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DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 10, 1908.

Y. M. AND Y. L. CONFERENCE.

The thirteenth general annual con-Young Men's and ference of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 12, 13 and 14, 1908. All officers and members of the associations are requested to be present at all of the meetings of the conference, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to the Saints generally to attend the meetings to be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 14, at 2 and 7 o'clock.

JOSEPH F. SMITH. General Superintendent Y. M. M. I. A. MARTHA H. TINGEY,

President Y. L. M. I. A. THE M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The Mutual Improvement Association Conference, scheduled for June 12, 13, and 14, 1908, will consist of an informal reception Friday, at 2 p. m., in the Tabernacle, to welcome visitors, to assist them in obtaining suitable accommodations, and to become better acquainted. All interested in Mutual

Improvement are welcome. The same evening the reception and social, tendered by the General Boards to the visiting Stake Officers, or authorized delegates, will be given in Whitney hall, corner of Second avenue and A street (Sixth avenue car). Stake Presidents should apply to the General Secretaries for tickets of admission for their delegates.

Saturday, June 13, there will be separate officer's meetings, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., the Young Ladies' in the Eighteenth ward chapel (near corner of Second avenue and A street), and the Young Men's in Barratt hall.

Sunday, June 14, conjoint meetings will be held in the Tabernacle. The meeting at 10 a. m., will be an Officers' testimony meeting, the ones at 2 and 7 p. m. are public sessions.

THE LAW OF TITHING.

The anti-Church organ the other day contained a scurrilous article on the law of tithing. That was an attack upon the Scriptures relating to that law. Since then the same sheet has had one of its periodic spasms, seeing in its diseased imagination pictures of vast sums of tithing money out of its reach. Such visions are apt to cause tantalizing torture to some.

We do not care to discuss that subject, nor any other, with an opponent that is utterly void of regard for truth, or fact, but, for the information of those who may accept the statements of that opponent as true, unless contradicted, we beg to say that the Saints do not pay tithes to the President of the Church, as alleged; the bulk of the tithing is not "devoted to the maintenance of the governing twenty-six" and their families; nor to "financing the commerce of the hierarchs;" nor for any of the purposes alleged by the organ of falsehood. Every cent of it is used for the furtherance of the religious, educational and missionary work of the Church. No large portion of it is used for salaries, and it is utterly false that any portion of it is used for political purposes. It is stated as a true principle that a person is apt to judge others by himself. If the Salt Lake Tribune had control of the money the Saints donate for Church work, as it had some of the shekels that were paid by credulous easteners to lecturers about Utah of the Ananias type, it would, of course, be used for political purposes and graft, and the shielding and election of law-breakers, and for that reason it is unable to understand that there are men who are unselfish and honest, as the leaders of the Church and the managers of its financial affairs have, proved themselves to be during years of faithful. self-sacrificing service. Those who speak through the columns of the Tribame judge others by themselves, but in that they are wrong. The Saints can point with pride to the efficiency of the management of their financial affairs, as shown in the truly wonderful results attained. The Temples, the Church schools, the missionary work, the contributions for the aid of the poor and the sick, and the numerous ward and stake houses at home and missionary chapels and headquarters abroad, are monuments of honesty and efficiency, that speak for themselves. For the sake of comparison: This City is now owing over four million dollars. That represents a small part of the cost of the government of a community with, say 70,000 inhabitants. In addition to that sum, the government has cost them millions of dollars in taxes , regular and special, that have been collected. If the finances of the Church had been managed on the principles adopted by the gang that rules the American party officials, the Church would, in all probability now have an indebtedness of many millions of dollars. But it is free from debt and has funds to devote for missionary and philanthropic purposes Furthermore, for the benefit of those who may be interested in the subject, we want to say that the law of tithing is being practised more and more by non-"Mormon" denominations. Some time ago an article appeared in a Callfornia paper criticising the fithing system introduced in Ocean Park Methodist church. The pastor of that church, Rev. Edgar W. Pasko, promptly replied in an article in the Journal, explaining that the "new system" is purely voluntary and that it has been adopted by a number of churches. We referred to this matter some time ago but reproduce the article again. Rev. Pasko said in part:

Rev. Pasko seid in part: "The plan is what is called the tith-ing covenant system; in this those who believe the Bible requires one-tenth of one's house, put aside their to the Lord's house, put aside their tithe and placing it in special envel-opes, deposit it in the church funds. Then a special committee of the tith-ers themeslves, makes out a plan of distribution, deciding how much of this fund is to go to the various secu-iar and benevolent enterprises of God's work. The distribution is made-by per-centage, and every existing need of the church at home and abroad is provided for. Those who go into this system, sign a coventum with God in a special book, and are thereafter exempt from all other demands by the church, un-less they assume them of their own free will.

less they assume them of their own free will. "The article first referred to was correct in saying that this was the twenty-sighth Methodist church in southern California to adopt the sys-tem, about one-fifth of our membership going into it. Those who do not volun-tarily enter the convenant will pay, as heretofore, by pledges. And I wish to emphatically state that while I believe this storehouse tithing system is God's plan for financing His kingdom on earth; yet no compulsion is placed upon our membership for doing anything in a financial way, that they do not them-selves agree to. The Methodist Episco-pal church stands for complete conso-eration to God of heart, mind, body and purse, but also stands for free will and common sense." That is the view that is taken by

many outside the Church. Others have learned of the Latter-day Saints.

