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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 9, 1906.

SAVE UTAH FROM STRIFE.

The thought has been expressed that the duty of every loyal citizen in Utah now is to unite with his friends and neighbors in an effort for the development of the State, its cities and settlements. And it should not be much of an effort either, considered the natural attractions of these glorious mountain valleys. It is necessary, though, to withdraw support from those who have no higher aim in life than to make trouble, in order that they may profit thereby personally. Utah must be saved from the designs of strife-breeder.

Utah is blessed with a climate that cannot be surpassed anywhere on earth in the same latitude. We have here wonderful resources that have hardly been touched yet. Agriculture, horticulture, poultry-raising and kindred industries are capable of almost unlimited development. In fact, as long as we have to import food we are not producing according to the capacity of the soil. The mining camps, too, offer opportunities beyond the dreams of the most sanguine. We have ample room for the honest worker, no matter what his creed, or politics may be, and we have citizens here who are ready to welcome the stranger and make him feel at home. We have everything that is needed for rapid progress and development. Why should not every good citizen turn against the fiends who are continually throwing firebrands in every direction in order to keep burning the flames of animosity and hatred that like prairie fires cause ruin and desolation? No country can prosper, unless its citizens live in harmony and union. The choicest blessings of heaven are never showered in abundance upon scenes of strife and contention. Famine and pestilence are generally the concomitants of war, as is seen to-day in Russia. If we want material prosperity, flourishing business, and advancement on every line, we must pull together.

MONEY SPENT IN VAIN.

Our old "friend," Dr. Hiff, in a lecture recently held in Wilkesbarre, Pa., said that four million dollars has been spent "to break up Mormonism." We quote this significant expression from the Wilkesbarre News of October 27. Dr. Hiff perpetrated some other remarkable sayings. He asserted, for instance, that "the present danger" is not that of polygamous cohabitation, but the rising political ascendancy of the "Mormons." He declared that the "Mormons" are "rising," not only in Utah and Idaho, but in Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona. In fact, Dr. Hiff has told his audiences many a strange story, but we take it that one of his most significant utterances is the one quoted, that four million dollars has been spent by the people of this country "to break up Mormonism."

It should be noted, in the first place, that the leaders of the anti-"Mormon" agitation in this region, loudly protest that their war is not a war against a religious system, or a church. They are, they say, not concerned with the theology of any class of people. They are fighting, they claim, for liberty, for morality, for loyalty and all virtues and excellencies, and especially for religious freedom. But now comes Dr. Hiff, one of their intimate friends and advisers, one of the great exponents of their cause, and gives all away by publicly proclaiming the fact that millions of dollars have been spent in the task of breaking up "Mormonism." Undoubtedly Dr. Hiff told the truth. As far as the sectarian side of the anti-"Mormon" hosts is interested in the conflict, it is anti-"Mormonism" pure and simple, and nothing else. The hope is that some day the Church will be wiped out of existence. That some of the sectarians believe this would be an acceptable service to the Almighty, will not be denied, but with many of them the motive is less pure. That they have entered into an unholy alliance with a crowd that cares not for anything but the gratification of ambition, is not to their credit. Undoubtedly, they have done so in the hope of breaking up "Mormonism," as Dr. Hiff expresses himself.

In the second place, the question naturally suggests itself: Who got the four million dollars the lecturer said has been spent in the war upon "Mormonism?" It would undoubtedly be an interesting problem to solve. For instance, how much did that professedly meek and humble disciple of the Nazarene, Dr. Hiff, get of those four million dollars for his services? And how big a share of it did others that have figured prominently in this conflict, secure? When the financial transactions, provided the lecturer did not exaggerate his figures, are considered, Judas, the traitor from Kericho, is seen to have been but a miserable bungler. What were the paltry thirty pieces of silver he obtained for his services, compared to the four million dollars that is said to have been spent on the work of destroying and betraying the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints?

