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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 16, 1908.

SOCIALIST MINISTERS.

A manifesto has been issued, signed by 161 ministers representing 24 religious denominations in this country, and three in Canada, declaring their adherence to the object of the Ministers' Socialist conference.

The object is declared to be to permeate churches, denominations and other religious institutions with "the Social Message of the Bible," to show that Socialism is the economic expression of the religious life; to end the class struggle by establishing industrial democracy, and to hasten the reign of justice and brotherhood upon earth.

The signers of the Manifesto declare their belief to be "that the present social system, based as it is upon the sin of covetousness makes the ethical life as incalculable by religion impracticable; and should give place to a social system founded on the 'Golden Rule,' and the 'Royal Law' of the Kingdom of God: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' which, realized under the co-operative commonwealth of Socialism, will create an environment favorable to the practice of religious life."

This is, possibly, one of the most remarkable statements of faith ever signed by American clergymen. It says without qualification that under the present social system the ethical life as inculcated by religion is impossible. What an indictment of society! And the churches! And because the ministers believe this they urge with utmost earnestness that their brethren in the ministry, and the people in all churches search the Scriptures and study the philosophy of Socialism, that they may see if that belief be not indeed God's very truth.

One hundred and sixty-one ministers are not many out of a total of 159,502, which is the number of ministers in this country, according to the statistics of Dr. H. K. Carroll, Secretary Rev. John D. Long, D. D., of Brooklyn, states that he has the names of nearly ten times that number who are in hearty accord with the signers of the Manifesto. But even ten times 161, or 1,610, is a small number out of the grand total. But the very fact that ministers all over the country are recognizing the necessity of a reconstruction of the social structure in the interest of the morality taught in the Scriptures is a wonderful vindication of the testimony of the Prophet Joseph concerning his mission to the world.

He, too, taught the necessity of a return to the "Golden rule" and the "Royal law" of the Kingdom of God, and because he taught this, he was martyred. Furthermore, because the Latter-day Saints, enlightened from on High, have tried to show the world the way out from temporal bondage as well as to eternal exaltation, the powers of hell have been arrayed against them and they have been driven and persecuted; they have partaken liberally of the fate of all pioneers in the work for reform and progress. But the truth is invincible. Our Savior saw in the respect paid to Him by some Greeks who had come to Jerusalem, a forecast of the glorious future when He was to "draw all men" unto Him. (John 12:32.) And for the same reason faith may see, in the present movements in the world for equality, brotherhood, and justice in temporal affairs, the faint dawning of the Millennial day which the martyred Prophet proclaimed with a voice that reverberated to all parts of the earth.

We have progressed so far that thinking men and women admit, first, that co-operation in its widest application is, in all probability, at some future time, destined to replace the present system of individual effort with its competition and oppression; secondly, that a co-operative social system demands the very highest standard of both moral and intellectual education, and that, under the low standards of the present system, few members of the community are qualified to do their part honestly and faithfully in life's work. Education, then, is the present need; not only enlightenment as to the advantages of a new system over the old, but training in truth, justice, morality, without which no social system can be a success.

CLOSE THE "DISTRICT."

The City council has at last officially recognized the existence in the City of a "red-light district," by concurring in a protest against its removal to some other locality. How can the council consistently avoid taking further action? The existence of that "district" is a perpetual violation of the ordinances framed by the council. Can the "American" council, by inaction, sanction this violation of law, the fact of which it has officially admitted? It cannot, without being liable to the charge of complicity in that special form of law-breaking.

Suppose the council had been notified of the intention of someone to move a nest of murderers and robbers from one part of the City to another. What would be the duty of the council? First, to refuse to sanction the removal, and then to set the police force at work landing the criminals where they belong. The council could not, without becoming complicitous criminals, suffer the criminals to remain undisturbed in their den, or share their loot with them. Nor can the council consistently let the "district" flourish and take the blood-

stained money of its unfortunate inhabitants. Its duty is to clean out and close its doors.

There is no doubt about the general sentiment in this community. It has been expressed in numerous protests. The State cannot, we suppose, revoke the charter of the new corporation until actual violation of the law is proved, but the council has evidence enough to act in the matter of the district that does exist under "American" rule.

GOOD FOREST SUGGESTIONS.

Some good suggestions on tree planting are being made by the senior Senator from Utah, prominent business men, and by one of our local contemporaries.

