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Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 27, 1906.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

The reports from Cuba indicate that the government has a serious situation to meet. The center of disturbance seems to be Pinar del Rio, the extreme western province of the island, but the insurgents are evidently scattered all over the republic. Santa Clara is reported as becoming a thorough insurrectionist province, with several villages and towns in arms against the government, and it appears that Havana also is infected. The negro general, Bandera, who was killed last week, was found in Havana province, and only 15 miles from the capital city. The outbreak is more, probably, than a political eruption; race hatred seems to enter into the struggle.

The suggestion that a compromise be made with the insurgents, on the basis of the admission of the rebel leaders to the councils of the government, is rather peculiar. If the dominant party is guilty of wrong-doing in the recent elections—and that is the charge of the defeated party—restitution by relinquishing the power obtained by fraud would certainly be the best policy, even if there is no precedent for it. But if the elections were honestly conducted, to compromise with the rebels for the sake of peace would be a violation of the trust imposed upon the government by the voters. It would also be a confession of weakness that would encourage further revolutionary outbreaks. Permanent peace can only be secured by the government proving its ability to maintain order.

Already there is some talk of American intervention. Annexationists are even dreaming about annexation. But this is absurd. It is talk that should be rebuked, for it cannot but be irritating to the Cubans and the effects of it must be to make matters worse. If the Cuban government is placed in the position of fighting rebellion and at the same time planning to prevent the United States from taking undue advantage of its troubles at home, it is to that extent handicapped, and the very talk about annexation is an indirect support of the revolt. It is accordingly to mention such a contingency at this time. We have freed the Cubans and pledged ourselves to see that their freedom is not infringed upon. It may become necessary to lend them military aid, but even then there can be no question of annexation. If Cuba is ever to become part of the United States it should be by request of its citizens and not by conquest.

THE DRAGO DOCTRINE.

The Pan-American congress has unanimously referred the Drago doctrine to the Hague tribunal. This was a wise disposition of it. Any attempt to settle it by the delegates at Rio de Janeiro would, undoubtedly, have led to the expression of differences of opinion and caused unpleasantness detrimental to the ideals for which the all-American congress stands. By referring the matter to an international body such as the Hague tribunal, peace and harmony were preserved, and the impartial discussion of the merits of the doctrine was secured.

According to the Drago doctrine, it is unlawful for any government to use its military forces for the collection of money due some of its citizens from citizens of another country. Looking at it superficially, it seems to be a doctrine for the protection of dishonesty. But it must be remembered, that the view that force may not be used against nations to collect individual debts is consonant with modern tendencies in international law and with common sense. Private debtors have been released from immemorial constraints and disabilities in all civilized countries, and the time will undoubtedly come when to go to war because a group of speculators have invested in bad securities, will seem absurd. And it is absurd. Why should a government employ a navy, generally at enormous expense, that all the taxpayers must foot, merely to accommodate a few money lenders, who ought to have known enough to invest their funds elsewhere? And very often the debts are not honest debts. The Drago doctrine has common sense in its favor, and the probability is that the Hague tribunal will so regard it.

CHRIST IN THE BIBLE.

A work on Biblical criticism has recently appeared in Germany. Its author is a Professor William B. Smith of Tulane university. According to the notices of the book, the author, who, by the way, is a mathematician and not a theologian, endeavors to defend an opinion that formerly was supposed to be held chiefly by illiterate and not well informed infidels, that the divine Founder of the Christian religion is not a historical person but a mythical divinity. The Professor is represented as stating, that the name Jesus and the doctrine of Jesus are older than the supposed historical personage with whom they were brought into connection at a later date; that the Jesus of this doctrine was from the outset nothing other than a divinity, who was regarded as Savior, Protector, or Deliverer; that this is the meaning of the name Nazarene, a name used long before the time of Christ the bridge in connection with the Assyrian (na-zaru), which was afterward connected with the name of a town, which town, however, did not exist at the time of the birth of the supposed historical

Jesus; that this Jesus cult was an extra-Judean esoteric doctrine, with which the Judean conception of Christ was brought into connection, forming the complete Jesus Christ.

