## DESERET EVENING NEWS WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 8 1909

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALF LAKE CITY, - DEC. 8, 1909

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President opens his message to Congress by the announcement that our relations with foreign governments. ve continued upon the normal basis and are "very generally" satisfactory. If an exception is implied in the term within quotation marks, this must refer to Nicaragua. For there is no other government with which the relations have not, during the past year, been entirely satisfactory. And the trouble with the Central American republic is but a passing cloud.

The President calls attention to cases of international importance that are about to be submitted to arbitration. Among these are questions relating to the fisherles in the North Atlantic, which for 70 years have been a source of controversy between the United States and Great Britain. This is noted as the first case of such international importance to come before the Hague tribunal. The treaty of 1818 provided that American fishermen were allowed to take fish inshore, that is, inside a line parallel with the coast and three miles from shore, on parts of the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador; also to dry and cure fish on unsettled parts e shores, and to enter harbors for shelter, wood, and water. But the treaty has always been a source of difference between the two countries. In 1877 the United States paid \$5,500,000. according to a decision by an arbitraon, for certain privileges exercised by American fishermen. If

the submission of the case to the parmanent Hague court settles the troversy for ever, that court will thereby establish its usefulness and demon strate that war is no longer a necessary evil, but one that can be avoided. The message pays a great deal of at. tention to foreign countries and affairs. It suggests the probability of a special message on Liberia. This repub-lic was founded in 1821 on the west ast of Africa by American negroes. In 1816 the National Colonization Soclety came into existence with the aim of encouraging the emigration of free

negroes to Africa, and in 1819 Congress appropriated \$100,000 to carry back slaves captured at sea. Thus Liberia was founded. But it has never been prosperous. The country has asked the United States for assistance, and this cannot very well be refused. But in what form can help be rendered, con-

The status of the Spitzbergen islands is another foreign question to which the message calls attention. That group of islands situated about 400 miles north of North Cape, though known for centuries by explorers, whaters, and hunters, has been practically a no-man's land. Russians have made efforts at colonizing. But the islands are valuable on account of mineral de posits, as well as for fishing and whaling purposes, and a conference is about to be held for the purpose of establish-ing an international status. To this conference the United States has been invited.

One of the important parts of the

its business demands some such arrangement. The Message then takes up the ques tion of economy in expenditures. The ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed, we are told, the estimated recelpts by \$34,075,620. If to this deficit is added the sum to be disbursed for the Panama canal, amounting to \$39,000,000, and \$1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of \$74,075,620. This deficit the secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama canal By cutting down the expenditures of very government department, the estimates for the expenses of the govern-ment for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, are less than the appro orlations for this current fiscal year by \$42,818,000. It is thought that the ex penditures for the next fiscal year end-

ng June 30, 1911, and excluding paynents on account of the Panama canal, will leave a surplus of \$35,931,000. The Message adds:

Message adds: "The secretary of the treasury points out what should be carefully noted in respect to this reduction in govern-mental expenses for the next fiscal year, that the economics are of two kinda-first, there is a saving in the permanent administration of the de-partments, bureaus and offices of the government, and second, there is a postponement of projects and improve-ments that ultimately will have to be carried out, but which are now delayed with the hope that additional revenue in the future will permit their execution without procuring a deficit." A great saving is made in the milllike A great saving is made in the mill

expenses. It is stated that not less than \$45,000,000 will be saved on this account. The naval expenses alone are \$38,000,000 less than the corresponding estimates for last year.

The President emphasizes the necessity of a change in the judicial procedure with a view to reducing its expen to private litigants in civil cases and facilitating the dispatch of business in both civil and criminal cases. He expresses the view that much of the lawless violence and cruelty exhibited in lynchings is directly due to the uncer tainties and injustice growing out the delays in trials, judgments, and the executions thereof by our courts. He suggests in this connection that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court could be confined almost wholly to statutory and constitutional questions. He rec ommends the appointment of a commi sion with authority to examine the law and equity procedure of the federal courts of first instance, the law of ap peals from those courts to the courts of appeals and to the supreme court and the costs imposed in such procedure upon the private litigants and upor the public treasury and make recommendations with a view to simplifying and expediting the procedure as far as possible and making it as inexpensive as may be to the litigants of little means. Another recommendation is directed against the abuse of injunctions.

