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SALT LAKE CITY, MARCH 3, 1906

A GREAT VICTORY.

The shelving of the Philippine tariff bill by the Senate committee to whom It was referred means a great deal to the beet-sugar industry in the United States. That is, if the action taken is final. We suppose there is a possibility of its being brought out into the Senate, but the movement would be unusual, and it seems to be taken for granted that the fate of the measure is settled during the present Congress at least.

To the people of Utah and the great West the news is very encouraging. It will revive the stock market and put new vigor into the culture of the beet and the manufacture of sugar. It will dissipate the temporary gloom that overshadowed the companies engaged in this important industry. That it will greatly benefit all the regions where sugar is made from beets. is as certain as the flow of the tides,

We do not believe that the promoters of the bill had any intention of doing injury to the sugar producers of this country. We think they were studying what they regarded as conducive to the general welfare. The cheapening of an article of prime necessity to the masses was what they had in mind. But they did not fully perceive the injury that the proposed reduction of duty would work to one of the most important home industries of our country, which would far outweigh in value the very slight reduction possible upon the retail price of sugar to the consumer.

We believe wise counsels have prevailed, and by them the valuable industry has been relieved of a threatened danger, and the results cannot fail to be highly satisfactory. Sugar is all right, and beets will flourish, and new factories will be built and both farmers and manufacturers will rejoice, while capital will receive no setback on investments or the stockmarkets. Utah is to be congratulated as well as her neighbors, on the result.

ENFORCE THE STATUTE!

Are the tobacco and cigar dealers in this city aware that there is a State law against selling such goods, giving or furnishing them to any person un-

turn, and therefore they ought to have known better than to engage in it, even though justice might have demanded fair pay for honest work.

But there is an appearance of vindictlyeness in the pursuit against them, which creates for them a degree of sympathy among people acquainted with their personal character, and who regard them as honest men, honorable n their dealings and transactions and esteemed by a large circle of their fellow citizens. At the same time, the impropriety of voting to themselves public money contrary to the provisions of law, no matter how small the amounts when compared with the labor performed, cannot be fairly denied, and

some censure might be passed upon them deservedly. However, in the first case brought to trial, the jury decided against the defendant. In the second case, exactly similar in the charge and in the evidence and in the arguments, a different jury brought in a different verdict, and acquitted the accused. The query in the

minds of the public is, which of the two conclusions was correct. If the first was right, the second was wrong, and vice versa. There are other cases of precisely the

same character yet to be tried, as it is announced that the complainant intends to "push the matter to the bitter end." How they will terminate, it seems, will depend largely upon the kind of men who sit as a jury. So that prophecies based upon evidence and the merits of a cause are entirely uncertain, unless it be known befores hand what sort of a jury will sit upon

Application was made for a new trial, and there is no telling what the result would have been if the case were heard by another jury. But the court saw no reason to grant the request, so Judgment of ouster was rendered with costs against the defendant. As he had paid back into the city treasury the amount alleged to have been voted to him illegally, a double hurdship to him has followed the error into which the Ogden City Council has fallen. We regret that mistake and deplore its consequences.

NO CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor.

Please explain Matt. 24: 14. and Col. 1: 6-23. One mays the Gospel shall be preached and the other that it has been preached in all the world.

That is a sample of questions which the Deseret News is frequently requested to answer, and in which there is really nothing to comment upon. when ordinary good sense is exercised in reading them. As recorded in Matthew xxiv: 14, the Savior prophesied as one of the signs of His second coming which were to precede "the end of the world:"

"And this Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations and then shall the end come."

That this promise was given to be fulfilled in the latter times as a signsuch as we have explained, may be readily seen by reading the third verse of the same chapter in Matthew, and also, indeed, by the entire chapter throughout. Now what has that to do with the declaration made by Paul in Col. i: 6-23? We suppose our correspondent refers more particularly to verse 23:

"If ye continue in the faith ground-

day Saints university, has just received a letter from her sister in France, who is a nun in a little town of Normandy. The lady describes the exciting times they are experiencing

there. She says, in part: "The officers of the law find themreconfronters of the law and them-selves confronted with opposition and protestations, the clergy feeling it their duty to protect the property, for the treasure of the church belongs to the faithful who have donated it and the clergy only hold it in trust for them and naturally the people will not see themselves robbed without at least making some effort at resistance— though every one knows it is useless. In spite of all, the government will have its way, but those charged with the commission have a warm recep-tion. I can assure you, and do not al-ways come out of the fray with flying colors. I do not know what a raid would be like in Paris and the large towns, but here it was an event nev forgotten by those who wit-

neasin When the commissioners arrived "When the commissioners arrived at the church they found an immense crowd of people who had been called together by the ringing of the fire bell which is never rung except in times of grave danger, and when they tried to force an entrance, they were met at the doors by a selid phalanx of people who refused to budge an inch to let them pass, while inside the crowd were recelling the resary and singing were rectiling the rosary and singing hymns as loud as they could. At every door they met the same reception, so door they met the same reception, so finally they decided that discretion was the better part of valor and r-turned to the depot glad enough, in spite of their defent to get out alive, I expect. However, the cure was obliged to accompany them, but what can he say, poor old man, but tell them to get in, if they can. "It was a magnificent sight and shows that there must be a good amount of faith in the French yet, but there is no resisting the government.

