

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:

One Year	In Advance	\$5.00
Six Months	"	2.50
Three Months	"	1.25
One Month	"	.50
Sunday Edition, per year	"	2.00
Semi-weekly	"	2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE:
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office, 117 Park Row Building, New York.

CHICAGO OFFICE:
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office, represented by E. D. Edwards, 27 Washington Street.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 55 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 5, 1902.

THE POPULAR VERDICT.

The general election of 1902 is over, and the result appears to be a decided Republican victory. Both nationally and locally. The Republican party will apparently retain its control of Congress, and the popular verdict sustains the national administration in its general policies.

The Democratic party in Utah, laboring under many disadvantages, made a gallant fight to regain its former ascendancy, but in vain. The Republican candidate for Congress is undoubtedly elected, the Republican nominees will sit in the Supreme court, and the Utah Legislature will be strongly Republican. That, of course, means the election of a Republican to the United States Senate.

Salt Lake County was looked upon previous to the election as doubtful, but the returns, so far as they have been received, show striking Republican success, the whole ticket of that party, with but one exception, having carried the day by a good majority. There was a great deal of scratching on both sides of the contest, but this did not affect the general result. It indicated, however, that a great many people were determined to vote for men rather than for party, and so made selections from the several tickets according to their own judgment.

The failure of one candidate on the Republican ticket for State senator was due to this scratching, and was doubtless occasioned by his alleged connection with the saloon interest. That shows to the Salt Lake public that the prevailing sentiment is against domination in political affairs by the liquor element. It should serve as a notice to public officers that the people expect the laws and ordinances in reference to the sale of intoxicants to be maintained and enforced.

Notwithstanding the sweeping triumph of the Republican Party it will be noticed by observing minds that there is still a large body of voters in the United States and in Utah who cling to Democratic principles, and whose numbers stand as a warning to the party in power that in case of its failure to uphold the national interest and to promote the general welfare, there are hosts of citizens standing ready to avail themselves of such a contingency and make a sweeping change in public affairs.

LIBERTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A contributor to the Northwestern Christian Advocate takes the view that unless American Protestants are vigilant, it will soon be too late for them to establish religious and political liberty in the Philippines, because, he thinks, Rome will be supreme and under Rome liberty is impossible. Rome, he argues, is getting hold of the reins of government as rapidly as possible, and "when she has accomplished this, liberty in the Philippines will be what it is in the South American republics, which is liberty to be a Catholic and nothing more. When this domination is effected, liberty of religious assembly, liberty of conscience, liberty in religious opinion will be absolutely ceased. Liberal education will cease and there will settle down again over the Philippine islands under the American flag, as absolute tyranny as ever existed under Spain."

The remedy against this danger, the writer contends, suggests, is the creation of a Protestant body among the natives, to which the government must guarantee liberty. Missionaries must be sent there to occupy the field and hold it. As yet, we are told, there are very few missionaries in the islands. There are some in Manila, but in the provinces there is not one to 1,000,000 natives. "All northern Luzon, the region having people of the highest racial development in the archipelago, including the Tagalos, and of the highest material development, comprising probably 2,000,000 of people, there is only one missionary outside of Manila. One missionary as the exponent of civil and religious liberty. One missionary to help the government to realize its mission in northern Luzon of establishing the ideals of our republican institutions."

The situation in the Philippines, whatever it is, must be of considerable concern to the American people, for the tearing of the colonies away from Spain, and the long continued military operations against the natives, were justified only on the ground that the natives were going to receive liberty, both religious and political of a much higher order than that which they enjoyed formerly, and be started on the high road of American civilization. The nation is in honor bound to see to it

that this program is carried out to the finish. Of course the government cannot as such take any part in missionary work, but it can extend to all sects and parties equal protection, and see that no undue advantage is taken by one against any other.

We do not take much stock in the charges of the missionaries of one church against those of another, for many of them are intolerant and demand liberty only for themselves. But it is, of course, well known that where Rome has power, other churches are not welcome. As regards the Philippines, this ought to be different. There should be as much freedom there as there is at home. Otherwise the war with its great sacrifices will have been in vain.

THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK.

The question of the "gloomy religious outlook" in the world is one of those that "will not down." Occasionally we hear of the millions contributed for denominational purposes and of the interest manifested in missions, etc., but presently the old complaint is heard again, of decline in matters of a spiritual character. It is well that the question should come up again and again, for only so can it command the attention it deserves.

