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CAMPAIGN OF FALSEHOOD.

Washington's birthday was desecrat. ed in this City by a gathering of socalled Americans, on which occasion more or less eloquent dispensers of oratory were permitted to abuse their fellow citizens, in direct violation of the principles enunciated by the "Father of his country." Some of the speakers scenied to have a firm and patriotic belief that we have grown to become a nation of eighty million souls-most of them fools who can be deceived part of the time, if not all There is no other way of the time. accounting for their bold contradictions of both fact and reason. A re deeming feature of the meeting was its small size. The papers say that only about 200 were present.

One of the speakers, Mr. Lipman, said the "American" party was organized to "down the hierarchy." That is not It cannot be true for the suffitrue. cient reason that the Mormon Church has no hierarchy. It was organized with the ultimate view of returning to the United States Senate a man whom the people does not want for that posiion because he is neither morally nor intellectually qualified to fill it satisfactorily. It was organized to give grafters a chance at offices and plunder. It stands today on a somewhat more elevated ground than when it first appeared, because of the moral pressure brought to bear upon the manipulators of the party machinery, but these individuals have experienced no change of heart. Their aims and purposes are as low and selfish as ever, and no falsehoods about the "hierarchy," that does not exist, can change that fact,

Mr. Lipman ought to be aware of what kind of figure he cuts when, in this age, he mounts his skinny Rosinante and atlacks a windmill under the pretense of chivalry!

Mayor Bransford expressed the sentiment of every loyal citizen of this City when he said he hoped that the questions engendering so much religious rancor would be settled soon. But when he intimated that the conflict was one "between ecclesiastical aggrandisement and the desire of the people to promote its interests as it sees them," he went a long way from the facts.

The Church, since the division on party lines, has not interfered with any interests of the people. There is no "ecclesiastical agrandisement." The accusation has often been made, but no proof has ever been offered except such as, when investigated, turned out to be no more than the exercise by individual American citizens of their duties and rights as such. For this we can quote testimony by no less authority than ex-Senator Dubols,

other is the assumed right of tyrants to dictate to others. The Intter-day Saints stand on the rights of humanity. for truth, for liberty under the law. and for progress. The others have, as far as we can see, no higher aim than profit. They are tyrants and dictators of the lowest order.

CAUTION IS NECESSARY.

It is generally believed that the present stress of hard times will not be permanent for even a year, and that farmers will scarcely feel it at all. This belief is based on the fact that all the agricultural sections of the country have been unusually prosper-

ous in recent years. Foreign wars, famines, and crop fallures had lifted the price of farm products to an extraordinary level, and farmers have been receiving such prices

is never before. Moreover, the general abundance of gold from the great yield of these mines in the last decade has tended to inflate the currency of the country. A dollar came to purchase far less than formerly. That is, the price or purchasing power of money declined-a condition that was very favorable for getting out of debt by redeeming farm mortgages. Our farmers quite generally did this, and they will now reap

the reward of their wisdom. Again, the crops of 1907 had been generally sold or contracted at high prices before the panic of last year came, and while there was an average delay of about two months in their receipt of the money the farmers are getting the money now and will have it to spend. They will have it to spend because farmers are free from debt to an extent never before known in our history. In 1893 a great many of the farmers of the country were heavily mortgaged. That panic came in the spring after the money from the highpriced crops of 1892 had passed out of their hands. Not a few of them had to cultivate and harvest their crops on credit. Low prices prevailed, and they were hardly able to keep up their mortgage interests. Thousands of them did not keep it up, but began the delinquency which culminated in the epidemic of foreclosure, which began a year or two later. No such condition exists at the present time. With the return of money to circulation country collections began to pick right up and are now reported generally good.

Yet it cannot be said that farmers, like all other people, should not exercise even now a careful oversight of expenditures. Prosperity and adverity are mysterious conditions ,and in most countries recur in a somewhat regular alternation. Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from the galling bondage of debt.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Recent criticism of the Supreme Court decision by representatives of certain labor unions appears to have been hasty and ill advised. From the pen of William Randolph Hearst, lately a candidate for the mayoralty of New York, and the owner of several great newspapers, which are special spokesmen of labor interests, comes an incisive comment upon the recent decision. It may be recalled that the Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the law making employers liable for injuries to the men. Mr. Hearst corrects the idea that the Court denies to Congress the right to pass such a law, and quotes that the decision distinctly affirms that

right. The court says: "Congress may preribe, as between an interstate car-

blacklist are illegal, and no court that has affirmed the one will deny the other in a law that has been properly framed and comes before the court for its decision.