there is no resisting the government. The work will be done. Upon leav-ing, the officials said they would re-turn with 'force' and at other places already the military has been called out, but there has been no bloodshed, the chief object of the crowd being to keep the officers out as long as possible, or if they do get in, to make It as difficult as they can for them." The indignation expressed is not

caused merely by the taking of an inventory of church property, but by the alleged sacrilegious acts of some officials, in violating the sacredness of that part of the church which is known as the tabernacle. This is a place above the altar where the so-called Host, or the consecrated wafer, is

kept. A prominent Catholic clerical gentleman is reported to have said: "It is a persecution of the meanest "It is a persecution of the meanest and lowest type, worse than any in-ilicted by the pagans of Rome. It is the extremity of tyranny and sacri-lege to break open these tabernacies, where, Catholics believe, the body of God is contained. It is equivalent to the action of the Jews in crucifying Christ. . . I am fully persuaded that any degree of resistance neces-sary to save the tabernacies from viosary to save the tabernacles from vio-lence is justifiable, even if the defend-

the state obliged to have recourse to extreme violence, or a civil war. Be-lieving that Christ is truly present in His holy sucrament, we Catholics are the guardians of the body of our Lord. It would be betraving a most sacred trust not to be willing to defend that oly Presence, even at the risk of life." Viewing the matter in this light, pe thought he was justified in the be-

that "leading Catholics of United States and other great countries feel that the time has come when the Catholics of France must resist the French government, unless they wish to bear the stigma of poltroons and cowards.'

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The controversy with the church in France shows the folly of interfering with the religious affairs of any people. The French government is even now

company. It consists of over a hundred pages, and every page is crammed with valuable information. A wide range of subjects is covered, including area, agriculture, climate and health, cost of living, dairying, fish culture, horticulture, irrigation, manufacture, minerals, poultry, population, schools, stock ralsing, timber, railroads, and historical data. A number of valuable tables are also furnished. The little book is of great value not only to people in other states who may opsire information concerning Utah and her resources, but also to the residents of the State.

tribute to the first settlers of Utah: 'It is doubtful whether history contains a record more splendid than that of the handful of men and women, the Utah pioneers, who established civilization far out in the wilderness of Western America, and year by year, with patience and toil, and through suffering, widened its dominion until they made possible the empire of today beyond the Rocky

clamor against them from some quarters, are doing valuable service for the territory through which they pass, not only by facilitating communication with disseminating correct information concerning the resources and attractions of the sections they cross. They deserve more credit than they generally are accorded, for this important feature of their activity. Their books and pamphlets, circulars, and magazines, generally gotten up with much care and at great expense, are doing more. for the building up of the country than is generally suspected. If the "Sec-America-first" movement is to become a grand success, it will be through the persistent and judicious dissemination of information of this kind, which is so entirely different from the style of advertising that emanates from

A report comes from Ching to the effect that the Christian natives of China have decided to form an independent church. The object of this would be to get rid of the foreign missionaries. It is said that this movement is headed by a Chinese clergyman who has already collected \$10,000

foreign sentiment in China has spread to the converts, and that they will aid in ousting their teachers, even if they retain the doctrines taught. The truth seems to be that the Chinese have arrived at the conclusion that they need no further aid from abroad. They seem to believe that they can get along very well without foreign goods, both the spiritual and the temporal, and perhaps they can. Perhapps they can manufacture a Chinese brand of Christlanity "just as good" as the imported

In the meantime, the talk about the possibility of a military expedition to China continues. It may be just as well to be prepared for emergencies, but we hope no occidental power will commit the mistake of compelling

loma with honor at Lausanne univer-

engineer of her own fortune.

the true evangelism."

the starting place.



der eighteen years of age? By reference to the Revised Statutes they will find that such an act is made a misdemeanor, and that the person guilty of the offense is liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$100. Recently in the juvenile court, two offenders were fined \$25 each. This penalty should be inflicted in every case of conviction, and a repetition of the offense should call for extreme punishment,

A law passed in 1903 constitutes the possession of a cigar, cigarette or tobacco in any form by a person under eighteen years of age a misdemeanor. This may be considered a stringent provision, but it is evident that when children are proven guilty of the offense, it will not be difficult to learn from them where they obtained the forbidden article,

The injurious effects of such narcotics upon children will be conceded. Every authority, medical and otherwise, on this subject affirms the evil consequences of indulgence in the use of tobacco, and esepcially in the cigarette form, upon children.

The vile habit cannot be suppressed or even checked while dealers will persist in violating the statute and selling cigarettes to juveniles. That the law is constantly violated must be patent to every observing person, and that only its strict enforcement will accomplish the end in view. Small boys may be seen frequently, smoking cigarettes, and they are probably unacquainted with the fact that the possession of the forbidden things is a violation of the law and that they are liable to punishment for its infraction.

