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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 15, 1901.

A REPORTED GIFT.

A special to the Tribune from Madison, Wisconsin, gives particulars of an alleged gift to the Historical Society of that State by a former Salt Lake attorney who had a sort of mania for the collection of anti-Mormon literature. It is stated that he has made a present to that society of this valuable (?) library. This is somewhat surprising, in view of the fact that the owner valued it at \$10,000, for which sum it could have been secured by the "Mormon" authorities if it had any such value or approximate worth in their estimation. It seems a little doubtful that he would give it away, considering his need of money and the price which he placed upon it here.

The matter is of small concern, but what the collection has to do with the history of Wisconsin is not easily discernible. "Mormonism" did not originate in that State, nor has it figured very largely in any way within its borders. Few of the books are worthy of preservation. Apart from the copies of genuine "Mormon" publications, there are scarcely any which are even remotely reliable. The stuff they contain is chiefly a rehash of exploded stories, framed during the first years of the rise of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the monstrous tales told about "Mormon" massacres and murders and atrocities that might have been written by Baron Munchausen. To use a vulgar term, they are principally the vilest "rot."

The gathering of this mass of myth and mummery, truth distorted and falsehood rampant, perversion of "Mormon" doctrine and attacks upon "Mormon" leaders, is an avowed atheistic and vulgar attempt to discredit its professors either as knaves or fools, yet some very pious sectarian ministers who fight "Mormonism" with ill concealed malice and disregard of truth, have availed themselves of his assistance, in misrepresenting his faith and libeling its promoters. If he has really made a free gift of his collection of monstrosities to the Wisconsin Historical Society, it is certainly because he could find no dumping ground for it which would give him financial compensation for his labors of several years.

Any library that receives these rakings from the rubbish of defunct literature, will place upon its shelves many volumes of worthless rubbish for abnormal appetites. But if the genuine publications of "Mormon" authors should be placed there, some good will probably accrue from the collection, through the contrast that will be afforded by comparison between "Mormon" truth and anti-"Mormon" fiction. We shall be pleased to hear further in regard to this reported presentation.

WOOLEN GOODS AND SHODDY

The National Live Stock association, by a committee appointed for the purpose, has framed a bill to be introduced at the coming session of Congress, to provide for federal inspection of woollen goods and shoddy, and to prevent imposition by the enforced labelling of such goods or designation by tag, showing the presence or other articles than wool in their manufacture. The "News" has published the gist of the measure, but there is one section of the bill which calls for some remarks. It is as follows:

"That for the purposes of this act the word 'shoddy' be understood to mean all fabrics made wholly or partially of waste hair, mungo, wool extract, waste woolen rags, and all fabrics in which wool in any proportion is used in connection with any of said fibers, materials or fabrics, and all articles in which cotton, linen, hair or other fibers of substances are used in connection with wool or woolen fibers in the manufacture of any cloth, fabric or any other article; and all other articles, goods or fabrics into the manufacture of which wool enters, which are not made of new or unspun sheep's wool, made in imitation of woollen goods or fabrics, or when so made, calculated or intended to be sold or offered for sale as woollen, woollen goods or fabrics."

The term "shoddy" as used in the bill is governed by the foregoing definition. It is incorrect and absurd. Long before the word "shoddy" passed into the vernacular, goods were manufactured composed partly of wool and partly of cotton, linen, hair or other fibers. They are no wares of fiction. They are not in the nature of "shoddy" but are made and sold and worn with the full understanding that they are not "all-wool" fabrics. They are legitimate articles of trade and commerce. The public is not deceived by them, except when they are falsely warranted as woollen goods.