Now, it is true that the doctrine of the Messiah, or the Christ, the Anointed One, dates back to the beginning of the history of the human race, and is found, in some form in the traditions and ethical conceptions of all races. In the sacred records of the Hebrews we meet with the Messianic idea from the story of the fall to the last chapter of prophecy. It parallels the historic narrative and forms the central theme of the grand compositions of the prophets and poets. The Hebrew writers represent the Messiah as a Son of David, a king, a deliverer, a shepherd, clothed with divine authorities and attributes, but also a sufferer, an atoning sacrifice for the redemption of the people. But this does, by no means, place Him outside the domain of history. They do not represent the Messiah as a mythical divinity in an Olympian assembly of gods. He was to them a real deliverer and Savior, one who was surely to come in the fulness of time, and bring salvation. To them the Messiah was as much a reality as was Moses and David. His future kingdom was to be as real as the kingdoms of Assyria, Egypt, or other worldly powers with which they were familiar.

But although the Messianic doctrine was clearly outlined by the inspired writers, it should be noticed that the Christ of the New Testament was so strange to His contemporaries that they rejected Him, as an impostor. The Professor says the Jesus-cult was an extra-Judean, esoteric doctrine, with which the Judean conception was brought into contact, forming the complete Jesus Christ. This is a glaring contradiction of facts. The Judean conception, notwithstanding the prophetic word, was so different from the New Testament Christ, that the Jews condemned Him to death as a blasphemer. To the great majority of them His gentle teachings sounded as the voice of a strange shepherd. They knew Him not. They refused to follow Him. So far were His works, His station in life, His doctrines, from being in harmony with the popular conceptions of the Messiah. How, then, could those conceptions mixed with pagan ideas form the picture of the Christ presented to the world by the New Testament writers? The suggestion is extremely absurd. The New Testament Christ is the Man, or the Son of Man, the Brother of all God's children, through whom they have access to the Father. He is God, and the Son of God, and therefore mighty to save. He is a Prophet, to enlighten, warn and instruct His brethren; a Priest, to intercede and make atonement for them; and a king to rule over them, and protect them, and bless them forever, and though He was slain He lives in glory, and will return to redeem the earth. Such is the New Testament Christ. He is so far from any conceptions formed either by pagan dreamers or Rabbinical letter-worshippers, as truth is from error, darkness from light.

Jesus, though clearly fulfilling in His life and work all the prophecies concerning the Messiah, was rejected by the very class of people who claimed that they believed in those prophecies, and had eternal life in them. That is a lesson that should not be lost upon our own age. In this age, too, the Lord has sent His messengers to warn, by the proclamation of the everlasting gospel, the world that the second advent of the Messiah, the King of Glory, is near at hand. Mankind has always been prone to reject divine messengers—messengers with a divine mission—because most men have so erroneous conceptions of things divine, that they do not at first recognize them when set before them, and so prejudiced as to refuse impartial investigation. The first messengers of our Lord were, therefore, slain, and the same fate befell the Prophet Joseph and his beloved brother, and others, in this dispensation. The world should realize the responsibility resting upon it today, and not repeat the error of those who in former times rejected the messengers of our Lord.

THE PENTATEUCH.

The Portland Oregonian quotes from the London Chronicle, the authoritative statement of the Roman church concerning the genuineness of the Pentateuch. This is a pronouncement that must attract world-wide attention, because of assertions of so-called higher critics concerning the authorship and contents of those ancient writings. The Roman Pontiff some years ago, if our recollection of the matter is correct, appointed a board of eminent scholars to investigate the entire field covered by higher criticism and make a statement concerning the subject, founded on facts and not on suppositions and surmises. The quotation referred to is, we take it, a brief resume of the conclusions impartial scholarship must arrive at on that subject. Here is the text of it:

"Despite the arguments formulated by modern criticism against the Mosaic authenticity of the Pentateuch, greater regard must be had for the witness of the Old and New Testaments, the constant persuasion of the Jewish people, and the uninterrupted tradition of the church, equally with the internal proofs derivable from the sacred books themselves. It must be maintained that these books have Moses for their author, and have not been composed of elements for the most part later than his time.

"It does not, however, follow that Moses wrote the Pentateuch entirely with his own hand, or dictated it to copyists. It may be admitted that, when he had conceived his work under divine inspiration, he confided its redaction to one or more secretaries. It must, nevertheless, be affirmed that they have truly rendered his thoughts, neither adding nor omitting anything contrary to his intention; and that they have published their labors only after having obtained the inspired author's approbation of the work which bears his name.

"It is likewise admissible that Moses, in composing the Pentateuch, availed himself of earlier sources, written documents, or oral traditions, wherever, under divine inspiration, he made use conformably to the end he proposed attaining; so that he borrowed sometimes the words, and at other times the sense only, abridging or amplifying according to circumstances.