WHICH KIND DO YOU SUPPORT?

Utah has two kinds of citizens. Which kind do you aid and support? This is a question respectfully submitted to all who are interested in the material and spiritual progress of the State.

One kind is represented by such men as Senators Smoot and Sutherland, Congressman Howell, Governor Cutler, and others. It is due to the splendid efforts of such representative citizens that Utah has obtained recognition in Congress and in national gatherings. A battleship will bear the name of Utah to the ends of the world, as an evidence of the oneness of this State with the great American union. Appropriations have been obtained for public buildings and the development of the State.

In this same class of citizens we may count the many Elders of the Church who, in their humble way, go forth, and in their lives and their teachings exemplify the highest type of morality and spirituality, as a living testimony to the good nature of the tree that bears such fruit. These Elders, when. ever an opportunity offers, are always

speaking well of Utah. They speak of their homes in the peaceful valleys. They speak of the fertility of the soll, the purity of the mountain air and the crystal streams of the canyons. all They speak of the possibilities of Utah and the hospitality, loyalty and enterprise of its people. This is one kind, Unfortunately, there is another class It is smaller but more boisterous. It consists of the men for which the Salt Lake Tribune speaks; also of some

'missionary clergymen'' who seem to have no conception of modern ideas of religious liberty. Citizens of this dual class are constantly defaming Utah. They are telling people near and far that Utah is inhabited principally by traitors and law-breakers; that non-"Mormons" cannot even do business here; that a "hierarchy" controls everything, and that there is no chance for any outsider, neither politically nor socially, nor any other way.

Which of these two classes is buildself.' or up Utah? Which is worthy of support? The class first referred to is speaking the truth; the latter is telling falsehoods upon falsehoods and pouring the polluted stream out over the country as fast as, with the aid of modern printing contrivances, they can. Wherever the influence of this class is felt, at home or abroad, Utah has a had name. It is an "octopus" upon the map. It is a center of treason, a menace to the American home, and to American institutions generally. You who know that all this is false, which class do you deem worthy of support? That class, by false promises and hypocritical appeals to the patriotism of fellow-citizens succeeded in obtaining control over the City government. The City has been brought to the verge of ruin. The Auditor dares not publish the financial report for the last year, as the law makes it his duty to A further loan is considered necessary to cover up some of the financial transactions of the past. Real estate is failing in value, but taxes are to be raised, probably, if the tax-payers will permit further extortions. Such retalk. suits of the misgovernment of the City are now plainly visible. Honestly, which class is worthy of support?

post would benefit "the farmer, the country merchant, and other patrons of the route," and we have seen nothing substantial in way of an answer and refutation of this assertion.

A "GENTILE" WOMAN SPEAKS.

We stated some time ago that the ladles who, in their defamatory "appeal" to the women of Illinois undertook to speak for "the Gentile women of Utah" were misrepresenting the case. They did not speak for any large number of women. This is corroborated by the following letter from a lady not belonging to the Church:

"To the Editor Descret News: "In your issue of the Sth. I read with much pleasure the letter written by Mr. Louis J. Livingston of St. Paul, Minn. What a contrast to the sourril-

much pleasure the letter written by Mr. Louis J. Livingston of St. Paul, Minn. What a contrast to the sourril-ous circulars sent to the innocent and more or less uninformed women of Il-linois, for the purpose of defeating Sen-ator Hopkins. I am surprised that any woman (and I am a gentile) would, or could, endorse one word contained in that pamphlet, the purpose of which is to vilify the Mormon people, and mislead those who are unfamiliar with the facts. Mrs. Cohen is very greatly mistaken when she includes the gen-tile women of Utah generally in her 'appeal' I do not believe that the in-telligent class of so-called gentile wo-men of Utah. cares about the defeat of Senator Hopkins. If Senator Hop-kins favored our Utah Senator. Sena-tor Smoot, he certainly showed fine discrimination and sound judgment. Senator Hopkins considered the case entirely from the constitutional point of view when he stood manfully for his rights. I am of the opinion that if we had more men of the Smoot, and Hopkins type in the Senate of man less shame for those whose re-ligion does not keep them in the line of rectitude. This movement on the part of the so-called American club, condemns its own purpose. The 'ap-peal' is made up out of veritable rot. It is entirely without excuse and false in every utterance. "I have lived among the 'Mormons' for more than a quarter of a century, and I could not better express the truth and I could not better express the truth

in every utterance. "I have lived among the 'Mormons' for more than a quarter of a century, and I could not better express the truth of their principles, their uprightness, their morality, their Christian endeavor to treat their fellowmen and woman, their neighbors, the stranger within their gates, with fair-mindedness, kindness and justice, than Mr. Living-ston has done in his observations. Every word he has written is true, not only in the locality whence he writes, but the same will apply equally as well in Utah. No good can come from mis-representations. They breed discord and rotard the growth and progress of this, one of the grandest States in the Union. Utah is all right, and the 'Mormons' as a people are all right. A few sore-heads do not know it all, and the right kind of people, people of right thinking will always be found in line trying to do justico by all. "LOUISE COULSON."

