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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, 74-2.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74-2.
For City Editor and Reporters, 259-2.
For Business Manager, 259-3.
For Business Office, 259-3.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

The subject of education in its relation
to crime, has been discussed during
the very interesting and profitable
convention of school teachers in this
city. We believe that the big gathering
of pedagogues will result in much
good to the cause of education in Utah,
and think it has given opportunity for
the demonstration of the fact that great
advances have been made in the art
of teaching and in the experience and
qualifications of the instructors of our
young people. We congratulate them on
the high character of their convention
and the abilities it has been the
occasion of displaying.

The question whether crime can be
overcome by education has been much
debated for many years. At one time
the notion was held in educational circles
that ignorance was the cause of crime.
After it was clearly demonstrated that
a large proportion of the country's criminals
were educated persons, the pendulum of theory swung
to the other extreme, and it was argued
that education increased crime. The
subject of the relation between the two
is still open for dispute, and it is some-
what amusing to watch the contest.

Christ's doctrine was, evidently, that
sin is to be graded as to its enormity
by the knowledge had by the sinner.
"This is the condemnation," said he,
"that light is come into the world,
and men love darkness rather than
light because their deeds are evil."
This does not show that light causes
sin, or that education causes crime, but
it does show that sin and crime are
committed in spite of light and knowl-
edge, and that ignorance does not ac-
count for evil tendencies or actions. It
also announces the justice of judgment
against the offender, according to the
understanding he has of right and wrong.

Education can be accredited only
with its power to increase the guilt of
its possessor when he is criminal. He
who knows most can offend most. A
criminal disposition can be stimulated
to wrongdoing by the cultivation of its
powers through education. The educated
criminal is the most dangerous of
law-breakers. It is true that moral
training is an essential part of true
education. But it is also a fact that the
most persistent efforts in that direction
are without effect on some minds,
except to sharpen their faculties and
render them more than ever culpable
when they transgress.

But does that afford any argument
against education? Certainly not.
Truth is naturally elevating in its ef-
fects and every principle of truth is of
value. Its diffusion adds to the sum of
human knowledge and helps the normal
recipient to advance in goodness as
well as understanding. Even the
criminal mind that is not impervious
to its influence may be induced by its
inducement to turn from evil. The ordi-
nary mind is bettered by education.
The criminal mind is in the minority.
There are various causes leading to
that condition. Heredity has some-
thing to do with it, but it is not so
potent as it is imagined to be. Back
of all influences, inherited or surround-
ing the individual, is that volition, or
will, or personal "agency" which ren-
ders the being accountable for volun-
tary acts, and makes just the doctrine
of rewards and punishments.

Education—the diffusion of useful
knowledge, the drawing out of the
powers of the pupil, mental, spiritual
and physical—is to be promoted by ev-
ery rational means. Its preceptors
should be encouraged and well remun-
erated. The fact that a comparatively
few persons, who are abnormal or
through choice, pursue a path of evil,
are rendered more able by education to
indulge in sin and commit crime and
evade detection and earthly punish-
ment, argues nothing against education
in general. As well might fine cooking
be abolished because it helps to make
some folks gourmands, as to make
against education because it heightens
the power for evil in the wrongly dis-
posed and criminal class.

"To him who knoweth to do good and
doeth it not, to him it is sin," said the
Apostle of old. Certainly. Light and
truth carry responsibility. Modern re-
velation declares, "Behold, here is the
agency of man, and here is the con-
demnation of man; because that which
was from the beginning is plainly man-
ifest unto them, and they receive not
the light." There is the principle. The

more light plainly manifested, the
greater the condemnation to him who
rejects it and is not guided by it. The
more a wicked man knows the greater
is his sin. The criminal who is edu-
cated is the worst of criminals. But edu-
cation is not to be charged with his
wrong; he is the culprit and he must
be guided according to his light, and
his guilt, and his power of action. Let
the light shine, the truth be proclaimed,
mankind be educated in all useful
knowledge and the world be uplifted in
that intelligence which is "the glory
of God."