We learn that several citizens have already expressed a willingness to bear the expense of planting trees at the base of Ensign peak this fall if protected from the encroachments of the sand and gravel diggers who are now encroaching the landscape back of Salt Lake. They favored the idea of scattering the seed of hardy flowers upon the Ensign peak, which could thus, in a few years, be made a beautiful and attractive place for the citizens of Salt Lake.

An annual school picnic at Ensign Peak on Arbor day is likewise advocated. And we know of nothing better than this in the way of a beginning. When once the idea of reformation takes hold of the people and is made part of the work of the school children, the future of forests in this country will be practically assured.

We quite agree with Senator Smoot's conclusion that if the government distributed seeds and young trees to cities, counties and states, or made some provision for the acquisition of lands by local communities, with the understanding that the same be used for forestry purposes, it would not be long before Americans would appreciate the value of forests with their many advantages.

A writer in the Herald suggests that at the base of Ensign peak is a large flat upon which many trees would be planted, and back of the peak are hills and hollows which, when planted in trees, would make a large forest as any city could desire.

It is believed also that arrangements could be made for a large school picnic in Ensign Peak park on Arbor day next year, when the school children of Salt Lake could plant hundreds of trees and make the beginning of the forest which, by the time they reach manhood and womanhood, would become one of the interesting possessions of the city.

It is timely to learn from Senator Smoot's account of his trip in Monday's Deseret News that in Zurich, Switzerland, is the best administered forest in the world. It contains nearly 2,500 acres and is divided into 21 districts, each district containing only trees of a certain age, so that all trees are separated according to their age. When a tree reaches the age of 100 years, it is considered matured and more profitable to cut into timber, and is immediately replaced by another seedling. At the beginning of the year every tree in the "Silvwald" is measured and the history of its growth during the year is carefully recorded. In this way a complete stocktaking, as it were, of the forest is made every year, showing the exact growth of the trees and the amount of lumber in feet produced by the forest during the year.

Every tree is numbered, and a person can select any tree in the forest by number, go to the office, get the record, and read the history of the tree from the time it was a seedling. At last then, we have both a model for and an incentive to reforestation. Why not proceed to do this work?

ADVERTISE, BUT PEACE FIRST.

We heartily endorse this editorial which appeared in the Herald of Tuesday morning:

"A movement is on foot to establish an advertising bureau in the east, in behalf of the State of Utah, with the intention of inviting immigration, of making known the advantages of the state, and, presumably, of correcting the unpleasant impression prevailing so generally that this is not a desirable region for residence or business."

Usually such a proposal would seem opportune and desirable; but would it be profitable? Is it possible under present conditions to convince the outside world that the people here are law-abiding, good neighbors, peaceable in their relations with others, and much better than the average of large aggregations in this country? Could any effort, however strong and widespread, offset the constant stream of defamation and misrepresentation which flows outward from here? Hasn't the state for years suffered helplessly the disadvantage of such advertising from its very center as will serve to render ineffective the work of the proposed bureau?

"These questions are asked in good faith, in the belief that they are answerable. If Utah and Salt Lake ever expect to be placed on the footing to which they belong in outside esteem it can only be after the chief cause of their unpleasant notoriety has been removed. The stranger who becomes interested in the state through advertising is more than likely to come here to find that the people are divided, that a spirit of discord prevails, that a neighbor is arrayed against neighbor, and that with all its outward attractions the conditions are not to his liking. If he happens to make inquiry in some quarters he will be assured that political conditions are governed by men who are untrustworthy, undesirable citizens," and altogether he will be disgusted with the picture drawn for him.

"It is unpleasant to record the facts, but every one knows they are true. Moreover, they are conditions that should be remedied, and could be if the people could find expression of their convictions in organized form. And until these conditions are remedied, until politics is restored to the normal alignment on national lines, until it proves unprofitable for men to trade politically on religious animosity and profit by fomenting strife, there is little advantage in attempting to advertise the state."

"What Utah needs is less advertising of the sort it is getting, and more of the spirit of independence which will drive from politics the men who have established this era of dissension."

