated as a cure for the evils
of life insurance. Does government con-
trol of the cotton and wheat crop re-
ports prevent the evil of leaks?

Mrs. Mary Huber of New York claims
that her husband, whose salary is \$4 a
week, has been leading a double life
and supporting two families. Of
course he kept a yacht and had auto-
mobiles by the dozen.

Tom Lawson claims to have a uni-
versal panacea for all the coun-
try's financial ills, but he declines
to make it known when he will promul-
gate his cure-all remedy. This looks
like frenzied charlatanism.

The czar cannot be devoid of the
sense of humor or how could the Of-
ficial Gazette announce that M. Mura-
viev resigned as peace plenipotentiary
because of ill health and in the same
issue announce that he would return to
Rome, Rome being such a fine place for
a sick man to recuperate.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Northwestern Christian Advocate.
The knowledge of God and the knowl-
edge of himself and his true relation
to God will mutually help the one-tal-
ented man. There is one thing he
should know, and that is the nature of
the talent itself. It is, in the first
place, God's means of testing and de-
veloping character. Man is the product
of many forces. He needs testing for
one thing, not to cause him to fail, but
to help him to be strong. And for
that testing one talent is as good as
and for many much better than, two
or five talents. Faithfulness, for one
thing, can be shown by the proper use
of one talent as well as by the use of

Annual Clearance Sale!

Monday And Week—SIX
Days Of Wonderful Values.

EIGHT WEEKS yet of wearing time for warm weather goods, and an opportunity to
buy them at a THIRD to a HALF below real value. The season for you is
right at its height. For us there is no time to loose in clearing our shelves
and counters of all Summer Stocks. Fall Merchandise will be rolling in upon
us almost before we know it. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SPLENDID SAVINGS

20% to 50%

REDUCTION ON NEARLY EVERY ITEM IN THE GREAT DRY GOODS DEPT.

The store will be crowded from Monday Morning till Saturday Night like it is at
our May Sale times, because the same great reductions will prevail as are given on
those occasions. And the offerings are just as plentiful.

Z. C. M. I.

Mother's Friend
Waists at Cost.

For one week we will offer our entire line of Mothers' Friend Boys
Shirt Waists at cost in plain and assorted colors, laundered and un-
laundered.

Boys' unlaundered fine strong shirt waists, worth 60c., 35c.

Boys' laundered fine, strong shirt waists, worth 75c., 45c.

Summer underwear, hosiery and men's furnishings at low prices.

Cutler Bros. Co., 36 Main Street.

A REMARKABLE AUTO TRIP.



THIS group, taken from a snap shot made in Logan on June 10th, shows
the new Humber automobile No. 5817. The occupants of the auto are,
Albert Bird, H. P. Critchlow, Seth Langston, J. W. Chatterton, and
General Manager Geo. T. Odell of the Consolidated Wagon & Machine
company. The view was made just as the party had finished a 40
mile trip, made without accident from the Consolidated Wagon & Machine
company's headquarters on State Street. The flying record of the auto is as
follows: Leaving the C. W. & M. company's building on June 6, a run to
Murray was made in 20 minutes; Murray to Lehi, 40 minutes; Lehi to Amer-
ican Fork, 10 minutes; American Fork to Pleasant Grove, 12 minutes; Pleas-
ant Grove to Provo, 30 minutes. The next stop was made at Springville
and the distance between Springville and Spanish Fork was made in 27 min-
utes. The party returned to Provo, remained over night, and at 6:32 next
morning left for Lehi, arriving in Salt Lake at 7:55 a. m., having stopped on
the way at American Fork, Lehi, and Murray. The number of miles cov-
ered in the entire trip was 125, and the time consumed was 2 hours and 32
minutes.

The second trip was made to Preston, Ida., by way of Ogden, Brigham
City, Tremonton and Clarksville, Idaho, being reached by crossing the
mountains through Beaver Dam canyon. On this trip the automobile left
Salt Lake Friday evening, June 9, and returned Sunday evening following,
auto having operated remarkably well during the entire journey. This rec-
ord demonstrates that the auto to the business man having occasion for
trips out of town, will soon become indispensable.

The famous Humber, the auto operated by Mr. Odell, is exclusively rep-
resented in this field by

The Consolidated Wagon & Machine Co.

"Peacock"

That means the best Coal
in the market. A trial will
convince. Always on hand.

Central Coal
& Coke Co.,

"At the sign of the Peacock."
Phone 500. 15 So. Main St.

DON'T BELIEVE

The man who tells you that we cannot
burn a RELIABLE RATING BOOK. It
will contain more names and be more ac-
curate than any heretofore published in
Utah.

AMERICAN MERCANTILE & REPORTING AGENCY.

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LAND!

The Upper Snake River Valley—More
Fertile than the Mississippi, near Rich-
burg, The Educational Hub of Idaho, the
great Commercial Center. Three miles
from a 100,000 Sugar Factory. Coal
beds near by. Higher within easy reach.
Impenetrable forests, unimproved farms, cheap.
Easy terms.
BRANWELL & BECKSTEAD, Rexburg,
Idaho.

Boys' Suit Sale!

We are closing a lot of Boys'

Knee Pant Suits, Regular \$3.00

and \$3.50, ages 6 to 14 years,

at \$2.50, Boys' \$1.25 Jersey

Sweaters, Maroon and Grey, at

\$1.00. Big lot of Men's Straw

and Crash Hats, regular 75c

and \$1.00, at 50c. Men's fine

Soft Shirts, regular 65c, at 50c.

SEE WINDOW.

J. Burrows & Co.

22 Main Street,
OPP. Z. C. M. I.