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SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 7, 1907.

MORMONS AND NON-MORMONS.

The anti-"Mormon" interpreter of evil omens has for some time past endeavored to create the false impression that the Latter-day Saints are animated by feelings of hostility toward all non-"Mormons," and especially toward the members of the so-called American party. But these efforts must necessarily fail, for the simple reason that they have no foundation in fact. The history of the Church and the present attitude of the people, stamp the assertions of the local champion of anti-"Mormonism" as falsehoods.

Have the Latter-day Saints ever antagonized the immigration into Utah of any respectable class of citizens, or any industry that would be for the material benefit of the people? Let us see. As early as 1852 President Brigham Young, then governor of Utah, and the legislature, petitioned Congress "to provide for the establishment of a national central railroad from some eligible point on the Mississippi, or the Missouri rivers, to San Diego, San Francisco, Sacramento, or Astoria, or such other point on or near the Pacific coast, as the wisdom of your honorable body may dictate." The Latter-day Saints were so far from desiring isolation from the rest of the world, that one of their first concerns was to ask for a transcontinental railroad.

One of the reasons given for the necessity of this was that "no less than 5,000 American citizens have perished on the different routes within the last three years, for the want of proper means of transportation." That proves what the feelings of the "Mormons" were at a time when they still smarted under the fearful wrongs they had suffered at the hands of mobs in the States. They further pointed out in this petition that "the mineral resources of California and these mountains, can never be fully developed to the benefit of the people of the United States without the construction of such a road."

Such were the views and sentiments of the people here at that time. They were anxious to have a highway from coast to coast, with Utah as one of the pleasant stations on the road. The construction of such a road meant the opening of the doors of Utah to all the world. They were further anxious to have that road constructed in the interest of the mining industry both in California and here, as they stated in the petition. That is a sufficient answer to the silly charges that the "Mormons" have ever been the enemies of the mining industry. For instance, in his "Answers to Questions," a pamphlet issued in 1853 for the purpose of "advertising Utah," President George A. Smith stated among other things that, "the mineral resources of Utah afford a field for enterprising worthy the attention of capitalists and scientific men." Does that sound as hostility to mining and smelting?

It is true that the leaders of the Church wisely encouraged the early settlers to establish the agricultural and manufacturing interests first. Any other course would have been suicide. But they never antagonized any other industries, as has been falsely alleged by enemies of the Church.

As for the broadmindedness of the Latter-day Saints in their intercourse with people of other denominations, it was from the beginning the policy of the leaders of the Church to encourage the Saints to give all a fair hearing. Distinguished ministers of the Episcopal church, the Methodist church, the Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Unitarian, and other churches have on various occasions occupied the platforms of Latter-day Saints meetings. In 1871 a Methodist camp meeting was held in this city. President Young invited all, and especially the young folks, to attend this gathering. He gave notice of it in the tabernacles in this city and Ogden, and through the Deseret News. That is the way non-"Mormons" have been treated by the "Mormons" in Utah, from the very earliest days of their settlement here.

The Latter-day Saints cannot consistently take any other attitude than one of brotherly love to all mankind. They have been taught to regard all men as the children of the same Eternal Father. With that view there can be no exclusiveness, no Pharisaism. They have suffered much on account of the fanaticism of sectarian denunciations, the greediness of political schemers, and the brutal plots of apostates. They have been mobbed, and slain, and outraged in the most barbarous manner. The leaders in such un-American outrages have been the enemies of the Saints, and have been so regarded by the people. At times it has even appeared as if the plotters were about to succeed in enlisting the government in their service, for purposes of persecution. In the heat of controversy it is possible that expressions have been used on both sides that had been better unsaid, but in the various experiences the Saints have had, they have never forgotten that this government was established by the Almighty, for the salvation of mankind from political and religious oppression. Their love for the American government has therefore always been ardent and sincere, and their kindly feelings toward their fellow-men have never grown cold.

Today "Mormons" and non-"Mormons" mingle together socially, and in business. When the conferences are held and members of the Church come to the city to attend meetings, and make necessary purchases, they do not discriminate between business houses, but spend their money where they suppose they are best served as to prices and quality of goods. Stores kept by non-"Mormons" are benefited by these gatherings just as much as those kept by "Mormons." If there were any truth in the allegations of anti-"Mormon" agitators, this would not be so. We take the liberty of reminding the business men of the City of this fact, and urge upon them the necessity of silencing the unscrupulous fabricators of falsehoods, who in pictures and words defame the people of Utah and all who do not endorse the policy of infamy.