We have preached these doctrines for some time, to the best of our ability, and we believe public consciousness is awakening to the truth of them. We believe prominent business men who have made large investments are sick and tired of the perpetual misrepresentations of present conditions and the defamation of character which are about the only features of our un-American journalism. We believe we could name officials elected by "Americans" who are sick at heart at the everlasting agitation for which there is absolutely no reason. Why should

these conditions be tolerated? Why should not all good citizens unite in a demand for the restoration of normal, American conditions?

This restoration should be all the more easy because the people here, generally speaking, harbor no hostile sentiments. Let the people restore peace and then advertise Utah to the world, and the world will believe.

THE NEXT EISTEDDFOD.

The peculiar and celebrated genius for music among the Welsh people, has taken the form of a musical festival that may be compared in its national aspects to the Derby of England, the Sangerfest of Germany.

The next Eisteddfod for Salt Lake City is to be held on the first three days of October in the Tabernacle. As usual, this unique musical event will be given under the auspices of the Cambrian association.

In Wales itself, the annual Eisteddfod is a national Celtic event; representatives from Brittany in France, from Ireland, Scotland, and the Isle of Man officially visit and take part in the councils and proceedings that lead up to a public contest in the fine arts designed to amuse, instruct, and elevate.

In the days of the more famous of the Eisteddfods, that at Carmarthen, South Wales, in 1841, being the most celebrated, these gatherings were marked by great national ardor. This Cambrian institution has served to preserve to Wales its ancient language, its laws and history; its legends, traditions, and mythology. These events have proved a sort of University to Wales itself by advancing greatly the popular standard of both literature and music. Quite recently a similar festival, the Fets Cevl of the Irish people, has begun to serve a similar purpose in restoring to the native sons and daughters of that ancient nation something of the love for the art, music, and literature of their forefathers.

The program of the national Eisteddfods always covers, besides instrumental and vocal music, "essays on the various subjects in the realm of science, philosophy, history, and mythology; poetry of the epic and alliterative form; and fiction founded on historic character and famous events."

The program for the fourth Eisteddfod to be held in the inter-mountain region shows a similar array of choice music, literature, and art in contest. Prizes aggregating upwards of 5,000 are to be given to the successful contestants. Those who remember the similar events of 1895 and 1898, held in this city will not be surprised at witnessing one of the most attractive and significant of public exhibitions.

Hail to the Brythoniad! May their musical talent ever increase and their love of the land of Penydd, Alawn, and Gwron never grow less!

Most candidates are composite politicians.

Governor Hughes is a Saratoga chip off the old block.

Mr. Debs' "red special" makes headway no matter what he does.

Maine wasn't quite so bent as when she went for Governor Kent.

The Franco-Spanish note on the Moroccan situation is a note bene.

The chief purpose of a candidate in taking the stump is to saw wood.

Like the binding of wheat spell binding these days is done automatically.

General Grosvenor can "figger" out just what the Maine election portends.

Mr. Kern and Governor Hughes should divide the hirsute vote between them.

The Illinois Methodists would spike Speaker Cannon. Easier said than done.

Some day the aeronauts will club together and erect a monument to the memory of Darius Green.

"King Edward's croquet playing is the talk of Europe," says the London Chronicle. The small talk, no doubt.

And now a Young Egyptian party has been formed. It should be a pyramid of strength in the land of the Pharaohs.

U. S. Judge Humphrey must be a good judge of whisky, for he has just rendered a decision that whisky to be whisky must have age.

Every time one reads an "American" party appeal he is reminded of Dr. Johnson's famous saying that "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

Hearst newspapers have a great amount of exclusive matter about the Independence league. Other papers have a great deal of excluded matter about the Independence league.

And now the postmasters of the country are to give lectures to the children of the public schools on how the mails are collected and delivered, and incidentally on the benefits of postal savings banks.

"The widow who for two months traveled abroad with no more luggage than a handbag and an umbrella has demonstrated what," asks the New York Sun. That a widow knows how to look out for herself.

A college of matrimony must be established in this country to prevent degeneracy in the race, according to Professor W. Blackmar of the Kansas university. Kansas may need such an institution, but it is not needed in any other state.

POPULAR VOTE FLUCTUATIONS.

