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SPREADING "MORMONISM."

The agitation which has once more been stirred up over the "Mormon" question, while the source of much misrepresentation, abuse and even lawlessness, is directing the attention of many candid people to the real principles of the system, that is evidently full of vigor and must have in it some elements worthy of investigation. This is not only observable throughout the United States, but also in Canada and in Europe, and particularly in the

British Isles. The Canadian Magazine has an excellent article from the pen of Prof. James L. Hughes of Toronto, who came to this city by invitation and delivered a series of lectures to the Teachers' Association. It is entitled "My Misconceptions Regarding the Mormons," and is a frank confession of an entire pre-conceived misunderstanding of that people, their tenets and their social and educational condition, with a statement of what he saw and heard while amongst them. It is written in a spirit of fairness and is to be commended on that account, although it contains a few errors and exaggerations.

The contribution is illustrated by well executed half-tones of prominent persons and places, but, as in the letter press, some mistakes occur such as designating President John R. Winder as "Arthur H. Lund," and President Anthon H. Lund as John R. Winder, and the Memorial Building of the L. D. University as "The City Hall." Nevertheless, the intent is good and the few blemishes noted are not of paramount importance. The portraits of President Joseph F. Smith and counselors are very good, and the kindly, conscientious manner in which the chief topics touched upon are presented, recommends the whole production to the thoughtful and unbiased reader. From England comes a fine magazine called The Bystander, published in London, containing some splendid views of Sait Lake City and its chief places of general interest. They are all good half-tones, with the exception of the portraits of the First Presidency, which are a little dim and not by any means flattering to those gentlemen, although the defects are simply caused by poor development of the photographs. The remarks accompanying the views are brief and fair, from the standpoint of the writer, and will have a beneficial effect rather than other. wise While we regret the furore that has been created and the unpleasant and untruthful impressions that have been made on the public mind, we yet recognize with pleasure the fact that inquiry has been stimulated thereby, and many investigators are looking into the principles of "Mormonism," with a view to getting at the truth and learning what It is, not through the distortions made by its enemies, cierical and otherwise, but from its exponents and defenders and its written standards of faith and discipline. And we are sure that the find results will be promotive of the system, and beneficial to its votaries, who are true to the cause and who reflect its virtues in their lives and con. duct.

by publishing the names it professes to have in its possession. The Weiser World has this to say:

"The Statesman in its fight on the Woolley appointment has several times made the assertion that Hon. W. E. Borah's defeat for the position of United States senator was due to "Mor-mon influence." Editor Cobb recently reiterated the charge before the senate committee in the Smoot examination. Mr. Borah would esteem it a favor if the Statesman of last Monday in , hich he denies the charge and intimates that he would esteem it a favor if the statesman would leave him out of its personal squabbles.

We take the following from the Northern Idaho News:

At last the great Calvin Cobb has broken into the Mormon game other wise than through the editorial columns of his paper, the Boise Statesman. Mr. Cobb went down to Washington the other day, and when they began to rind out front column stories of the moot investigation, Mr. Cobb took his eat in the witness box and proceeded to ell how the Mormons play politics in Idaho. He told the senatorial investi-gating committee that Idaho people were powerless politically because both were powerless politically because both political parties trim for Mormon sup-port. He stated that a Mormon dele-gation waited on Hon. W. E. Borah during the time of his candidacy be-fore the legislature for United States senator and demanded that Borah place bimself on record with paragraft of Sensenator, and demanded that Boran place himself on record with regard to Sen-ator Smoot's retention in the senate. At this junction an objection was made and Mr. Cobb did not have the oppor-tunity to say that Mr. Borah turned down the Morroons and refused to promise anything and that his defeat for the senatorship followed almost im-mediately, a contention which Mr. Cobb nedlately, a contention which Mr. Cobb always makes. Mr. Borah comes back at the free and easy manner which Mr. at the free and easy manner which Mr. Cobb employs in associating the Mor-mon strength with Mr. Boran's defeat. A day or two after Mr. Cobb's story as reclea before the board of inquiry was given publicity by the Associated Press. Mr. Borah came out with a signed com-munication in Mr. Cobb's own paper re-buking the editor for his insistence that it was Mormon influence which kept Mr. Borah's hand from clutching the senatorial plum, that plum which at times seemed so near to fall within his grasp. Mr. Borah states that Mr. Cobb's view of the situation was never recview of the situation was never rec-ognized at the time of his defeat, that when the break came there were more Gentile than Mormon votes going to him, that if the Gentile votes that he had reason to expect had come to him he would easily have been elected and that the Mormons never exacted any pledge from him."