"Shoddy" is a fabric made up from waste woollen materials, felted together and inferior to properly woven goods. It is comparatively worthless. It is a base imitation of genuine articles. The word is applicable to some of the fabrics spoken of in the bill under consideration, but not to others. To put the "shoddy" label or tag on woollen cloth made of a mixture of wool with cotton, linen or hair, would be as improper and deceptive in one way as to pass off "shoddy" as woollen goods in another way. Linsey is not wool, of course, but it is not "shoddy." Other staple fabrics composed partly of wool are well un-

derstood for what they are, and cannot be truthfully classed as "shoddy." The intent of the measure is twofold; the encouragement and extension and profit of the wool-growing and manufacturing industries, and the protection of the public from imposition. The motive is good, undoubtedly, but the whole bill is weakened and its purpose injured by the improper definition given to the word "shoddy." Every reference to it is, "as defined in this act." The proper meaning is thus perverted and should not be applied to the provisions of this intended legislation.

The association invites suggestions in regard to the bill before it is presented to Congress. The Deseret News offers these criticisms, with the suggestion that the measure be modified throughout, so as to designate "shoddy" properly, and to require fabrics not composed entirely of wool to be labeled or tagged with a truthful statement of their contents. Such a measure would be much more likely to pass than the bill in its present form. As it now stands it would be, in our opinion, violently and reasonably fought by both manufacturers and dealers in articles of mixed manufacture, and by congressmen who understand the meaning of words and the nature of fabrics.

A STUDY IN CENSUS FIGURES

In the current number of the National Geographic Magazine appears a comprehensive study of the sex, nativity, and color of the people of the United States, based on the figures of a recent census bulletin. It is shown in 1900 that the proportion of women had increased somewhat since 1890, although not enough to bring the number up to a numerical equality of the sexes. In 1900 there were to each 10,000 inhabitants 236 more men than women, while ten years previous there were 248 more men than women. Expressed in percentages this means that the women had increased 21.1 per cent while the increase of men had been only 20.9 per cent.

Looking over the country by states, it is found that there are eleven states, including the District of Columbia, where the women preponderate. Massachusetts has 70,398 more women than men, the female majority in New York is 33,351; in the District of Columbia, 14,716; in North Carolina, 14,656; in South Carolina, 10,526; and in Georgia, 9,323. The largest excess of men is found in Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada. In Pennsylvania there are 106,967 more men than women, owing principally to the fact that there are so many foreign-born miners that find employment there.

As to our foreign-born population, it is shown that in 80 years, 19,115,221 immigrants have arrived here. Of these Germany has contributed over one-fourth; Ireland a little more than one-fifth; Great Britain one-fifth; Sweden and Norway, about one-fifteenth; Canada and Newfoundland, in round numbers, 1,050,000; Italy, 1,040,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,025,000, and all other countries about one-tenth. It is believed, however, that fully one-fourth of the aliens that arrive in this country return home after a more or less extended residence here.

The average proportion of the foreign-born population for the entire country is about 15 per cent. North Dakota has over 35 per cent. Rhode Island comes next and Massachusetts third and Minnesota fourth. These, with Connecticut, New York and Montana, have each one-fourth, or more, of their population from abroad. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee are most distinctly American, and have only 1 per cent or less of their population non-American. Utah and Arizona have not quite 20 per cent foreigners, or less than 5 per cent above the average for the entire country.

The changing character of the immigration in the last decade has been noted frequently. In the years 1891-1900 we had 3,657,564 immigrants, or 1,590,000 less than in the preceding decade. The German immigrants decreased from 1,452,970 to 565,132; the Swedes and Norwegians from 565,362 to 321,281, and the British influx shows a like decrease. But Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia and Poland sent us in the last decade 1,446,616 immigrants, or twice as many as in the preceding ten years. Three decades ago 90.4 per cent of our immigrants came from Canada, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Sweden and Norway, while Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia and Poland sent but 1.1 per cent. The change has been progressive. The Slavic and Italian element in 1890 supplied 4.4 per cent; in 1890, as much as 17.6 per cent, but in the decade just ended this alien element amounts to 50.1 per cent of our total immigration. Poles, Italians and Hungarians resort to the Pennsylvania mines and to the manufacturing towns of New York, New Jersey and New England.