Boston Transcript.
In a paragraph going the rounds of the press it is stated as a politically curious fact that no record was made of the popular vote of the United States for President previous to 1821, and that the vote in that year was 35,000, or less than that cast by Kansas in 1904. As to making that, is compiling an official record of the popular vote, it may be said that only

after 1887, was the operation rendered possible by Federal statute. In that year a law was passed requiring the governors of States within a certain specified time to file with the State Department a record of the votes cast for every candidate for presidential elector. This return, duly certified, is published by the Secretary of State in the Washington newspapers, and there is in his office an authentic statement of the popular vote as governors can make. This requirement makes for the future, and renders his task much simpler than that of his brother treating of the past.

HOMELESS GIRLS.

New York Evening Post.
There are in Berlin at present no fewer than 50,000 factory girls and women who have no homes, no rooms in which they can call their own, but who sleep in what are called Schlafsteden, which they can occupy at night only, as the rooms are otherwise disposed of in the daytime. A more forlorn, dreary sequel to a day of drudgery cannot be imagined, and the consequences are what might be expected. In case of illness, the plight of these homeless women is pitiable in the extreme. An attempt has been made to mitigate their lot by the establishment of Arbeiterinnenheimen. Three of these are now open, and they harbor from 100 to 150 applicants each. For \$2 a month a worker can in these homes get a room and a simple breakfast, and if two or three room together the cost is reduced considerably. There is also a summer home, but this is less frequented, for the reason that very few factories grant their workers even a week's vacation, and hardly any with a continuance of wages. The city contributes \$500 a year toward the support of the three homes.

JUST FOR FUN.

"There's one thing that puzzles me about them fashionable girls."

"What's that?"

"They most all 'em makes their day-boo in the night time."—Baltimore American.

"So your son, Josh, is going to law school?"

"Yes," answered Farmer Cornstossel, "but he don't pack no fiction whatever to his books. I guess maybe he's goin' to be one o' these here unwritten lawyers."—Washington Star.

Bang—So you are back from the mountains, eh? Well, you didn't get reddened up very much.

Wang—Didn't eh? You ought to see my back from sleeping on a cornhusk mattress these weeks.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Look at that tippy aeronaut! Hadn't we better try to take him home?"

"No, no, no, he's all right. It's a digible jag."—Chicago Tribune.

"How's the campaign getting in your head?"

"Very exciting," answered the sarcastic citizen. "Next week we're to have a joint debate between a phonograph and a graphophone."—Washington Herald.

"Why did their marriage prove mutually disappointing?"

"He married her because she was poor and could make her own gowns, and she married him because he was rich and she wouldn't have to."—Puck.

"The delegates who nominated you gave you credit for being a man of great wisdom."

"Yes," answered the candidate, "that's because they knew in advance that I was going to agree with their opinions."—Washington Star.

"Doesn't a still, small voice tell you when you are going wrong?"

"I guess you never heard my wife's voice, did you?"—Houston Post.

First Bunco Man—The people around here are all wise to my game.

Second Faker—What are you going to do?

First Bunco Man—Seek greener fields.—Kansas City Times.

"I understand, sir, that you had the audacity to propose to my daughter. What have you to say to that?"

"Nothing, sir, except that your daughter had the impudence to accept me."—Boston Transcript.

"You know Ethel gave George a very delicate declaration of his proposal."

"How did she do it?"

"They are both amateur photographers, and when he wrote her a note asking her to marry him she sent him a negative of herself."—Philadelphia Press.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

THREE NIGHTS!!

COMMENCING THURSDAY, SEPT. 17

Special Saturday Matinee.

SALT LAKE'S

FALL

CARNIVAL

UTAH'S BEST ARTISTS IN THE CASTS.

Change of Program Each Performance.

Tickets: 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Seats on sale at box office.

Handsome libretto will be sold at the entrance. Watch for it.

Graham

THEATRE

Both Phones 3560. ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.

Matinee Every Day but Sunday. The Phantastic Phantoms.

Alfred Kely & Co. Martindale & Sylvester. Pentelle & Carr. Wood & Kingston. Musical Comedies. The Kinodrome. Graham Orchestra.

Prices—Evening—25c, 50c, 75c, Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee—10c, 25c, 50c, Box Seats, 75c.

All Seats Are Reserved.

CHAMBERLAIN

51 and 53 Main St. Pianos, Organs, sheet music and musical merchandise.

GRAND THEATRE

To-Night

CAMILLE

A Most Elaborate Production of the World's Greatest Heart Story.

Matinee Wednesday 12 & 25 Cts. All Seats Reserved.

