

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(Sundays excepted.)  
Corner of South Temple and East Temple  
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Pomeroy, Editor  
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES  
(In Advance):  
One Year.....\$3.00  
Six Months.....2.00  
Three Months.....1.00  
One Month......25  
Saturday Edition, Per Year.....2.00  
Semi-Weekly, Per Year.....2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE  
In charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager  
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,  
1127 Park Row Building, New York.

CHICAGO OFFICE  
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager  
foreign advertising from our Home Office,  
51 Washington St. Represented by F. S.  
Webb, Room 515.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE  
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 26 Geary St.

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  
the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 12, 1903.

## DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by  
telephone with any department of the  
Deseret News, will save themselves and  
this establishment a great deal of annoyance  
if they will take time to notice these numbers:

- For the Chief Editor's office No. 74, 3 rings.
- For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2 rings.
- For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2 rings.
- For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.
- For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

## THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

The news from the coal camps indicates that the striking miners are desirous of returning to work, without insisting upon the only real point of dispute—the recognition of the union. They wish now to give a new interpretation to the term. They say it signifies, not that the union shall be recognized as an organization by the employing company, but that its members shall not be discriminated against and shall be permitted to keep up their organization like other societies. On this consideration they announce their willingness to declare the strike off, expressing their appreciation of the company's concessions to other demands.

The question now before the Utah Fuel company is, shall these strikers be re-engaged as employees on the condition proposed? The company has the right to do that which appears proper, in view of all the conditions existing. One thing should be kept in view in arriving at a conclusion; that is, the public have an equitable interest in the matter, as fuel is a necessity and the deprivation of it would work great injury. The needful supply for this market, and the ability to meet it, should cut some figure in the company's determination. At the same time the right of employers to conduct their own business and select their own employees must not be ignored.

There has been much talk about the success of the strikers in obtaining concessions, and it has been repeatedly asserted that they have gained all their demands but one—the recognition of the union. Accuracy requires that this story should be corrected. It is clear, from reliable reports and explanations, that a number of the most important demands of the strikers were for conditions already existing, and therefore were mere verbiage, used to give appearance of grievances that had no reality. Be that as it may, it is admitted now that only union membership stands in the way of the usual industry at the coal camps.

At the first glance it would seem that the company should accept the compromise offered. Men have an undoubted right to join a society established for a lawful purpose, whether it be a union, so-called, or other association for mutual benefit. But it must also be taken into consideration that when such an organization attempts to discriminate against persons who do not fraternize with it, and its members will not work with non-members, the individuals thus attacked and the company that employs them may, in self-defense and for self-protection, refuse to recognize that organization or have anything to do with its members.

This is what the violence and assumption and tyrannical course of many union people are driving the country to. If a union man may refuse to work with a non-union man, the position may be logically reversed. And employers may take a determined stand and reject all union members when they seek employment. Do we advocate this? Certainly not. We are for the freedom of labor and the right of working people as well as capitalists to combine in their own interest. But we claim an equal right for employers to reject union labor, as union labor claims to demand special favors to the exclusion of non-union labor. Two wrongs do not make one right, of course, but one is just as legitimate as the other, and in fighting an evil, force has often to be used as the only available remedy.

The Utah Fuel company, in considering the present question, has an imperative duty standing prominently in view; that is, protection for the men who have come forward during the crisis and worked in the mines under assurances of safety and permanent work. They must not be left to the mercies of any clique or body of persons who are likely to combine against them. That would be infamous. The terms on which miners shall be employed ought to include assurances, beyond a mere promise, that non-union labor shall not be

interfered with in any way. The company is now in a position to select its employees. It is under no obligation to take on, in a body, the members of any society or association, nor to give it recognition as that term is commonly understood. The company is master of the situation. For its own sake it should take good care of its friendly and reliable workmen.

The Deseret News does not care about the misrepresentations of its position as to unions, either from them or from persons or papers that have not sense enough to understand it. The "News" has never discriminated for or against a labor union when that body has kept within lawful limits. No workman in this establishment is asked whether he is a union man or not, nor what is his religion or his politics. We have not opposed any union on earth, except when it interfered with the liberty of labor or the lawful rights of individuals or companies.

