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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 8, 1906.

THE WOMEN INTERESTED.

The interest aroused over the move-
ment to establish and support home
industries is receiving fresh impetus
by the enlistment of ladies of this city
in the commercial army. Without their
aid and favor it is not very likely to
accomplish much. But with their ac-
tive diligence and good will it will re-
ceive a strength that is beyond ques-
tion and will ensure success.

On Wednesday evening, January 10,
a meeting of women interested in the
work of the association will be held in
the large rooms of the Commercial
club, for the purpose of effecting an
auxiliary organization to help on the
movement. A directorate will probably
be then chosen, and an interesting and
profitable time is anticipated. Officers
of the association will be present, and
an opportunity will be afforded for
those who favor the good work to join
in the efforts now being put forth, to
make this city a manufacturing centre
and to build up the State by providing
labor for working people of both sexes.

We hope there will be a large attend-
ance of practical women, and that the
meeting will prove to be a starting
point for the co-operation of ladies
with the business men of the com-
munity, for the general welfare and
the advancement of Utah along indus-
trial lines to the goal in view; that is,
the development of its material re-
sources, the general use of home-made
goods of all kinds, and the employment
of hands willing to engage in profitable
labor. Ladies, don't fail to attend!

THIS SHOULD SUFFICE.

We have received a communication
from a friend in Southern Utah, in re-
lation to an article in these columns,
which was written in reply to a cor-
respondent in this county, who stated
that it had been contended by some
persons in reference to Jesus Christ,
and "in coming to earth and taking
upon him a mortal body, he was sin-
ful and in need of repentance and bat-
tism for remission of sins." We showed
from the scriptures that this notion is
erroneous. That in coming into mor-
tality, Christ obeyed the will of God,
which He did during his entire earthly
career, and that, as it is written con-
cerning Him: "He did no sin and
guile was not found in his mouth." As
to the baptism of the Savior, we
showed that He obeyed the law of bat-
tism, not because He had need of re-
pentance or remission of sin, but that
being exempt from both, He submitted
to the ordinance, as He stated, that He
might "fulfill all righteousness." Our
friend in the South now comes forward
with this quotation from Hebrews, vi,
8:3:

"Though he were a Son yet learned
he obedience by the things he suffered;
and being made perfect, he became the
author of eternal salvation unto all
them that obey him," etc.

The writer then argues in the lan-
guage following, and asks us to make
further explanation:

"I have always reasoned as follows:
If He had to learn obedience He was
disobedient before learning obedience.
If He was disobedient He was a sin-
ner. Further, the law relative to it
forfeited were the result of disobedience
or sin. And again having been made per-
fect He must have been imperfect be-
fore the degree of perfection was at-
tained; if He was imperfect He was a
sinner, etc., etc."

The "reasoning" in the foregoing ap-
pears to us to be more assumptive
than logical. It does not follow, be-
cause a person learns some law new to
him and obeys it, that he was previous-
ly disobedient. His obedience may be
progressive. As each fresh condition
is approached and the law relative to it
is made known, he pursues the path of
obedience, and thus advances toward
perfection in submission to law as it is
developed.

The conclusion that Christ was a sin-
ner, is predicated upon the assertion
that He was disobedient, while the evi-
dences and positive declarations con-
cerning him are that He was "obedient
in all things, unto death, even the
death of the cross." "The things He
suffered" were not, as claimed, "the re-
sult of disobedience or sin," but the
result of obedience to the law of God,
as He is testified by Himself. The doctrine
of the scriptures, ancient and modern, is
that he who had no sin here the sins
of others, and that "In His stripes we
are healed." Peter states that "Christ
came suffering for sin, the just for the
unjust, that He might bring us to God."
—I Peter, iii, 18. Paul says "For He
hath made him to sin for us who
knew no sin, that we might be made
the righteousness of God in him." (II
Cor. v, 21).