New Lyric Theatre

J. E. CLARK, Manager. The Cameraphone

Moving Pictures That Talk and Sing. Bill for the Week Starting SEPT. 12

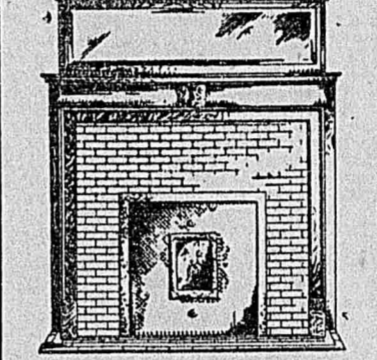
Rose Berger, Farmer Boy's Fun, Charles Ellison, the Hand of Fate, Auto Quartette, the Glow Worm, Latest Novelty from New York, New Moving Pictures.

Afternoon, 2:30 to 4:30-10c. Evening, 7:30 to 9:30-10c and 20c. Children half price.

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THEATRE MAGAZINE

FOR THEATRICAL NEWS AND STAGE PICTURES.



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The finest line of Oak and Mahogany mantels, genuine piano finish, ever shown in the state, from \$50 up. You take chances when you select from a catalog. Our patent radiant grate warms the room thoroughly and was specially constructed for economy and cleanliness.

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The Child-Walk

are now located in our store. Expert Floral Work and Choice Cut Flowers Their Hobby.

Godbe-PittsDrug Co

Phones 140.

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GET THEM OUT!

Last year's suit or dress may want only a thorough cleaning and pressing to give it all the appearance of a new creation. Send for our wagon. We'll do the rest.

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Chicago Cleaning Co

37 P. O. PLACE.

You can get Coal Today?

Why Don't You?

WESTERN

FUEL CO.

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Bed Spread Reductions

Excellent Bed Spread values that will be better appreciated when the goods are examined.

\$1.00 values for80c	\$ 4.00 values for\$3.20
\$1.25 values for\$1.00	\$ 4.50 values for\$3.60
\$1.50 values for\$1.20	\$ 5.00 values for\$4.00
\$1.75 values for\$1.40	\$ 5.50 values for\$4.40
\$2.00 values for\$1.60	\$ 6.00 values for\$4.80
\$2.25 values for\$1.80	\$ 6.50 values for\$5.20
\$2.50 values for\$2.00	\$ 7.00 values for\$5.60
\$2.75 values for\$2.20	\$ 7.50 values for\$6.00
\$3.00 values for\$2.40	\$ 8.00 values for\$6.40
\$3.50 values for\$2.80	\$10.00 values for\$8.00

DAMASK AND HUCK TOWELS

A splendid variety of Damask and Huck Towels to select from. Rooming house keepers should take advantage of this opportunity.

20c values for16c	65c values for52c
25c values for20c	75c values for60c
35c values for28c	\$5c values for40c
40c values for32c	\$1.00 values for80c
50c values for40c	\$1.25 values for1.00
60c values for48c	\$1.50 values for1.20

SILKOLINE SPECIAL, regular 15c a yard, .12c
SATEEN SPECIAL, regular 25c a yard, .20c
SATEEN SPECIAL, regular 35c a yard, .28c
CRETONNE SPECIAL, regular 15c a yard, .12c

GREAT FLANNEL SPECIALS

CANTON BLEACH FLANNEL, regular 10c a yard, for	8½c
CANTON BLEACH FLANNEL, regular 15c a yard, for	12½c
CANTON BLEACH FLANNEL, regular 20c a yard, for	15c
CANTON BROWN FLANNEL, regular 10c a yard, for	8½c
CANTON BROWN FLANNEL, regular 12½c a yard, for	10c
CANTON BROWN FLANNEL, regular 15c a yard, for	12½c
CANTON BROWN FLANNEL, regular 17½c a yard, for	14c
OUTING FLANNEL, in fancy and plain colors, regular 10c a yard, for	8½c
OUTING FLANNEL, in fancy and plain colors, regular 12½c a yard, for	10c
DOMET FLANNELS, bleached and unbleached, regular 10c a yard for	8½c
DOMET FLANNELS, bleached and unbleached, regular 15c a yard, for	12½c
DOMET FLANNELS, bleached and unbleached, regular 25c a yard, for	20c
WHITE WOOL FLANNELS	20% Off
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