Another question is also suggested. If it has already cost four million dollars, how much more will it cost to complete the task? According to the lecturer himself, in fifty years the Church has grown to a membership of three hundred thousand, and the political power of the Latter-day Saints is in the ascendancy in no less than eight states

In this great Republic. If, we say, this has been accomplished while four million dollars has been spent in trying to break up the Church, how many more millions will be needed by those engaged in the breaking up process, before they can say they have succeeded? This is an interesting mathematical proposition. Evidently there is a life job for Dr. Hiff and his friends. At least, they will not be out of employment, such as it is, as long as they can find dupes in the country willing to pay them for pretending to do what, by their own showing, is impossible.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints cannot be broken up by human power, nor by all the forces of the infernal regions below. If Dr. Hiff were a believer in the Bible, as he professes to be, he would cease his work of persecution and leave the Church he so bitterly hates, in the hands of God. If this work is of man, it cannot remain, but if it is of God, how puny do the efforts of men to overthrow it appear! There is not wealth enough in the world to stay the work of the Almighty, nor is there wisdom enough to devise successful plans and schemes for the obstruction of the progress of His Church. We commend the truth to the serious consideration of all who are foolish enough to place themselves in opposition to the plans already decided upon in the eternal councils of heaven.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Famine has been added to the many misfortunes of the Russian empire. A correspondent from Samara says that twenty-seven provinces are affected. The entire Volga valley has yielded but a scanty harvest, on account of drought, and the result is a scarcity of food among the inhabitants, and the government seems to be unable to render effective assistance. According to the estimates made, about thirty million people are doomed to pass through a Russian winter with indescribable sufferings. To give some idea of the situation, we quote the following from a letter written by a priest in an outlying village: "Our peasants are already reduced to one meal a day. Parents, overwhelmed by their misery, are abandoning their children and are going off, that they may not see them die." In an appeal to the Red Cross society, it is stated that there is no bread for the people, nor fodder for the cattle. The peasants are picking over the hay they have gathered for their horses and are extracting for their own use scraps of grass, but in a few weeks even this will be gone.

It seems almost incredible, but the writer claims that there are people hardhearted enough to take undue advantage of prevailing distress. The farmers are said to be selling their plows and their wagons, and even their labor for years ahead, thereby becoming virtually serfs. An instance is related in which six peasants for the paltry sum of fifty dollars, borrowed from a clergyman, gave him the use of six acres of land for sixteen years. Here and there, it is said, a priest who happens to have a supply of this world's goods, lends money to the starving members of his flock at rates of interest amounting to from two to three hundred per cent. All the money that can be secured in this way is going for the immediate needs of the people. No provision is being made for seeds for next year, or for the replacing of farm implements. To make things worse, diseases have made their appearance among the victims of famine, and it is predicted that the misery will greatly increase before the winter is over.

Charity, it seems, is very little known in Russia. The poor people are willing enough to help their fellow-sufferers, and the government distributes the taxes gathered in provinces not touched by famine, but the rich landlords in the stricken districts are said to do very little for the relief of the people in their vicinity. Many of these wealthy men live outside the country, so as to avoid the sights of distress. The grand dukes seem to prefer to stay abroad, where they are not annoyed with the tales of suffering at home. Even the Emperor, though he is one of the wealthiest men in Europe, is said to do very little personally for the relief of his suffering subjects.

Misfortune very seldom comes alone. Russia, already brought to the verge of ruin by war, rebellion and anarchy, is now brought, if possible, still lower, by lack of food in large areas of the country. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that the government, or rather the entire absence of government, in the modern meaning of that word, is responsible for this deplorable condition. With the means of communication between different parts of the world now in daily operation, it should be possible for a paternal government like that of which the Russian rulers boast to be the divinely inspired representatives, to provide for the people against a year of drought and short crops in any particular district of the empire. If the government had had any foresight at all, the wants of the people in the Volga valley could have been more than supplied from the abundance of other districts. Joseph in Egypt has in vain demonstrated what a paternal government even in an age long ago past, can do for an entire people. It seems that there must have been almost criminal negligence on the part of the Russian government, and if the peasants turn against their rulers for so doing, they certainly have reason for so doing. The experience of Russia shows the necessity of good government. Government officials who have only their own interests at heart can do immense injury to the general public. The Russians are not responsible for their rulers, having no voice in their appointment. But the distress under which they are now suffering, will undoubtedly teach them the necessity of stripping those rulers of autocratic power and assuming authority in the affairs in which they themselves are so vitally interested.