Mr. George C. Morgan, the successor of Mr. Moody, is one of those who sees only a gloomy outlook. He says it is incontrovertible that there has been for many years a religious decline in the United States. The decline has been covered both fact and practice. He says all the churches have partaken of the spirit of decay, but he mentions particularly Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists and Catholics. It is, he thinks, the result of the world being "money-crazy and science-crazy."

Mr. Morgan is not the only one to regard the immediate future with apprehension. The Evangelical Messenger recently said:

"We seem to be experiencing a decline in church attendance, especially in the cities. We build large and beautiful churches, equip them with every convenience and comfort, we have fine music and there are many able preachers in our pulpits, men who know the word of God, who read and think, who have something to say and know how to say it. Yet the pews are sparsely filled. The people are not where, on the street, in the park, or at home reading the newspapers and novels."

A contributor to the New York Observer regrets that the churches appear to have influence mainly over one sex. He says:

"The average preacher goes, along year after year preaching mainly to women, devoting most of his hours of pastoral labor to calling on women, and they have a measure of success. But they are not enough to turn the whole tide. The unifying of the masses through modern social, commercial, and industrial conditions, makes the millions move together. This mighty moving mass all going in one direction, acquires appalling momentum. It seems restless as a river. Turn Mississippi and Amazon and Ganges and Nile all into one channel and it would be no more irresistible to human power than is this awful tide of passion for material things and pleasures."

Those who propose remedies, generally suggest that a Pentecostal "revival" is needed. But in the first place, "revivals" do not come to order, according to the pleasure of man, and in the second place, modern "revivals" are more or less of a temporary effect. Those that have taken place in recent times do not seem to have made any lasting impression upon the country, or the cities in which they have taken place.

One Congregational minister recently said that one of the great needs of the pulpit was "sensationalism." His idea is somewhat like this: "If you are in a book-reading community, preach a series on the popular books of the day; if music is prominent, weave a sermon and music into a dramatic form; if in a manufacturing community, visit the factories and let them supply themes and illustrations; if the people read nothing but newspapers, preach on the topics of the day; if evolution is in men's minds, base sermons on that."

It is argued that modern preachers are far from as sensational in their methods as were the prophets of old, and that there is room for a great deal of sensationalism. But those who so argue generally forget what is the most important point in this connection, namely that the ancient prophets were inspired by God to deliver their messages in the particular manner they chose. Thus, for instance, Jeremiah preached on a linen girdle; Ezekiel acted very strangely at times, when delivering his message to the people (see chapters 4 and 5), but these acts, this sensationalism was commanded by God. It was all original, adapted for the time and the people. Imitations would be futile, perhaps even dangerous, as in the case of the men who tried to imitate Paul in casting out evil spirits.

It is evident that sensationalism alone is of no benefit. At the present time there is no more sensational preacher than Alexander Dowie. He prays before the telephone receiver, in order that people at a distance may be benefited by his words. He preaches and prays in phonographs; he has a robot choir to attract attention to his tabernacle. And what does he not do, for the same purpose? And yet, the world is not visibly improving around him.

Others are looking for the union of churches as a means of strength and improvement. It is well that the condition is brought to the attention of those who think seriously about such things, but it should be said and understood that it is not in human power to find a remedy. A ship damaged in the storm can be dry-docked. Experts can investigate the condition and propose what to do. But it is different with a church. Human wisdom is insufficient there. It should also be said that the Lord has already commenced the work of

restoration. He has again commissioned His servants to proclaim that message, the acceptance of which by the children of men means both temporal and eternal salvation. The world will have to accept that message sooner or later. There is really no alternative, for it has been given with the promise that it will never again be withdrawn. If the ministers of the world would but accept it, they would know exactly what is their duty at the present time; they would also see that there is no reason for taking a gloomy view of the future, for the final victory in the struggle that is being waged against the money craze and the science-craze and all other evil influences, belongs to the Lord and His Saints.

Jews in Roumania.

As is well known, our government some time ago made representations to the British treaty powers in behalf of the Jews in Roumania. Dr. Caster, chief rabbi of the Sephardi communities of England, in an article in the North American Review on the Roumanian problem, shows the necessity of some intervention in their behalf. The following paragraph from his article gives an idea of the condition of the Hebrews there:

"Take the case of a certain Jancovitch, who had been robbed and murdered by four Roumanians. Their guilt was beyond doubt, and the jury in due course condemned each of them to ten years' penal servitude. Brought soon afterwards before another jury in March 1902, the court acquitted two and merely imposed upon the others a fine amounting in the aggregate to about \$300. Again, instigated by the government, as evidenced by the protection granted to the rioters by the police, the students and the mob of Bucharest attacked the Jewish quarters in 1897, robbed and plundered and ill-treated a number of Jews, entered the great synagogue, destroyed the desks, tore the sacred vestments and desecrated the Ark. The police, connived at these excesses and protected the rioters. Real foreigners had also to suffer by these rudely acts, and at the remembrance of the foreign ambassadors, 150 rioters were pro forma arrested. All but seven were immediately liberated, and in the cities. We build large and beautiful churches, equip them with every convenience and comfort, we have fine music and there are many able preachers in our pulpits, men who know the word of God, who read and think, who have something to say and know how to say it. Yet the pews are sparsely filled. The people are not where, on the street, in the park, or at home reading the newspapers and novels."

