

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 10, 1901.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The anniversary of the birth of the  
Prophet Joseph Smith will occur on the  
23rd inst. He was born December 23,  
1805. We suggest to the bishops, every-  
where, that it would be highly appropri-  
ate to hold special services in com-  
memoration of that important event,  
on Sunday, December 23, 1901. The au-  
thorities of the several stakes and  
wards will please make arrangements  
accordingly.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND.

## A NEW WARD PROPOSED.

It has been in contemplation for some  
time to make a division of the Fifth  
ward of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion.  
There are a number of its members re-  
siding in the western part of its bound-  
aries, in a locality that is known  
among them as Riverside. A census  
has been taken of the Saints residing  
in that district, with the result that  
there is shown to be a sufficient num-  
ber of members and of men holding the  
Priesthood to warrant the organization  
of a new ward. The Presidency of the  
Stake and the High Council have duly  
considered the matter and, with the  
approval of the First Presidency, will  
take immediate steps to effect the new  
organization. It will probably be  
called the Riverside ward.

As yet there has been no selection of  
a Bishopric, or of persons to take  
charge of the various auxiliary soci-  
eties for the new ward, but this will soon  
be decided. This Presidency of the  
Stake will meet with the people of the  
entire ward at the Fifth ward meeting  
house on Sunday evening, December  
23rd, at 8:30, when the subject will come  
up for full consideration. It is hoped  
that there will be a general attendance  
of the Priesthood and members of the  
Fifth ward, including all its districts,  
on that occasion.

While it is not desirable to multiply  
wards unnecessarily, it is obvious that  
when circumstances exist like those  
surrounding the Saints in the extreme  
western part of the Fifth ward, ar-  
rangements should be made for their  
accommodation, that they may not have  
to travel a distance to travel in order  
to attend religious meetings. Also  
that when a number of railway tracks,  
sloughs or other dangerous or difficult  
places have to be traversed, suitable  
accommodations should be secured for  
those immediately interested.

## RESPONSIBLE JOURNALISM.

It is the business of reporters on pub-  
lic journals to gather news from every  
available source. They are employed  
for that special purpose. If they are not  
diligent, and prompt, and ready to ob-  
tain information on matters that af-  
fect or are interesting to the reading  
public, their services come to a speedy  
end. Contrary to the opinions of some  
unreflecting people, accuracy is desired  
by every newspaper laying claim to  
respectability.

The Deseret News exercises strict su-  
pervision in this respect. It wants  
no fictitious narratives, highly colored  
descriptions or vain imaginings. Any-  
thing that borders on this kind of jour-  
nalism receives immediate re-  
buke, and if persisted in re-  
sults in the discharge of the of-  
fender. The members of the reportorial  
staff of this paper are reliable, ac-  
tive and conscientious workers. They  
have no personal ends in view when  
performing their labors. They are  
anxious to be in time, and to obtain  
particulars of current events so as to  
secure their publication without delay.  
On an evening paper there is of ne-  
cessity much haste. If its readers  
find that occurrences during the day  
are not mentioned in the evening, but  
appear in the morning papers, they  
will naturally find fault and accuse that  
paper of being behind the times. Ev-  
erything that in any way relates to the  
public interest, or accounts of which  
are expected to come within the pur-  
view of an up-to-date newspaper, the  
"News" endeavors to present, so  
as to meet the requirements of reason-  
able readers.

Sometimes events occur which individ-  
uals in any way associated with them  
desire to be kept under cover. If they  
are mentioned, anger is felt and some-  
times roughly expressed. The idea is  
entertained that there is some personal  
motive for publishing them. Thinking  
people will not indulge in such feelings  
and imaginings, or, if in their haste  
such ideas present themselves, calm re-  
flection soon banishes the erroneous  
notion.

Mistakes are made by newspapers as  
well as by individuals. They do not  
claim to be infallible, either in relating

facts or formulating opinions. Common  
charity will attribute them, not to wil-  
ful desire to misrepresent, unless evi-  
dence enough to justify the charge is  
apparent, but to human liability to er-  
ror, even with the best intentions.

The gathering of news for a daily  
paper are not to be held responsible to  
individuals or to the public for the  
work they are engaged to perform. The  
paper which publishes the news is the  
responsible authority. "Who put that  
bit in about me?" is a very common  
query, when something appears  
in print which is unpleasant  
to the individual asking the  
question. It should be understood  
that it is not a proper inquiry. The  
Journal in which it appears must be  
blamed if there is any cause for offense,  
and it is not anybody's business but  
the editors or publishers who gathered the  
information. The writers and publish-  
ers of the daily papers generally, have  
no wish to injure the feelings or do any  
damage to individuals, in their un-  
warranted attempts to meet the wishes of the reading  
public.