DEMONSTRATIONS FOR PEACE

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, chairman of the Peace and Arbitration Committee of the International Council of Women, in a circular letter addressed to Mrs. Bathsheba W. Smith, of this city, suggests that the annual demonstration in behalf of international arbitration, which generally is held on the 18th of May be postponed, this year, to the day in October, when the general peace congress opens in Boston. The idea is that a general demonstration on that day, all over the country, would give peculiar emphasis to the proceedings of that gathering. Undoubtedly the local organizations will act upon this suggestion, and the demands for civilization and humanity of the speakers at the Boston congress will be sounded throughout the land.

enthoring in Boston, referred to,

ment for labor disputes is rapidly pass-

country the responsibility for sound reading matter rests chiefly upon those who enter the field of writers and publishers. " The state does not exercise a censorship. But that does not mean that no censorship is needed. It does mean that the authors who fail to exercise righteous censorship over their own literary products, fail to keep a sacred trust.

GETTING WEAK HEARTED.

Americans are not the only ones to worry about the increase of those maladies by which life is cut short sudden-

ly. It is claimed that the doctors of Germany have noticed with alarm the increase in that country of heart discase, and that is serious in Germany, where every citizen is expected to bear his share of the burden of millitarism, not only in the shape of taxes, but in the form of uniforms, arms and barrack life, Germany requires all its young men, if they are physically strong, to perform military service. The spread of heart trouble is therefore, a calamity to which the attention of the nation is speedily called. Germany is fond of its army. The doctors, naturally, are anxious to find the cause of the spread of the disease, and its remedy. It is suggested that in Germany, as else. where, modern conditions demand more strenuous life than the average human organism can stand without injury. The old, quiet life has given way to trade rivalry of the most intense nature, and the results are seen in broken-down constitutions. Nervous prostration, insanity, heart trouble constitute the price modern civilization pays for conditions under which a few accumulate enormous wealth, and others are ground to death. It is not probable that doctors will find any remedy for this state of affairs In all probability the tendency to disruption of the family circle is largely due to the same cause. Clergymen are now pleading "for the home and the family, "but what are they doing to better the conditions under which so many feel their inability to sustain a family according to modern standards. Physical and moral evils often spring from the same causes, and only radical remedies can be applied with effect.

Togo and Kuroki never regret to report.

Ogden is not quite so sure that it is in favor of reservoirs.

The Japanese believe that Port Arthur is a good investment.

The man who stole a vial of radium from a Chicago professor did a vile thing. If there is one office more than an-

other that should seek the man it is a judgeship. The motto of those retreating Russians seems to be, "Make haste while the

Gum chewing is now said to be a

sun shines.'

ing away

DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, MAY 9, 1904.

New York World. By common report, today promises to be the most peaceful May Day for in industrial relations. Strikes years in industrial relations. Strikes and lockouts are indeed expected in various regions, and other troubles may generate, but the great strikes which a month ago seemed likely are well averied. If in all the labor field the World were to select two instances of tsouble shumped as most significant the World were to select two instances of trouble shunned as most significant and satisfactory, these two would un-doubtedly be the bituminous coal trade and the local building trades, both to-day peaceful where a month ago serl-ous trouble seemed inevitable.

Portland Oregonian.