Let us have peace!

To the defeated belong the squeals.

"Thumbs up," says Simon Bamberger.

A great many campaign orators are now speechless.

Suing for a divorce is often nothing but suing for peace.

Many men borrow trouble who cannot borrow anything else.

In some of the states where the black vote is the heaviest it was the lightest.

Perhaps it was not a landslide but the seismic disturbance was pronounced.

A woman was arrested in Denver for repeating. She repeated, probably, as a substitute for talking.

Wealth can no more be created by large capitalization than it can be by losing flat money of large denominations.

There is much monotony in reading election bulletins, but it is quite a relief from reading the evidence in the Molinoux case.

Thus far this year Mr. J. P. Morgan has, so it is reported, made something more than forty million dollars. This is the reward of horny-handed toil.

President Roosevelt's ballot counted just the same as John Jones' one. In the United States the ballot becomes almost as great a leveler as the grave.

Down in Topeka prayer meetings were held all day yesterday for two candidates. It is quite likely that the candidates also employed watchers as well.

The Crown Prince of Siam has visited Niagara Falls. They just toured when they saw the funny little man from the Far East looking down upon them.

The once important question—"What shall we do with our boys?"—has been superseded by the more vital one—What shall we do with other people's boys?

The famous Professor Triggs of the University of Chicago would found a "college for budding authors." The college faculty should confine itself to nipping the "buds" in the bud. They can be relied upon to do their own grafting.

Mr. Joseph Geoghegan has tendered his resignation as a member of the Board of Education. As yet it has not been accepted, and it is to be hoped that it will not be, for he is a very useful member, one whose place would be hard to fill.

Marie Correll is terribly shocked at the vulgarity and lack of culture of American millionaires. It is very probable that she never met an American millionaire in her life, and their lack of culture probably includes lack of all knowledge of Marie's books.

The Boston public library is striking a heavy blow at the fiction craze. It is buying fewer and fewer novels and its list for October did not contain a single one. If devourers of fiction would only read standard works they would soon acquire a much better taste in literary matters, and they would find plenty of novelties to satisfy their appetite and occupy their time. It would be well if every public library would shut out, to more or less extent, the supply of new fiction.

COLOMBIA AND THE CANAL.

Portland Oregonian.
Colombia is acting within her historic policy of the largest possible antagonism to this country, consistent with peace. The dispatches, with their denunciations of Colombian depravity, tend color to a recent dispatch to the New York Sun in which that turbulent country is said to have entered into a treaty with Chile that enlarges her among other things, "to allow the free passage at any time across the Isthmus of Panama of all armaments of war or

all war materials whatsoever belonging to the government of Chile." Chile, on its part, is to furnish assistance in case this arrangement gets Colombia into trouble. This treaty supplements an other treaty with Ecuador, and is part of the Chilean program to become the dominant factor in South America. All of which is vain machination so far as obstacles in the way of American hegemony on the canal route is concerned, but may very easily combine with other things to disgust Congress with the Panama route.

New York Evening Post.

In addition to the papers heretofore published relating to the title to the Panama canal, is a written opinion of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, former premier of the French Republic. In his professional capacity, he says that "by the transfer the United States will acquire the firmest and most inalienable title of ownership to the property transferred, and will assume no other obligations than those stipulated for in the contract of transfer itself, without any claim being possible to be made by the old company or by its shareholders, or by the liquidator, or by its creditors and bondholders, or by their representatives." This covers every claim on the other side of the Atlantic.

Baltimore Sun.

The Colombian government is in a good position to make stiff demands in return for canal concessions. Uncle Sam is very anxious to construct the Panama canal, and Colombia is apparently determined to trade upon that anxiety to the utmost. That, it must be conceded, is quite natural. If the United States were in Colombia's position, there is no reason to believe that this country would not make the best of its opportunities. Uncle Sam is to say "strictly business" in bargaining with other nations. Why should Colombia be less practical?

Springfield Republican.

