

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of an-
noyance if they will take time to notice
these numbers:For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,
3 rings.For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2
rings.For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2
rings.

For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.

For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

FIGHT ELECTION FRAUDS!

The tricks said to have been resorted to
at the primaries in this city for the
election of delegates to the Republican
convention, should be discontinued by
every honest citizen. It is alleged not
only that people were permitted to
take part in primaries of districts
wherein they did not reside, but that
certain rounders were taken in car-
riages from primary to primary for the
purpose of repeating. And further, that
men who are not legal voters, being
non-residents in the meaning of the law
and not citizens of the United States,
were allowed to vote, against the pro-
test of citizens who quoted the law on
the subject in vain.An attempt was made to prosecute
two persons who voted at the primary
outside of the district, but within the
precinct or city ward wherein they re-
side. As the law on that point is a
little lame, although the evident intent
of the Legislature was to make the reg-
ulations as to voting at primaries con-
form to the law on voting at elections,
the prosecution failed. The opinion of
the county attorney was had to the ef-
fect that as the word "district" does not
appear in the act relating to voting at
primaries, and the accused took part in
a primary within the precinct where they
resided, there was no case against them.The attorney was probably correct,
technically, on this point, but has been
misunderstood as to its further applica-
tion. He did not intimate, as stated by
a contemporary, that a citizen could
"vote at as many primaries as he
pleased" within his own precinct. That
would have been clearly against the law,
which is as follows:"That any person who is not a legal
voter at any election following any pri-
mary, in this State, who shall vote or
attempt to vote at such primary, or
to any person who shall vote or attempt
to vote at more than one primary held in
the same or different precincts, wards
or cities, or who shall attempt to vote or
shall vote at any primary, in any pre-
cinct, ward or city where such person
does not reside and is not entitled to
vote, shall be deemed guilty of a misde-
meanor." Laws of 1901, Chap. 72.It is also made a misdemeanor for
any person, teller or officer at a pri-
mary, to intentionally receive such il-
legal votes or make any false account of
ballots cast at such primary. If
any person, therefore, has voted at
more than one primary, or has received
an illegal vote, knowingly, he can be
prosecuted for that offense. Observe,
only those who are legal voters at an
election can legally vote at a pri-
mary. Those aliens unable to speak or
write the English language and are
clearly not citizens of the United
States, who were allowed to vote at
any primary, and the tellers and officers
who received and counted their
ballots, were guilty of a misdemeanor,
and should be prosecuted and punished
as the law provides.Now as to registration. It is the duty
of every citizen of the age of twenty-
one years, who shall have resided in
the State one year, of the county four
months and the precinct for sixty days
prior to the election on November 2nd,
to be duly registered in the DISTRICT,
wherein they reside. Transfers may be
had from one district to another in the
precinct. No one can vote who has not
been a citizen for ninety days previous
to the election, nor in any district
wherein he or she is not registered.To prevent unlawful registrations, it
is provided that registry agents must
examine, under oath, applicants who
are not known to be entitled to regis-
ter, and to examine under oath persons
who are challenged by a qualified elec-
tor. The registration lists must be
duly posted according to law, and ob-
jections to the right to vote, of such
persons whose qualifications are dis-
puted in writing duly verified by any
qualified elector, must be heard on the
Saturday preceding the election, from
8 to 9 o'clock p. m. Such affidavits must
be carefully preserved by the registry
agent and delivered to the election
judges, and that officer must write the
words "to be challenged," opposite the
name of the person so objected to, and
also "OPPOSITE THE NAME OF ANY
PERSON WHOM THE REGISTRYAGENT BELIEVES TO BE DEAD OR
TO HAVE REMOVED FROM THAT
ELECTION DISTRICT. If any person
appears at the polls to answer to his
name of the deceased or removed or
challenged voter, he must be put under
oath to test his qualifications. If he
swear falsely he can be prosecuted for
perjury as well as a violation of the
election laws.We make these matters prominent be-
cause of the tricks that are reported to
have been played already, and which
may yet be fully exposed, and those
that it is alleged are intended to be re-
ported to during the election proceed-
ings. We are against chicanery, fraud,
falsehood, bribery, illegal registration
and illegal voting, no matter by whom
or by what party attempted. We will
fight such corruption and denounce and
oppose it whenever and wherever it ap-
pears. Every decent citizen should set
his face against it like a flint, and aid in
its suppression by every means avail-
able.Next Tuesday is the last registration
day for the municipal election. This
should not be forgotten. Neglect may
change the result on either side. Be
sure you are registered in the proper
district, vote as you decide for yourself,
aid in suppressing fraud and do your
duty as an American citizen interested
in the welfare of Salt Lake City.

MOVING TO MEXICO, ETC.