"It may further be admitted that the books of Moses in the long course of centuries which have elapsed since their composition have undergone some modifications; as, for instance, certain additions, written by some inspired

author after the death of Moses; certain glosses and explications interpolated into the text; certain words and forms of discourse translated from an older into a more modern style; and, lastly, certain faulty readings attributable to the unskillfulness of copyists. It belongs to the province of criticism to employ the rules of its art in the research and discernment of these conditions."

The conclusions here arrived at amply confirm the contention of Christian scholarship in all ages. Moses was commanded to write down notable events in the career of the people in "The Book" which proves that he kept a record which was well known. (Ex. xviii. 14.) It is certain the author claims to be Moses and that internal evidence supports this claim. It is also certain that the book is ascribed to Moses by Joshua, his contemporary; by Nehemiah who says that Ezra used "The Book of the Law of Moses;" by Daniel, and by our Lord. This testimony cannot be lightly set aside for deductions based on alleged internal evidence. The critics that have endeavored to relegate the entire Bible to the domain of myth have been amply met by efficient scholarship. And concerning the genuineness of the Scriptures scholars of all denominations seem to be united, whatever opinions they may hold concerning the authority of those Scriptures, or the meaning of the doctrinal teachings they impart.

Plenty of time to trot out candidates between now and 1908.

Arizona is against jointure and in favor of a single endowment.

Cold weather seems to have killed the fly on Wellman's balloon.

Rome was not built in a day and Valparaiso will not be rebuilt in one.

People generally are about as independent in political as in other matters.

There cannot fail to be some terrible orthography during the transition period.

Is the country to have a change of spelling with every change of administration?

Seemingly Emperor William is being seized with the "See America First" idea.

People desiring to see "the man with the hoe" will find him in the potato field.

It is evident that a large number of the Cubans do not know when they are well off.

"To what baseball uses we come at last!" Comment of the Ogden police after the game.

Italy believes in Monroism, but not in Dragoism. On this subject Italy and the United States are at one.

No paper has yet had the enterprise to publish pictures of San Francisco ruins as those of Valparaiso.

Goats will be among the first to adopt the new spelling, as they are largely fed on public documents.

Nelson and Gans are both practicing some new blows to use on Labor day. Why not use them on each other?

Secretary Taft has got into the true hall of fame at last. The comic papers the world over are cartooning him.

The president has issued a proclamation calling on the people for contributions in aid of the Valparaiso sufferers. Subscriptions are not limited to a dollar.

Wall street is roundly denouncing Harriman's methods, it is said. Perhaps the street took him for a "lamb" and found him a lion.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that repressive measures are now to be tried against the army as well as the people. Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?

A man has been fined five dollars for trying to cut his name in the Grizzly Giant on the Mariposa grove. Henceforth he will have to content himself with seeing his name in the police records.

"Some harps have been discovered in Egyptian tombs the strings of which, in several instances, were intact, and gave forth distinct sounds after an estimated silence of three thousand years," says an exchange. That sounds like a canard.

THE GREAT LAKE CITIES.

Cleveland Leader.

Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit and Milwaukee, with Duluth and Superior thrown in at the head of the greatest lake and many thriving ports on Lake Erie added, are a unique section of the urban life of America. Their rate of growth is the highest, maintained in any group of cities. Their death rate is phenomenally low. Their proportion of home owners is extraordinary. Their totals and gains in savings-bank deposits are almost unparalleled. They are handsome cities, as a group, full of enterprise and activity, fairly eloquent with the spirit of prosperity and progress.

UNCLE SAM SOLDIERS.

London Mail.

According to Mr. George B. Winter, the London military tailor, who was engaged by the United States government to reorganize the uniforms of the American army, that army "contains the pick of American manhood. The soldiers are as hard as nails, lean and muscular. They are indeed a magnificent lot of athletes and are capable of standing any amount of hardship."

WARSHIPS OUT OF DATE.

Buffalo Times.

Eighty English warships, representing an outlay of \$55,000,000, but condemned as unfit for present day warfare, have been sold for \$400,000. The difference between the \$55,000,000 and the \$400,000 represents the erasable value of these ships' capacity for killing and resistance to killing. Billions are thus invested by the nations, wrung from the toil of the people, in ships and ordnance the sole purpose of which is to deal death. "To preserve peace," statesmen say. But it is clearly written on every page of the world's history that the nations which have the heaviest armament have the most wars. Great Britain, in spite of her powerful navy and great army, is seldom free from war or rumors of war.