Occasionally a reporter, failing to ob-  
tain facts for which he is searching, in-  
dulges in a slight imagination and  
pads his report with fiction. This, how-  
ever, is not tolerated in any high-  
toned newspaper, for the great object  
in view is to furnish the public with  
real news, and it is upon the paper  
which prints it, or rather its managers,  
that the responsibility rests and they  
have to take the consequences.

Communications in regard to such  
matters ought not to be made to sub-  
ordinates, but to those whose names  
appear at the head of the publication.  
A little more attention to the etiquette  
of journalism and a little less irri-  
tability, when something is published  
that jars on the nerves of persons di-  
rectly or indirectly affected by it, would  
serve a good deal of unpleasantness.

## TWO NAVIES.

The American naval attaché in Lon-  
don, Commander Richardson Clover, in  
speaking of the strength of the British  
navy, takes a view somewhat different  
from some other experts on that sub-  
ject. He believes that Great Britain  
today is equal to any three of the  
European powers, and that it never  
was in a better condition than it is now.  
Great Britain has 50,000 men afloat,  
well trained and disciplined. Her na-  
val reserve is not equal in numbers  
or drill to the French, but the men  
serving with the flag are superior and  
constitute the real strength of her per-  
sonnel. Additions are constantly be-  
ing made to this fighting force.

Concerning the Channel fleet he  
states that it is magnificent, and that  
rumors about its deterioration are  
without foundation. Such rumors gen-  
erally originate in England. They are  
put in circulation by the naval league,  
an organization for the upbuilding of  
the British navy, with branches  
throughout the British islands, and in  
fact, the admiralty will often refuse  
to officially deny statements of report-  
ed defects in the British navy, and  
rather encourage a feeling of deprecia-  
tion of its strength than magnifies it.  
Whenever an accident happens, or a  
ship is lost, the league makes the most  
of it, and sounds a warning of the fate  
that will overtake England if her sea  
power is not kept at the top notch of  
efficiency. These tactics have the de-  
sired effect. They please the contin-  
ental powers, that are but too willing  
to believe that the naval force of their  
great rival is less formidable than it  
appears to be, and serve their purpose  
at home, to draw out large appropri-  
ations by which the navy is constantly  
kept up to the standard.

Commander Clover also has a word  
to say about the American navy. He  
does not believe that it is as superior  
as some fancy it to be. He says, for  
instance:

"We would stand no show at all in a  
contest with most of the European na-  
vies, and we ought to get over the ab-  
surd notion that we have in regard to  
our invulnerability. The English de-  
precate their prowess while we exag-  
gerate our own. At the same time we  
do not fool the foreigners, who know  
us for just what we are."

He points out that in naval strength  
he rank fifth or fourth, according to  
the point of view. But Germany, he  
says, has a more extensive program  
of increase than the United States,  
and will probably lead us in a few  
years at her present rate of building  
unless liberal appropriations are made  
for naval development.

In brief, he thinks the British prac-  
tice of depreciating the navy, is prefer-  
able to ours, of exaggerating its  
strength. But that depends on cir-  
cumstances. It is conceivable that  
continental powers believing in the re-  
ports of the status of Great Britain's  
navy may feel emboldened to provoke  
a conflict. Spain went to war with  
the United States believing that our  
ships were phantoms and our armies  
undisciplined rabble. Had that  
country known the truth, there would  
have been no war. It may be safer  
for the peace of the world to let the  
exact truth be known as to the fighting  
ability of the nations that play the  
chief parts of its history.

We suspect the naval attaché, in  
speaking about our own navy, is more  
trying to stimulate a desire for lar-  
ge appropriations for ships and equip-  
ment. Our vessels are modern, and  
our officers and men are as efficient  
as any in the world. It may be true  
that some of the Spanish ships were old  
tubs, badly manned and handled. But  
some of them were not of that charac-  
ter. And there was no lack of valor  
on the Spanish side. Yet Spain's  
squadrons were completely wiped out  
from the face of the ocean. That is  
a lasting testimony to the efficiency of

our navy. Neither British nor French  
ships could have made the victories of  
Manila and San Juan more complete.  
No American need to think of the navy  
of his country as fifth-rate, even if  
some of the powers have a larger num-  
ber of vessels. It is first-class, and  
is developing at a satisfactory rate,  
without extraordinary appropriations  
that can be used to better advantage  
for the development of industrial and  
commercial resources.