Portland Oregonian. Many are the changes wrought by the flight of time. In the good old days not so long ago "May day" was the synonym of all that was charming and pleasart. It maant warm sunshine, the sweet music of birds, and all of the flush of beauty that goes with Spring-time in its fullness. The earth was that and amplified was supposed to flush of beauty that goes with spring-time in its fullness. The earth was glad and mankind was supposed to share in its happiness. Nature is still doing her part, but the ways of man have changed, and the walking dele-gate has crowded the Queen of May out of the limelight. From all over is broad land, east, west, north and utb., yesterday came the grim news the strikes and lockouts and in many home the sunight vanished before shadow cast by the labor troubles, the fortunate few who are well provided with this world's goods, the anx-iety of the families of the unemployed poor circumstances cannot be appreciated.

Springfield Republican,

Fewer strikes than commonly attend the advent of the month of May are anticipated this time, and it will wonderful if the expectation is not lized. It ought to be difficult to alized. make of the month this year a season peculiarly devoted to strikes when every month of the past two years has been distinguished in this particular.

A TRUE MUSICIAN.

Kansas City Star. Anton Dvorak, who died in Prague on Sunday, was one of the greatest composers of his time. He was in tem-perament and purpose probably nearer the old school of masters than any oth-er conspicuous writer of the day. His music was distinctively serious. He hated trivialities. He suffered much, sacrificed much, for the art to which he gave his life, but he left behind him works and influences' that will live. Americans have felt an especial inter-est in this Bohemian composer. He not only devoted some years to musical est in this Rohemlan composet. He not only devoted some years to musical endeavor in this country, but he took an active, hoper'ul view of American musical possibilities. It was he more than anyone else who upheld the the-ory that in the negro melodies and even the Indian chants there is maleri-al for a distinctive American school of composition. When he first advanced this belief he was ruthlessly criticised, even derided. European writers of em-inence could see nothing in the subject he regarded with such interested spec-ulation. But he set to work to demon-strate his faith. As a result he brought forth his "New World" symphony, the most pretentious composition dealing with purely American themes ye purely American themes yet written

New York Evening Mail.

The Indian mother sings Indian songs to her baby and the negro moth-er sings negro songs. The typical er sings negro songs. The typical American mother, the white mother, has as yet no typical songs---no songs that breathe the feeling of race. Some time they may be developed, but up to this moment her music is borrowed from Europe. Dvorak's American



Kansas City Star.

WHAT'S THE MATTERWITH IT?

The Idaho Statesman is engaged in a rabid and senseless attack on the "Mormon" Chetch, its leaders and its adherents in Idaho. Mr. Cobb, the manager of that paper, showed his animus but not his intelligence, when attempting to give for evidence to the Schate investigating committee, the gossip in Idaho political circles. And his paper keeps up the clacking at home, for what reason it is not easy to explain. Its alliance with a certain Democratic aspirant, for the purpose of blackguarding the "Mormons" is also a mystery to Republicans in that State,

However, the Idaho papers take no stock in the Statesman's thrades, and a number of them, of both political parties, speak out very piginly in regard to its utilitude. The Idaho Falls Times remarks:

"Mr. Cobb's testimony is about as dangerous as his newspaper, when it comes to stirring up things. But if ha disposes of the Mormon question at Washington like the Statesman did the Woolley affair, it will be about as near ended ten years from now as it is to-

The annexed paragraph is from the Rexburg Current Journal:

"We challenge the Boise Statesman to produce the names of 'members of the Morinon Church who subscribed to the Assertion that votes were influenced by Bishop Budge, prafessing to speak for the Church,' in the Heyburn-Borah senatorial campaign. The editor of the paper was there from the beginning to the end of the fight, and believes he knows as much as some other people who profess to speak on the subject, and we think that the Statesman should be maply enough, now that it has gone so far as to make such a

is the thirteenth international peace congress, to which large English and French delegations are expected, as well as delegates from other countries. Great results are anticipated from this conference, And not without cause. For America has taken the lead in this, greatest of all human efforts at progress from a state of barbarism. And American citizens will remain true to the principles that underlie this movement, as long as they are true to their own constitution and government.

BAD JOURNALISM.