Mr. Hearst represents in a large measure the discontent and unrest feit by the laboring classes; his papers aim to voice their sentiments and to use their cause. The correctness of the position of the Supreme Court on a question that has tended to anger the labor unions is thus emphatically affirmed by one of the strongest champions of the cause of organized labor.

WHY THE DISCOURTESY?

It is characteristic of the "American" party bosses that they must assail everyone who does not affiliate with them.

Rev. Benjamin Fay Mills came here for a short visit, to delight and benefit those who desired to listen to him, with his gentle philosophy and rare eloquence. He made the public announcement that no church had engaged him, and that no committee had him in charge, and yet, notwithstanding this statement, an "American" orator, who no doubt claims to be a gentleman, in a public address on Saturday night, declared that the reverend gentleman was hired by the Church.

We do not care to comment on this discourtesy to a distinguished stranger within our gates. We can only say we hope the pleasure of his visit here may not be marred by anything those partisans may say, or do. They are so hard up for arguments that if they dared, they would make an affidavit charging the Church with having caused the panic to wreck the "Anierican" party, or with trying to foment war with Japan. They would without hesitation swear to such an affidavit, if they thought they could make anyone believe it. Mr. Mills has spoken words of

peace and brotherhood. He has many friends in all churches and parties.

Same question to Tommy Atkins,

Say, Jake, do you know where those poll-tax books are?

As the guest of a ladies' club, Senator Dubois is in his most fitting place

Judging from some samples Italy has sent over here, the assassin of Father Leo, for example, we are not surprised that the Roman mobs acclaimed Minister Nasi when found guilty of embezzlement,

Following the example of her illustrious father, Miss Harriman is planning a merger of her own-not one of tracks, ties and rolling stock, but just an everyday matrimonial merger with a man she has picked out for herself.

Judge Landis, we imagine, is handshaking with himself over the supreme court's view in regard to the Hepburn and Elkins acts. The Chicago jurist was the first to take the same view in the Standard Oil case and he is in tune with the highest American court.

When Gluseppe Alio said he murdered Father Leo because the ringing of church bells reminded him of his home in Sicily, there was just about as much sanity in his argument as there is in any other profession of the anarchists of the "red rag" type.

Those Jack Tars of ours out for a world's record cruise with Admiral Evans, continue to delight Americans

A SERMONET FOR WORKERS

[For the "News" by H. J. Hapgood.] Two young men applied for the same position. One was called into the private office while the other was asked to wait; as he shut the door after him the employer noticed that It didn't close tight but blow open again as soon as the man's hand was off the This man didn't get the job. knob. When it came time for the second candidate to be interviewed, the old man noticed that he closed the door noiselessly. The door stuck. He didn't bang it shut as so many people would be apt to do. Instead he opened it slightly, lifted the knob a bit and closed the door tight. And all this in a second's time; for he was seated by the side of the desk in an instant, ready to talk business. That man got the job. The next day the employer told me that he sized up those two men solely

on the way they closed the door. "If that boy is as thorough in everything as he was in closing that door, I want him in my employ," he said. "What's more, he did the whole thing quietly and in a moment's time. It didn't confuse him in the least, for he was perfectly calm throughout. I take the fellow to be thoroughly speedy, and self-confident, without the objectionable feature of making a big noise about everything he does.

That door business was only a little thing; but after all it is the details that make a man and the master of small things is made ruler of big ones.



"Yes," answered dad. "And you trust me now, don't you?" "Yes," said dad. "Then." demanded Tommy, "what makes you keep your box of cigars hid-the same as ever?"-Judge.

Growing.

"Has the mine you invested in proved valuable?

valuable?" "I should say so! The prospect keeps getting so much higger that they are constantly in need of more money for its adequate development." -Washington Star.

Reward of Industry.

He-Do you know that dropping a knife is a sure sign of a man caller? She-Goodness, no! I shall always wipe the dishes after this.-Exchange. A Common Experience.

Merritt-Which of your New Year resolution did you find it hardest to keep? Cora-My diary.-Smart Set.

Like All Women.

"Is your wife of the same opinion She is of the same opinion, but not

still."--Smart Set.