The periodical announcement by press
dispatches that the "Mormons" are mi-
grating to Mexico, has once more ap-
peared. This time it is declared that
"More than 25,000 'Mormons' are to
be located in Mexico within the next
eighteen months." What particular
portion of our neighboring republic are
to be thus colonized and what parts of
Utah are to be vacated, and not pointed
out, but it is alleged that large conces-
sions have been made by the Mexican
government for the establishment of a
number of such colonies.There is no more truth in the latest
rumor of this character than in its
numerous predecessors. There are some
"Mormon" settlements in Mexico, and
they have been so successful that our
people, there as elsewhere, are looked
upon as the most valuable class of col-
onists. They are industrious, frugal,
temperate, devout, united in working to
build up the country where they reside,
stable citizens not transients, they mind
their own business and are peaceable,
law-abiding and prosperous. Therefore
their presence is welcomed and their
progress is admired.For these and other reasons, "Mor-
mon" colonists are in demand, not only
in Mexico but in many places within
the domain of the United States. A few,
comparatively, take advantage of op-
portunities to acquire land and make
homes, but there has not been and will
not be any wholesale exodus from this
State, either to Mexico or elsewhere.
And really there are so many openings
in newly settled districts of Utah and
the States and Territories immediately
adjoining, that there is no need for big
migrations to Mexico.It is better, unless it becomes neces-
sary to make a living, for our people to
remain among their friends under prop-
er influences than to scatter abroad.
Excessive taxation, if continued and in-
creased, may drive out some of our
small property owners from cities bur-
dened with debt and with the prospects
of additional bondage, but it is not wise
as a rule to wander off and become like
the proverbial "rolling stone." Better
to remain on their holdings and unite
for economy in public affairs, honesty
in their administration, and the main-
tenance of those principles for which
many of them left their native lands,
and which should be dearer to them
than wealth, or honors, or even life it-
self.

IN A BALLOON AGAIN.

Forgetting the sad fate of Andree, who
went to the pole in a balloon and was
never heard of again, aeronauts are
again commencing to discuss the ques-
tion of flying over the icepack to the
coveted goal in the Arctic. King Oscar
of Sweden, it appears, has contributed
30,000 kroner toward the equipment of
such an expedition. This has started
the discussion, Professor Hazen, an
aeronaut of this country, is quoted by
the New York World as follows:"The problem of reaching the Pole by
balloon is a proposition wholly differ-
ent from what it would have been a
few years ago. What would have been
a suicidal project then may be consid-
ered practicable now, simply because
we have learned how to make gas bags
which will not leak. To speak more ac-
curately, we know how to make bal-
loons so near to absolute tightness as to
lose only one-half of one per cent of
their contents per day. Until recently a
silk bag for aerial navigation was
considered to be well made if it lost only
1 per cent per diem. The improve-
ment has been brought about by em-
ploying goldbeaters' skin, which is ob-
tained from the intestines of the ox, as
material for the envelope. Let some
rich man furnish \$250,000 for the purpose
and I will guarantee to reach the Pole.
I should take four balloons. But \$70,000
would be sufficient for carrying out such
a plan as that of the late M. Andree,
with good prospects of success. I should
procure a balloon that would hold
200,000 cubic feet of pure hydro-
gen gas. It would have a lifting power
of 14,000 pounds—that is, it would carry
that much weight. The gas bag would be
74 feet in diameter and as nearly
spherical as possible. A spherical bal-
loon can be made more uniform in
shape than one that is like a pear, so
that it has less tendency to rotate."Lieutenant Peary estimated the trip
over land and water at \$200,000, and
now Prof. Hazen places the cost of an
air journey at the same figure. This is
rather curious. Some almost successful
experiments in air navigation have been
made, but the general public will not be
prepared to admit that the exhibitions
given prove that the journey can be
made to the Pole in a balloon. It is
doubtful, therefore, whether the sum
mentioned will be forthcoming.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

A German magazine, Die Woche, has
studied the question of education and
crime, and found that an increase of
school intelligence does not mean a
decrease of depravity.The magazine finds that during the
last half of the past century, illiteracy
in Europe was greatly reduced. In 1840
59 per cent of the British peoplecould write, while 94 per cent of them
can now do so. Taking the entire con-
tinent of Europe, there has been an
increase of 145 per cent in the number
of persons who can write in the period
named, though the population has in-
creased only 39 per cent. Germany and
the United States are the two coun-
tries that show least educational prog-
ress in the period under review for the
reason that 80 per cent of their people
had elementary knowledge in 1840, so
that the large progress since made by
other nations was for them impossible.
France now leads the march of educa-
tion in Europe. While her population
has been almost at a standstill for
forty years past, her annual expendi-
ture on popular education is five times
as great as it was in 1860.But this great increase of knowledge
has not been followed by a correspon-
ding decrease in crime. Die Woche
claims that in Germany, which is not
behind England in education, youthful
criminals have increased in recent
years four times as fast as the popula-
tion. Professor Lombroso has, it seems,
arrived at practically the same result.
He says that crimes of violence and
brutality have been fewer since educa-
tion became general, while the crimes of
craft and cunning, such as embezzle-
ment, forgery and frauds of all kinds,
have multiplied.This is no more than could be ex-
pected. Education does not change the
moral character of anyone. It may im-
part polish to the surface; it may be
laid on as a veneer, but it does not
change pine into mahogany. People do
not do wrong because they know no
better. Most evil-doers know better
than they act. It is not more knowl-
edge that they need, but a regenerating
power that will change their very na-
tures and make them love virtue more
than vice. There is only one power that
is efficient as a force of regenera-
tion, and that is the Gospel, when ac-
cepted in its fullness.

