

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 18, 1901.

## NOT YET A FAILURE.

We hope the movement for a half-holiday on some convenient day of the week, for the benefit of the clerks and employees in the business houses of this city, will not fail because of the lack of sympathy with its object felt by some of our prominent firms. It is evident that the leaders in the project have become somewhat discouraged. The closing on Wednesday afternoon was not so general as was fondly anticipated. Still, we think its promoters should not falter in their efforts for the benefit of the toilers, who have to bear the burden and heat of the day in places of business where fresh air is not the chief commodity on hand. They should remember the old song: "It will never, never do to give it up."

Of course the success of a plan of this kind depends upon the universality or nearly so of its adoption. It is scarcely to be expected that the principal business houses of this city will be closed for part of a day in the week, while a few of their number persistently remain open. Sentiment is all very well, but it does not prevail to a very alarming extent in the circles of trade. Profit is the main motive-power in operation. If all or nearly all the stores, workshops, banks and similar institutions will agree to close on a given afternoon, no loss worth mentioning will be incurred, while the gain to the workers will be beyond valuation. But if any considerable number of those institutions refuse to join in the movement, we may look for its collapse.

There is a view of this matter, however, which should commend itself to thoughtful business men, apart from the question of immediate financial gain. That is, the better service they will secure from their employees by giving them a little respite during this heated term, and the favor they will gradually obtain from the purchasing public. When our citizens become accustomed to the half-holiday, they will almost universally approve of it, and so time their trading that the loss from observing it will be reduced to a minimum and will be hardly worth consideration. And choice will be exhibited in favor of the firms that favor their clerks.

We advise our friends the employees to make another strenuous effort to accomplish the end in view, but to do it in a manner that will not be offensive to those who are at present opposed to it. Let it be done in reason, and by persuasion, and by an endeavor to unite all for the common good. We suggest to those of our business promoters who have not yet come into line, that they give the matter fair and candid consideration; and we think that on mature reflection they will find it to their interest, as well as to the general welfare, to follow the pattern which has been set in many eastern cities and which has proved successful wherever earnestly undertaken. It is not yet a failure in Salt Lake City.

## THE "NEWS" AND LYNCHING.

The "News" all at once professes horror of lynching, and pronounces lynchings execrable. And yet when the Danite policemen of this city lynched the negro who shot Chief of Police Burt, the "News" not only defended that lynching, but was rampant to have other people lynched because they denounced the lynching of the negro by the police, who threw their victim out to the mob, while he had yet a spark of life left in him. The "News" is heavy in condemnation of transgressions—that other people commit.—Tribune.

We suppose that during this heated term, the paper in this city which is always charged with anti-Mormon bile will continue to pour out its perennial stream of falsehood and vituperation against the people who built this State, and especially against the Deseret News, which appears to be the chief object of its wrath. We have paid no attention for several days to anything it has had to say, although it has repeatedly laid itself wide open to conviction for wilful and causeless lying. The foregoing paragraph, however, is so shameless and vicious an overflow, that we copy it and add a few remarks so that the people of Utah, comparatively few of whom ever see the vicious thing, may know that it is still at its old work and has not moderated its ancient spleen.

The many thousands of people who read the Deseret News are aware that it has ever condemned lynching in the strongest terms, and has vigorously denounced all kinds of mob violence, no matter who were the guilty parties. We have received numerous communications from colored people, thanking the "News" for its opposition to the lynching of negroes, and in a few instances the "News" has been criticized by extreme white southerners, who thought us too severe on the perpetrators of atrocities committed on negro offenders in certain cases. The files of the Deseret News will furnish hundreds of editorial articles against mob law. To say, then, that "The News all at once

professes a horror of lynching," is equivalent to wilful falsehood.

The term "Danite policemen" is a slander upon the peace officers of this city, and intended as a repetition of an old and exploded fiction with which anti-Mormons in former times used to regale unsophisticated visitors to Utah. There never were any "Danite policemen" here, nor did the officers of this city take any part in the lynching of the negro assassin who shot and killed Andrew Burt, the Chief of Police, and also shot Charles Wickens through the arm when he endeavored to protect his superior officer. The police did not "throw their victim out to the mob," nor did the Deseret News defend that lynching in the least, but on the contrary used this language:

"Judge Lynch is not a favorite in Utah. In the rough times when vigilance committees were stringing up criminals in the regions around Utah kept free from the spirit of mob violence and criminals were dealt with according to the provisions of law."