The further "reasoning" that be-
cause it is written Christ was "made
perfect through sufferings," He was
therefore previously "imperfect and a
sinner," is about as logical as the other
assumption. The perfection alluded to
in the passage quoted does not relate
to moral conduct, but to complete sub-

mission to the Divine will as it was
manifested. He suffered for others, but
was willing to obey the law of suf-
fering in their behalf. Witness His
agony in the garden of Gethsemane,
when God "laid upon him the iniqui-
ties of us all," and His willingness to
drink the dregs of the bitter cup in
obedience to the will of His Father. He
became perfect in His obedience by the
things He suffered as a ransom for
others, that obedience increasing unto
perfection as the will of the Father
was from time to time revealed.

Our correspondent should not pick
out a text of scripture and wrestle with
it until it bends to his notion, but com-
pare scripture with scripture. In the
same epistle from which he extracts the
text that forms the basis of his argu-
ment, he will find the following posi-
tive declarations:

"For we have not an High Priest which
cannot be touched with the feeling of
our infirmities, but was in all points
tempted like as we are, yet without
sin."—Heb. iv, 15.

"For such an High Priest became us
who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separ-
ate from sinners and made higher
than the heavens."—Heb. vii, 26.

This is corroborated in numerous pas-
sages of scripture, ancient and mod-
ern. We will quote one more verse to
the point:

"Who did no sin, neither was guile
found in his mouth."—I Pet. ii, 22.

We could quote extensively from
modern revelations to the same ef-
fect, but do not deem it necessary. The
doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints is that Jesus
Christ was the sinless Son of God. He
was "the Lamb without blemish and
without spot." He was able to offer
himself as a sacrifice for sinners, be-
cause He was innocent and pure. This
is in accord with the holy scriptures
called the Bible, and those also in the
Book of Mormon.

To argue against this doctrine is sim-
ply to set up the notions of individ-
uals, which are out of harmony with
the revelations of God upon the sub-
ject. It is in the nature of contention,
rather than reasoning. It should not
be introduced into Sunday schools or
quorum meetings or any of the asso-
ciations in the Church. And we trust
that we shall not be under the neces-
sity of further defending from the vag-
aries of Church members, the plain
and simple truth on this matter as re-
vealed from on high.

THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

The New York Evening Post has a
thoughtful article on the need of a uni-
versal language. Several suggestions
to meet this need have been made. One
is that one of the languages now in use
be adopted as "universal." But which?
English, German, French, Russian—all
are widely spoken, and each has its
supporters.

Another proposition is to make a new
language. Volapuk has had its day.
Now it is Esperanto, invented in 1887
by a Russian physician. It is claimed
for this jargon that it has the active
support of many prominent scientists.
But so had Volapuk, and there is no
reason why Esperanto should be sup-
posed to have a brighter future.

The Post suggests the revival of Latin.
Scholars of today read and write
Latin more generally and more read-
ily than they do Esperanto. In most
of the sciences the technical terms are
already of Latin or Latinized Greek
formation, and but slight adjustment
would be required to fit in the terms of
other sources. It would, moreover, as
our contemporary remarks, possess the
great advantage of giving a vast and
imposing historic unity to scholarship,
which would naturally draw into its cir-
cle the awakening Oriental nations as
no new-fangled gibberish could hope to do.

There is some prejudice against the
so-called dead languages, their study
being regarded as unnecessary in this
age of college football. But it is
claimed that a number of university
men are actually again looking to the
language of Cicero for a universal me-
dium of exchange of thought.

We regard it as more probable,
though, that, as the nations are drawn
more closely together, the necessity of
a universal language will be met in
some other way. When every school
child in every civilized country has a
chance to learn, besides his own lan-
guage, three or four foreign tongues,
the problem of a universal language is
solved. And that is an entirely prac-
tical solution, with the educational fa-
cilities now within the reach of almost
every child.

FIGHTING THE SMOKE.

Recently a conference was held in
London, lasting four days, of persons
interested in the abatement of the
smoke nuisance. Many municipalities
and societies were represented. The
most important result of the meeting
was the suggestion that a strong or-
ganization be formed, in which the
municipalities of the country will be
represented, for the purpose of carrying
on the war on smoke.

In England, as here, the evil is recog-
nized, but no sure remedy has as yet
been found. Diligent study of the sub-
ject is made, and records are kept,
which may prove of value for the solu-
tion of the problem. In Leeds there is
a society fifteen years old which co-
operates with the city authorities and
keeps records, first, of the condition
of the atmosphere with respect to im-
purities; second, of the consumption of
coal in boilers, furnaces and domestic
fireplaces; and finally of the efficiency
of the existing systems for controlling
the emission of smoke.

