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THE SMOKE, NOT THE SMELTERS

"The anti-"Mormon" vendor of false hoods has for a long time endeavored to create the impression that the Church is the enemy of an important industry. To gain this end with people who are not informed on the conditions existing here-upon others its malicious fabrications have no effect-it has been quoting (as a certain potentate is said to quote holy writ) isolated sentences from an editorial that appeared in the Deseret News over two years ago. Now, we submit that tearing sentences out of their connection and giving them a different meaning to that intended by the author, is a trick that not even a respectable sophist would resort to. But that is of daily occurrence in anti-"Mormon" publications. We copy, on another page of this im-

print of the "News," the article referred to, in toto, in order that those interested may be in a position to judge for themselves. If they will read the article, they will find that it is not the smelters that are attached, as alleged, but the fumes that were considered a menace to vegetation and the health of the inhabitants of the val-"This smelter smoke will have to ley. "This fair county must not be devistated." That is the burden of the entire article. We believe every sane person here will agree to those propositions.

For a proper understanding of the vigorous protest against the smoke nuisance, it must be remembered that the article was written at a time when almost everybody believed that there was some practical way of remodying the evil complained of. Even one of the prominent ministers of this city. in a Sunday sermon, called attention to the smoke nuisance and expressed the view that as smoke-consumers ex isted they should be installed wherever needed. It was very generally believed that the policy of delay in finding a remedy was not justified. Hence the protest against "the shilly-shally of the past."

That no attack was intended upon the smelting industry is clear beyond dispute from this paragraph, which gives the essence of the whole article:

"The Descret News has counseled peace, consideration for the smelter people in the difficulties that they have to meet, favors towards a valuable in-dustry that should be encouraged on proper lines, and arbitration instead of litigation. But it really seems now as though an aggressive nollow will have to though an aggressive policy will have to be pursued, or ruin will come to the agricultural pursuits of Salt Lake coun-ty, while the city will not escape from the ravages of the smelter flend. If companies that control those works

who seem to have sold themselves to do evil. They are spending their nights and days concocting schemes whereby to injure their fellow-men, because, for ooth, they have falled to reach the goal of their ambition. Such we cannot but designate as "enemies." They are the enemies of both God and man parasites in the communities upon which they fasten themselves. We have no other "enemies." We have no one else to "antagonize" than such evil-doers, and the powers they serve. And the time will come when every respectable citizen here will admit the necessity of united defense against their vicious attacks upon the rights of the people, under the pretense of warfare for law and progress,

MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

There was witnessed in Colorado yesterday a proceeding that would have caused commotion in Utah, had the event transpired in this, inthe Centennial State. of stead It would have been the occasion of a united protest, with accompanying walls from all the anti-"Mormon" claquers of this broad land, that the people were in rebellion and about to set up a government of their own, with divers variations to suit the circumstances, providing, of course, that the principal had been a member of the dominant faith of the Beehive State. To Burrows and Dubois it would have furnished another "indisputable evidence" of the disloyalty of the "Mormon" Church and given proof positive that Utah was about to secede from the Union. But as it took place in another commonwealth where the "Mormons" are so few as to cut little or no figure in governmental affairs, and as the incident cannot be used to their personal or political advantage it is not expected they will endeavor to have the offender ejected from office, or Colo-

rado outlawed from the family of states The incident in question is the manner of the inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buchtel, the leading Methodist preacher of Colorado, as its governor. Rev. Buchtel made a race against many odds at the November election and was successful by a safe plurality. The wisdom of his nomination had been questioned and assailed by a considerable number on account of his prominence in church circles, but he overcame this and rode into office in fashion quite dramatic. It is claimed that the new executive is determined to attract attention during his term of office. This may be true. Certainly he started out with signs of that kind planed to his banner yesterday, when in deference to his own wish and dictation his inauguration took place in Trinity Episcopal Church, which he had helped to build while pastor of its congregation. In that edifice he took the oath of office, and in it he delivered his opening address to the Legislature even though a magnificent capitol building with ample hall room for all such public purposes stood only a few blocks away. A feature of the inaugural ceremonies was a repetition of the Lord's prayer, in which many of the congregation, numbering 2,500, joined. After the exercises in the church were concluded Governor Buchtel was accompanied to the Capitol by a civic procession and there entered upon his term of office, which he has vowed shall be one of equality to all law-abiding citizens but a terror to evil-doers.