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

It is to be hoped that the grievances
of the farmers, horticulturists and
stock raisers of this county against the
smelters will be adjusted, without
protracted litigation and without deal-
ing a deadly blow to the smelting in-
dustry. This will not be avoided, how-
ever, by any indifference on the part
of those who are engaged in that in-
dustry, or by ignoring or attempting to
belittle the just claims of the agri-
culturists. In order to arrive at a fair
adjustment of the difficulties, the situa-
tion must be viewed from a truthful
and rational standpoint.

The evils complained of actually ex-
ist. Efficient remedies must be found
for them. That is imperative. It is of
no use to try to evade it. We pointed
out the wrong some time ago, and ad-
vised immediate measures to rectify it.
But it goes on all the same and noth-
ing practical has been accomplished to
meet the evil. It is true that we are
told of the employment of experts to
examine into the matter, and the ef-
forts may be in good faith; we have
no wish or reason to doubt the declara-
tions. But meanwhile the nuisance
continues, and the deleterious effects of
the dust and the acids are experienced
to the loss and injury of the agricul-
tural interests. No wonder, then, that
the aggrieved parties are becoming
impatient and newly aggressive.

Something has to be done and that
quickly. We do not pretend to know
how the evils existing can be remedied.
That is for the smeltersmen to find out
and adopt. We believe that the deadly
dust can be arrested, those noxious
fumes be neutralized. The work may
cost something. But so does the de-
struction of wealth and property cost
something. There is no time to waste
over this matter, action is wanted right
now.

We are, as we have always been—
despite the misrepresentations of un-
scrupulous defamers—in favor of a
peaceable, just and conciliatory policy,
the mutual agreement of the farmers
and the smeltersmen, by which satisfac-
tion may be had without ill-feeling
and without resort to the courts. Ar-
bitrary measures, passion, resentment
and force are to be decried. Let the
smelter people show by act as well as
word that they mean to do something,
and we believe the farmers will gladly
acquiesce, for they do not want to spoil
or crush a valuable industry, but only
to take a course for self-preservation.
Come together and plan for action, ac-
tion, action!

NO BEARING ON THE CASE.

The assaults upon the "Mormon"
Church which have been made in pur-
suit of the latest crusade are so wide
of the mark aimed at by the enemies
of Senator Smoot, that the point made
by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat re-
cently, cannot fail to be perceived by
thoughtful persons who are not blinded
by the dust of prejudice raised by re-
ligious fanatics and unprincipled poli-
ticians. That paper thus briefly puts
the gist of the matter in the following
editorial remarks:

"The Smoot investigation before the
Senate committee on privileges and
elections, which is being carried on
with vigor these days, develops some
points of interest in relation to the
Mormon Church, but it has not the
slightest bearing on the case of Utah's
junior senator. Enough has been de-
veloped to show that many persons in
Utah are violating the anti-polygamy
law. This, however, does not affect the
senator. He is not charged with poly-
gamy. That charge was never brought
against him by anybody except one ir-
responsible person, who was quickly
silenced by the senator's enemies."

WHERE WAS EDEN?

The Kansas City Independent takes
up the old discussion about the location
of the Garden of Eden. According to
an old map of the 13th century, we are
told Paradise is a circular island lying
near India. It is surrounded by a
wall, in which is a gateway opening
to the west; the gate is closed, and the
wall quite insurmountable.

Other maps show Eden in Central
China. Professors Delitzsch and Sayce
favor Babylon; Heidegger favors Pale-
stine; Media, Arabia and the Upper Nile
have all their supporters. Quatrefages,
treating the subject solely from a sci-
entific standpoint, concludes that linguist-
ic and other considerations point to
Central Asia, but does not decide on
any precise locality.

With the author of Genesis, as Dr.
Kalisch has remarked, "Eden is geo-
graphically described in a manner
which leaves no doubt that distinct lo-
cality was before the mind of the au-
thor." Even to those who think that
this author was building on uncertain
traditions, it must yet be of interest to
know what this locality was. Babylon
was the most fertile land known to the
ancient world; its poorest fields repaid
cultivation fiftyfold, its better a hun-
dredfold. Its luxuriance of fruit and
grain was so great as to be actually
embarrassing. There is no question at
all that this district was the seat of
Asia's earliest civilization.

There are numerous other conjectures
concerning this subject. Some have
suggested the northern Polar regions
as the probable location of Eden. Others
have thought that that garden was
not on the earth at all, but was an island
floating in the air. On this island,
they thought, dwelt the sacred Phoenix;
the well of life flowed there, the
elixir of immortality; leaves never fell
from the trees; the sun shone always
on a perpetual summer.