In Glasgow, too, records are kept of
the proportion of acids, dust and soot
in the air. Samples of rainfall are
systematically tested, and the sources
of the pollution of the air are studied
in connection with the statistics of the
city.

The organization about to be formed
will make use of all such records for
practical work. If it succeeds in solv-
ing the smoke problem, it will be en-
titled to the gratitude of the world.
"Smoke consumers" like perpetual
motion machines, do not seem to work,
except on paper. Perhaps the true solu-
tion is in the wider extension of the

use of electricity for industrial and do-
mestic purposes.

Cities anciently were no better than
cesspools, the very streets being used
for dumping grounds, as can be seen
today in Oriental cities, where only
dogs act as scavengers. The result was
sickness, and when epidemics swept the
land, the inhabitants fell by the thou-
sands. Sanitary science has conquered
those conditions, but the smoke nu-
isance still remains a menace to the
health of the people, causing sickness
and suffering. It is strange that no
way has as yet been found of securing
a clear sky and fresh air to the dwell-
ers of the large cities and manufactur-
ing centers.

A FIERY SUBJECT.

The gentleman who, some time ago,
delivered the annual Husley memorial
lecture before the Society of Arts, Lon-
don, had chosen for his subject, "Color
and Race."

During the course of his address, the
speaker, Dr. Meldor, took occasion to
say that red used to be the prevailing
color of the hair in parts of Central
Europe, but it was now a grayish
brown. The results of his own inves-
tigations went to show that red was
the natural color of man's hair in Eu-
rope, at any rate in the uncivilized
states the origin pigment coming later.
As a sidelight on this point he men-
tioned that while Japanese, Chinese and
Egyptian children often had reddish
or fair hair, there were no fair adult
Chinese, Japanese or Egyptians. The
phenomenon observable in the British
Isles could be generally accounted for
by the intrusions of light complexioned
races from the North and East, the
prior inhabitants having been more
usually dark.

This is quite a curious subject. Stu-
dents of it have discovered many pec-
uliar facts. They note, for instance,
that many of the historical women
have gloried in their "golden" tresses.
They mention Helen of Troy, Sappho,
Poppaea, Heloise, Joan of Arc, Mary
Stuart, Anne of Austria, Elizabeth of
England, Catherine I of Russia, and
many others. They claim that a wom-
an adorned with red tresses is brighter,
more deceptive and more ambitious
than others, and they also claim that
men with red hair make very devoted
husbands.

The ancient Egyptians, it is said,
used to burn a red-headed maiden ev-
ery year, and in Spain, in modern times
there was prejudice against that color
because it was supposed to be the color
of the hair of Judas. In New Zealand
the Maoris used to consider red hair
as a special mark of divine favor.

January sales and January thaws
generally go together.

Senators will talk. Already they
are beginning to talk of adjournment.

In San Domingo Uncle Sam holds the
fort, that is, he holds the custom
houses.

When Midshipman Chester S. Roberts
was hazed, why didn't he "charge,
Chester, charge?"

"Will the coming man marry?" asks
a New York minister. Give the man
time to come before putting the ques-
tion.

Mr. Schiff has succeeded in getting
himself into hot water although he has
not solved the question of an elastic
currency.

Dr. Stanley Hall says that for some
reason he feels younger in this atmos-
phere. It is easily explained. It is
his "Adolescence."

Morales has offered to resign and
leave San Domingo if he can do so in
safety. He seems to fear that it is a
case of resign and die.

A Kansas City man is decorating his
casket with pyrographic scrolls and pic-
tures. He forgets that the coffin
doesn't go to the burning place.

Lord Rothschild says that he is a
free trader who believes in negotiating
tariff treaties. From this statement
can any one tell what Lord Rothschild
is?

Henry H. Rogers, vice-president of
the Standard Oil company, has refused
to answer questions. If he is wise he
will remember the case of Richard A.
McCurdy and answer.

