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THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

The movement which has been com

and skill. The enterprise should be con-

ducted on a large scale. This is a cen-

ter of supply for a vast region. If prices

are reasonable, the demand will be very

great. A small concern would not meet

That however, is but one of the indus-

tries that are needed here. There is

no difficulty in finding employment for

young women, especially if they are

willing to do domestic work. That un-

fortunately does not find favor with the

girls, except in a few instances, and

they prefer clerking in stores or la-

boring for set hours in some manufac-

turing establishment, to living as "help"

in families. Young men and boys though,

are somewhat at a discount. Avenues

for their profitable employment are

few indeed. Labor with pick and shovel

is not very attractive to most of them,

and unless they live in country dis-

tricts, farming does not offer very

strong inducements to them. If fac-

tories were established, many of them

would be taken from the street corners

and the ranks of idleness, and their en-

ergies and abilities would be turned in

right directions for their own welfare

and for the upbuilding of the com-

The committee that has been organ-

ized has made a good beginning. Time

persistence and determination which

are essential to the achievement of the

great purpose in view. Its members

will have to select those kinds of in-

dustries, the establishment of which ap-

pear to be warranted by the condi-

munity.

it, either in quantity or price.

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cannot be done in a moment or in a year, perhaps not in a decade, but the until Utah produces most of the articles in general demand, and at the same time exports largely articles of her own manufacture. This was the policy marked out more than half a entury ago by the great pioneer and :

Correspondence and other reading mat-ter for publication should be address d to the EDITOR. the country, and started out himself mple for others to follow. It is the Address all business communications and all remittances: THE DESERET NEWS Sait Lake City, Utab. need of the hour. It is a good thing, push it along!

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Laks City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 7, 1879. A controversy, which is peculiar, to SALT LAKE CITY, . NOV. 30, 1905 say the least, has developed about the President's Thanksgiving proclamation. Somebody in Chicago characterizes it as "pagan," because the President. In specifying certain blessings for which. he thinks, the nation ought to be menced in this city for the promotion of home industries, gives promise of thankful, implies that other experiences beneficial results to the entire State of in our national life are of a nature

not to prompt to gratitude. This, the Utah Manufacturing establishments critic holds, is "paganism." For, the are the great need of the times in this part of the world. We have no doubt | Christian attitude, he argues, is to recthat the project for the manufacture of ognize all the acts of the Lord as good. glass can be made entirely successful. whether or not they appear so on the The materials are here, the labor is surface. This is of course, true, but the arguhere, the necessary domand is here, and all that are now lacking are capital

> be thankful, they are not asked to forget others. But that kind of reasoning is a sample of much that appears in the daily prints as logic.

quired to set apart certain days of the year in order to commemorate important events. Some were seasons of repentance and atonement; others were times of thanksgiving and rejolcing. The Feast of Tabernacles, for instance, was to remind Israel of the years in which their fathers dwelt in tents in the wilderness, and it was a "feast of ingathering," that is, of fruit and wine, being the termination of the agricultural year. It was the greatest feast of rejoicing of the year, and numerous sacrifices were prescribed as features of the celebration. Splendid ceremonies were added, especially the libation of water and the illumination

we presume, will characterize the Mosale ceremonial law as pagan, because will show whether they will exhibit that it provided for special days on which to remember special blessings. The fact is that the observance of

tions. Then they will have to interest capital to the extent of investing in those concerns. And further, they will have to watch over their establishment and start them on the road to permanency and profit. These are great undertakings, and that committee will need the support and aid of all people here who take any interest in the upbuilding of the State.

There is one important point to be observed in regard to home industries; that is, home patronage. Without that we canot reasonably look for success. A number of industries have been started in Utah which have not received the encouragement they merited. There is a disposition on the part of most people to prefer goods produced at a distance to those raised or manufactured at home. Storekeepers have found it necessary, in order to attract customtrs, to mark articles of local production with a foreign label. If such things are supposed to come from Paris or London or Berlin, or some other European mart, they are looked upon as superior in the very nature of things to that which is manufactured at home This is to be strongly deprecated.

Our woolen goods made at Utah factories have been recognized in the outside market as really superior in text. ure and make-un to other similar articles from the looms of New England or France. And yet at home they have been largely at a discount. The Provo mills have supplied the outside market with large quantities of splendid goods, while the sales a home were but moderate. The Brigham City woolen factory used to turn out goods that were lasting and durable, and sightly, far superior in many respects to the imported article And yet the industry lagged, and through numerous drawbacks and obstacles, it finally lapsed.

Hat making, boot and shoe making, broom making, plokle making, bottle making, paper making, soap making, and many other industries we could name, which started with good prospects for success, have either winked out or declined for lack of home patronage. Even the great sugar industry, which has been so wonderfully successful, is sometimes discounted by the fra rational preferences that some people have for a foreign article. Witness the old lady who could not endure the taste of beet sugar, either for the table or for preserving purposes, and therefore refused to purchase the home-made article, but was in raptures over the same kind of sugar exactly when placed in a cane sugar sack. That, she declared. was something like sugar, fit for any purpose.

Z. C. M. I. has kept up its boot and shoe and overalls factory with a large supply to the outside trade, But everybody knows that most people show a preference for hoors and shoes manufactured at some distant

and in France. In the latter country, that journal says, "the very name of God is now boycotted. It has been erased from the schoolbooks lest the hildren should be familiar with it. We find in a French exchange an article showing to what extent this has been done. The article gives the alterations

schools. In every case where the word God occurred some other word has been substituted for it. Thus for the sentence 'God is merciful to sinners' there. has been substituted 'Wheat is useful for man.' What would cause a profound sensation in France is accepted as a matter of fact in the United States, and when the President declares that it is eminently proper to set apart a day 'for praise and thanksgiving to the Giver of good,' he but volces the

ontinue a policy of strife.

otions.

relinquished all claim to the Isle of Pines "in consideration of the coaling and naval stations which have hereto. fore beer made to the United States of America by the republic of Cuba." Cuba point, to those which are made in this | agreed to lease to us Guantanamo and city. Solomon Brothers have been able | Bahla Honda, and the United States ac-