THAT TUNNEL AGAIN.

According to London advices the project that contemplates a tunnel between England and France will soon be the copic of discussion in Parliament. It is understood that a bill on the subject will be introduced before long, and although there is military opposition to It, it is believed that it may be passed. The question of defending the entrances to the tunnel experts regard as presenting no difficulty. "France," it is pointed out, "thinks the mouth of the Mont Cenis tunnel sufficiently guarded by one or two small forts with a few guns. Italy guards her end by a strong grating at the end of the tunnel, with field guns and gatlings behind it and small forts outside. Both find these simple plans sufficient." Besides, it is claimed that the military commanders could make the entire tunnel useless any moment, at the cost of, say \$250. This would be done by means of a shaft sunk down from the interior of the fortifications at the western heights with a chamber running out from it right over the tunnel. There would be no way of reaching this shaft from the tunnel, and no one in the tunnel would be able to tell where it was. This shaft would command the sluices. This project has been talked about for many years, but it has always been postponed on account of the objections raised from a military point of view With these objections overruled, nothing can be urged against that great enterprise. The tunnel should greatly aid the commercial intercourse between the continent and the British Isles, and

edge of the facts may produce rem In one case, for instance, raildies. road operators at a given station knew that two trains were speeding to destruction, but they were powerless to prevent a catastrophe that cost many lives, because they had no means of communicating with the trains after they had left the stations. Is human ingenuity not equal to a solution of the problem of sending a message to a moving train, in this age of wireless telegraphy?

A practical telegrapher, in a letter to Congressman Hardwick, published in the Chattanooga Times, argues for better pay and shorter hours for the telegraphers. He says the railroad telegrapher is kept on duty too long, twelve hours a day and Sunday, too, 365 days

in the year without any day off for rest or recreation, which is so essential for the operator in order that he may have a clear brain for his responsible position while on duty. The telegrapher has the lives of the traveling public in his hands, as was proved by the accident which killed President Spencer The long hours on duty and the small salary the operator receives, he says, is enough to make him forget, in fact an operator who is worked twelve hours a day or night, can not give the service he is expected to give and the small salary they receive no doubt makes many of them careless.

This may be an exaggerated statement, but it indicates the necessity of an investigation into conditions that possibly can be very much improved for the benefit of the public.

The clerk of the weather is putting it mildly these days.

People who cannot get coal should aw wood and say nothing.

The wages of sin have not been raised. They have always been death,

The Brownsville riots have come near causing riotous times in the senate. Why doesn't Goldfield or Tonopah

make a bid for the Hearst-McClellan fight? People who are without coal or coal oil or wood should burn denatur-

ed alcohol. Just now Pittsburg is "enjoying" a graft scandal. At any rate this is a relief from its divorce scandals,

was the City administration and not the White House bar proprietor

that experienced a change of heart. But why the change? Governor Warner of Michigan wants egislation to regulate lobbyists. It

would be much better to have legislation to abolish them. Let those who have been deprived

of their railroad passes find comfort in the thought that those who travel on passes and are injured or killed cannot recover damages.

Mr. Rockefeller proposes to establish pension fund for the University of Chicago. The sooner he makes it available for some of the freaks and fossils of that institution the better it will be for it.

Governor Buchtel of Colorado was inaugurated in a church. This was a veritable case of a union of church and state. It is lucky for Utah that it didn't occur in this State. What a howl would have been sent up!

Governor Pardee says that the President does not understand the Japaese question as it affects California.

the correspondent of a newspaper, talked with his holiness on the effun-tion in France. The pope is reported as saving that he knew some of the priests were complaining that they alone suffered for their resistance to the state. The pontifi, it is asserted, then commented as follows: "Most surely I desire to suffer for the cause they support. I would be glad to en-dure privations of all sorts, to be dragged before judges, to be thrown into prison, and even to give my head. I sheuld be happy to die a marityr to the faith, for I know I should go straight to heaven."