The Message recommends the establishment of postal savings banks; the passage of a ship subsidy bill; the admission of New Mexico and Arizona; the appointment of a governor and an executive council for Alaska; legislation against the "white slave trade;" the establishment of a national bureau of health; publicity with regard to campaign funds; the conservation of our national resources; the observance of the fiftleth anniversary of the emancipation of the negroes, and closes with the assurance that the country is enjoying a high state of prosperity.

The Message of President Taft is a comprehensive, clear, and statesmanlike document. Everyone who cares to keep posted on the affairs of the country should read it thoughtfully.

# NO DANITES IN THE CHURCH.

A clipping from a recent number of a Pittsburg paper has reached this office. It purports to be the complete story "of a famous Mormon preacher, once a member of the 'Avenging Angels,'" who at a ripe, old age has turned counterfeiter. The story is not very clear. We have written for further particulars. The central figure is described as a "famous Mormor preacher," although it is safe to say that nobody in these parts ever heard of his fame. He also said to have come west in 1845 "with the famous prophet's band," whatever that means, and to be a famous hunter. The item states that his name is Lee, and refers to the Mountain Meadow massacre, and the ques-tion naturally arises whether the author of it, in his befuddled condition does not confound the alleged counterfeiter with the famous villain of the Mountain Meadow drama, who paid the penalty for his crime, over thirty years ago. That is, generally, as near as anti-"Mormon" writers ever come to the truth. The author of the item claims that the alleged counterfeiter, now 71 years old, was once a member of "the Avenging Angels" and the remark is pertinent that he must have entered it the same year he was born, for that organization, also known as "Danites," was formed in 1838 and died an ignominious death shortly after its birth. Altogether the counterfeiter must have been a remarkable child The reference to the "Danites" reminds us that a strange misunderstanding exists in the minds of non-'Mormons" regarding that band. They "Mormon" institution sanctioned by the Church. By anti-"Mormon" writers it has even been represented as a "body guard" to the Prophet Jo-seph. The truth is that it was an abortive attempt at forming a secret organization to fight the Church, as well as all law and order. Luther used to say that where the Almighty builds His church, satan is sure to build his chapel, and this truth is well illus-trated in the attempt to launch that organization. The organization known as "Danltes" and "Destroying Angels" was the con-ception of Dr. Sampson Avard at Far West, Mo. He was an unscruputous fanatic who was expelled from the Church as soon his vile schemes be-came known to the Prophet. Avard was secretly laying plans to become generally suppose it to have been a

persecution raged in wild torrents, and hearts were bleeding under the hands of oppression, Avard found an oppor tunity of preaching the un-Christian doctrine of retallation to some willing ears. His aim was to overthrow th Church and set himself up as a wordly ruler. He persuaded some of the Saints to believe that he had the sanction of Sidney Rigdon for his plans. And b false pretenses he brought some to gether in a secret organization which was named the Danites. He tried to organize companies of fifties and tens and place each under the command of

an officer. He taught them that they were to go out and despoil the outlying settlements, and that they might lic and steal with impunity. Many of his followers revolted at this, and left him and as soon as his wickedness becam known to the Presidency of the Church he was expelled, and afterwards sought companionship among the enemies of the Church. This is the famous "Danite" organ ization. It never was a Church institution. Thomas B. Marsh at one tim made an affidavit stating that the Lat-

ter-day Saints "have a company con-sisting of all that are considered true Mormons, called Danites," and Orso Hyde, partly corroborated this false hood. But both repented and sought forgiveness. There never was a "Danite" organi zation in the Cliurch, and it is high

time that the misunderstanding b removed. The story is one of the peculiar falsehoods that live on, though everybody knows it is not true. It is the story regarding Luther women, and wine, or the fable of a pope having cursed Halley's come Some varns obtain currency though based on fiction, because there are peo ple who wish they were ture, and the "Danite" fable as a "Mormon" institution is one of them.

BAD MORAL CONDITIONS.