The "Mormon" problem, as it has been called, was well stated many years ago by a non-"Mormon" writer in the Nebraska Herald. He wrote from this City:

"I write from the Salt Lake Hotel. Would you believe it? There were 4,000 of these deluded people assembled together in the Tabernacle today. And would you further believe that old men and young, old women and maidens, each and all, and the majority of the population to unite in singing 'Come thou Fount of every blessing.' And after singing—in their blasphemous manner—this glorious old psalm, the preacher had the audacity to pray, and in that prayer, not only to invoke general blessings but also to specialize in behalf of their enemies! Today is one of the most beautiful, quiet days I ever experienced. These infernal 'Mormons' have closed all their places of business, and out of every shame the Jews and Gentiles have done the same. There is not a whisky shop or gin mill open anywhere. Imagine a city of 25,000 inhabitants all duly sober, quiet, religious and honest on the Lord's day! And think of the suffering such police regulations must inflict upon the thousand and one loafing vagabonds, who come and go every day. As I write the streets are full of decent, well-dressed, comfortable looking people. Some are going to, some are coming from church. Everywhere there is the presence of a serene, contented and joyous air. Yes, too, in the valley of the Rocky Mountains, and beside the bitter waters of Moriah. And this too is the work of these 'rebellious Mormons.'"

That is the "Mormon" problem in a nutshell.

BACK TO THE SCHOOLS.

The festive holiday season is over. Utah's schoolchildren have returned to their books and their teachers to their tasks. Hundreds of the latter are just home from Ogden, where they attended the state annual convention, probably the most successful one thus far held. When today they resume their work in the numberless school houses which dot this state it cannot be without marked benefit from their presence at this gathering.

The Ogden convention disclosed one fact very clearly, and that was that the men and women who are entrusted with the education of the youth of Utah are very much awake on all questions of intellectual advancement. For years they have been in the very vanguard of the teaching profession, and have come to know the value of bringing to the state each season scholars of eminence to lecture for and instruct them on the larger problems with which they have to deal. A score of distinguished educators who have performed that part in Utah in half as many years could be easily named, to say nothing of the very many more who are employed annually at institutes and summer schools from abroad. Altogether it is a wise and helpful policy. Occasionally a superintendent or principal, and now and then a member of a board of education or a trustee is heard to say that it is expensive business. We believe that is short-sightedness pure and simple, and that every dollar thus spent has contributed greatly to the strengthening or teaching standards in this state.

The "News" is much interested in the public schools and hopes to see them grow and flourish to the utmost. That is one reason why it published fuller and better accounts of the proceedings of the State Teachers' meetings at Ogden than did any other newspaper. It knew that everything that was latest and best in pedagogic progress was discussed there and that a wide dissemination of the information brought out would act as a stimulus to educational growth generally. That the greatest possible good may come from the Ogden conference is one of the foremost 1907 wishes of the Deseret News.

"THEY ARE COMING!"

And so they are. But not as the hired cannibal and brutal caricaturist portray. They sought to slander, deceive and belittle. We shall deal with facts, plain facts only. These observations refer particularly and specifically to an infamous and cruel picture, known in the readers world of journalistic endeavor, as a cartoon. The reader will have concluded before he has perused the first paragraph of this editorial that it is a paragraph of the "Knockers" organ. In this deduction he is correct. He knows that no other American newspaper will descend quite so low as it will in the defamation of an individual, a city or a state. And he knows, too, to his sorrow, how individuals, how a city and a state—our city and state, the city and state of all the God-fearing people of Salt Lake and Utah, have been made to suffer humiliation and disgrace by a newspaper owned, controlled and published by an arrogant and personally disappointed politician.

Reflecting further he will probably wonder, as he doubtless has often wondered before, when this vituperation and abuse will cease. He knows it could be stopped tomorrow if only the assurance went forth that a certain incompetent ex-United States senator would be returned to the body he addressed on two or three occasions when speeches had been written for him. But what he will marvel at most is the tolerance of the masses, it puzzles him, as it does others, that it should be permitted to continue its course of vilification. He cannot understand why the Commercial club, which is wont to boast of the good it is doing this state; why the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, which proclaims its increasing growth and influence; why the Real Estate association, self-confessedly anxious to see Salt Lake the biggest city between the Missouri and the Pacific; why the railroad companies whose every interest demands peace and progress; and lastly, and perhaps

more important than all else in the settlement of the falsely enforced issue, the merchants and business men of the community—why they should not untidily say "You have gone far enough; it is time to stop."

The printing of a cartoon, such as the one referred to is calculated, deliberately maliciously, to be harmful. It shows a great and good man, whom it derisively designates as the "Hierarch," fleeing from the approach of railroads, streetcars and big buildings. These are portrayed under the title, "They Are Coming," the caption of this article. A foot note conveys the "information" that they are "the kind of converts the 'American' missionaries will bring," as if though they were something new here, with an exclamatory aside from the "Hierarch," "Our Enemies Are Upon Us."