FOR HIGHER WAGES.

Springfield Republican. So great is the prosperity of the railroads and so high the cost of living that a demand for more wages is becoming quite general among railroad employees. Moreover, the pressure of traffic is so great that the men are being worked harder, and under such circumstances managers are disposed to concede the justice of the demand in many cases. The Reading company has already conceded an advance of 19 per cent to employees receiving less than \$200 a month. The Pennsylvania contemplates a similar concession to all employees getting less than \$100 a month, while the New York Central, Erie, Lackawanna, and some other leading eastern roads are in conference with employees over the matter. It is the belief of the president of the Wabash system that the situation will compel a pretty general increase of wages.

JUST FOR FUN.

Jones Had to Settle. Colonel John H. George of Concord, N. H., was, in the latter part of his life, in New York on an important case for the Boston and Maine railway. He was accompanied by Frank Jones. At the noon hour they left the courthouse and stepped into a park restaurant largely frequented by newspaper men. Colonel George was greatly amused to hear the waiters call off to the cook such orders as "Sinkers and cove," etc.

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star that hers is a state of single blessedness.

Election claims are more conflicting than mining claims in a bonanza camp.

Chicagoans are planning for a new Chicago. The possibilities of their undertaking are infinite.

Whatever his shortcomings there is nothing small about Castellane's debts. His creditors want \$540,000.

The head of the New York Independence ticket had the big head too had to be carried through.

Although defeated, Mr. Hearst was the great central figure in the late election, and that of itself is something.

And now the people have something else to think about. If their taxes are not paid by next Thursday they will become delinquent.

Cuban bandits attacking U. S. army wagons does not look as though Uncle Sam would be getting out of the island very soon. Such things as these attacks are calculated to make his stay long if not permanent.

A girls' society in Kansas recently seriously debated the question, "What shall we do with our parents?" Our own answer would be, "Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

The President has ordered that Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau service, be reprimanded. The chief could never have forecasted this storm or he would not have committed the offense that brought it on.

General Crozier, chief of ordnance, says that the 12-inch guns mounted on the coast defenses would not last through a two-hours engagement, their life being about sixty shots. To which statement it may be answered, Seeing they are so soon done for what waste they began for?

San Francisco's recent reign of terror seems to have been created by three men, two of them ex-convicts, and one a boy under twenty. Two of the trio are in jail and have made full confession of their crimes. Their case shows what desperate men may do and how their deeds will strike terror to a whole community. A few outrages had murders in quick succession will soon terrorize any city.

WHEN WEST WAS UNKNOWN.

Putnam's Monthly. "Between the Missouri and the Pacific," said a member of Congress, "save a strip of culturally prairie not above two or three hundred miles wide, the region is waste and sterile, no better than the desert of Sahara and quite dangerous to cross." The author of these words was Edward Bates of Missouri, whom Horace Greeley long afterward boomed for the presidency. The New York Tribune and in the Chicago Republican convention of 1860, and who became attorney-general in Lincoln's cabinet. This was in the session of Congress of 1829. As late as 1845 McDuffie of South Carolina, in a speech in the senate which was applauded by many persons in and out of that chamber, declared that for agricultural purposes he would "not give a pinch of snuff for the whole territory west of the Rocky mountains."

EXERCISE FOR HEAD-WORKER.