### Elder B. F. Grant delivered an earnst address in the Pioneer Stake hall on Monday evening, in which he depicted the moral conditions as at present prevailing in this city. He told the story of the "stockade," that was closed through the persistent efforts of the sheriff's office, with the ald of private citizens, but he expressed the fear that the place will be opened again. If, he said, the promoters of that institution have reason to believe that the people are discouraged and that they have the administration behind them, they will surely reopen the shops where human vice is turned into money. They will advertise Salt Lake City all over the country as, a place where money is freely spent, and where the government is on their side. Hundreds will flock to the City. Then cards will be distrib uted in the City, and in every country settlement, north and south, invitin our young men and boys to come. And many of them will fall into the trap The speaker asserted that the chief promoter of that iniquity has so many men in her clutches now that she can control, to a large extent, City elections

Her victims, he said, are afraid of her, He told of many attempts at entrap-ping men prominent in reform movements, and he believed that many has been caught, and although innocent of wrongdoing, did not care to be publicly exposed. The speaker urged the people not to

lay down their arms in this warfare against a fearful evil. He thought the citizens ought to rise as one man, and demand that the officers do their full duty, or else that impeachment proeedings be brought against them. We are now in about the same posi tion as we were when the so-called Liberal rule became the curse of the

City. At that time, too, a flood of iniquity was let loose upon the people here. The streets swarmed with denizens of the underworld. Gambling hells

flourished. Holdups became so numerous that citizens lived in constant ter-Several murders were committed in the streets. The citizens had to form special corps of night watchmen to patrol the blocks and look after their Finally the consciences of the safety. Christian men and women who by their

votes and influence had helped in plac ing such a government in power, wa aroused, and mass meetings were held, which strong protests were and by and by the Liberal party was disbanded in disgrace. Some similar awakening seems to be called for now For there never was a time in the history of the City, when united action against the forces of corruption were more urgent than just now,

When a girl's face is her fortune her wealth is not great. When an automobile turns turtle it is

generally a snapping turtle Being whole souled does not make a

man's feet warm, but it does his heart. An insurance company scandal with

only a million involved. A mere bagatelle Zelaya seems to have gone way back and sat down. He could do nothing

An Ohio girl has' married the "human ostrich." She can feed him on buckeyes.

better.

A man can easily make a fool of himself and not be able to make a ent as a clown.

Nearly thirteen hundred nominations ent to the Senate in one day! Does Mr. Taft wish to make a record?

The Standard Oil decision has at last made the proposed copper merger sit up and take notice.

A Vassar girl drowned herself in a sistern. Why did she not ch end her life in the Pierian spring?

"What would you do if you had a million dollars?" asks the Philadelphia Times. Do what is right and let the consequences follow, of course.

Chairman Hull of the House co nittee on military affairs thinks there are plenty of officers for the army. That is an Iowa idea that has been adopted by the whole people

Collector Loeb says that any employe of the New York custom house who accepts a "tip" will be discharged Among Pullman car porters such talk would be regarded as utopian

How good it is to read in a message to Congress a good word for economy For a long time past the word has found no place in the government lexicon. Thanks for its restoration.

If Dr. Wiley, government chemist, wants to make some genuine experiments on his "polson squad," he car find just the stuff in some of the meat markets and dairles not a thousand miles from Salt Lake.

Major-General Leonard Wood says that a great deal of the talk about peace is "rot." Even if it is, which is not admitted, very much more of the talk about being "prepared for war" is "rot."

President Taft does not favor any further tariff legislation at present. Is this on the theory that it is wise to let well enough alone or that it is better to suffer the ills we have than to fly to others we know not of?

Writing from England, Sir Charles Tupper, ex-premier of Canada, says, "J do not forget that all parties in the United States agree in the desire to ob tain possession of Canada." This i not from Tupper's Proverbial Phi losophy but from Tupper's political philosophy.

The creditors og Prince Miguel of Braganza, who married a New York heiress last September, are suing him for a dollars. How "perfectly lovely" it will be for the lady to pay the debts, just to show her absolute faith in her princely spouse. Pleasant at first, the repeated experience becomes monotonous.