The colored element has increased since 1890, 18.1 per cent, and the white element 21.4 per cent. In South Carolina and Mississippi, the colored people are in the majority. Ten years ago they also had a majority in Louisiana, but the whites in this state have increased twice as fast as the negroes. In Kentucky the white increase has been three times, and in Texas one and one-half times as fast as the negroes. The Indians have decreased some during the last decade, but not as much as has been supposed. There are only 6,847 less than there were ten years ago. The number of Indians in the country, exclusive of Alaska, is estimated at 237,195. In Alaska there are 25,324.

The total number of Chinese is estimated at 93,833, and of Japanese at 24,325, exclusive of those located in the Hawaiian Islands.

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICA.

The greatest compliment paid to American industrial progress, comes from France. M. Bouquet, director of the Department of technical instruction of the ministry of commerce, proposes the establishment in this country, either at Philadelphia or Chicago, of a French school in which the youth of France can be instructed in American industrial methods. M. Bouquet says, hitherto we have

been sending students to Germany, England and Belgium, while America leads the van in the industrial progress. The minister of commerce has therefore decided to concentrate his efforts for the promulgation of American ideas. A few students will still be sent to European countries to study special industries; but for general technical education, they will go to the United States, where they will be able to study, under competent guidance, "that audacity, inventive genius and marvelous organization which has lifted the industrial world of America above those of her European rivals."

The idea is to establish a central bureau, with a director and competent sub-directors, fully acquainted with the working of the various industries. The students will be sent here, not to discover industrial secrets, but to finish their education, and the intention is to ask the American government and leading American industrial concerns to cooperate with the bureau. The expense will be met partly by a parliamentary grant, and partly by subscriptions raised among the French chambers of commerce, the industrial associations, and the big industrial concerns of that country.

The French people, notwithstanding the reputation for recentricity, are eminently practical. They do not close their eyes to defects that act as a drawback to their industrial progress, but they study them, to find out the causes and discover the remedies. They do not look down upon everything foreign, as if contemptible because not made in France, but they acknowledge merit where they see it. The French have not thought it beneath their dignity to find out why Danish dairy products sell at a better price than those of France in the great markets. And now they propose to learn American industrial methods in the only country where they can be learned. And that notwithstanding the tendency in Europe, to look down upon every American, except possessors of wealth. The French show in this project great practical sense. Let the students come here and imbibe the American spirit of independence and of self-reliance. When they have that spirit, they will make progress wherever they go. Many of our industrial giants and inventive geniuses are men from beyond the sea, who here found the conditions necessary for their development, and who in the narrow spheres of the Old World would never have amounted to anything. The highest wisdom is displayed in the determination to establish the school in this country, for by that means the student will learn not only American "tricks in trade," but receive the spirit of manhood peculiar to this country, and that is the important part in the education sought.

THE SIBERIAN ROAD.

The announcement that the trans-Siberian railroad had been practically completed came in the nature of a surprise to the general public, and notwithstanding the congratulatory messages that the announcement called forth, it is believed that it will take a few more years before it can be said the road is really completed. It is suggested that in all probability the Manchurian part of the great road has been rushed to a finish, so that military supplies may be hurried across that province to Port Arthur. But the most difficult part of the line, that around Lake Balkal is yet to be built. Trains are now carried across there on large ferry boats, a distance of forty miles.

The Siberian railroad, is an enterprise that has been watched with a great deal of interest throughout the world. It was undertaken as a strategic measure, principally, and as such it is of immense importance to Russia, placing that country within easy reach of the Pacific ocean. But incidentally it will open up vast areas of fertile land and make Russia a formidable competitor in the export market. She will be able to supply the world with grain, as well as precious and useful metals. Manufactories will grow up along the line, and in all probability, immigration will, for a time flow that way, provided the influx of foreigners is in any way encouraged.