VARIATIONS OF THE GRIP. New York Herald.

In different epidemics the influenza In different epidemics the influenza-bacilius has corresponding elective af-finities for different regions of the body. In London, for instance, we hear that the digestive organs are suffering most. In Paris that the larger air passages are principally af-fected, while in New York and vick-ity the throat and nasal membranes are just now most severally involved. ity the throat and nasal membranes are just now most severely involved. So marked is this last tendency that the purely catarrhal symptoms very much resemble those of whooping cough, without, however, the char-acteristic whoop. Last year the throat complications took the form of severe tonsilitis, with inflammatory troubles extending to the ear and brain. Sev-eral of the villages along the lower Hudson river suffered severely from such an epidemic.

NAME AND

Sile



JUST FOR FUN Not Without Hitching-to a Strap. Church-How are the New Yorkers on the transportation question? Gotham-Oh, they stand pretty well. -Yonkers Statesman.

No Better Than Other Flying Machines Mercury was falling. "That left wing has worked out of the sprocket again," he muttered, and started for the repair shop.—Philadel-phia Ledger.

Houses?

Model-Pardon me, sir, but isn't there another artist in this building? Artist-Well, that is a matter of opinion. There is another fellow who paints.-Browning's Magazine.

Always Liable to Lie Down Every Oth-er Way Though.

"The automobile show in New York gave room for every known appliance for navigating the air." Perhaps this is the last time these two rivals will lie down together in peace and tentment .-- Florida Times-Union. and con-

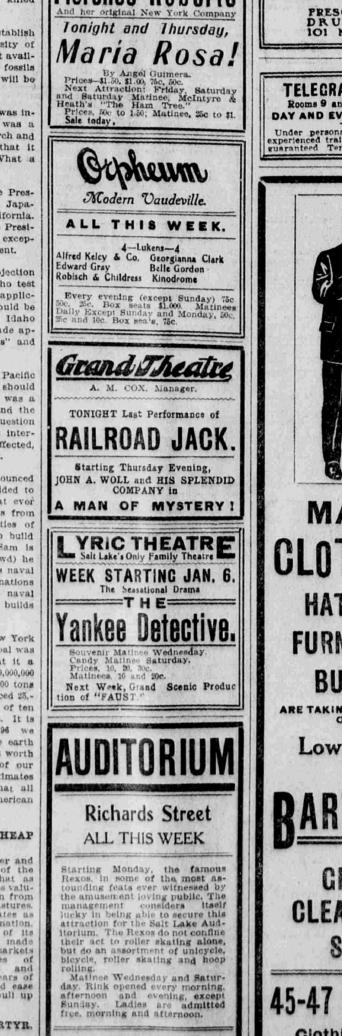
Not so Very Final.

"I cannot be your wife," she replied, nd added. "This is final." He paced swiftly to and fro several imes, then halted abruptly in front of her.

"Pray be candid with me," he said, not without the note of masculine im-patience, "About how final?" This was too much. She burst into

"How do I know?" she sobbed-Puck.

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the companies that control those works WILL NOT, or CANNOT, dispose of the poisonous metallic fumes that pour out of their smokestacks, the fires will have to be banked and the nuisance suppressed. WE DO NOT BELIEVE THE LATTER IS THE NECESSARY ALTERNATIVE. WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT THE EVIL CAN BE DISPOSED OF, and we are sure that efforts ought to be made to effect it without delay."

The entire article is a strong plea for the preservation of the agricultural interests of the valley, by the adoption of some effective contrivance for the consumption of the smoke and poisonous fumes, and this nearly everybody at that time considered practicable. Only malice can construe it to be an attack upon the smelters. The attitude of this paper was stated on the 6th of November last, as follows:

"The interests represented by the smelters are of immense value to this region so rich in mineral resources, but region so field in interact resources, our the farming interests are no less im-portant. It would indeed be a calam-ity if the farmers should be driven away and the land become desolate. There should be some way of harmon-izing the two interests, which are mu-tually dependent upon each other."

Why not quote that paragraph, as well as the article that was written two years ago?