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message relates to Latin America. Congress is asked for a liberal appropriation for representation at Buenos Ayres next July, at the fourth Pan-American congress, and the agricultural exhibition to be held at the same place from May to November, next year,

Attention is called to the fact that American capital is being invested in foreign countries and that, therefore, American citizens and interests mus be protected abroad. This leads to the following important definition of our Pan-American policy:

Pan-American policy: "With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have ment and progressive ideals, the appre-hension of which gave rise to the Mon-roe doctrine, may be said to have near-by disappeared, and neither the doctrine of american policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irre-sponsible government, the escape of dust oligations, or the insidous allega-tion of dominating ambitions on the fundamental doctrines of our pan-fundamental doctrines of our pan-fundamental doctrines of our ban-fundamental doctrines of our ban-fundamental doctrines of our ban-fundamental doctrines of our ban-fundamental bank some ce. All these bonds will be greatly strengthened as bonds will be greatly strengthened as bonds will be greatly strengthened as banks of builting up the colossation the for builting up the colossation the or builting up the colossation to."

Special attention is paid to Nicaragill, and the Zelaya government is severely arraigned. The important point is made that the two Americans who were killed by Zelaya's orders, were officers in the insurgent army and were entitled to the rights of prisoners o war. This fact cannot but count against the president of Nicaragua.

The Message discusses our far eastern policy, which is one of respect for the integrity of China and equal opportunities for all. Our relations with Japan are said to be cordial, which can only mean that Japan, too, is in harmony with our far eastern policy.

Turning to domestic affairs, the Mesommends the subdivision of the State department for the purpose of better specialization of the enormous This is a splendid recommendation." As the country is growing,



## THE ONLY TIME THAT JAY GOULD GOT BOILING MAD.

By E. J. Edwards. This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less inti-mate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote or incident is frosh from Mr. E dwards's notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, garnered from the men who made the news-the history-or from equally authoritative sources. As im-portant contributions of the "Human Int erest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

"Great as were his financial conquests,

"Great as were his financial conquests, probably the greatest of all of Jay Gould's victories was that which he gained over his temper." said an old friend of the family to me at the time of the little wizard's death in 1892. "In its natural state his was a most unruly temper. Unmastered, it would indoubtedly have led him into all sorts of ombarrassing situations and, to my mind, seriously imperiled the success of his aims in life. But more than once I have heard Russell Sage say—and he certainly knows—that Mr. Gould was the most even tempered man with whom he had ever been brought into business association. "Indeed, so complete was Mr. Gould's matery over his temper that I can necall only one time when it ever got the better of him. Then, curiously wough, Mr. Gould got boling mad in behalf of a good friend and business associate, and had not some of his closest friends been able finally to re-strain him, there is no telling to what iengths he would have let his firend and business associate was acound 's matery orgen that to this his friend and business associate was acound friend and business associate as a second friend and business associate as associate as a second friend and business associate as ast

of the article would drive the man into obscurity, a circumstance which would be little enough recompense to the friend who was in danger of being in-fund be little enough recompense to the friend who was in danger of being in-jured. "Well, it was only after very long and very earnest efforts on the part of Mr. Gould's confidents that they were at all able to swerve him in the slightest from the plan of action that he had mapped out in the heat of his anger. Eut, finally, Mr. Gould was reluctantly dissuaded from making the printed at-tack by the statement of one of his friends that, while the article would probably drive the man into obscurity, as Mr. Gould hoped it would, it also would probably cause the public to feel great resentment in the end to the bringer of such unwelcome news, in which hantmus would unquestionably be discerned. "That was something which Mr. Gould had not taken into account. Nor had he thought what the effect of such an article might be on his financial schemes. His sole idea was to help a good friend who, he believed, was fac-ing a most serious danger. Later on, when his anger had cooled, and he had regained his usual control of his temper, he admitted that he probably had he thought what the effect of his temper, he admitted that he probably mode have done the wrong thing had he persisted in having the article pub-lished; and from that time on to the day of his death, he was more than ever corvinced of the great danger there is in doing anything in the heat of passion." (Copyright, 1999, by E. J. Edwards.)

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