Why, Mr. Commercial Club member, Mr. Merchant and Manufacturer, Mr. Real Estate Dealer, Mr. Railroad Manager, and Mr. Business Man generally, all of you who have been asked what all this Salt Lake, find your answer in that vile falsehood, repeated daily in one form or another. And this for some of you who don't know. The man thus ridiculed when yet a youth, was a potent factor in giving Utah its first railroad; in building the country's initial transcontinental line; he was the recent head of a great streetcar system which he is as anxious as any man living to see become metropolitan and sufficient in all respects to meet the wants of the public; he has been identified with the erection of the largest and most substantial buildings in the city, business and otherwise. By their works ye shall know them." He has proved that he is the friend of that progress that builds railroads, street car systems and rears new business blocks, that creates industry and gives employment to labor. The truth shows him to be the very antithesis of what his vile journalistic detractor portrays him.

Do you not see, gentlemen heretofore addressed, that what ails Utah is the sort of libel and abuse that a sour grapes, disappointed, dyspeptic newspaper, heaps upon it. Stops its senseless, criminal chatter and misrepresentation and Utah will flourish like a green bay tree.

TALKING REBELLION.

The San Francisco Chronicle recently endeavored to create a sensation, by intimating that rebellion might be the result of any attempt of the Federal government to compel California to respect existing treaties. Here is the veiled threat of the Chronicle:

"National loyalty is closely akin to family loyalty. The child clings to its parents for the protection which they give. When oppression takes the place of protection, the spirit of loyalty takes flight; when the Constitution comes to be regarded as an instrument which time evidence of a reactionary disposition to trust all to the one strong man appears in nearly all the larger nations at the same time. The Kaiser sends the Reichstag about its business, and his purpose to force the appropriations he wishes for German colonies arouses only mild protests from the factions who assailed him fiercely before he took office. And a disaffected people becomes in the end a rebellious people."

"A very large measure of local autonomy is essential to the contentment of the people of so vast a country as ours. And a disaffected people becomes in the end a rebellious people." Is it not rather bad taste on the part of the San Francisco paper to complain about "oppression" and "coercion" so soon after the disaster that prompted the government and every citizen almost, both in the populous and other sections of the country, to open hearts and hands and show generosity on a scale without precedent in American history. When millions of dollars and railroads of provisions were poured into San Francisco, the Chronicle did not grumble about "matters reserved for local control." Does not the intimation that "a disaffected people becomes in the end a rebellious people" taste of ingratitude, as well as arrogance?

It is quite possible that the separation of Japanese children from other school children is not a violation of any treaty, and if that is the case it is not the concern of the Japanese government, nor of the United States government. But the principle that the states must respect the treaties entered into by the Executive, is correct. Each state must be considered a party to such treaties, since the treaty-making power has been delegated to the Federal government which represents the states in their intercourse with foreign governments. If foreign treaties are not made in behalf of each state and territory in the Union, in whose behalf are they made? This fact should be universally recognized. Otherwise the power and duty which the Constitution gives to the President is but a shadow, a pretense and a mockery. A state that refuses to respect existing treaties is already in a state of rebellion.

It is hardly necessary to say that the threat of our esteemed contemporary is not taken seriously anywhere. The "New York Evening Post" of Dec. 31 says:

"We are only surprised that the spokesmen of California do not promise to call the roll of excluded Japanese school-children in the shadow of the Washington Monument. California is, of course, able to whip Japan. That is an axiom. But she assumes a tone only a little less truculent toward the rest of the country. 'Bring on your Federal troops,' she cries. Of course, no one is going to send them. But to play bombastes Furioso is an excellent way to distract attention from some of the municipal revelations in which the rest of the country was becoming interested."

The New York World of Jan. 1 joyfully remarks:

"Ten days or so ago conservative San Francisco orators were proclaiming that 'California and the other states west of the Rockies could whip Japan into a jelly.' Presumably they can whip the United States into a jelly too. They may be encouraged to do so if the President and Congress and the Supreme Court do not toe the scratch. The nation is again free to face with a crisis. No more serious situation has confronted the Federal authorities since Captain Streeter, of Chicago, withdrew from the United States and set up a free and independent government on the lake front."

"What is the world coming to?" asks the New York. Not to stop anyhow.

Already people are tiring of their New Year resolutions and casting them into the waste basket.

Those birds who claim the entire water front of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda must be water fowl.

That bomb outrage on President Rushon of the Fourth Street National

bank came pretty near waking up Philadelphia.

Los Angeles is suffering for fuel. What do they want of fuel in the land of perpetual sunshine and perennial flowers?