We have proved from existing documents that the Saints, from the beginning of their settlement here, did all in their power to encourage immigration into Utah; that they extended to all the freedom they had been denied by fanatic bigots, and apostates; we have proved that they petitioned Congress for a railroad line that would make Utah a pleasant resting place on the way; that they called the attention of settlers and capitalists to the wealth of the mountains, as well as the possibilities of the valleys; and that every year "Mormon" men and women in the mission field and in schools and institutes of learning in this country and abroad, are endeavoring to counteract by truth the influences of infamous faisehoods that the detractors of the State have sent abroad by the car load. Had it not been for the self-sacrificing labors of the "Mormons," the progress of the State would have been slow indeed. And yet, in spite of all the facts, the Saints are accused of harboring feelings of animosity toward so-called outsiders.

We hope to make it clear to all fairminded persons that the tales of "Mormon" antagonism to material progress, home industry, or to any class of respectable citizens, are all fiction composed for purposes of deception. Even the distinction of "Mormon" and "Gentile" would by this time have been eliminated from common parlance, but for the resurfection of it by the fiends that saw an opportunity of profiting by kindling the fires of hatred where mutual respect and good feeling should prevail. The "Mormons" do not consider any human being an "enemy." There are some unfortunate individuals INVESTIGATING HORRORS.

thus be a promoter of peace and good

The resolution of Representative Morrell of Pennsylvania, introduced recently in the House, providing for a Congressional commission to investigate the causes of railroad wrecks, is time-

The end of last year was marked by a railroad accident that cost over 50 lives, and this year's entrance was accompanied by a wreck in which 30 persons perished. Within the last couple of months there have been at least four accidents with appalling fatalities, and several of a less sensational charac-An inquiry seems to be called for ter. in the interest of both the roads and the

public. It will probably be found that many accidents are due to imperfections to which every human being is subject, and which are liable to come into evidence at any critical moment. In at least two of the recent cases the best appliances known for the prevention of collisions-the block signal system-had been installed and the disasters were due solely to the failures of the human machines upon whose attention and faithfulness the mechanical devices de-

pand. But whatever the causes of railroad horrors may be, the matter should be thoroughly investigated. Full knowl-

If the governor had said that the President does not agree with him no exception could be taken to his statement.

Governor Gooding has no objection to the re-enactment of the Idaho test oath provided that it is made applicable to everybody. All laws should be that, but those who want the Idaho test oath re-enacted want it made applicable solely to the "Mormons" and not to themselves and friends.

The strike of the Southern Pacific firemer has been settled. It should never have been declared. It was a quarrel between the firemen and the locomotive engineers over a question of jurisdiction. The road was interested only so far as it was affected, and not at all in the abstract.

Only the other day it was announced that Emperor William had decided to build the largest battleship that ever was. And now comes the news from Japan that the naval authorities of that country had determined to build still larger one. If Uncle Sam is wise (he is conceded to be shrewd) he will postpone the building of his naval leviathan until all the other nations have completed theirs. In this naval rivalry he builds largest who builds last.

"Ten years ago," says the New York Sun, "our yearly production of coal was 170,000,000 tons, and we thought it a heap. Last year we mined 400,000,000 tons. In 1896 we produced 8,600,000 tons of pig iron. Last year we produced 25,-000,000 tons. Our copper output of ten years ago was 240,000,000 pounds. It is now 900,000,000 pounds. In 1896 we dragged from the bowels of the earth minerals and mineral substances worth about \$625,000,000. The value of our mineral product in 1906 approximates \$2,000,000.000." And to think that all this is due to the so-called American party!

MEN GO WHERE LAND IS CHEAP Topeka Herald.

It has been demonstrated over and over again in the settlement of the states of the Middle West, that as soon as the farming land becomes valu-able the great tide in emigration from the east moves on to new pastures. It was true of the eastern states as well, in the early days of the nation. When the land was cleared of its héavy growth of timber and made ready for the plow, when markets were established, regular lines of transportation set in motion, and everything prepared through years of hard work for the comfort and ease of living, then men began to pull up stakes and "go west." It has been demonstrated over and

POPE WOULD DIE A MARTYR.

Exchange. In an interview published by the Clerical Le Croix Pope Plus X is quoted as being eager for mariyrdom, if opportunity should effer. M. Franc,