## BUDDHISM IN AMERICA.

The University of Pennsylvania the  
other day had presented to it, formally,  
the magnificent collection of oriental  
treasures made by Professor Sommer-  
ville during his Asiatic tour last year.  
The collection consists of various sac-  
red objects secured by him from Bud-  
dhist priests in the countries he visited.  
And they are to be placed in a Buddhist  
temple in the Somerville section of the  
university museum. It is claimed that  
the collection of specimens there now  
is more complete than any in the  
"Christian" world. Not only can vis-  
itors to the museum obtain a good idea  
of the method of worship in Buddhist  
communities, but Buddhists themselves  
may there perform their acts of devo-  
tion, if they feel so inclined.

Among the images secured is one of  
Fudo, accompanied by Kongara and  
Setaka. Fudo is surrounded by flames  
to represent him as invulnerable and  
without fear.

There is also an altar which is an  
exquisite specimen of sixteenth cen-  
tury carving. Another beautiful ob-  
ject is a vase of bronze, 400 years old.  
The subject of the sculpture is of a  
semi-religious character, the deep cor-  
rugation in the vase representing clouds.  
The dogs are the sacred "Shi-  
shi" dogs of heaven, and are emblems  
of power in Buddhism, and frequently  
called by collectors the "Dog Po." The  
interwoven tassels represent the silk  
tassels, such as decorate the sacred  
scrolls, and brass Kermans of Buddhist  
temples. The vase is particularly in-  
teresting as representing a most char-  
acteristic style of artistic treatment of  
the various emblems of the Buddhist  
creed, during the religious period of  
the Japanese people prior to their mod-  
ern civilization.

Another interesting figure of carved  
wood represents a personage, Shotoku  
Daishi, of which Buddhists tell a touch-  
ing legend, as follows:

"He was the first son of the Emperor  
Yomei, and was born in the second  
year of the reign of the Emperor Bita-  
su, 573 A. D. One day his mother, when  
taking a walk, came to an old stable  
in the palace garden, which she re-  
garded with particular interest. This  
thirteen months later the bright-eyed  
prince was born in that stable. There  
was universal rejoicing; the heavens  
above manifested their delight, so did  
the earth below. When the prince  
reached the age of six an important  
change had taken place. A Korean  
ambassador, Nichira, came to the pa-  
lance on a mission. Nichira, seeing the  
young prince, fell at his feet and ad-  
dressed Shotoku Daishi, with great re-  
spect, saying 'thou Prince of Peace,  
King of the East, thou alone canst save  
thy people.' Twelve years he studied  
diligently under Jikai, a learned in-  
structor, who came over from Korea in  
685 A. D.

"One day, being led by the spirit,  
Shotoku Daishi retired to the palace  
Ma, where he closed the doors behind  
him, and spent seven days and nights  
in meditation and prayer. On the eighth  
day, to his great surprise and joy, he  
found the book of the past life,  
which tradition tells came over from  
China by no human agency. Again,  
when he was meditating on the  
book of Shomon, he was shown heaven-  
ly favor by the gift of a lotus flower  
with a stem about three feet long. He  
died in 645 A. D., at the age of 40.  
His was a life of striking activity,  
devotion and sympathy. Though born a  
prince, he was lowly and meek at  
heart, all his efforts were in behalf  
of the great teaching, and for the spiri-  
tual awakening of men living in an age  
of pomp and war. Conservative and ig-  
norant, they were antagonistic to his  
mission, yet he was victorious. He  
founded in all nine temples, among  
them Shiten-No-Ji in Osaka, and  
Hori-Ji in Nara. These latter are  
standing to this day, witnesses to the  
untiring devotion and activity of the  
Prince Shotoku Daishi."

The legend has an unmistakable re-  
semblance to certain well known  
features in the history of Christ, and  
must be considered an evidence of the  
early influence of Christianity upon  
Eastern religious ideas.

There are numerous other legends,  
around which interesting legends cen-  
ter. It is a most valuable collection,  
both from an ethnologic and theologic  
point of view.

It does not hurt for Western "Chris-  
tians" to become better acquainted with  
Eastern religions. They are too little  
known, and therefore not estimated at  
their true worth. We have no doubt  
that those religions have filled a very  
important part in the moral develop-  
ment of mankind. They have not shed  
the light of truth in the same clearness  
and volume as the Gospel, but they  
have led the devout heart to approach  
the Fountain of truth, and made plain  
the paths of duty that lead, finally, to  
exaltation. They have prepared the  
way for the acceptance of more truth,  
here or hereafter. The morality of the  
Eastern world is not much lower than  
that of the Western, though the latter  
boasts of a purer religion. That fact  
alone should render the study of East-  
ern systems of worship one of great  
interest. For whatever tends to good  
is worth knowing.

## THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Perhaps no branch of the government  
service is so often and so widely abused  
as the consular service. It is always  
available for abuse and denunciation.  
General P. A. Collins, who was recently  
elected mayor of Boston, and who was  
United States consul general at Lon-  
don during Mr. Cleveland's adminis-  
tration, is not of the opinion that the  
consular service is bad; he holds to the  
very contrary. At the recent Civil  
Service Reform league meeting in Bos-  
ton he said:

"The Germans with whom I became  
associated, the French and the English  
all say that, notwithstanding the con-  
sular service of the United States is  
recruited from men in all walks of life,  
it is today, as it has been for years,  
the best consular service on the planet.  
An assault has been made on the con-  
sular service. It is charged that about  
half a man is called upon, he is  
just beginning to learn the business, I  
deny it. Any intelligent American citi-  
zen who is sent abroad by his country

can understand the work of the con-  
sul's office in 30 days."

Most Americans will stand up for their  
country when abroad, but often they do  
not dare defend it at home. General  
Collins is not of this kind. Good for  
him, and the consular service.

## About the next best thing to being rich is to be optimistic.

Cuba's bankruptcy is said to be im-  
minent. Down with its imminence!

Harmony as well as horror seems to  
make the hair stand on end. As wit-  
ness Paderewski.

The consensus of opinion on the  
Schley verdict is that it is blamed  
funny.

The Salvation Army might be called  
in to save Miss Stone, all other efforts  
having failed.

Representative Crumpacker should  
introduce a resolution to have his name  
changed to Haversack.

When he resigned, Postmaster General  
Smith must have said to himself:  
"This parting gives me Payne."

Everything indicates that Ireland is  
about to enter upon one of the liveliest  
periods in her not altogether univ-  
ersally history.

Mr. Marcel is having a world of  
trouble. But he has the advantage of  
most men; he can air them in the up-  
per air.

They are still having very lively  
times in Samar. At the Christmas  
time a true to make peace should be  
arranged.

The captain of the Colon has given  
his opinion on the merits of the de-  
cision in the Schley case. This should put  
a stop to further controversy.

The most contradictory theories have  
been advanced by officials in the Hay  
murder case. It would be well to drop  
the promulgation of theories and seek  
for facts only.

A very sad case happened in Cam-  
bridge, Mass., the other day. Harvard  
students ran down and captured a thief,  
who proved to be a poor young man  
whose name was Sadi.

It looks as though the Kaiser pro-  
posed to have something to say about the  
Nicaraguan canal. If he does this  
will put a new and rather troublesome  
element into what has always been a  
rather difficult question.

A San Diego, Cal., man is said to  
have discovered a process for convert-  
ing sea kelp into pulp for manufac-  
ture of paper of the finest quality.  
The discovery sounds a little kelpie.  
At any rate it is a good sea story.

## THE SCHLEY VERDICT.

Los Angeles Express.

It is to be regretted that Rear Ad-  
miral Schley submitted to be moved  
by enthusiastic friends to ask for a  
court of inquiry into his conduct before  
Santiago. The case of this distinguished  
officer, in effect, had been passed  
upon twice previously—once by the navy  
department, together, of course, with  
President McKinley, and a second time  
by the United States Senate with  
confronting certain promotions. That  
the court of inquiry could have other  
material facts before it than those  
which already had done service in the  
case, was foreseen to be improbable.

## Sacramento Record-Union.

The verdict of Admiral Dewey con-  
cerning the Schley inquiry will be re-  
ceived with popular acclaim. Dewey  
appears to have gone to the center of  
the matter and to have determined the  
essential facts without difficulty. Schley  
did violate orders, but it is left to the  
world to judge if he was justified, un-  
der the circumstances, and Dewey con-  
sidered it so insignificant as not to be  
worthy his notice. However that may  
be, no special blame attaches, because  
he accomplished the great feat at San-  
tiago, which brought the Spanish-  
American war to a close. He was the  
senior officer in command, says the  
admiral of the navy, and as such he  
conducted the fight and won the vic-  
tory. In no instance did he manifest  
cowardice.

## Milwaukee Wisconsin.

All the members of the court are in  
agreement on the recommendation that  
owing to the length of time which has  
elapsed since the war, no further pro-  
ceedings be taken in the controversy.  
The people are tired of it, but it may  
be as hard to stop as a stone rolling  
down hill.