But it will take years yet, before the road is completed for traffic. The Russians have laid rails without regard for the roadbed, and in many places the road will have to be entirely reconstructed. Felicitations seem a little too premature as yet.

One touch of winter makes all the world shiver.

In Kansas it is a social and financial distinction to be known as a potato magnate.

There are various grounds for divorce but Oklahoma and South Dakota appear to be the best, to judge by results.

A great time of shooting stars was promised for the present week, but up to now the astral schuetzen fest has not come off.

Andrew Carnegie says the possession of money is a great source of anxiety. As a source of anxiety it cannot compare with the lack of money.

The two young girls who went to Turkey that they may be kidnapped by brigands should be sent to a sanatorium for the cure of silly misuses.

Senator Lodge arises to explain that there is no truth in the story that he wrote "Truth Dexter." It seems to be a case of "truth crushed to earth," etc.

Mark Twain recommends lying on the right side as a cure for heart trouble and dyspepsia. It has this in its favor that it would be lying in a good cause.

It comes from Panama that a battle is soon expected. If it is to come, may it come soon and may it kill off the wars and rumors of war in Central America.

Every man who voted for Seth Low thinks he knows just how a great city like New York should be run. And a great many of them are letting him know that they think so.

There could be no better evidence of the cordial relations existing between Great Britain and Germany than the

fact that King Edward ate sausages for supper the other evening.

Prime Minister Petko Karavallouf says there is no brigandage in Bulgaria. It is a nice, pleasant, soothing statement, but it "doesn't go," even with a vast amount of salt.

The greatest deposit of gold in the world is said to be in the Thunder Mountain mining district, Idaho. It is to be hoped that this is so, yet it is ever well to remember that all is not gold that glitters.

The President's message is being as adroitly advertised as a new novel, so adroitly in fact that public curiosity about it has been strongly aroused and everybody wants to read it. The President should take a copyright out on it, with all rights reserved.

Turkey having settled with France, other powers are said to be urgent to have their claims settled. It might have been better for Turkey to have borne the ills she had, including naval demonstrations, than to have flown to others she knew not of. But whenever a turkey flies it usually lights short of the roost aimed at.

"King Edward's Mormon Subjects," is the heading of an item in the Liverpool Echo, which we find thus copied by the Millennial Star:

"Apropos of the death of Lorenzo Snow, the President of the Mormon Church, it is not generally known that King Edward VII. has some five thousand Mormon subjects. They occupy the Cardston district of Western Canada, and in a recent report presented to the Dominion House of Commons are highly complimented for their industry, sobriety, and good citizenship generally. They are polygamists in theory, monogamists in practice. That is to say, they believe in polygamy as a revealed doctrine of their Church, but have the sense to perceive that there is no possibility of its translation into fact under British law and sovereignty."

Lord Rosebery is anxious to see the experiment tried of having government run by business men. He asks if the people get their money's worth for the money spent on government. It is very doubtful if they do, and they are beginning to think that the old answer, that they get their money's worth in the protection afforded life and property is somewhat of a humbug. No one can expect a monetary return on what he pays in the shape of taxes, and if he does he has a false notion of what government is instituted for. Government grows more expensive every year, but is there a relative betterment? To the extent that there is an increase of expense without a corresponding return in betterment of government, to that extent government is a failure as any other business is. The question that Lord Rosebery asks is one that people everywhere are asking. As yet no one has answered it definitely and satisfactorily.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Kansas City Star.

The most significant thing about the aggressive attitude of France toward Turkey is the fact that all the powers have acquiesced. Not a word of protest has come from Germany, Russia or Great Britain. For once the Sultan has been left to his own resources, in facing the feet of a hostile power. The mischievous doctrine of the sacred character of the Ottoman empire is gradually breaking down.

Cleveland Plaindealer.