War news are really scarce, both from Japanese and Russian sources, considering the important events now undoubtedly transpiring. But from some source, or another, sensational journals are kept supplied with alleged news, They will print two or three contradictory accounts of supposedly the same event. They will give bill-poster headline" contradicting the story below, and they will give pictures "taken on the spot," of imaginary battles on sea and land. And for such literary abulum, the public willingly pays. What, asks a Chicago contemporary, can be the mental process of people, who spend money in that way? *'It is assumed that the person who buys a dally paper does so with the idea of reading the news, yet anyone who buys a Tellow' journal knows very well that he will find no news in it. He knows that he will find suggestive storles, red ink, incendiary editorials, slang, had pictures, but no news. Is such a person really deluded into believing that he is buying a newspaper, or does he buy it under the pretense that he want:

a newspaper when he really desires uothing but the suggestive stories, the incendiary editorials, the bad pictures and the sladg?" The Chicago conternporary believes this presents a problem worthy of investigation by students of morbid psychology.

Had not the late Mr. Parnum both investigated and solved the problem, when he announced that the people love to be humbugged? They pay to see fake freaks in cheap shows, and enjoy a laugh at the deception, mentally congratulating themselves for their acuteness in detecting a traud. They pay for and enjoy the mystification of a slight-of-hand performance. On the

same principle they pay for fake journalism, knowing that they are being 'taken in."

But worse than fake journalism is that which caters to the depraved taste of a certain class of people, by which depravity is spread in ever widening circles. It is generally argued that if the taste of the people did not demand that kind of reading, it would not be supplied. And that is true. But how does that fact exonerate those who, for the sake of gain, supply it? If there were no drunkards, there would be no saloons; if there were no lust, there would be no fallen men and women

Does that justify the keepers of had houses? A small child may have a natural propensity for putting everything within reach, in its mouth. For that reason it must be protected, so that poison is not within its reach. The public is, in many respects, in the position of a child without mature ex-

sure for insanity. Rag chewing is very sure sign of it.

The Japanese know what they are doing, and so does everybody else. They are doing up the Russlans.

> So Russia has ordered out her re. serves. The war isn't the May day affair she thought it would be.

The man who thinks that he is too big for Vice President thereby demonstrates that he is too little for President. To the Czar it must look as though

a besom of destruction had struck his fleets and forces in the far east.

Having arranged the Panama canal payments, J. P. Morgan is entitled to exclaim, "Morgan's himself again."

Yesterday was a perfect day, its only fault lying in the fact that it seduced many from church to the baseball grounds.

The President will go to Oyster Bay for the summer. But that doesn't mean that he will be as dumb as an oyster during the campaign.

The last battle between the British and Tibetans was fought at an altitude of over sixteen thousand feet, They must have had a high old time,

Gov. Wells advises the people of Utah to wait awhile before going to the St. Louis fair. By this does his excellency desire to intimate that all things come to those who wait?

As an offset or antidote to the Mar. ried Men's Anti-Progressive Euchre society, the ladies of Bayonne, N. J., have announced their intention to form an Antl-Men's Club league. Bayonne soclety is at the flood of the strenuous

"Just now polygamous Utah looms larve and ugly in our minds, but we must look nearer home to realize the true condition of things," says the appeal issued by the national denomina. tional conference on the divorce evil, It is good to see these good people recognizing the fact that there is a beam in their own eyes.

The result of Mr. Lincoln Steffens' investigation into municipal affairs was summed up in his address at the Chicago City club's banquet, when he said; "There is no patent for good government. No law and no charter will produce it. In a democracy the only way to get it is fo, all to work for it. Tu achieve good government I think that Chicago will have to work forever." A sound observation. And the task that lies before Chicago is one that confronts every city in the land.

MAY DAY AND LABOR. Pueblo Chieftain.

The first of May is always a period of unrest and disturbance in the labor world and for many years the day has not passed without lockouts and strikes of serious proportions. This year there are disturbances, as usual, but they are much loss formidable than in former years, a condition that gives new encouragement to the belief that indictment, to back up this statement perience. It needs protection. In this the day of strikes as a means of settle-

symphony was an echo of much that was negro. In a faint, far away, inex-act sense, it was incidentally Indian. It was a double imitation of things not truly characteristic. Yet it suggested much that is in the American tempera-ment, and reflected much of the pathos of the life of our people. In some sense also it was a prophecy, and it was an earnest of what must yet be done.







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