"We are against mob law in any shape. We are in favor of the law, first, last and all the time."

The sympathies of the paper which now vilifies the "News," and defames the officers of the law who arrested the wretch that killed the Chief of Police and wounded one of his aids, were at the time distinctly with the assassin. The full particulars of the affair which were published in the papers here, showed that he made the most desperate attempts to resist being locked up in the jail, that he fought the officers like a wild beast, and after being put in the jail, before the door could be closed, he leaped and darted like a cat between two of the policemen and tried to run through the crowd which had gathered. None of the police took any hand in the hanging of the murderer. It was a spontaneous outburst on the part of the people who were greatly incensed at the execrable slaying of a beloved public servant.

The miserable endeavor to rake up from the rubbish of the past this unsavory morsel of Utah history, shows the depraved taste of the paper which publishes it, and its intense and undying hatred of the people of Utah and of the Deseret News which represents their cause.

The "News" has never approved of mobocracy at any time, but the circumstances attending the sudden taking of a valuable officer and highly esteemed citizen, who was recognized as a high-minded, honorable and capable man, were so horrifying that the fury of the populace was not surprising. The general sentiment was one of utter detestation against the assassin, and while lynching received disapproval it was felt that justice had overtaken the murderer.

It is not our purpose today to follow the defamer of the "Mormon" people through all its sinistrous, distortions of facts and perversions of the language and course of prominent men among the "Mormons." That would take up too much of our time and space. It is but occasionally that we notice the chronic slanderer, which exposes its mendacity almost daily before the older residents of the city, apparently for the exalted purpose of predicting newcomers and deceiving people who do not read the reputations of its unblushing falsehoods. We apologize to our friends who dislike any mention of the anti-Mormon paper in these columns, for once more taking notice of its effusions, but for the general benefit we felt it was due to the public and to this paper that the truth should be set forth and the falsehood exposed.

## THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

Today, July 18, the Epworth League, many of whose members passed through this city on their way west, convened at the Mechanics' Pavilion, San Francisco. The gathering is international, and much interest is taken in its proceedings.

The Epworth League is a Methodist organization, formed in 1883, at a meeting held in the Central M. E. church at Cleveland, Ohio, by the amalgamation of a number of organizations, all of which aimed at the spiritual and intellectual advancement of their members. It was named after the birthplace of Rev. John Wesley, in Lincolnshire, England. As these organizations became popular, it was evident that they could not exist without encroaching upon one another, and much ill feeling was therefore engendered. To remedy this, amalgamation was suggested and carried through. Among the societies thus united in the League were The Young People's League, The Oxford League, The Young People's Methodist Alliance, The Young People's Christian League, The Methodist Young People's Union, and the Methodist Episcopal Alliance.

Since unity was established, a great work has been carried on. The League now embraces about two and one quarter million members. It's official organ, the Epworth Herald, has 125,000 subscribers, and there are other publications with an enormous circulation. The organization girdles the globe. Wherever the Methodist church goes, the Epworth League follows, and its work in foreign lands is as varied as the customs and conditions prevailing where Methodism has planted her standard. There are Epworth chapters in twenty foreign countries, from Norway to Malaysia. In many of these countries the work of organization is little more than begun. There is an incomplete record of fifty-six chapters in India, where the Epworthians publish a bright little paper of their own. A great foreign Epworth convention was held at Calcutta in October, 1897. In Germany there are fifty chapters, and little Switzerland has almost as many more, and the beautiful simplicity and devotion of the workers in the tiny republic are said to be impressive. Denmark presents a record of twenty chapters, and in China there are twenty-five chapters or more.

The object of the League is, "to promote intelligent and vital piety in the young members and friends of the church; to aid them in the attainment of purity of heart and in constant growth in grace, and to train them in works of mercy and help." How this is put into practice is thus set forth by a writer in the San Francisco Chronicle:

"The mercy and help department is

the spiritual department put into practice. As the ministering Christ touched the hearts of the world, the league, going out upon errands of tender helpfulness, seek to kindle life in discouraged hearts. It is their home mission to carry words of sympathy to the sorrowing, to relieve suffering, to comfort and cheer the despondent, to lend a helping hand to the overburdened, to feed the hungry and clothe the poor, to save the weak from temptation, to aid the feeble and restore the fallen. Another department encourages literary study and is waging a good literature campaign—something sorely needed in this age of profane publication, when the truth and foam of literary effort floats on the top of the ocean of print, and treasures of thought sink to the bottom and can only be recovered by the skilful diver. With carefully selected courses of reading, interpreted with lectures, and an appreciative utilization of home talent, many chapters in all parts of the country are doing a routine educational work, supplementing the training of schools and colleges, or supplying their lack. In this department also an effort is being made to assist young men and women to make judicious choices of their life work, and every winter courses of lectures are organized, under the caption of "Choosing a profession," a representative of each of the recognized professions in the community being called upon to give the benefit of his experience and advice, by describing in a practical way the opportunities and drawbacks of his special vocation and the sort of training that forms the best equipment for life."