And while millions of money are thus badly invested, thousands of the English people are in want of employment and millions in want of the comforts of life.

CONSERVATISM NOT A DISEASE.

Chicago Tribune.

Society advances in a series of fits and starts. The progressives get the upper hand for a moment and go ahead a little ways. Then the conservatives get the mastery and for awhile there is no movement. Then the turn of the progressives comes, again, and they gain a little ground. Conservatism is so necessary a factor in life that it deserves more than the grudging concession that it is "not entirely a disease." It is a virtue which, like other virtues, may be carried to excess.

CHURCH ROOF GARDENS.

Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

A New York clergyman who recognizes the necessity for additional activity against the forces of evil in the summer season, when so many ministers are away on their vacations and the arch-enemy of mankind is popularly supposed to be working overtime, suggests that the church embark in the roof garden business. "Why should Satan have a monopoly of this powerful means of attraction?" he asks, though somebody will be sure to retort that if a roof garden is not an elevated form of amusement, what is? Because of his failure to furnish details of his working plans, showing just how far he proposes to go, our New York brother has opened up a wide field for speculation. In which scoffing sinners may be expected to scoff freely and pluck the flowers of fancy.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Ridiculous Question.

Not Irish, but delightful, is the story of the automobilist who, in making a cross-country tour in Dakota, had the misfortune to have his machine break down. He saw a small house not far off and cut across to it. The only man about the place was a Swede, who was much amused by the sight of the strange rig the automobilist wore. "My friend," said the automobilist, "my machine has had a bad break and I would like to know if you have such a thing as a monkey-wrench about here?" The Swede looked at the automobilist with greater curiosity than ever, and then laughed. He had met some strange folks and heard some odd things since he had come to America, but this was the worst! "Monkey-wrench?" he asked sarcastically. "I got a sheep ranch and my cousin, Ole, he got a cow ranch, and Meester Ferguson he ban have wan pig ranch. But I tank anywan start a monkey ranch in Nord Dakota ban wan fool!"—Success.

Most Unkindest Cut.

With reference to the rumors of country "society" reporting Mr. Melville E. Stone of the Associated Press tells of the account of a wedding published in a Kansas paper. The story, which described the marriage in the usual flowery adjectives, concluded with this surprising announcement: "The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome diamond brooch, together with many other beautiful things in cut glass."—Harper's Weekly.

Sympathetic.

Bookseller (to servant who is fetching a new book for her mistress)—You can have this book also in a miniature edition.

Servant Girl—Ah, then give it me. It will be much easier for the master if the mistress throws it at his head.—From Musketeer.

Quickly Arranged.

Baker's Assistant (to master)—The carpenter has made that bread board much too small—we can't get the usual number of rolls on them. Shall I order larger boards?

Master—Nonsense—simply make the rolls smaller.—From Salonwitzblatt.

Future Possibility.

"Waiter, bring me some Idaho soup, a germ proof steak, and some sterilized potatoes."

"Yes, sah. What'll you have to drink, sah?"

"I guess I'll have a cup of anti-septic tea."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Father (in school principal's room)—Tell me, here professor, how was it that my son failed in his examination?

Professor—Partly because he didn't answer correctly the questions that were asked him, and partly because he answered questions which he wasn't asked.—Bombe.

"That trainer is a wonder. He can break a horse by driving him once around the track."

"That's nothing. Many a horse has broken me the same way!"—Cleveland Leader.

"Science has proved," said the professor of astronomy, "that there is no water at all in the moon. Now, what do you deduce from that?"

"That there is some excuse," replied the freshman, "for its getting full so regularly."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mrs. Muggins—Your English butler seems very careful with everything.

Mrs. Buggins—Yes, he never drops anything 'but his b's.—Philadelphia Record.

"What does that expert witness' evidence go to show?" Inquired the man who was trying to understand the trial.

"It goes to show which side has paid him a retainer," answered the lawyer.—Washington Star.

"Don't you ever get any vacation?" inquiringly asked the sleek thoroughbred.

"Vacation?" exclaimed the week horse. "I can't go out to the stable yard and roll over six days in the week, and I'll bet that's more than you ever get to do."—Chicago Tribune.

The minister was shocked when the young lady declined an introduction to some of his parishioners. "Why, my dear young lady, did you ever think that perhaps you will have to mingle with these good people when you get to heaven?" "Well," she exclaimed, "that will be soon enough."—Life.

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