Now that France has led the way it is not unlikely that other governments will use the same means of getting their bills paid. The Sultan is one of the most expeditious of debtors. He owes in all directions and will not pay a piastre to anybody if he can get out of it. Warships may now be expected to make regular collecting visits to the Sultan's front or back door, and refuse to go away until the money is handed over. When the bottom of the cash drawer has been scraped clean the collector may insist on taking land in lieu of the deficient cash. Then may come the long expected trouble.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Nothing could be more puerile and contemptible than the Sultan's pretense of maintaining a government. One would suppose that the ordinary instincts of common manhood would lead him to arrange promptly and peaceably for the payment of a debt evidently honestly due, and which he knew would be collected by force if necessary. A government which silently submits to such humiliation as France is now inflicting upon Turkey cannot, apparently, endure much longer, even with the connivance of European nations, which dread any disturbance of the balance of power.

New York Mail and Express.

French prestige stands higher in the world today than it did yesterday and the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry is stronger than it was at home. For these desirable but unpremeditated results the Sultan may thank his own dilatoriness. It gave the republic a chance to make an unexpectedly vigorous demonstration of its determination, with all the world standing by, and to gratify its historic pride by a spirited reproduction in the near East of the method when the Third Napoleon, with his controversy over the "Holy Places" was the first person of all Europe. When payment is delayed until the creditor brings his case into court, the debtor has certain costs to face in addition to the liquidation of the original claim. In the Sultan's case, these are what amounts to a reluctant reaffirmation of the republic's right to protect Roman Catholic interests in Turkey—a right disputed so far as German religionists were concerned, by Abdul's "great and good friend" at Berlin.

Peoria Journal.

The Sultan of Turkey has concluded to pay up and look as pleasant as he can. The general belief was that he would do this. It is a matter for controversy how far France would have gone had the Sultan not reached this conclusion. Possibly there was more bluff than anything else in the French demonstration. But at any rate, if it was a bluff, it worked, and that is just as good as though France had an invincible hand. The Sultan of Turkey must by this time have reached the conclusion that he made a serious mistake, when he held off for so long on the American claims that a demonstration was threatened by this country. The American way of collecting bad debts has now become the property of the world, and other countries besides France may conclude to employ the same means that were first successful in the case of this country.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The November number of the American Boy is a Thanksgiving number. It has several well told stories by recognized authors, and leading articles on live topics. Under the various department headings are: The American Boy's Club House; How to Make a Good Kit; Shadowplay; etc. The following departments occupy

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Colored Dress Goods, 20 per cent off.	Allover Laces, Fancy Vestings, etc., 33 1-3 % off.
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Flannelette Wrappers, 20 per cent off.	\$2.00 Street Gloves for \$1.50.
Plush Capes, 33 1-3 per cent off.	\$1.25 Street Gloves for 95c.

Z. C. M. I., T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

each a page: Boys as Money Makers and Money Savers; Boys in Games and Sport; Boys in the Home; Boys in the Office; The Order of the American Boy; Boys and Animals; The Amateur Journalist and Printer; The Boy Photographer, and The Agassiz Association of Young Naturalists. A department entitled "For Boys to Think About," occupies two pages and is filled with items of information—science, statistics, etc.—Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

In the November number of Lee's Texas Magazine B. W. Jones has a poem entitled "The Land of the Morn." "Prince Edward Island" is an illustrated article by Olive Lee. "A Patch of Cotton" is a story by Walter Cotton. There is another poem, "Fanny," by Frank Monroe Beverly, and, as usual, there are editorials, book reviews, and miscellaneous notes.—Dallas, Texas.

The National Geographic magazine for November opens with an illustrated article on "The Sex, Nativity, and Color of the People of the United States." This is followed by a description of "A Remarkable Salt Deposit," by Charles F. Holder. The deposit is that at Salton, Cal. "Sven Hedin's Explorations in Central Asia" is another very interesting paper. This is followed by "Recent Discoveries in Egypt." Geographic notes, geographic literature and national geographic society form the remainder of the contents.—McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

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