New York World. For the ordinary man whose labor is not physical that amount of exercise is sufficient which keeps the body firm and sensitive, which makes constantly prompt the response between action and will. In such exercise it is the big movements that count. "It is chiefly through the muscles of the legs and trunk that results for the system as a whole may be secured. Swinging a pair of light Indian clubs may be interesting, but it does not have much to do with the health." In such fashion Dr. Luther M. Gulick, director of physical training in the strip of culture of New York, declares his doctrine of muscular practice. He writes for the current World's Work on the subject of "Physical Health," and his advocacy is to force an understanding of how we must adapt our bodies and our physical habits to the conditions of the age. "Nature intended our bodies to do muscular work. When we do that job she did not look ahead to the complex and artificial conditions of modern city life."

INDIA'S GROWTH.

Daily Consular and Trade Reports. The number of persons to the strata mile in India in 1901 (the last census) was 42,425,000 (the total of 94,967,054 who constituted the population at the last census more than 200,000,000 were Hindus. The Christians number 2,252,523. There was an amazing preponderance of widows over widowers in that country. Of Hindus there were 6,900,000 widows and 19,000,000 widowers and of Mohammedans there were 1,700,000 widows and 4,500,000 widowers, and so on with other races. The taxation per head in India has grown from 75 cents in 1895, to \$1.45 in 1905, and the debt has grown in that time from \$985,000,000 to \$1,155,000,000. The imports rose from \$225,000,000 in 1899 to nearly \$220,000,000 in 1905, while the exports in the same period increased from \$365,000,000 to nearly \$515,000,000.

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"I can give that waiter an order he won't abbreviate," said Mr. Jones.

The Portsmouth man said: "Poached eggs on toast for two, with the yolks broken."

The waiter walked to the end of the room to the dumb waiter and yelled: "Adam and Eve on a raft. Wreck 'em."—Boston Herald.

Read—it's a terrible thing to run out of gasoline. Greene—Why, it doesn't smell then, too, does it?—Yonkers Statesman.

Bacon—In what kind of factory do you find the most hands? Egbert—Why, in a watch or clock factory, of course.—Yonkers Statesman.

Glady's—Mamma can't see anybody today; she's upstairs with the new baby. You see, they sent her a girl, when she'd ordered a boy, and she's so disappointed she's broke.—Puck.

Stage Manager—Everything on this stage must be fireproof. The Villain—Here, boy! Run out and get me a package of asbestos cigarettes.—Yonkers Statesman.

Farmington—Ah, there's that cold poem about husking bees. I always did like that. Dingley—Husking bees? What do you mean? Farmington—Why, were you never in the country during the season of husking bees? Dingley—No. How in the world do you husk a bee?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"That boy of mine is always in debt at college, and he's got to stop it." "My dear sir, be reasonable. You can't expect a young fellow to mend until he gets broke."—Baltimore American.

Hiram Whiffles—Haw! Haw! What in creation are ye doing with the fifth wheel to yer wagon, squire? Imitatin' them there automobile fellers? Squire Longhead—None; anticliphin' 'em.—Puck.

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Superb scenic investiture, novelties, singing, dancing, eye-bewildering electrical effects by company. Extravagantly costumed.
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Five nights and two matinees beginning Tuesday, "Checkers," the great racing play. Prices 50c to \$1.50. Matinee, 25c to \$1. Sale Saturday.

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ALL THIS WEEK!
Zell and Vernon Company.
The Three Roses, Preston Kendall, Adam and Taylor, Woods & Woods, Mexias & Mexias, The Kinodrama.
Every evening (except Sunday) 7c. 50c, 25c Box seats \$1.00. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 50c. — and 10c. Box seats 75c.

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SALT LAKE'S MOST POPULAR THEATRE.
TONIGHT.
Souvenir Matinee Saturday.
The Emotional Drama.
WEDDED BUT NO WIFE.
Starting Next Week the greatest of all Melodramas.
THE CONVICT'S DAUGHTER

LYRIC THEATRE
Salt Lake's Only Family Theater.
TONIGHT!
The Big Military Spectacle
THE Northern Lights!
50 People in the Company. 50 No advance in price.
Prices—5c, 25c, 50c. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday Children, 25c; Adults, 50c. All seats reserved.