justice by all. "LOUISE COULSON." This, we believe, expresses the real sentiment of the many excellent wo-

men, as well as men, who know and respect the Latter-day Saints' though they have not joined the Church.

Half a vote is better than no vote at

Do not these directorie gowns come very near being revolutionary? The White House seems to be the distributing point for nominations.

Time alone can tell whether the Aldrich-Vreeland bill will fill the bill.

No one in all the country is so anxlous for a same Fourth as Harry Thaw. If Mr. Bradley of Kentucky is tired

of a brace game, why deesn't he brace upi An Ohio physician claims that he can

cure incanity. "Physician, heal thy-

lady (those who know her say she h thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of the office) we feel sure that public sentiment would approve their action.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Chronicle. There is probably no way for society to rid itself of such fanatics as this Gregori. He is not a criminal or of criminal tendency. He is no longer a young man. He could not have been suspected of an attempt to commit murder. It is very likely that he is a nervous victim of the absinthe habit. He is certainly of unbulanced mind. Happily his purpose fulled and the French people have been sparad a tragedy which could not but have been a blot on their good name, because mankind would have refused to con-sider it the act of one man.

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. It does not appear that his act was the result of any conspiracy, and in a sense, therefore, it was wholly his own, but it was more than a personal matter in its really representative character. Now, however, that Zola is safely in-terred in his final resting place parti-sanship may cool and the act of vio lence be the last dramatic incident or the Dreyfus affair. The trial of the assassin will, however, afford fresh op-portunity for demonstrations by anti-Dreyfusards and answering manifesta-tions by others. Doubtless with regard for possibilities the government will maintain an adequate guard at the Pantheon, until the presence of Zola's body there becomes an unresented fact.

LEATHER SHOES FOR HORSES.

Consular and Trade Reports. Consular and Trade Reports. A new market for leather, according to Le Franc Parleur, is to be found in Australia, concerning (which this French journal says: "In districts of Austrulia the horse is shod with leath-er instead of iron. The feat receive better support. This novelty is em-ployed only in regions where the ground is permanently covered with grass or fine sand. Though the leath. er shoe is more expensive than the er shoe is more expensive than the iron shoe, the higher price is repaid by the superior advantage."

POVERTY AND FRENCH GENIUS. Harper's Weekly.

Harper's Woekly. Francois Coppee illustrated in his life the lot of many masters of French lit. crature. Zola, was a clerk by day and did all of his early writing at night. Daudet began as an usher in a school, and later, when he came to Paris, starved in a cold gurret while com-posing his first volume of verse. Flau-bert lived a frugal country life at Croisset; his friend and pupil, de Mau-passant, held a government clerkship at 3800 a year; and Francois Coppee also began his career at some such stipend in the office of the ministry of war, where his father had served be stipend in the office of the ministry of war, where his father had served be-fore him. Even after their success and recognition came most of these men lived a life which our own suc-cessful and popular authors would deem little better than destitution. "Francois Coppe, successful dramatist, novelist, academician, lived in a small dwelling in the Faubourg St. Germah, content to work in peace and quietude. His hobby was instinctive and spon-taneous kindness and generosity to the poor, and this idea he constantly preached as a cure for all our present social ills, including anarchy."





THE PARCELS POST.

do.

As we read the new parcels post bill proposed by Postmaster General Meyer, we do not see why the small country merchants should object to it. It seems us that the proposed measure will go far to restore to the country merchants much business now taken by the arge, eastern catalogue houses.

The bill proposes a general postal rate of 12 cents a pound on packages weighing up to 11 pounds, but it also provides and this is where the country merchant is benefited-for a special low postal rate over all routes on merchandise mailed at the postoffice at which the rural route starts. This special rate is 5 cents for the first pound and cents for each additional pound up to 11 pounds. The country merchant could take advantage of this special low rate; the big catalogue houses could not. The country merchant could mail out an 11-pound package for 25 cents; the eastern competitor would have to pay the high rate of \$1.32 on an 11-pound pack-

age Under such a law, it seems to us that the country merchant could recapture the world. much of the business that has been taken from him by the large, eastern mall order houses. The latter have employed both the mails and the express lines to build up their present trade; and we suspect that it is the big express companies who are mainly engaged in trying to defeat this reasonable and sorely needed change in our antiquated postal system. Mr. Meyer says the proposed parcels