Generous. The Backer-Go it, Billy; yer ain't The Backer-Go R, Bhry, yer and half licked yet. The Fighter-Weil, you come and 'ave the other arf. I ain't greedy.--London Opinion.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS. The following is from the list of con-tents of Harper's Magazine for March: "Julia Bride," a story in two parts-part 1, Henry James: "Father and Son," a poem, Richard Burton: "The Esparto-Pickers of Tripolf," Charles W. Fur-long: "Reading," an Essay, Edward S. Martin: "The Image of Eve," a story, Margaret Sutton Briscoe, "The Fire of the Caucasus:" Henry W. Nevinson: "The Choice," a story, James Branch Cabell, "The Spring Awakening of the Sea," Howard J. Shannon: "Flying Crow," a story, Elmore Elliott Peake: "At the Minerva." Thomas A. Janvier: "The Testing or Diana Mailory," a novel, (continued), Mrs. Humphry Ward; "Like Young Lochinvar," a story, Margaret Cameron: "Further Glimpses of Diplomatic Life," Madame de Bunsen, nee Waddington: "Venus In the Fields," a story, Roy Rolfe Gilson; "A Old Song," a poem, Brian Hooker; "His Son," a story, Roy Rolfe Gilson; "A Question," a poem, Julia theoward; "Ontrolling Conditians of Commerce," Professors H. E. Gregory, A. G. Keller, yale University; The Night," a story, Mrs. Henry Dudency; and many other features.—Harper & Bros, New York.



The Church was made the object of a vicious attack, because the Church leaders refused to lend their influence to the furtherance of the political ambition of certain individuals who applied for it. That is the beginning of the crusade. That is the character of it. That is the reason for the rancor that is fed by daily falsehood, like fire by oil. You cannot make a truly large and prosperous city until the demons that have posessed a large part of the community are made to fice before the power of love and mercy, and rational conditions are re-established. Let us cease talking about a Church rule that does not exist, as was abundantly proved before the United States Senate, and let us find a remedy for the bigotry and avarice that are responsible for the attack upon a Church, in violation of both law and decency. When the body is sick, a false diagnosis is dangerous. Let us diagnose the case right and then find the remedy.

Some resolutions were, of course. adopted. In these an attempt is made to convey the impression that the Church leaders are encouraging polygamy and that polygamous marriages have from time to time been entered into by the sanction of the Church.

This we brand as an unqualified falsehood, without even a shadow of excuse

This question was thoroughly gone into by a Senate committee, and every proof that anti-"Mormons" could find, huy, steal, or invent in this hemisphere, was laid before the committee. But the result was that the accusation was rejected by the United States Senate, as not proved. On the other hand, it was proved that families in plural marriage relations had, in a few years, dwindled from 2,000, to 500, in round numbers. Could there he more positive evidence of our contention that the leaders of the Church have kept faith with the nation? It is not denied that some cases of 'awbreaking have occurred, but there has been none with the sanction of the Church, or the Church authorities.

"Ine "American" party bosses have planned another campaign of falsehood against the Church. We can only call attention to the falsehoods, stale though they be, and then leave the result to the future. It may be as well not to forget that the real issue in this struggle is the same as that which is discernible in the conflict that has raged since the beginning of the Church. It is the eternal struggle between the two principles-right and wrong. They are, as Abraham Lincola said, the two principles that have stood time, and will ever continue to strug-

rier and such of its employees as are engaged in interstate commerce, that the carrier shall be liable for the death or injury of any such employee while so engaged which may result from the negligence of a fellow servant."

This is clear enough. While Congress may make laws over certain corporations doing interstate business. it may not make laws over certain corporations whose business is confined to separate States. The States must make the law for these latter corporations, and, in fact, when there is any disposition on the part of Congress to invade the field of the States. we hear protests against an invasion of States' rights by the Federal Government. Mr. Hearst therefore maintains that the Supreme Court, in rejecting this employers' liability bill, does not say that it rejects it because Congress cannot pass an employers liability act, but, on the contrary, distinctly and definitely declares that Congress can pass such an act; that

the court merely says that Congress has not the right to include in this particular bill corporations over which it has no control; that these corporations must be dealt with by the States; and that the court could not say anything else and it could hardly do more to affirm the right of longress to pass a proper employers' liability law. In all this, the position of Mr. Hearst seems perfectly sound. On the question of boycotting, which the Supreme Court declared illegal, Mr. Hearst decides that boycotting is illegal. It is a conspiracy to injure somebody's business. If conspiracy in restraint of trade and conspiracy by big firms to injure the little business men are illegal, then conspiracles by little business men or laboring men to injure any particular business man, be he big or little, are equally illegal.