"Arizona" is coming right up to the
front as a copper-producing state,"
says the Boston Herald. Wrong as far
as the word "state" is concerned. Ari-
zona should be admitted as a state all
by herself. But as a copper producer
she is already great.

Mrs. Russell Sage sent every one of
the two hundred laborers of Central
park, New York, \$5 as a New Year
present, because, as she says, she is
pleased to see the excellent condition
in which they maintain the drives. But
she was careful not to let the old man
know what she was doing.

Homar L. Castle, who is known as the
Folk of Pennsylvania, has announced
his candidacy for the governorship and
asserts that a coterie of powerful men
has hatched a plot to effect the down-
fall of President Roosevelt, capture the
lawmaking bodies of the nation, state
and large cities, and administer the
government throughout the country as
a plain business proposition in the in-
terests of the large corporations. That
assertion is "a castle in Spain" is ev-
er there was one.

GUARDING THE CZAR.

Harper's Weekly.
One of the most interesting features
of official life in St. Petersburg is the
intricate system by which the Czar's
life is safeguarded. Since the tragic
death of the Grand Duke Sergius the
spy system has become more compli-
cated than ever, until now there are
whole regiments of officials and care-
fully-picked men and women whose duty
it is to guard the Czar. These officials
are scattered through the Ministry of
the Interior, the Secret Police and the
Ministry of War. The inner circle of
the system is the dreaded "third sec-
tion" of the Secret Police—the men who
are charged with the guardianship of

the Czar's person. These men are high-
ly educated, are artists in disguise and
possess extraordinary knowledge and
power. High officials, nominally their
superiors in rank, dread the vicinity of
one of these men lest their most inno-
cent act—a call on a friend, a journey
for health or pleasure—be construed
into a sinister act demanding explana-
tion.

A LONDON FOG.

London Post.
Six thousand tons of coal, it is said,
are in suspension in the London atmos-
phere every day during the winter
months—enough to encourage any fog
and two million chimneys, all burning
soft coal, are throwing off incessant vol-
umes of smut-laden smoke. These are
the things that scientific people talk
about when they try to explain a fog.
And then they go on to tell us that fogs
are expensive; that they cost London
five millions a year; that a single day's
fog causes the metropolis to consume
enough gas and electricity in excess of
her ordinary requirements to supply a
town of 55,000 population for twelve
months; and that fogs leave behind
them a deposit of six tons to the square
mile.

A NEW SOLUTION.

New York Tribune.
Among the celebrations connected
with the "name day" of Francis Jo-
seph of Austria is the giving of money
to servants long in the service of one
family. Eleven women received 35
kronen (\$5.20) each, and the others 20
kronen (\$3.15). At the head of the list
was a 66-year-old woman who had
been a general servant in the household
of a count for 48 years. Next came a
parlor maid, 77 years old with a re-
cord of 47 years' service in the family of
a railroad official. The third was a
general servant, who had lived 36 years
in one family. The others, mostly
general servants, cooks, parlor maids
and one nursemaid, had terms of ser-
vice to their credit varying from 34 to
45 years. Some such system of prize
for long service might help solve the
servant problem in this country.

THE FLIGHT OF TIME.

Boston Transcript.
The flight of time is relentless, noth-
ing can withstand it. The flowers fade,
the sun sets and life itself withers
away. And behind the years is dark-
ness. But this too we know—that all
we think and all we do is recorded.
"All, all is self-recorded in the Book
of Life—all our efforts and all our er-
rors, all our strivings and all our long-
ings, all the good and all the evil we
do is written down to our credit."

THE BISHOP'S £1,000.

London Standard.
The bishop of London tells the follow-
ing story: "I was sitting in my room
one morning very busy, when I was
told that a lady wanted to see me. I
was very busy, and almost said at first,
'Oh, I'm too busy to see anyone this
morning.' But I thought, and said, 'No,
I have made a rule never to refuse to
see anybody, in case it is someone in
trouble.' So I said, 'Let the lady come
unhindered.' She came, and the first thing
she said to me was this: 'I was going
to ask you whether you can find a use
in your work for £1,000?' I said, 'It
is the very thing I have been wondering
all the morning how I was to get.'
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to spend her £1,000 on, and the whole
scheme was carried out."

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