The most interesting suggestion as to
the location of Eden is not considered
by the Independent. It is this, that

that favored spot was located in this
country, and in the State of Missouri.
Scientists have lately favored the sug-
gestion that the cradle of man, and of
civilization, is this continent. August
Le Plongeon advocates America from
very strong archeological premises. He
traces American civilization to western
and northern Africa, to Egypt, to Baby-
lonia, to India. This theory is, from
every point of view, more satisfactory
than any of the conjectures that have
been ventured by scholars not inter-
ested in American archeology.

BITS OF WAR HISTORY.

The siege and fall of Port Arthur re-
call a number of similar contests, in
which human lives have been sacri-
ficed. A complete history of battles for
the possession of fortified places,
though only part of a record of wars,
would show human nature from a most
repulsive point of view.

From legendary times we have the
story of the siege of Troy, under
Agamemnon, to rescue Helen, whom
Paris had carried away from Sparta.
The war lasted for ten years, and the
city fell only through the well known
stratagem, the Greeks gaining entrance
in a wooden horse constructed for the
purpose. The besiegers withdrew,
feigning to have raised the siege, and
Trojans hauled the gigantic structure
with some of the enemies in it, into the
city, and so Troy was taken.

The capture of Babylon by Cyrus
falls within historic times. That city,
the wonder of the world, is said to
have fallen, at a time when her in-
habitants were reveling in pleasures,
in the conviction of the impossibility
of penetrating their defenses. Cyrus, it
is said, turned the water of the river
into a canal west of the city, and by
this means it was rendered so shallow
that his soldiers could wade into the
city.

The siege of Jerusalem by the Ro-
mans is one of the events that turned
the currents of history into entirely
new channels. The defenders made
most stubborn resistance, in the hope
of miraculous interference, but Titus
called to his aid the most dreadful of
enemies, famine. He encompassed the
city with a wall and no food was per-
mitted to reach the city. The distress was
such that, according to the historians,
women fed on their own children. The
siege lasted three years and a half, and
in all probability over a million persons
perished, while nearly a hundred thou-
sand were led away captives.

Some of the more noted sieges of
modern times may be briefly referred to,
for the sake of comparison. In 1779
the combined French and Spanish
forces endeavored to wrest Gibraltar
from the British. The investment con-
tinued for about 29 months. Week after
week 6,000 shells and solid shot were
hurled at it every day by a combined
fleet of gun and mortar boats and float-
ing batteries that had cost \$2,500,000 to
construct. The defenders were com-
manded by Lord Howe, and the as-
saults failed to withstand.

Sevastopol in 1854 held out against
the combined armies of France, Eng-
land, and Turkey for nearly eleven
months. The siege was begun in the
month of October. June 18, 1855, an at-
tempt was made to take Sevastopol by
storm, but the assaults were repulsed
with heavy loss. Finally, Sept. 8, the
French took the Malakoff and the En-
glish stormed the Redan, and the city
was entered by the allies. Then it was
found that the town was in ruins.

The siege of Paris in 1871 lasted nearly
six months, or from Sept. 9 to
March 1. During January, 1871, 10,000
shells were rained on Paris and of these
600 fell in the city proper. During a sin-
gle day the Prussians hurled 25,000 pro-
jectiles at Paris, at a cost of \$300,000.
During the continuance of the siege
40,000 persons succumbed to disease and
hunger, while the loss caused by fires
amounted to millions of francs.

Plevna is one of the names that is
readily remembered from the Russo-
Turkish war in 1877. For three months
that stronghold was defended against
the Russian army under Skobelev, al-
though its defenders were hopelessly
outnumbered, and Dec. 10, 1877, after
the last food had been eaten, the Turks
tried to cut their way through the
Russian legions. Osman Pasha com-
manded his gallant remnant in person,
three lines of trenches were pierced,
but the odds were too great. Surrounded
by almost countless hordes of the
enemy, his men mown down by bullets
and shells, the brave leader at last
yielded and allowed the white flag to
flutter from the roof of the hut near
which he was lying, wounded and in
agony.

In the Civil war the siege of Rich-
mond was a notable one. Lee held out
for a year, but was finally compelled
to evacuate the city, his lines of sup-
ply having been cut off.

The siege of Port Arthur commenced
on Feb. 8, last year, and was continued
until the end of the year. The last
weeks of fighting was almost inhuman.
The losses on either side have not
been published officially. Late in Sep-
tember a statement published in To-
kyo, stated that 17,000 men had been
killed and 34,000 wounded around Port
Arthur up to that date. Since then the
fiercest battles have taken place and
the number of dead and wounded must
have been doubled.

General Miles is quoted as having
said that, in his estimation, "The de-
fense made by the Russians was the
most sublime in history. There is noth-
ing since the siege of Troy to which it
can be compared. No garrison before
ever was subjected to such tremendous-
ly destructive fire night and day."

The boys are good as long as the
skating is good.

The Colorado legislative situation:
Confusion worse confounded.

The Japanese believe with Marcy
that to the victors belong the spoils.

Nan Patterson feels very much put
out because Justice Greenbaum would
not let her out on bail.

According to Governor Durbin's mes-
sage, Indiana is about the most cor-
rupt state, politically, in the Union.

This will cause Colorado to look to her
laurels.

So far as known the Czar's comment
on hearing of the surrender of Port Ar-
thur was: "This is so sudden!"

The charge against Bishop Talbot
has been withdrawn. And everybody
expected that it would be rammed
home.

It is right that Cassie Chadwick
should be regarded as a federal pris-
oner. Has she not achieved national
notoriety?

Senator Depew is a director in fifty-
eight corporations. This entitles him
to be called director-general of the
United States.

To court-martial General Stossel for
his surrender of Port Arthur is to be-
stow upon him a crown of thorns for
his gallant defense.

Peace to Theodore Thomas, great mu-
sician! Like Orpheus, he "with his lute
made trees and the mountain-tops that
freeze, bow themselves when he did sing."

The son of Count Tolstol warns Eng-
land that if she forces war on Russia
she will dig her own grave. Brave
words bravely spoken—at a time that
was very badly chosen.

The sale of liquor along the irriga-
tion canals to be built by the govern-
ment is to be prohibited. If a man
wants to irrigate his throat, let him use
water instead of whiskey.

Governor Durbin says that in some
counties in Indiana the price of votes
is understood to be twenty-five to
thirty dollars. The former rate prob-
ably applies to blocks-of-fives.

To the cost of wars must be added
the expenses of war correspondence.
Since the outbreak of the war in Asia,
cablegrams to the amount of about
\$200,000 have been sent from Japan
every month, it is said.

It seems that scandals, indictments,
and convictions in Oregon are to be the
forerunners of the opening of the Lew-
is and Clark exposition as they were
the forerunners in Missouri of the
opening of the Louisiana exposition.

The Danish government has adopted
a novel method of aiding in the erec-
tion of a hospital for consumptive child-
ren. It issued a special stamp, worth
half a cent, which the public was re-
quested to buy and paste on letters and
parcels. Within a short time over
\$20,000 worth of these charity stamps
were sold.

It is noteworthy that in the states
where corruption at the polls has run
riot most of late—Indiana and Col-
orado—the governors of both in their
messages recommended the use of the
voting machine as a correction of cor-
ruption. There is merit in the sug-
gestion. There could be no substitut-
ing of ballots with the machine. And
then the prompt manner in which re-
sults are announced makes in its favor.
The next step in ballot reform prob-
ably is the adoption of the voting ma-
chine.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Christian Work and Evangelism.

What really seems to be needed is
an appeal to the country either for a
constitutional amendment preventing
the marriage of a guilty party to a di-
vorced, or such an appeal as will em-
phasize the demands of the National
Divorce Reform League for concurrent
State legislation to secure this object.
We heartily wish that the action taken
by the Episcopal Conference may
bring home to the public conscience the
evil of our present easy-divorce
system and the necessity of providing
such remedial measures as are prac-
ticable. At the same time we do not hesi-
tate to express the firm conviction that
in seeking to forbid the remarriage of
divorced persons, we are directing those
who are a party to the movement are
not only running counter to the best
public opinion, but are antagonizing the
rule prescribed by the Master himself.

New York Christian Intelligencer.