If Colombia now displays resentment over the performances of Commander McLean and Rear Admiral Casey at the isthmus, it would be well to point out to it the favor which the Colombian government enjoyed in the fitting out of the war ship Bogota at a neutral port. The one fully balances the other, in so far as they bear upon the question of position and benevolent neutrality of the United States in the insurrection.

St. Paul Globe.

The average man believed that this canal was not committed entirely to the Panama route, and that when the law officers of the general government passed favorably on the character of the title which the Panama company was able to give, the whole matter would proceed at once. It must be a revelation to such a man that after all the Nicaraguan route is now found, with all its additional expense and all attending dangers of earthquakes, to be available as the one to be selected when the final choice is made.

Boston Transcript.

The way never seemed truer from obstructions with respect to the construction of an isthmian canal than it is today. The hope of the obstructionists that the government could not obtain a valid title to the Panama enterprise, has been nothing left to rest upon. Of course they will now transfer their tactics to the diplomatic negotiations, but it would be a humiliation which this country could ill afford, to be defeated by a parcel of marplotes in an enterprise of such vital importance to this country and interest to the world. The road has been a long one and full of pitfalls, but it seems to be running straight at last.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The November number of the Improvement Era has for frontispiece a reproduction of a painting representing the destruction of Jackson county, Mo., during the Civil war. It is accompanied by a highly interesting descriptive article by Julius F. Wells, showing the fulfillment of a prophecy by the Prophet Joseph, relating to that subject. This is followed by an "Appendix to the History of the Prophet Joseph," from a journal kept by Don C. Smith, who accompanied with George A. Smith, his cousin. Then there is "A Sketch and Sayings of Bishop Edward Hunter," by John Nicholson, and "The Missionary's Preparation," by John H. Evans. A very interesting paper is that of Prof. W. H. Chamberlin on the "Use of the Word Elohim," in Genesis. The author shows that it is no breach of the Hebrew grammatical rule to use a verb in singular as predicate to the Elohim, a plural noun, for the noun is that, when the predicate precedes the subject it may agree with the subject in number, or it may assume the primary form. The same rule, it can be said, holds good in other Semitic languages—Aramaic for instance. For there too, the rule is that "if the subject be a regular plural, or a broken plural denoting persons of the male sex, the preceding verb is usually put in the singular masculine form." "A Rich Man's Thanksgiving" is an appropriate story by L. L. Green Richards. Among the other contributors are Prof. Osborne Whitson, Edward H. Anderson, Dr. J. M. Tanner and Thomas Hull. President Joseph F. Smith has one of his thoughtful and instructive editorial articles, this time on the authority of the Priesthood. The Era is always a welcome visitor in the homes of the Saints. It is an excellent magazine.—Salt Lake City, Utah.

In the Review of Reviews for November, the editor of the Era, the usual strike, while the Editor of the Era contributes an account of the settlement of the strike as viewed at Washington. Mr. Frank J. Waine writes of "John Mitchell, the Labor Leader and the Man," Col. Carroll D. Wright, of President Roosevelt's arbitration commission, is the subject of a character sketch by Mr. H. T. Newcomb. Mr. Charles A. Conant writes on "The Growth of Trust Companies," Prof. J. W. Jenks on "Self-Government in Oriental Dependencies," and Arthur Wallace Dunn on "Government in the Philippines, 1898-1902." "Shall There be a Two Years' College Course?" is made the subject of an interview with President Baylor, of Columbia, whose recent discussion of this topic in his annual report has awakened widespread interest. Dr. Albert Shaw gives an account of "A Successful Farm Colony in the Irrigation Country," the Salvation Army enterprise.—New York.

The North American Review for November, as always, furnishes a most readable and interesting article. In "A Decade of American Finances," tells about some monetary happenings of the years between 1893 and 1898. T. H. Horne is a characteristic writer of Emile Zola, his genius and work. J. A. Hobson, an English economist, discusses the probability and the practicality of our having recourse to "Compulsory Arbitration in Industrial Disputes." F. W. Reitz, formerly secretary of state in the Transvaal, in an article on South Africa, contends that no terms of peace can be binding which were signed by men with so to speak the knife at their throats. A feature of the number is a poem by Edith Wharton entitled "Elohim in Zion." Wald von Schierbrand reviews "Ambassador White's Work" in the United States embassy in Berlin. Samuel J. Barrows reviews "The Principles of Legislation," Chief Rabbi H. Caster writes of "Roumania and the Jews." Lady Henry Somerset narrates "The Story of the World's Work," and the industrial colony established by her at Duxbury in Sarrov for the explanation of inebriate women, and O. Henry completes the account of the Public Debt of the United States.—New York.

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