We oppose tyranny of every kind. We recognize the growing form of the monster, might, that threatened to overcome right, looming up in the shape and name of "Unionism." And we see an inevitable war against it, which may result in deep suffering and immense disaster unless it is confined within lawful and rational bounds. And we warn the agitators and plotters who are the cause of the trouble impending, that their methods are digging the grave of their own schemes, and rushing to ruin the very thing they are seeking to make dominant in this free republic. They will have to call a halt, draw back their hands from the throat of free labor, and cease their attempted domination of capital, or there will come a reaction that will engulf their entire encroachments in overwhelming destruction.

## WHAT ALL KNEW.

Those who want to know whether our government had guilty knowledge beforehand of the Panama revolution, ignore the fact that, thanks to the representatives of the press, all the world knew that the sentiment of the Panamanians was for secession, in case the canal treaty should fail. How could our government be ignorant of a fact known to all the world? It was known in Bogota, and the Colombians sent 400 men to conquer the rebels. These were not prevented from landing, but the Panama government was established notwithstanding the presence of these troops at Colon, and without any outside aid. The commander of the Colombian troops thought he could carry on military operations along the railroad line, the neutrality of which is guaranteed by the United States. This, he was told, he could not do, and then he withdrew to Cartagena, perhaps because he was in sympathy with the Panamanians, leaving the newly established government in charge. This appears to be the "long and the short" of the Panama story.

## THAT TURKISH TROUBLE.

A correspondent of the "News," personally acquainted with Consul W. Ross Davis of Alexandria, the gentleman who is said to have had trouble with the Turkish officers at that place, says that he is a very able representative of this country, though at the time he was seen by the correspondent, he was hardly in touch with the customs and manners of Turkey. He relied chiefly on his secretary, an Armenian, for information and advice, and as this Armenian, though an able gentleman, like so many of the race was full of prejudices toward the Turks, his advice and suggestions might not always be prompted by wisdom.

The district consuls, besides Alexandria, Aleppo, Aintab and Marash, and contains quite a percentage of Armenians. The Turks are always on the alert for "risings" among them. The trouble this time, however, does not seem to have been serious. In all probability the Armenian was arrested in the hope that he would pay the officer something. This is by no means an uncommon occurrence in Asia Minor.

## HIS VISION.

It now appears that Mr. Dowle will be able to weather the financial storm. He has actually satisfied the creditors that the assets of Zion City exceed liabilities to the extent of \$14,000,000. This is a big showing, and now he claims that he was shown in a vision, that he would be rescued from financial wreck. According to reports, he tells his followers that he lay sleeping in his bedchamber in Shiloh House, when suddenly he was conscious that the room was flooded with light, emanating, as he discovered an instant later, from the person of a stranger, clothed in a white garment like a toga, who stood in the doorway. Suddenly the vision, for such Dowle conceived it to be, said: "Hail John! Blessed are thou and thy people, for in time of trouble thou hast not departed from the way of the Lord, but thy faith has been as a high tower and a strong shield against thy enemies. Therefore shalt thou prosper and thy people with thee, and the Lord will give thee dominion over scoffers, and Zion shall be a strong light in the darkness. In seven days shall confusion dwell among thy enemies, and thou and thy people shall be glorified." Thereupon, says Dowle, the angel vanished.

The effect of this little piece of fiction upon his admirers may easily be imagined. There is, in the Scriptures, something about errors so closely resembling truth, that even "the elect" would be led astray by them, if possible.

## BURNING THE BIBLES.

A strange story comes from Brazil. For years the American and the British Bible societies have circulated their translations of the Bible in that country, as in nearly all the countries of the world. This seems to have offended Brazilian ecclesiastical officials, and they concluded to inaugurate a crusade against these books. An announcement was made by the anti-Protestant league that its first anniversary would be celebrated by the burning of

a number of Bibles and other books.

The announcement read:  
"There will be on a table under the majestic dome of the same church, exposed to the view of all, a considerable number of false Bibles, books, tracts, and papers rotten with the grossest errors and revolting Protestant heresies, that were voluntarily delivered to those revered Capuchin missionaries by many Catholics, to whom the ministers and pastors of this new sect sold them fraudulently, or offered them gratis, as the true word of God!—and which are already destined to the flames."