A man may be a fine rhetorician and
a popular preacher, and yet a poor logi-
cian. This was exemplified in the ser-
mon of Dr. Lyman Abbott before the
students of Harvard university last
week. In announcing, if correctly re-
ported, that he no longer believed in a
great first cause, and that his god is a
great and ever present force, which is
manifest in all the activities of man
and all the workings of nature, he logi-
cally could not escape the charge of
atheism. "Yet God has a personal-
ity," he goes on to say, utterly regard-
less of the logical impossibility of re-
conciling the two conflicting statements.
God as an evolving energy, and God
working through evolution, are radical-
ly opposing conceptions of the Deity,
and no legal legerdemain of rhetoric
can reconcile them. Would that our
friend, Dr. Abbott, would confine him-
self to the moral and practical in re-
ligion, and leave theology to those able
to see the logical bearing of their
statements.

New York Christian.

The church's message is evidently be-
ing heard by the people to a greater
extent than ever—that is ground for en-
couragement. But that there are fewer
people who teach, preach, and even read
the Word, forbids us to be boastful.
With places of worship multiplying,
congregations increasing, a greater re-
sult than ever to the church on the su-
preme issues of life, there is not that
growth that we have a right to
look for either in the number of chil-
dren brought to baptism, or in the
number of those prepared for con-
firmation.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The January Arena contains the op-
ening paper of a series of eight con-
tributions which promise to prove the
most important addition to the cam-
paign against corruption and political
debauchery. These papers are entitled
"Forty Years in the Wilderness; or,
The Masters and Rulers of 'The Free-
men' of Pennsylvania," and they have
been prepared by Mr. Blankenburg, and
are unique in many ways and of spe-
cial value because they come from the
pen of a resident of Philadelphia. An-
other paper even more startling is "The
Reign of Boudle and the Rape of the
Ballot in St. Louis." It has been pre-
pared for the Arena by the prominent
lawyer and author, the Hon. Lee Meri-
weather. Another paper which merits
the attention of intelligent voters and
students of political economy is the
discussion of "The Postal Savings
Banks of Great Britain and How the
Government of England Fosters Sav-
ing Among the Poor," which constitutes



5

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the second paper in the Arena's series
of international contributions devoted
to the progress of advanced democratic
movements throughout the world. An-
other contribution of special interest to
students of economic progress is from
the pen of Edward Pomeroy, A. J.,
president of the National Direct-Legis-
lation league, and is entitled "Really
Masters." "The Struggle of Autocracy
with Democracy in the Early Days of
the Republic," the well known his-
torian, E. P. Powell, appears in the first
of four contributions on the struggles
between privileged interests and free
institutions from the birth of our na-
tion to the present time. One of many
popular features of the Arena is the
presence of several full-page portraits
printed on India-tint paper in deep
sepia ink—5 Park Square, Boston,
Mass.

The Forum for January-March opens
with an article on "American Politics"
by Henry Litchfield West, who dis-
cusses the lessons of the presidential
election, the problems of tariff revision
and southern representation, and the
future course of the Democratic party.
A. Maurice Low deals with "Foreign
Affairs," including the meeting of the
zemstvo presidents, the Russo-Japanese
war, and the relations between Cana-
da and Great Britain. The history of
the last quarter's "Finance" is sum-
marized, with comments, by Alexander
D. Noyes. The most interesting signs
of progress in "Applied Science" dur-
ing the same period are described and
estimated by Henry Harrison Suptice.
Herbert W. Horwille's contribution on
"Literature" is concerned with certain
recent publications which illustrate the
influence of the ancient classics upon
modern writers. "The Drama," as pre-
sented in New York during the present
season, is the subject of a careful and
detailed criticism by Henry Fyrell.
"The Educational Outlook" is sum-
marily described by Oselan H. Lang, who
shows how the working out of the new
thought in education is influencing the
various offices of the school. An allied
topic is treated by Prof. Edward L.
Thorndike in a paper on "The Quanti-
tative Study of Education." The re-
maining articles are: "Physical Deter-
ioration in England," by Thomas
Burke; "German and American For-
estry Methods," by Guenther Thomas;
and "Germany Then and Now"—an
analysis of the changes in German for-
eign politics since Bismarck's time—
by Wolf von Schierbrand—125 East 23rd
St., New York.

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