The present international gathering in San Francisco is the fifth of its kind. It is understood that it will be devoted largely to missionary work, the members being interested in a Methodist proposition for the twentieth century, to raise \$20,000,000 and secure millions of converts for that denomination.

The great wonder is, with the millions that belong to this great organization, and other millions that call themselves Christian Endeavorers, and millions more that are members of other religious bodies and associations, each individual necessarily exercising some influence in the circle in which he or she moves, that the world in general, and this country in particular, is not morally much better than it really is. It is really a wonder that there are so many empty churches, and so many millions who refuse to affiliate as church members.

Not long ago a Baptist minister, at Atlanta, as reported by the Journal of that city, took occasion to say, in a public sermon, that the religious pretenses of society people are "in stench in the nostrils of Jesus Christ." He charged them with immorality, gambling, and drinking, even though they are church members. This is truly remarkable. Does not the fact bear out the statement, that salvation from sin cannot be obtained by any other means than that provided by the Almighty in His revealed word?

From a human point of view it is always gratifying to see great numbers enlisted for a good purpose, but what, after all, are numbers, unless the conversion is real? Three hundred genuine heroes in the army of Gideon is a more formidable force than thousands who are but longing for an opportunity to return whence they came.

## ANGORA GOATS.

Eastern papers say that the National Angora Goat company has purchased a large tract of land near Cedarville, Md., on which it is proposed to raise Angora goats on a large scale. The farm will be stocked with 3,000 animals, and it is believed they will do well in the climate of Maryland.

The enterprise deserves a passing notice, as does every attempt to multiply useful industries and increase the wealth of a country's resources. The Angora goat is a native of Asia Minor. It is kept for the silken qualities of its hair, as well as for the meat, which some prefer to mutton. It is claimed that there are several herds of it in this country, which are doing exceedingly well. The fact has encouraged the association to make an experiment on a larger scale. The dress fabric known as mohair is, as is well known, a product of the long covering of the Angora goat.

Strikers don't always make a hit when they strike.

Uncle Sam has made the Sick Man of the East "cough up."

Agonelli is still making threats. If he would only make tracks!

The drought in Kansas has been broken. It is to be hoped that it will stay broken.

Time alone can prove whether building submarine boats is simply sinking money.

The stationary engineers having struck they may be expected to stand their ground.

American trade with Russia is falling off. Still the Black sea is a bright spot for our ships to seek.

There is one advantage to the Boers in a censored press. They do not have to do any explaining.

To those who enjoy peace and quiet, sounds of revelry by night are indistinguishable from hoodlumism.

The hat manufacturers of this country are now talking combination. Are they talking through their hat or not?

It is not gracious of the Austrians to seek to shut out American goods after we took so kindly to their Vienna rolls.

New York fears a coal famine, and yet all its people are complaining of the great heat. A queer lot those Gothamites.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain may not be on the friendliest terms but they certainly are on talking terms.

The Governor of Nebraska says the bull fight at Omaha was not brutal. It seems that from his very presence, though, it was Savage.

Boston ranks fourth as a tea port. New York, Chicago and San Francisco being ahead of it. Still Boston tea parties are the most famous in the world.

It has been so hot in London that the judges of the high court have been compelled to remove their ponderous wigs. Which proves that the wigs are more ornamental than useful. Many have regarded them as among the chief

pillars that support the English institution.

Massachusetts' Egyptian moth now has a rival in the brown tall moth. The result to the Massachusetts farmer is to put him between the Devil and the deep sea.

Participants in the bundest in San Francisco say it is the greatest shooting feast ever held. Their enthusiasm outruns their judgment. That British-Boer shooting feast far surpasses that of San Francisco.