"The Bible volumes are: Old and New Testaments, 26; New Testaments, 42; Gospel of St. Matthew, 15; of St. Luke, 9; of St. John, 12; of St. Mark, 4; Acts of the Apostles, 9; Hymns and Psalms, 6; books: Voices of History and the Confession, by Guilherme Dias, 2; Notes on the Epistles of Peter and Jude, by Samuel Gammon, 1; tracts, 60; papers: O Seculo, 74; O Missionario, 32; O Baptista, 1; O Puritano, 18; O Arcanito da Verdade, 7; O Mensageiro, 4; O Evangelista, 4; A Luz Divina, 2; O Expositor Cristiano, 2; O Apologista, 1.

"It is respectfully requested of Catholics who may have in their possession such little books and cards, that they send and deliver them at once to the said missionaries in order to give them their proper doom, seeing that they cannot continue to possess them without incurring the canonical penalties thundered by the Holy Mother Church."

The press of the capital and liberal leaders of public opinion denounced this exhibition of fanaticism as contrary to the constitution which guarantees religious liberty, and they even appealed to the bishop of the diocese where the burning was planned, to stop it. He replied, however, that anyone would have a right to burn Bibles when there were no authorities with the right to hinder from destroying, as it appeared to him, worthless papers.

The incident is noticeable, because it proves the existence in our age of that spirit of bigotry which once condemned heretics to the flames. Religious intolerance, no matter under what guise it hides, or where it appears, should be unmasked and exposed, in order that its hideousness may be seen. Only so will it flee to the abyss whence it came.

Stake conference tomorrow.

No meetings in city wards tomorrow evening.

Solvent or insolvent, Dowle has proved that he is a man of resources.

Grafting ears bids fair to become more profitable than "pulling" legs.

Union men think those who do not wear a union button are a button short.

Just as soon as the strikers return to their senses they will return to their work.

There is much resemblance between reforms in Macedonia and castles in Spain.

Colombia is not big enough to menace the isthmus. At most she can but grince.

Mayor Harrison proposes to have a better Chicago. That would be much better than a greater Chicago.

Theological classes of Sunday schools should be in the gallery of the Assembly Hall at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

There is to be war with Germany sure enough. German bankers have determined to fight the Standard Oil company.

From all over the country comes the cry for small change. This is rather strange in a day of nothing but big things.

The militia boys in the coal camps can now while away their time by reciting that nearly forgotten poem, "Snowbound."

Governor Peabody declaring martial law against one man would have astonished Dunderbary more than a bird flocking by itself.

No country in the world has so many barmaids as England, yet the house of lords has decided that they cannot become members of the bar.

The Salt Lake Stake conference will meet in the Assembly Hall at 10 a. m., and in the Tabernacle at 2 p. m., and 7 p. m. tomorrow. A general attendance is requested.

Forty thousand people went to see the Harvard-Yale football game. Not a tenth of that number went to hear the Harvard-Yale debate. The size of audiences tells which way the wind blows.

German War Minister von Elnem in the Reichstag declares that bad privates are largely responsible for bad sergeants. That is very much like the wolf blaming the lamb for muddying the water.

Senator Patterson wants the judiciary committee of the Senate to make an investigation into the condition of affairs in Colorado. It is timely. The country itself is beginning to ask, What's the matter with Colorado?

Secretary Root has taken counsel of second thought and will call on General

MacArthur for an explanation. The General forgot what Simonides said—"That he never repented that he had held his tongue, but often that he had spoken."

A few years ago Emperor William was constantly creating a scare about a war with France or some other country, and when he had got it under full headway he would invariably ask the Reichstag for increased naval and military appropriations. Now Major General MacArthur has been talking of an inevitable war with Germany, just as Admiral Dewey did some time back. Really these talks appear to have the same end in view that the Kaiser's war talks did.

Who owns a physician's prescription? Is a question so simple that it would seem that no court decision would be needed to settle it, but not long ago it was argued before a New York magistrate who ruled that it is the property of the person that buys it. That is simple. Druggists, for some reason or other, keep the prescriptions for which their customers have paid. They might as well keep the medicine, too, after it is paid for, as far as their legal right to do so warrants.

That it costs more to live now than formerly is accepted, generally, as a fact, and for that reason the advice to retrench is not entirely unheeded. People are learning the wholesome lesson of "doing without," instead of aping after neighbors. There is no reason why there should not be more satisfaction in the practice of retrenchment than in the reckless expenditure on the kind of personal adornment that, after all, is no adornment.

## ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Christian Register.  
A world religion is not yet in sight, and no man is wise enough to tell what form it will take when it comes. All the Biblical religions, those that have sacred books used like our Hebrew and Christian Scriptures, are growing. The number of their adherents is increasing and the contents of faith are becoming more reasonable, more humane and more inspiring. The most intelligent and spiritually-minded members of these various religions find themselves approaching each other. A Jew, a Christian, a Mohammedan, a Parsee, a Buddhist, and a Confucian, having received a university education, might each hold to his birthright creed, and yet they all might meet on a common level of intelligent sympathy and cooperation. They represent elements of the universal religion, and yet, taken together or separately, they do not represent a world religion, nor can any one predict whether among the faiths thus represented this one shall fall and that one prosper, this one survive and that one perish, or whether they shall all alike grow up into a living temple, a church of the living God, where each shall find its place.

Worcester Spy.  
There are 600,000 Jews in New York. Some Hebrew has a scheme to organize them into a society for the redemption of the Harlem lands and properties granted to freeholders and inhabitants of Harlem in 1860. The idea is that of Henry T. Toler, who would create a new Jerusalem. We rather think that the majority of the Jewish inhabitants of New York have better business than to attempt to intensify the race prejudice by claiming New York as their own.

Westminster Gazette.  
A son of the soil himself, the Pope in his earlier days was always willing to help his countrymen. The sacristan tells how, more than once, when a body had to be brought to the church from a distance for a funeral service, and three men only could be found to carry it, he himself would carry the fourth. When, in 1873, cholera broke out at Salzano, a panic seized the villagers, and none could be got to dig graves or bury the dead. Don Hopt then said to his sacristan, "You and I must do it," so, getting spades, they set to work. Their courageous conduct was not lost upon the parishioners, who soon relieved them of their toil.

New York Christian Advocate.  
If it be true, as some assert, that it is not now common to hear sermons on the new birth, the pulpit is ignoring its high calling, and the power of its message is a diminishing quantity. To preach mere culture, it matters not how enticing; or philosophy, it matters not how profound; or ethics, it matters not how exalted, instead of the gospel of the new birth as proclaimed by Jesus Christ is to degrade the ancient and holy office of the pulpit, and to cast the imputation of hypocrisy upon the Savior of men.

## "THE NAME IS EVERYTHING." Esterbrook

on a pen to an absolute guarantee of its excellence  
Vertical No. 556 is admirably adapted for Vertical Writing. Over 150 varieties of other styles to suit every purpose. All stationers have them. Accept no substitute.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.  
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John Street, N. Y.

## CUTLER BROS. CO.

36 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

## AGENTS PROVO WOOLEN MILLS.

Best White, Gray and Mottled Blankets. We make Knitted Garments at \$1.00 up. We Save you 25 per cent on Underwear and Notions.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.



# The Time Has Come! Here They Go! Ladies' And Misses' TAILOR-MADE SUITS. Half Price.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 14, 15 & 16.

And you know when Z. C. M. I. says HALF PRICE it means HALF PRICE and we do just exactly as we promise to do.

A Real Reduction of 50 per cent.

The Entire Stock will be offered-Not a garment reserved. A sum of about 200 Suits ranging from \$9.00 to \$125.00. Your choice at HALF PRICE.

\$ 9.00 Suit for	\$ 4.50	20.00 Suit for	10.00	35.00 Suit for	17.50
12.50 Suit for	6.25	22.50 Suit for	11.25	40.00 Suit for	20.00
15.00 Suit for	7.50	25.00 Suit for	12.50	45.00 Suit for	22.50
16.50 Suit for	8.25	27.50 Suit for	13.75	50.00 Suit for	25.00
17.50 Suit for	8.75	30.00 Suit for	15.00		

AND SO ON UP THE RANGE.

Fitting Extra. No Approvals. No Exchange.

## Furs.

500 pieces of Neck Furs and Long Boas at Less Than Half Price.

A stock superb in style and quality and at prices so far below the market that it should be a real pleasure for you to buy now.

## A SHIRT WAIST SALE OF UNUSUAL MERIT AND MAGNITUDE.

Every Waist of our Immense Stock of Heavy Cotton Goods, regular prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$12.50, at a real cut of

25 per cent.

LACE SALE Entire Line of Seasonable Laces all this week  
One Third Off Regular Prices.

See Our "Christmas ad" On Another Page.



Fine Line of Reliable JEWELRY At Very Low Prices.

Z. C. M. I.

Ladies', Gents' and Boys' WATCHES Fine Movements & Cases.

UTAH'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE.