

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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## A FAIR PRESENTATION.

The Lewiston, Maine, Journal, of recent date contains a lengthy and well written article on the "City of the Mormons" situation on the spot. He visited the different places of interest and, introduced by Elder Willard Don, had an interview with the First Presidency and several Apostles of the Church, and what he heard he has published with more accuracy than is common in such reports.

The article opens with this sentence: "A magnificent place is Salt Lake City." Then follows a description of our city which does not suffer at the hands of the writer, who evidently viewed it from a favorable standpoint. But he has not exaggerated its beauty, its importance or its attractions, nor has he neglected to consider the fact that it was founded by a people without wealth and who had been driven from civilization to make their homes in a desert. After relating the story of the sufferings of the Saints in Nauvoo and the martyrdom of their Prophet and Patriarch, he says:

"For more than fifteen hundred miles over a trackless waste these refugees from a Christian civilization, scolded their weary way. Every hardship and every privation was theirs. A thousand of their dead bodies lined the way, and scores more had been left to rot in the hands of the blood-thirsty persecutors. At last they reached the desert valley of Salt Lake, and here they pitched their tents and reared their homes. They reclaimed the territory and made it blossom like the rose, but even here they were not safe from the persecutions of their enemies."

He touches on the polygamy controversy and the present conditions in relation to it, observing:

"The only charge that can be laid at their doors today is that they refuse to desert their wives and they are married in good faith. And they are right! To turn these women out of doors to subsist at the hands of charity would be a vastly worse crime in the eyes of God and decent civilized men than to make the provision for them that they are now doing."

The Temple, Tabernacle and Assembly Hall come in for their share of eulogium, and the reason why the Temple is not open to public inspection is fairly given. Then follows his account of the interview with the Presidency. He was surprised at the hearty, unconventional and affable manners of President Smith, and indeed of all the Church authorities whom he met, and he devotes much space to the remarks of our President on a variety of topics associated with the history, doctrines, ordinances, missionary work and purposes of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. While aiming to repeat as nearly as possible the words of President Smith, it is clear to the experienced reader that the writer uses his own style, and inadvertently falls into a few mistakes, but certainly with the intent to be strictly accurate.

Interviews with Elders Claudius V. Spencer, Willard Don, Henry P. Richards, B. H. Roberts, Royal B. Young and Richard W. Young are fairly given, and a good impression was made upon the Journal representative by all those gentlemen. Elder Roberts took occasion to mention with gratitude the conservative and constitutional attitude of Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, congressman from Maine, during the debate preceding the exclusion of the former from the House of Representatives. He said, as reported by the article in the Journal:

"I have a most kindly feeling toward the State of Maine on account of the great service done me by your able congressman, Charles E. Littlefield. When I had my fight to keep my seat in the House of Representatives this gentleman, born and reared under Puritan influences, made one of the ablest constitutional speeches in my behalf that was ever heard in the halls of Congress. He did not do this because he endorsed or even had any sympathy with our system. He did not do it out of any personal regard for me, as I had but slight acquaintance with him, but he did it as a great constitutional lawyer. It was a brave stand that he took for a constitutional principle. He desired my recognition to be constitutional, and he knew that an outrage was being perpetrated. I appreciate his noble act, and I value those who stand for constitutional morality. Charles Littlefield is a man of whom all Maine should well be proud, especially as the whole country has come to accept his views."

Considerable space is devoted to an explanation of the organization of the Church and its different offices in the Priesthood. The article is finely illustrated with excellent portraits of President Joseph F. Smith, Anthon H. Lund and John R. Winder, in the order named, but the First Counselor is named Wilber instead of Winder. There are also good cuts of the Temple, Tabernacle exterior and interior, President Young's grave and the Beehive House. The few errors which the article contains are not of sufficient importance to take space to correct. We here append the closing paragraph, the Journal representative having the courage and frankness to append his own signature:

"The writer of this article has been

deavored to be strictly fair and impartial in his estimate of the Mormons and their institution. This rarely has been the case, and usually we have been forced to look at these people through glasses colored with Puritanism and prejudice. The writer neither endorses nor condemns. He has simply stated facts. Common justice and common honesty, however, compel him to say that aside from the one peculiar feature of polygamy he fails to see wherein the Mormon religion is not just as pure as the different forms to which we are accustomed in the east. I am not writing to please bigots and have never learned the art of toadying to blind prejudice. The Mormons have done a noble work in Utah, and if they have given up the one unlawful feature of their religion they should at least be allowed to dwell in peace. They have been admitted to the Union as a state, and therefore have a right to be represented in Congress. All this may sound like heresy to many whose good opinion and approbation would be considered valuable, but it is the honest conviction of the writer, and to these sentiments he has no hesitation in subscribing his name. L. C. BATEMAN."

We congratulate Mr. Bateman on his success in gathering correct information concerning the "Mormon" people, their achievements and their faith and its able presentation in the paper he represents. And we also compliment the Lewiston Journal on the manner of its publication, and its fairness in publishing without distortion or diminution the candid statements that appear in its columns.

## FIND THE ROOT OF THE WRONG.

The deserts of Utah youths from the United States navy is very remarkable. The first created great surprise. But those that followed, reaching finalment to a more, increased the astonishment and caused great vexation and chagrin. Forming so striking a contrast to the course of recruits for the army, who made such a splendid record everywhere and under all conditions, in war or in peace, the amazement and regret excited are intense.

The large number of these deserters cannot fail to attract general attention, and Utah will not gain in public reputation thereby. Indeed, unfavorable comment has already been provoked, and the question is raised as to whether the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, that one of the big battleships to be built shall be named the Utah, will probably be followed in view of "the contempt for the navy" that Utah has shown by the acts of the deserters.

That would, of course, be very unjust. Utah has not exhibited any "contempt for the navy" but the contrary. The fact that she was willing for so many of her sons to enlist in the naval service gives evidence that the charge is untrue. That there is a wrong somewhere associated with these desertions is certain; but where or what it is has not come to light. We do not think it is fair, even to the young men who have left their posts, to say the fault is all theirs. If one or two of them had run away the blame might fall upon them almost without question. But such a universal decamping suggests some cause that rendered it impossible for them to remain.

The matter ought to be thoroughly investigated. The treatment the boys received from their associates and from the officers in command should be made clear. We have not heard from the deserters yet. Their story has to be told and listened to with patience, before they can be fairly condemned. And of course the other side ought to be heard before judgment is pronounced. We are inclined to the belief that a thorough and fair examination of the whole regrettable affair, will disclose a reason for this wholesale desertion that will largely decrease the condemnation that has hastily been pronounced. Let the facts be brought to light!

## OF UNCOMMON IMPORTANCE.

The New York World notes the beginning of work upon the Tonto storage reservoir in Arizona as an event of more than common importance. The World says:

"The Salt River Valley has been chosen by the government engineers as most favorable for the inauguration of the new system. The land to be irrigated is all in private ownership. Llena are executed covering every acre to be benefited, and the association of land owners which is formed to facilitate the work agrees to repay the construction cost with interest within ten years.

"Not only does the storage reservoir, but the fall at the dam is to furnish power to pump water to higher lands. Until now, the water has been lost in the desert, and the process of restoring the fertility of arid Arizona will go forward with automatically increasing velocity, and the dry southwest will thus in time be one great garden teeming with a prosperous people."

When the idea of national irrigation first was advocated, many refused to consider it, but it will not be very long before all will admit that the nation has engaged in no more important, and no more benevolent enterprise than the reclamation of the arid land of the West.

## THE BALLOTING FOR POPE.

The failure of the cardinals to agree on a candidate at the first ballots, is not surprising. When Leo was elected, three ballots were cast. The conclave assembled on February 13, and when the second ballot was taken it was found that out of sixty-one votes Cardinal Pecci had received thirty-eight. A two-thirds majority was required to elect, and on the following day the third ballot was cast, resulting in the election of Cardinal Pecci by forty-four votes. But the situation is different to-day.

Several European governments are undoubtedly exerting their influence on the election. But the Italian cardinals are in the majority, and they can elect a pope, if they choose to do so. But they may also disagree, both on account of personal ambition and on account of the desired policy. It is claimed that those who favor the continuation of the program of Leo, are united on Bismarck, while those who stand for a change of policy are not agreed on their candidate. But this is, of course, merely a guess.

In the meantime, all that the outside world, including newspaper reporters, knows about what is taking place within the walls that hold the conclave is this:

Many a cardinal's papal ambition went on in smoke when the ballots were placed in the chalice.

The Polish authorities have learned that some quarries do not a prison make, nor iron crowbars a cage.

The Japanese press is not afraid of war with Russia. It feels, no doubt, that the pen is mightier than the sword.

The English courts have no use for Bakula divorce. But then the English are so conservative not to say old-fashioned.

More morals are being drawn from the Danville "incident" (euphemism for lynching) than were ever drawn from Asop's Fables.

Some of the cardinals did not know how properly to fold their ballots. What would they have done with an Australian ballot ticket?

tiny smoke cloud ascends from the chimney, there has been no election. For after each ballot without result, the ballots are burnt. When a pope is elected, this precaution is not taken, and by that sign the world is made aware of the election, even before the name of the successful candidate is proclaimed publicly.

Those who believe in the prophecies of the so-called pseudo-Malachi, a mysterious person who is said to have been living in the 15th century, are expecting Cardinal Svampa to become the pope. It happens that that "prophet" designated the successor of Leo, as "burning fire." The word "vampa" means "fire," we are told, and consequently he is the man. Will the event prove this conjecture? If so, that pseudo-Malachi will certainly become more popular than ever. Cardinal Svampa, as Marion Crawford tells us, is young and strong, full of energy and practical sense. He is well accustomed to command through long experience in governing one of the largest and most difficult dioceses in Italy, and thoroughly able to cope with all sorts of difficulties, great and small, sudden and menacing, or delicately intricate. He possesses, too, a fine appreciation of modern intellectual and social wants, a ready intuition, and a strong will, and he is therefore considered a strong candidate.

## ABOUT TELEPATHY.

If the intelligence conveyed in dispatches from London is true, wireless telegraphy is no longer the greatest wonder of the age. Telepathy must be accorded the first place in the palace of modern mysteries. Telepathy is the name given to the transmission of thought from one mind to another, at a distance, without any visible means of communication. The story, as told by William Stead, is that a test was made between two telepaths, one stationed in London and another in Nottingham, 15 miles away. At the last moment, one of them was given three messages, under conditions that made it impossible for him to have known of them, or to communicate them secretly to the other mental operator. The messages were faithfully received by the telepathist in London, and successful experiments were afterwards made with three other messages. The committee is said to have consisted of "six distinguished men," whose names are not given, except those of Mr. Stead and Dr. Wallace.

Mr. Stead who is known for somewhat fanciful literary productions, takes the matter quite seriously. Referring to the results of the tests, he says:

"From positive evidence that I have at hand, I have to make without qualification the statement that transmission of long distance messages by direct mental vibration, i. e., telepathy, is an accomplished fact.

"To myself and a committee of other gentlemen the seemingly improbable feat of mental telepathy at great distances was shown to be absolutely possible."

"Indeed, it was positively proved. It has been demonstrated in a manner that has left no room for a shadow of doubt in my mind. Every precaution was taken to make impossible."

Most of us have witnessed so-called mind-reading, most of which, if not all, certainly was done by trickery. But it is also certain that one mind exercises influence over others; and if this influence is felt by persons near the center from which it emanates, it may possibly be extended to more distant points, by proper exertion. If mental influence can be felt indistinctly, it should not be impossible to give it a more direct impression, by putting more force to it, and by the proper preparation of the receptive mind. It is well known that some observers of conditions in India are of the opinion that some natives of that land must be in possession of such a power, as otherwise it would be impossible to explain the manner in which news was communicated across that country for great distances. Similar occurrences have also been noted in other oriental countries.

But with all this evidence, the general public will still be incredulous as to the possibility of sending messages from one city to another, and from one continent to another, without any other means of communication than thought. Still, even the skeptic now a days, will "hesitate before he pronounces the word impossible."

Little drops in still stocks make a mighty ocean.

Misery loves company, but not so much as it loves money.

Cork fairly uncorked its enthusiasm over their majesties' visit.

Kansas continues to be long on harvest and short on harvesters.

Edward has almost convinced the Irish that the king can do no wrong.

Great Salt Lake is doing its level best to remain stationary. The reaction is yet to come.

Some people have far more reverence for the statute of limitations than for the Constitution.

Unfortunately the men behind the scenes in the Grand Victory mine were escaped convicts.

It is much easier to name a "winning team" in politics than to make it win after being named.

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pillar army?" asks the New York American. Why not refer the matter to the general staff of the army?

Senator Ben Tillman holds that a man's inability to read or write is no disgrace. It is not a thing to be proud of and the fact is never mentioned on gravestones.

There was no more than a grain of comfort for the Northern Securities company in Judge Lochran's decision, and it isn't as a grain of mustard seed either.