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Robt. M. La Follette
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Assembly Hall
—ON—
MONDAY, NOV. 12
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Note change in place.
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Monday, . . . \$235.00
Tuesday, . . . 220.00
Wednesday, . . . 205.00
Unless somebody buys it today it will be \$190.00 tomorrow. See it in our window.
CARSTENSEN & ANSON CO.,
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For convalescents—or if you are feeling run down there is nothing better. It will strengthen, invigorate and stimulate you. Build up your system before the severe winter comes.
75 cents a bottle.
ALL KINDS OF HOT DRINKS AT OUR SODA FOUNTAIN.
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\$1.00 Taffeta Silk 65 Cents

Originally manufactured to sell at \$1.00 per yard, and heretofore never sold in the United States for less than \$1.00. Quite fortunately we obtained this silk at a manufacturer's sacrifice sale, and will give you the benefit of our purchase. The line has a wide range of colorings and black, also a full line of very pretty changeable or two toned effects, suitable for full dresses, waists and underskirts. We have 7,000 yards of the silk, and while it lasts, will sell it at, per yard **65c**

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GOODS THAT ARE MUCH IN DEMAND AND VERY FASHIONABLE
Latest novelty Dress Goods and other favorite weaves. Consisting of natty stripes, pin stripes, dainty checks, silk and wool mixtures, shadow checks, black and white and colored effects. Regularly sold at 65c and 75c per yard, now offered at, per yard **50 cents.**

CHILDREN'S COATS AT HALF PRICE.
WELL MADE AND SEASONABLE COATS FOR THE WINTER SEASON
Ages 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, in blues, greens, tans and mixtures. During the cold weather and storms your little one will appreciate a good warm coat. Regular \$5.50 to \$20.00 goods. Sale price—per yard **\$2.75 to \$10.00**

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It is a blend that defies description. A delightfully flavored liquid—rich chocolate—Marschello cherry—heavenly juices—well, Box 5c.
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SMITH DRUG CO.
Order Phones 4900. Open all night.

THINKING PEOPLE are taking the precaution to buy and commence wearing a
Chest Protector
before a severe cold calls their attention to the fact they have neglected their lungs.
See our line and prices offered.
HALLIDAY DRUG CO.,
Between Salt Lake and Orpheum Theaters.
Meeting place for Theater Parties.

Make an Impression
Stylish, good-appearing suits will increase the chances of any man in any position.
They carry an impression of success, pride and ambition.
Quality is the first requirement in Gardner Suits.
Correctness tells the full merits in one word.
Prices \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22.50 for the favorites.
ONE PRICE J. P. GARDNER
THE QUALITY STORE
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WOOLENS!
Beginning with cool nights and foggy mornings, the weather will gradually become colder, necessitating the use of blankets, wool underclothing, outer wearing apparel of wool, gloves, hosiery, etc., etc. Blankets are here in great variety.
11-4 Gray Wool Blankets at \$4.35, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$7.00, splendid values.
11-4 White Wool Blankets at \$4.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50 and upwards.
A BEAUTIFUL SOFT FINISHED FLUFFY RICH RED BLANKET, \$5.50.
We are leaders for the best kinds of hosiery at right prices. Underwear in great assortment!
SWEATERS FOR MEN, BOYS AND GIRLS!
The most complete line of men's and boys' clothing we ever carried! Prices tell the story of our low profits.
Neckwear, Gloves, Collars and Cuffs, Shirts and Half-hose, Silver Brand of Collars; they don't crack.

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Diamonds have advanced fifty per cent in the last four years, and they're likely to go still higher. Therefore you can save money by putting it into a good diamond—it will pay better interest than a savings bank. We own some handsome stones that we bought advantageously and are selling at prices very advantageous to our customers. You must see them to appreciate their beauty. Price range from \$25.00 to \$35.00 on this lot.

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PRICE: 75c and \$1.00.
Course tickets (7 numbers) \$5.50. Eli Perkins' lecture is the third number on the University of Utah Course of Lectures and Recitals. Tickets on sale at Carstensen & Anson Co.'s Music Store.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS
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