

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES
(In Advance)
One Year \$5.00
Six Months \$3.00
Three Months \$1.50
One Month .50
Single Copies 10c
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter, according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.
SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 14, 1907.

BIGOTRY DEMANDS FIRE.

Rev. Robert M. Patterson, a rector of the Episcopal church, has made an effort at expressing his views on the subject of bigotry. He is quoted as having recommended the death penalty for those responsible for the death of the Lord's name in vain. He is said to have made the following statement before a convention at Philadelphia:

"If I had my way about it I would have an executioner called in to deal with all heretics and blasphemers. Burning at the stake would be too good for those who revile religion and the Lord's name in vain. The growth of heresy, in such a way that nothing but measures like this can stop it."

"I would require the services of the executioner also for those despicable persons who make divorces necessary by their invidious machinations between husband and wife."

Other clergymen are said to have expressed themselves as in sympathy with this view, though not going so far as to recommend death for heretics. The recent case of an artist, who gave up his wife and his little son, to devote himself and his millions to another woman, seems to have aroused the clergy, and they are very outspoken in their comments.

But as to the rekindling of fires for heretics, who is to sit in judgment upon what is orthodox and heterodoxy? The gentleman should be reminded of Milton's argument for toleration. "Truth indeed came into the world with her divine Master, and was a perfect shape most glorious to look on, but when He ascended, and His apostles after Him were laid asleep, then straight arose a wicked race of deceivers, who, as that story goes of the Egyptian Typhus, who his conspirators, how they dealt with the good Osiris, took the virgin Truth, hewed her lovely form into a thousand pieces, and scattered them to the four winds. From that time ever since, the sad friends of Truth, such as darts appear, initiating the careful search that Isis made for the mangled body of Osiris, went up and down gathering up limbs by limb still as they could find them. We have not yet found them all, Lords and Commons, nor ever shall, till her Master's second coming. He shall bring together every joint and member, and shall mould them into an immortal feature of loveliness and perfection."

If there is any virtue in this illustration, the suggestion of the revival of medieval punishments for heresy, is nothing but the most damnable heresy imaginable. Even the ancient rulers of men, though they regarded blasphemy and atheism as a crime against the state, did not punish the offender by death. Protagoras was banished from Athens and his books were burned. Burning of the "heretic" belongs to a still darker age than that in which he lived.

We hope the true Americans all over the country will take notice of the fearful tendency of bigotry, even in this enlightened age. It is toward cruel barbarity, and the disregard of the laws of both God and man. Many imagine that the light of reason can never again be extinguished. They imagine that there is no danger of retrogression, but that there must be perpetual progress. They forget that vigilance is the price of liberty, and that the light will surely go out, unless it is constantly supplied. They forget that the enemy is always sowing tares in the wheat field, while the people are asleep. The priceless gifts of liberty, of enlightenment and reason must be guarded constantly against just such insidious attacks by fanaticism, lest they are lost. It is not true that progress, once started, must continue without interruption. The waves of civilization rise and fall. We have had dark ages in every part of the world. And they have come, through the temporary triumph of fanaticism, with its attendant calamities. The mere suggestion of one sect condemning another, when in power, to the flames in the name of the Lord, should make true Americans stop and take notice. For that is really the logical consequence of fanaticism and bigotry.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The New York Chamber of Commerce recommends the establishment of postal savings banks, as an effective remedy, against the habit of hoarding money whenever there are any signs of a panic. A resolution to that effect was presented at a recent meeting, by Francis C. Moore, formerly president of the Continental Fire Insurance Company. In his opinion, the trouble in financial circles was not due to lack of circulation of money, but because so many people, both of small and large means, hoarded their money. If anything can be done to prevent this tendency to hoard money in times of a financial crisis it should be done.

Postmaster General Meyer also favors postal savings banks. He argues that many small accounts that are withdrawn from the banks during a time of panic would be deposited with the Post Office department, and then they would again go back to the banks with the return of confidence.