## New York Journal.

On all three counts Admiral Schley  
has been acquitted, and more than ac-  
cused. The majority report gives him  
full credit for courage and Admiral  
Dewey awards him the glory of the  
victory. The attempt to cheat a brave  
and honorable and singularly generous  
officer of his honest fame, won gloriously,  
has failed, conspicuously and mis-  
erably. Admiral Schley is vindicated and  
his traducers are put to shame before  
the world.

## Baltimore Sun.

It is to be noted that Admiral Dewey,  
a minority of the court, indeed, but its  
presiding officer and in a position which  
enables him to judge the facts far bet-  
ter than the other members of the  
court, sustains Admiral Schley in all  
important points, finding that he did his  
full duty throughout the Santiago  
campaign and is entitled to the credit  
of the superb naval victory there. This  
is the verdict of common sense and will  
command general support. The victor  
of Manila, being in a position to judge  
impartially, honors the victor of San-  
tiago, while the other members of the  
court, with no such qualification, un-  
dertake to reverse the facts of his  
history.

## San Francisco Chronicle.

Now that the naval court of inquiry  
has unanimously decided that Admiral  
Schley was not a traitor and a coward,  
what will the navy department do with  
Navy Yard Laborer Maciej, who dis-  
closed in his alleged history of the  
Spanish war that he was? Will he be  
permitted to continue to draw \$2.49 per  
day, although he stands branded be-  
fore the American public as a liar and  
the defamer of a brave naval officer?

## New York World.

The findings of the court will com-  
mend themselves to the common sense  
of the great mass of the people. They  
will be particularly pleased that Ad-  
miral Dewey so earnestly and so gen-  
erously mitigated those adverse find-  
ings in which he felt compelled to con-  
cur, by laying stress upon Admiral  
Schley's splendid conduct on the day  
of the battle.

# Great Sale For the Holidays!

Here is Something Good For Christmas.  
You Get the Reductions in Prices Before  
the Holiday Time, so you get real benefit.

## Special Sale

OF OUR ENTIRE  
STOCK OF

## Dress Goods.

For  
one week, all black and col-  
ored Dress Goods will be on  
sale at

20 Per Cent Off.

## In Holiday Jewelry.

We have the finest Bargains  
in the city.

**Z.C.M.I.**

## 1-3 Off.

In Z. C. M. I. Cloak and  
Suit Dept. Commenc-  
ing Monday, Dec. 16.

Entire stock of Ladies' Suits goes at  
ONE-THIRD OFF.

Entire stock of Ladies' Long Coats in  
Tans, Castors, Grays, at ONE-THIRD  
OFF.

Entire stock of Ladies' 27-inch Coats,  
all colors and blacks, at ONE-THIRD  
OFF.

Entire Stock of Flannel Waists at  
ONE-THIRD OFF.

Entire Stock of Silk Skirts at ONE-  
THIRD OFF.

Entire Stock of Childrens' Coats, at  
ONE-THIRD OFF.

Entire Stock of Plush and Cloth  
Capes, at ONE-THIRD OFF.

## 20% Off.

Our entire stock of Wrappers, Gowns,  
Bath Robes, Shawls, Fur Goods, Silk  
Waists, Childrens' Dresses, Cloth Skirts,  
Storm Skirts, Raglans, Dressing Sackies  
and Babes' Coats, at TWENTY PER  
CENT OFF.

## Xmas Sale

OF ALL OUR  
BLACK AND COLORED  
SILKS!

Just the  
thing for Xmas Gifts. For  
one week our entire Stock is  
offered at

20 Per Cent Off.

## Our Xmas Novelties

Comprise the Largest and  
choicest Stock in the city.

**Z.C.M.I.**

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## SALT LAKE THEATRE,

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

## TONIGHT,

Reappearance of the

## UNIVERSITY

DRAMATIC CLUB

In Piner's

## "The School Mistress"

Under direction of Miss Maud May  
Babcock.

Press comments on the club's work  
last year:

"The piece was received with great  
favor."—News.

"The entire stage management re-  
flected great credit on Miss Babcock."—  
Tribune.

Popular prices, 25c, 50c and 60c.

## FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

MARY MANNERING

—IN—

Janice Meredith.

PRICES: 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.  
Seats now ready.

## NEW GRAND THEATRE,

M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

## Mr. Carl Haswin

and  
HIS MAGNIFICENT COMPANY

## "THE SILVER KING"

Mr. Haswin as Wilfred Denver.

Mrs. Haswin as Nellie Denver.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinee  
and night.

Next attraction, commencing Mon-  
day, December 23rd.

WHOSE BABY ARE YOU?

HELD'S NEW MILITARY BAND  
CONCERT.

Sunday night. Admission 25c.

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