As to that part of the decision of the Supreme Court which says that an employer may dismiss an employee for any reason that seems sufficient, for the reason that he belongs to a labor union, or for any other reason, Mr. Hearst merely holds that if this decision does, in fact, legalize blacklisting, then it is unjust and un-American and wholly out of harmony with the other decisions of the Sureme Court-Personally he does not think that

his decision legalizes blacklisting, and willing to frame a bill making blackiisting punishable by fine and imprisonment, and to guarantee that the act will be sustained as constitutional by the Supreme Court under practically the same provisions that caused the court to declare their sitface to face from the beginning of ting illegal. His idea is that if combination and conspiracy are illegal,

home. Their leaving the bull ring at Lima yesterday because it appeared to them too brutal to watch, should commend them to the civilized world.

CURIOUS BIBLES.

Kansas City Star.

Some curious errors have crept into the Bible at various times,giving names to the editions containing them. Here are some instances: The "Unrighteous" Bible, from the misprint "the 'unright-eous' shall inherit the kingdom," the "Placemakers'" (beacemakers); the "Printers' " Bible, "blessed are the 'placemakers'" (peacemakers); the "Printers' " Bible, "the 'printers' (for princes) have persecuted me;" the "Treacle" Bible, "Is there no 'treacle' (balm) in Gliend?" the "Vinegar" Bi-ble, "the parable of the 'vInegar' " (vineyard); the "Bug" Bible, "thou shalt not be afraid of 'bugs' (bogles) by Some curious errors have crept into (vineyard); the "Bug shipe, thou shalt not be afraid of 'bugs' (bogies) by night;" the "Breeches" Bible, "they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves 'breeches;" the "idle" Bi-ble, "woe to the 'idle'" (idel); and finally, the "Wooden Leg" testament, so-called from the frontispiece depict-tes them the proting with a wooden lag ing Satan limping with a wooden leg.

THE TAEL OF THE CHINESE.

American Asiatic Association Journal. The tael one speaks about so glibly is not a coin nor is it uniform in weight, touch or value, and in carrying on trade between one end of China and the other as many as ten different exthe other as many as ten different ex-change transactions may have to be effected. Had each province its own tael of a fixed value there would be some gleam of light, but it has many kinds of taels, and even in one part of a province there may be half a dozen or more taels of different values current side by side. Pekin, for example, has seven and Tientsin nine different taels all equally current. The lack of uniall equally current. The lack of uni-formity is a great drag on trade, wheth er foreign or native, but it is a source of profit to the thousands of native exchange banks scattered throughout the empire, which may be relied upon to resist to the last any innovation likely curtall their gains.

CLEVER WU TING-FANG.

Vossische Zeitung,

Wu Ting Fang, who will soon repre-sent China in the United States again, was asked by a clever young Ameri-can woman who was his neighbor at a tinner, why Chinese made so much of he dragon, "You know," she said, that there really is no such creature; "that there really is no such creature; or possibly I am in error. Did you ever see one?" The crafty diplomat smiled and said: "My dear young woman, how comes it that you make so much of the goddess of liberty? You must know that there really is no such crea-ture; or possibly I am in error. Did you ever see one?"

BEGINNING TO FEEL AT HOME.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

In his last estimate of the age of the world Lord Kelvin reduced the figures to 400,000,000 years, which makes man such a modern introduction that he gle. One is the right of humanity, the then combination and conspiracy are illegal, must still be classed among the novel-

The March number of the Woman's Home Companion again captures pub-lic notice with its charming cover pie-ture of a Japanese girl-one of the daintiest magazine covers that has ap-peared in years. This issue is the Spring Fashion Number, and for it Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion oditor, has prepared many delightful pages illustrating in detail the advance spring styles. Dr. Edward Everett Hale contributes a charming talk on "Home Reading." Kellogg Durland, the author of "The Red Reign." has an article of absorbing interest, entitled "Women of the Revolt." containing some heart-rending anecdotes of the part that certain brave women have played in the Russian Revolution. Dr. Woods Hutchinson writes on "The Mental Growth of Bables," a re-reshingly bright article, and Irving Bacheller, Francis Lynde, Elizabeth Stuart Phelpa and many others con-tribute fiction. The usual departments, presided over by Margaret E. Sangster, Fannif Merritt Farmer, Anna Steese Richardson and others, are heipful and attractive. The whole number is beau-tifully illustrated.--Metropolitan An-nex, Madison Square, New York. The March number of the Woman's