In New Zealand postal savings banking has proved a great success. Last year, the reports say, there were 140 postoffices open for the transaction of savings-bank business. There were 256,746 accounts, covering a total deposit of \$49,766,325, an average of a little over \$166.50 to each account, and

representing a sum equal to \$56 a head for the entire population of the colony.

Deposits may be made of 1 shilling (24-1/2 cents) upward, but interest is reckoned only on complete pounds (\$4.86). Interest is allowed from month to month, commencing with the first day. Deposits made on the second and subsequent days do not draw interest until the first of the month succeeding. Accounts may be drawn upon at any time, but interest is allowed on the sum withdrawn only up to the first day of the month of withdrawal. The interest due to each depositor is calculated to December 31 of each year, and is then added to the principal. The rate of interest at present is 3 1/2 per cent up to \$1,500, from \$1,500 to \$2,000, 3 per cent; above \$2,000 no interest is paid. Charitable institutions, however, may draw interest at the maximum rate for any amount they may desire to deposit.

JAPAN FOR PEACE.

Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese minister for foreign affairs, has made an effort at expressing his views on the subject of Japan toward the United States. He has issued an official statement to the press, in which he emphasizes that the relations between Japan and the United States are "as smooth and cordial as ever." He added that "the cause of civilization as well as community of interest demanded their lasting peace and friendship."

This ought to silence the alarmists who have professed to fear that Japan would take umbrage at the presence of a strong American fleet of warships in the Pacific. That is, clearly, no concern of the Japanese government, and to even intimate that the maneuver may not be pleasing to Japan is to reflect on the intelligence of the government of that country.

The Japanese minister, however, admits that the immigration question is serious. He said that that question was the most serious matter and was uppermost in the public mind, but he was positive that it would be settled without friction. Already it practically has been decided. The Japanese government, he said, proposes to control immigration in such a manner as to benefit Japan and at the same time conform to the wishes of the American government and is taking most active steps in this direction. But he expressed confidence that it will be adjusted in a manner worthy of both nations, "by a fair-minded people of America, who have earned the name by a pre-eminently just and liberal policy in the extreme east during the last half century."

The immigration question should not present insurmountable difficulties. Japan does not need to seek an outlet for her surplus population on the side of the Pacific. Through her perfected methods of agriculture, she is able to sustain a very large population from her soil, and to those who prefer new fields of endeavor, Asia has vast opportunities. With the assurance that that question will be settled satisfactorily to both countries, there can be no apprehension for the future, on account of any naval maneuver our government may decide on.

ARBITRATION IN ENGLAND.

The prevention of a general railway strike in Great Britain is a victory for arbitration that may well cause rejoicing on both sides of the Atlantic. Only a short time ago a crisis was threatened, that would have brought disaster to a great number of people. It was averted, through the acceptance of a compromise on which both the contending parties united.

The contest was between the railroad managers of the United Kingdom on one side, and the Amalgamated Society of Railroad Servants on the other. And the main question concerned the recognition of the latter organization. The managers said they were willing to meet all committees of employees calling upon them as employees. We will deal with all men as such, they said, to which the answer of the Amalgamated was that their members are representatives of the most necessary of the operating force, and having an indisputable right to "organize," have an equally indisputable right to be heard.

Both sides were prepared for a long struggle. If the strike had been ordered, it would have effected every division of the kingdom, and at a recent great meeting of railroad men in London, reports were submitted to the effect that in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales the members of the "Amalgamated" were ready to "stop the clock" on signal from the capital. The railroads of Great Britain and Ireland have a total mileage of rather less than 25,000 miles, of which 15,721 miles are in England, 2,804 in Scotland and 6,312 in Ireland. The railroads are operated by 580,000 officials and employees of all classes of whom 97,000 are members of the Amalgamated Society.

The compromise agreed on through the intervention of Lloyd George, president of the board of trade, involves the appointment for a term of six years, of a board of conciliation for each section of the service and the adjustment of all disputes, pending or possible, by this board. In the event of failure to reach a decision, outside arbitration is to be resorted to, and the awards of the arbitrators are to be binding. The Amalgamated Society eliminates the demand for a formal and official recognition by the railroad companies in the adjustment of disputes with their employees. The board of conciliation is to have a representation of the railroad companies and of their employees in equal numbers, but no representation of any labor organization as such. An officer of the Amalgamated Society, like Mr. Bell, its secretary, could not serve on the conciliation board if he was not also an employee of one of the companies.