The government at Washington is going to have a new hall of records. There the future historian will be able to study the postoffice scandals to his heart's content.

Professor William James Harvard says that lynching is now in this country "a profound social disease." And as yet no antidote "culture" has been found that will cure it.

The Primary Associations of Salt Lake are enjoying a pleasant time at Saltair today. The organization is one deserving of all praise and it should be supported and encouraged by the Latter-day Saints.

An officer attached to the surgeon general's office says the Philippine climate is being robbed of its terrors. Let there be an investigation. There has been too much puffing and speculation there already.

Ryan's slayer being a woman there is small likelihood that sentimental ladies will overwhelm her with flowers and dainties, but there is danger that sentimental reporters will overwhelm her with descriptions of her beauty, and innocent looks.

The Relief Society of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will take its annual outing tomorrow, Tuesday, and enjoy a visit to Saltair, with a program in addition to all the attractions at the resort. The bathing is fine, the raft is running, the company will be of the very best, and the ladies will have a splendid time. A general invitation is extended.

For the quarter ending March 31 500 persons were killed and 2324 injured in train accidents in the United States. Other kinds of accidents show 321 killed and 11,651 injured. There were 1,550 collisions and 1,151 derailments, causing \$2,401,045 damage, according to the report of the Interstate Commerce commission. These are but incidents in the grand march of prosperity.

In considering the polltax question, it should be understood that the tax is levied by statute on all men in the State of given age. The City Council simply provides by ordinance for its collection and disbursement. The polltax law is in force as much today as it ever was; that is certain. And we believe the ordinance concerning its collection in this city is ditto.

## THE RIGHT TO WORK.

New York World.

President Roosevelt did a right act in ordering the restoration of an employee in the government printing office who was removed because he had been expelled from a local bookbinders' union. In view of the fact that he is a candidate for re-election the President's act was likewise brave. The President said that "on the face of the papers presented Miller would appear to have been removed in violation of law," and he instructed Secretary Cortelyou that "no rules or resolutions of that union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States."

But the following day the President went nearer to the root principle of the matter in a supplementary letter quoting with approval a message from the judgment and award of the Anthracite Coal Strike commission, which included a member of the labor union.

The striking bookbinders at Washington were not long in coming to their senses and going back to work. The attempt of the bookbinders' union to run the government printing office and to dictate who shall or shall not be employed at that institution, was an utter failure, as it deserved to be. There is a difference between the government and the private employer in such matters, as the union now realizes.

New York Sun.

Common sense would seem to show that the labor unions must presently rid themselves of their parasites. It is inconceivable that they should permit themselves to be exploited at their own expense, for the aggrandizement of the sharp-witted rogues who have gained the ascendancy in their management. It is not upon human nature to stand it; and there is as much human nature in labor organizations as there is in any other coalition of men for a common end.

New York Evening Post.

The President did himself great credit when he ordered the reinstatement of an employee of the printing office who had been removed because he had not lived up to his alleged obligations to a labor union. Failure to do this justice would have been interpreted by the unions as a notification that they were in charge of the Washington departments—an idea that has occurred to them on this owing to the cowardly striking of the coal strike men. It is another deserved check to the arrogance of the labor leaders that the President reminded them that no rules and regulations of a union "can be permitted to override the laws of the United States."

Springfield Republican.

It is a wise conclusion reached by the union employees of the government printing office bindery not to strike over any such issue as they have raised. When Miller, the objectionable assistant foreman, presented himself for work at the bindery on Saturday the other employees contented themselves with a strike of the picket line, and with their labor. That is at least better than undertaking to put the rules of the labor union above the laws of the United States.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Organized workmen have reason to feel that no chief executive this country has ever had has given more intelligent recognition to organized labor than President Roosevelt. It is very generally recognized among working people that but for the President's intervention last year the coal strike might have collapsed, to the extreme disadvantage of the persons engaged in it on the labor side. Even the wild-eyed enthusiasts on the subject of trade unions must concede that the President's duty is to see that representatives of his administration do not go counter to the laws of the United States. The President is not going to suffer in popularity by insisting upon respect for law.

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| No. 10 8:00 p.m. | No. 9 10:30 p.m.  |
| No. 12 9:45 p.m. | No. 11 11:30 p.m. |

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Dr. Talmage's new book, "The Great Salt Lake (Present and Past)," should be in the hands of every educator. The amount of information it contains relating to the laws of the United States. The President is not going to suffer in popularity by insisting upon respect for law.

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