"The country is staggering under prosperity," says Secretary Shaw. That is what Altemon did when Croesus told him to take all the gold he could carry.

The Spanish civil guards are to be provided with a humane riot rifle. Probably they will use soft-nosed bullets so that they won't hurt so much in passing through the body.

All the negro troops in the army are to be sent to the Philippines. It is explained that this is no discrimination against them, but because their turn has come. Their turn is exceedingly timely.

The country's wealth is estimated at \$118,742,306,775, or more than \$1,400 per capita. Of course it must be remembered in making the per capita allotment than many are financially, hydra-headed.

If a committee of three businessmen is appointed to show the "American" Mayor and City Council what their duties are and how to perform them, it will be proper to ask, "Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?"

It seems that all that is necessary to make competing lines non-competing is for the board of directors of the same controlled railroads to pass on a resolution declaring that the lines are not competitors.

If Miss Nora Breckenridge, the night operator who prevented a wreck on the Rock Island railroad, does not receive a Carnegie medal it will be because the trustees of the Carnegie hero fund do not know a heroine when they see one.

The most significant comment on the frequency of railroad accidents in the country is that of James J. Hill. "When I start on a railroad journey I always wonder how it will end." It is what most travelers wonder these days.

Toistol predicts that it is possible that the Orient, particularly Japan, will reduce the Christian nations of the West to a state of vassalage. Of course all things are possible but this prediction looks like a terrible case of yellow peril scares.

THE STRONG MAN'S DAY.

New York Mail.
Throughout a century and a quarter the tendency of the nations of the world has been toward diffusion of the political powers. For the first time evidence of a reactionary disposition to trust all to the one strong man appears in nearly all the larger nations at the same time. The Kaiser sends the Reichstag about its business, and his purpose to force the appropriations he wishes for German colonies arouses only mild protests from the factions who assailed him fiercely before he took office. And a disaffected people becomes in the end a rebellious people."

AUTOCRACY STILL LIVES.

San Francisco Chronicle.
The news from Russia is not very reassuring to those who hoped that the autocratic element in the government of the country would by recent experience and mend their ways. Everything points to a complete abandonment of all attempts at reform, and a resolute return to the old methods of oppression and robbery. It is becoming more and more evident that a long period of education must precede any effective effort of the people to better their condition. And the teachers must not come from the ranks of the terrorists. There is not the slightest doubt that the excesses of the latter are responsible for the backward, and that so long as their counsels prevail a vast majority of the more substantial element of the Russian population will oppose change of any kind.

IRRITATING AMERICANISM.

London Chronicle.
One of the most irritating of Americanisms is the use of "limb" for "branch." "Limb" has always been accepted as a vulgarism, but what is the matter with "branch"? Careful Anglophile writers "beginning now to reintroduce this latter word, but 'limb' has hitherto been the transatlantic word with all authors. If it is also old English, we shall not mind so much, but is it? The joke of the version is at least 1,300 years old; but how old is the English version?

KINDLY TRAIT OF A KING.

Cleveland Leader.
King Edward starts many fashions. He has been doing it all his life. Usually his ideas are sartorial. Occasionally, though, King Edward strikes out an idea which all the world, fashionable or commonplace, can approve. His latest is one of great humanity. No horse is ever sold from the royal stables after it has outlived its usefulness. It is put to death painlessly. This is a source of much financial loss to the King, always hard up, for England is crowded with turf-hunters who would pay exorbitant prices for his old horses just to brag about them.

JUST FOR FUN.

"Oh, I'm sorry I could not come to your 'at home' yesterday."
"Dear me, weren't you there?"
"Why, of course I was—how very silly of me—I quite forgot."—London Punch.

Geraldine—What do you think of pa? Gerald—He has good terminal facilities.—New York Press.

The Common Fate.
"What becomes of all the new year's resolutions?" asked the reporter.
"I suppose they suffer the fate of a lot of other resolutions," answered the statesman. "They get pigeon-holed."—Washington Star.

A Vague Unrest.

The Plutocrat—What are you crying for, boy? Haven't you everything for Christmas that you thought of?
The Boy—Yes, but (boohoo) I wanted some things I didn't think of.—Life.

POOR MAN.

Already people are tiring of their New Year resolutions and casting them into the waste basket.

Those birds who claim the entire water front of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda must be water fowl.

That bomb outrage on President Rushon of the Fourth Street National



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Doctor—I blow my nose and cough.
—Home Magazine.

Gave Herself Away.

Mistress—Martha, are you sure you got all of the Christmas groceries?
Martha (absently)—Yes'm. If you'll come to nash house I kin show you mos' of 'em, ma'am.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Those Christmas Cigars.

Hubby—My dear, I have concluded to give up smoking.
Wife—You didn't speak soon enough. I've bought them.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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