The important lesson of this agreement is that labor wars can be averted by arbitration, whenever there is an honest desire not to disturb the industrial conditions. In this case, both the railroad managers and the men, undoubtedly, recognized their responsibility to the public. Great Britain is dependent on its railroads for the transportation of the food supplies that are daily imported from the continent. It imports heavily and it raises little, and its harvests are naturally made in districts far removed from its centers of consumption. Statisticians who

have been studying the effects of the strike compute that a total cessation of railroad traffic even for a brief period would raise the cost of living in London at least 30 per cent, not to speak of smaller places. A railroad strike, covering the entire kingdom would have been a serious calamity to the public, and this consideration, we presume, influenced both sides. There is no trouble that cannot be settled by arbitration. In fact, no difficulty is ever settled except by means of arbitration. Strikes do not settle anything. It is by friendly agreements that strikes are broken and normal conditions established.

It's a swell wind that blows nobody ill.

Signs of prosperity—clearing house certificates.

If coal smoke goes up, why shouldn't coal prices go up?

An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure.

Is it the Cobden club that is sending that "British gold" over?

Nordica lost her voice for a day. That is far more precious than any diamond.

So great are the gold engagements that the Atlantic liners are bringing gold in ballast.

The Kaiser says that his great aim is the maintenance of peace. And he is prepared to fight for it.

It now looks as though the Ute it now looks as though the Ute and shell as well as rain and snow this winter.

According to Baron Hayashi there is nothing between Japan and the United States but the best of feelings and the Pacific ocean.

When Mr. Harriman's answers come, if they come, they may be as insipid and uninteresting as were John D. Rockefeller's.

A good many astute politicians are beginning to recognize that Governor Hughes is a lion in the path to a presidential nomination.

Senator Tillman says that he is a sincere friend of the negro. Well may the negro exclaim, "Save me from my friends!"

Colonel George Harvey of Harper's Weekly has taken a firm stand against sweetmeats and cookies. But he himself eats ginger snaps, as his writings show.

The latest measurements show that Pike's Peak is only 14,167 feet high, instead of 14,147. Everything is getting lower in these times of financial stringency.

One hundred years without the services of a physician and without taking medicine is the remarkable record of William M. Starr, the most notable figure in the association of oldest inhabitants of Washington. Certainly it is a star record he has made.

A delegate to the Michigan constitutional convention has introduced a proposition to stimulate interest in voting by imposing a fine and imprisonment upon citizens who fail to vote and by allowing a rebate of three dollars or some other fixed amount in the taxes of citizens who do vote. No doubt he represents Kalamazoo county.

A special dispatch from Ann Arbor, Mich., to the Chicago Record-Herald says that Professor Joseph H. Drake of the law department of the University of Michigan startled his class by declaring that he would favor electing Roosevelt king of this country. The students at first took the statement as a joke, but it was reiterated, and Professor Drake asserted that it was given with all seriousness and sincerity. This is the limit of asinine adulation. Imagine Thomas M. Cooley, who once adorned the school that Drake now disgraces, talking that way! And how nauseating it must be to Mr. Roosevelt.

NEMESIS OF FINANCE.

New York Evening Post.
The student of the dramatic and the melodramatic should find material in the facts of recent financial history. In the sudden elimination of the Heinkees, the Moores, and the Barneys there is more than a suggestion of the Greek Nemesis. Here they were but a few weeks ago the masters of their own undisciplined will, but all at once an implacable hand reached out over these men, whom the public had almost consented to recognize as above common morals, and even the common law, a chill breath falls on their glory, and they are not. Were these men ignorant of, or did they ignore, the fact that even Polytechnic took steps to insure a continuance of flush times by sacrificing his ring to the jealous powers?

FALLING PRICES.