We notice that Mr. H. L. A. Culmer, the well known Utah artist, is one of the lecturers this week at Camp Revere. We have already given a description of that pleasant resort in Sonoma Co., California, a delightful spot for a summer outing. Mr. Culmer lectures on "The Domain of Art" and "Ideality in Art." Other speakers are Prof. George M. Stratton and Mr. Austin Lewis.

The other day in Kansas City some negroes were arrested charged with committing an assault upon a young lady. The details of the story were most revolting. The negroes, though in the hands of the officers, barely escaped lynching, a crowd of some two thousand having remained around the jail for the greater part of the night. The sequel to the affair is that the young lady and her escort both testify in court that she was not assaulted or dragged to the roadside, though her escort was knocked down. Here is a case where a lynching was narrowly averted and where it would have been wholly unjustifiable according to the loose moral code of those who justify lynching. Lynching is always an outrage on law, and it gives its victim no semblance of a chance to defend himself against the charges made.

## ENGLAND'S BOER TROUBLES.

New York Mail and Express.

The murder of wounded men charged against the Boers at Vlafontein will do to set off or cancel against some of the atrocities of a similar nature which have been put to the account of the British. Nothing seems to be the matter with the evidence of the Vlafontein acts, as it is now brought forward, but evidence of such proceedings in warfare is curiously uncertain. The Boers have established a reputation for being manly and chivalrous enemies, and this reputation will not be destroyed by the present revelation. They include a good many men who have been brought up under very rough, even barbarous, conditions of life, and the scattered and guerrilla warfare of the last six months has tended to bring men of this type to the front to some extent. But they have no commander who had a better name, as a brave and chivalrous officer, than De la Rey, of whose force the Vlafontein Boers were a part.

New York Evening Post.

War, we may say, is always a political disaster to the radical party, to the party of social reform and progressive democracy. It was the Napoleonic wars which kept the Whigs hopelessly out of power for a generation, and made Pitt and Canning and Wellington masters of the destinies of England. And it was no chance assemblage of words which the forefathers of the present English liberals placed upon their banners when they began the fight to recover political supremacy—namely, "Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform." All these are connected, and peace necessarily stands first. You never can get the people to fix their minds intently upon domestic problems until the powder-smoke of a foreign war gets out of their eyes.

Boston Transcript.

If now the self-government of Cape Colony is to be assailed, a crisis impends. How will this course affect home politics? How will it affect South African politics? As we have before pointed out, the men of strength of England's position in South Africa consist in the loyalty of the Cape Colony Dutch. They are in the majority on their own ground. While sympathizing with the republican Boers they have hitherto, as a body, remained passive and apparently lukewarm. But if, as they now have reason to believe, that policy which has no place for Boer political independence is the same policy which is impending their right of home rule, will they remain lukewarm? It is hardly to be expected. They might well have remained contented with their previous prospects of a liberal home rule. They might even have consented to a transformation of the Boer republics into colonies with an equally liberal home rule. But the moment that their own accustomed rights are withdrawn—withdrawn, too, of course, on account of the existing struggle—their wrongs become merged with those of the up-country Boers. And from agitation for home rule to agitation for independence is but a step.

Baltimore Sun.

The New York Evening Post thinks the \$600,000,000 recently borrowed by the British government for the expenses of the Boer, Chinese, Ashanti and Somali wars "has actually tested the borrowing powers of the United Kingdom." It cites the fact that "the British public debt increased \$1,000,000,000 during the war with France at the opening of the nineteenth century, and neither the national credit nor the national resources were exhausted in 1815." To the question "what would Great Britain do in the case of a two or three billion war with Russia?" the Post replies by asking "What would Russia do?" The utility of the war in South Africa will be demonstrated, according to our contemporary, "if the bill which the exchequer is now footing towards the payment of a few of the continental powers." In this the Post agrees with Lord Salisbury, who regards the war in South Africa not as a petty fight about nothing in particular, but as England's answer to the question whether she would fight to keep her empire.

OWN PAUL IN EXILE.

Amsterdam letter in Collier's Weekly. From Dr. Heymans I gathered some curious details of the daily habits and regime of the president. At 8 in the evening the old man goes to bed at 1 in the morning he is awakened by his valet, puts on his dressing gown and walks about the room till 2 o'clock, smoking his pipe in meditation. At 2 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 3 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 4 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 5 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 6 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 7 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 8 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 9 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 10 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 11 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 12 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 1 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 2 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 3 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 4 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 5 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 6 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 7 o'clock he goes to bed again. At 8 o'clock he goes to bed again. 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