Parents should inform their children of the existence of the law and its probable execution if they persist in the practice of the evil habit. The great fault, however, lles with the dealers, and they ought to take notice of the penalty provided by law and recently enforced in two cases that should serve as examples. Let it be known that this course will be pursued in every case that shall be brought before the courts, and the wrong will be greatly lessened if not entirely eradicated. Enforce the law, in every case on which clear evidence Is adduced!

THE OGDEN COUNCIL CASES.

It makes a great difference what kind of a jury sits upon a case, whether it be civil or criminal. This is exemplified in the proceedings that have been pushed against the Ogden City councilmen, charged with a technical offense. We use the term "technical," because, It is generally conceded that is voting to themselves some compensation for work actually performed. In addition to the meager sum provided for their regular official labors, those publis servants did no' commit a crime per se. The act was pernaps majum prohibi-

from the hope of the Gospel, which you have heard and which was preach-ed to every creature which is under heaven; whereof I Paul am made a minister." facing a crisis. Without the full sup-

What the Apostle clearly intended to convey was that the Gospel had been preached in all the then known world, which was in a very small compass comparatively. It is generally understood that he indulged to some extent in hyperbole, in the usual custom of oriental speakers and writers. But what difficulty is there in the signification of the two passages of Scripture when compared?

Christ declared that the Gospel should be preached for a witness un to all nations. That is now being fulfilled. It has not yet been preached to "every nation, kindred, tongue and people," through the ministration of the angel whom John saw in the vision (Rev. xiv: 6), but the work is in progress. When it is finished, "the end will come." Paul and his companious In the ministry went out to all the countries surrounding Jerusalem, as they were commanded by the Savior, and Paul simply testified to the fulfilling of that requirement. There is no contradiction or conflict between the two verses of Scripture, and we fail to see why any query should be raised concerning them.

PERSECUTION IN FRANCE.

Devout Catholics are vehemently reenting the manner in which French government officials are carrying out their mission of taking an inventory of the property of the churches. They characterize it as persecution, and talk of the possibility of civil war as a consequence. So bitter are their feelings against the government.

The separation of church and state necessitates, perhaps, the taking of an inventory of church property for purposes of taxation. But the state is not compelled to desecrate the most sacred places of the Catholic churches. It is imprudent to do so. It would be better to act generously and forego some taxes than to insist upon the round of flesh, even at the risk of out-

raging the sentiments of the worshipers. The result is a prolongation of the strife. "No worse tyranny." says the Catholic Union and Times, "has ever outraged conscience since Nero lit his gardens with the burning bodies of the early Christians. Only the devil himself, aided by a Parisian apostate, could devise such damnable procedure." That is strong language, but it expresses the real sentiments of a arge body of French citizens. Another Catholic publication suggests that "the success of the infidel government of France has most likely been sowing a whiriwind which may yet engulf that country in civil and religous strife which will shock the world.' Mrs. Mary F. Kelly, of the Latter- value than either French or German.

port of the people, it must feel weak in the presence of the German demands. And it does not seem to have the undivided support of the Catholic majority of citizens. If history conveys any lesson on the subject it is this, that it is never safe for any government to lend itself to the execution of any plans that comprise religious persecution. Victims of persecution may be wrong, or they may be right; but, persecutors are always wrong, no matter what the status of the persecuted may be.

WHY NOT SPANISH?

The school authorities, it seems, are considering the advisability of making French and German elective courses in the highest grades of the district schools. It is doubtful whether it is wise to introduce into the grade schools electives of any kind. In the universities and colleges of the country the eletive system has run wild and now the tendency is to curtail it, courses being grouped and election being in the courses and not in the individual studies. To allow grade pupils to elect French and German is to run a very grave danger of dissipating their energies. The advantage to a young child in the study of a language is in the

mastery of the rules governing it, and until the rules of one language have been pretty well mastered it is folly to befuddle their minds with the rules of another, and a foreign one. If however the plan is adopted It seems to us that Spanish ought to be added to the course. Or, if three foreign languages are too much of an addition to the other courses, Spanish ought, in our judgment, to be given the preference over German. Spanish is

the coming language of this hemisphere, outside the English-speaking countries. There are at least 65,000,-000 people speaking Spanish, and the number of students of that tongue is constantly increasing. The Spanish literature, contrary to what may be popularly supposed, sur-

passes both the French, German and Italian. Its variety, splendor, and grandour are unexcelled. According o a writer in the National Magazine, uodern literature owes its most charactoristic features to Spanish writers. The newspaper "paragraph," the short story," and the "funny column." all come from Spanish countries. Even the opera, we are told, is of Spanish origin. All Spanish America, as well as Spain Itself, teems with authors of prose and verse of no small merit.

We believe in the educational value of the study of German, and recognize the vast wealth of German literature, but to the American youth we believe Spanish will be of greater practical