Springfield Republican.
Everything possible is being done to facilitate the movement of grain and other staples to the seaboard for export, in order to keep foreign exchange in favor of this country—the secretary of the treasury now making special effort to get public money into inferior banks, as at St. Paul and Minneapolis, for this purpose. But the result of the financial crisis is to compel liquidation in the wheat as well as in other markets, and Europe in consequence will get its much-needed foodstuffs from America at a lower figure than was being calculated on. The American price of wheat has fallen over 10 cents a bushel since the panic began.

ABOLISH THE 'FRATS.'

Colorado Springs Telegraph.
The Denver school board has determined to suppress the fraternities which have been so long a source of vexation. The boys are not to be expelled but are to lose all privileges in a social and athletic life if they continue their membership. School boards in all the large cities have taken exactly this view of the matter and even more drastic action has been noted in some cases. The facts appear to be that the fraternities cultivate a spirit of clanishness, of selfishness, of pseudo-aristocracy, which is altogether wrong in any public institution, where each boy and girl is supposed to stand on an equality

with the other. No boy is better than another by reason of his fraternity membership, and it is in this spirit of equality and class that the board is trying to suppress.

SUNDAY UP TO DATE.

Boston Herald.
How it changes! A Jewish congregation in Boston uses Sunday for worship in addition to the historic Hebrew Sabbath. New York financiers are possible to maintain credit. Boston politicians hold political rallies. Mr. Taft, in Manila, dedicates a Protestant church, is guest of honor at a Roman Catholic banquet, and attends a reception of the Japanese consul in honor of the Mikado's birthday.

JUST FOR FUN.

Too Much Delay.
Miss Gibson Girl—How long before you can let me have this gown?
Dressmaker—Two weeks, miss.
Miss Gibson Girl—Heaven! In the meantime he may propose to some one else.—Brooklyn Life.

Between Hours.
"You're been calling on Gailley's daughter so long it's a wonder he hasn't asked your intentions."
"But I never see him, you know. I never get to his house until 8 o'clock, and I always leave before 2 in the morning."—Washington Star.

Honey Diet.
"The landlady hinted that it was time you started to work again," whispered the sweet singer.
"That so?" drawled the comedian boisterously.
"Yes," she said, "she would like to see you emulate the busy bee."
"Oh! She must think I am a busy bee now, she doesn't put anything on the table but flowers when I come down."—Chicago News.

Hubby Gets Suspicious.
"John, do you love me?"
"Yes."
"Do you adore me?"
"I adore."
"Will you always love me?"
"Ye—look here, woman, what have you been and gone and ordered sent home now?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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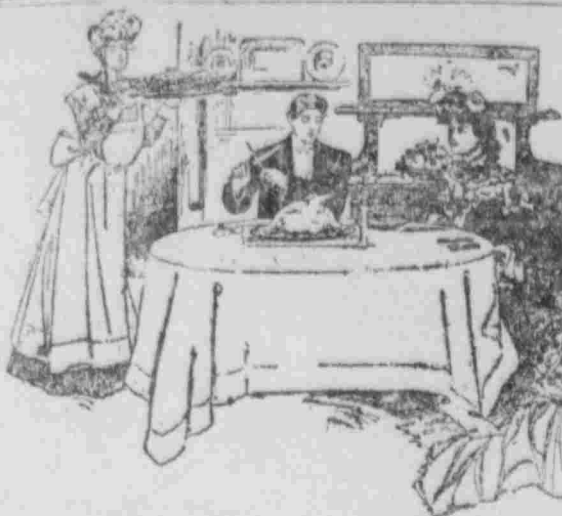
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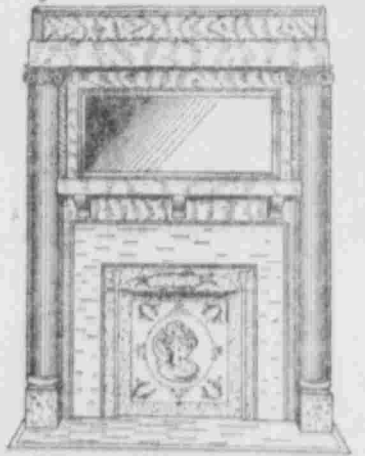
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