"EIJAU'S" HOST.

A local writer in the New York Even-
ing Post sizes up the followers of "Dr."
Dowie, now in the Madison Square
Garden, as follows:"The rank and file of the host is made
up of men and women whose lives have
been a dull, gray routine of hardship
and work and penury and poverty.
They esteem Dowie and follow him
for the gay embroidery with which he
has decorated their lives, and the man-
tle of mysticism he has put about him-
self. They like to have him think for
them; they like the formal pageantry
and gilt trappings he provides for them.
These people are weak mortals
bound to play the sheep to some one
shepherd. If they didn't follow Dowie,
they would probably join the Perfect
Patricians of Pompeii, or some organiza-
tion that would allow them to wear a
gaudy uniform and be a Grand Supreme
Somebody, or get into the power of
volunteers, who would fleece them. Their
present occupation, which, because of
their mental standards, they take seri-
ously, satisfies all their demands and
yields them much innocent pleasure. It
is possible that not one in three of them
understands Dowie's teachings and
preachings; that's only another reason
for following his bidding."The same writer also points out that
the "preacher" combines business with
his Gospel. He has established a
branch office of the "Bureau of Zion
Securities and Investments," and from
this branch prospectuses are distributed
with alluring offers. In view of the
expressed intention of Dowie to hold
Father Knickerbocker up for "his money
and his life," the inference is jus-
tified that the "branch office" for busi-
ness is the main part of the show, and
that the "religious" features are but the
means whereby investors are to be at-
tracted. Fake doctors sometimes give
vaudeville shows, such as they are, on
street corners, or in tents, in order to
gather crowds that may be robbed, or
induced to buy bottles of worthless
stuff at an enormous cost. Fishermen,
at night, light torches to attract the
fishes they hope to catch. "Dr." Dowie
may be no fake doctor; he may be no
fisherman; he may have no fake nos-
trums for sale, and he may not have
set out to catch suckers; his securities
may be all good as gold; but it is im-
possible not to notice the similarity of
methods employed by him and the gen-
tlemen referred to.Religious liberty is the privilege en-
joyed by every inhabitant of this coun-
try, but does that include the liberty
of abusing people for the purpose of
attracting a crowd, in order to make
money? Is that religion? The outcome
of the New York "crusade" will be
watched with interest.The automobile is the true colossus
of roads.The Balkan war clouds seem to have
settled down for the winter.Mr. Payne wields the axe like a
Tower of London headman.A pertinent question is: Does a party
own its members body and soul?Between "graft" and soot Chicago has
got a couple of very black eyes.The person who says that he saw
ghosts in the city cemetery must be a
cadaverous individual.Campaign orators would not be such
heavy speakers if they took the trouble
to weigh their words.Those who build castles in Spain and
construct airships in Washington
should unite and form a trust.The American eagle will refuse to
keep out of those Manchurian free ports
because of the growl of the Russian bear.The man who shall invent a con-
trivance to take up the recoil of the
chronic kicker will be a benefactor
of mankind.Dowie says that he will convert
the pope. Which sounds very much as
though John Alexander were talking
through his hat.The football season opens most au-
spiciously from a professional stand-
point. The number of fatalities to
date is unusually large.

Once again Russia is threatening

China. Poor John Chinaman! Which-
ever way he turns he finds the hand
of man turned against him.The people of New York do not want
to be reformed. They are perfectly
satisfied with themselves and their
motto is, "Ne plus ultra."Dan Patch has beaten Alert's world's
pacing record and Lou Dillon is to go
against the world's pacing record, on
the same track—at Memphis. Will she
beat it?Strikes during the current year have
cost the country the enormous total of more
than \$12,000,000. And the strikers have
not struck it rich either.Walking Delegate Sam Parks is in
the Toombs. How different from Walk-
ing Delegate Sam Parks in the conven-
tion at Kansas City. Extremes often
meet in the same person.If great care is not taken there is
apt to be a race war at Fort Riley.
The Texas regiment and the United
States colored troops do not "frater-
nize." They have the same regard for
each other that cats and dogs have.There are said to be twenty-seven
hundred actors and actresses in New
York out of employment. This is
rather strange when it is remembered
that "all the world's a stage." They
should be able to find some part to play
thereon.According to a Vienna story the
assassins of Alexander and Draga were
paid in gold for their bloody work,
the highest priced villain getting but
six thousand dollars. The whole gang
didn't get as much as Pat Crowe re-
ceived for restoring the kidnapped child
of an Omaha millionaire.And now the Canadians in their sore-
ness over the Alaskan boundary
award, are harking back to the award
in the San Juan island case. That was
an arbitration case pure and simple,
and the award was made by Emperor
William I of Germany. The United
States won there as it did in the Alas-
kan case—because it had the better case
and it was better presented. What
other result could have been expected,
then?

ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The text of the convention for arbitra-
tion and settlement of disputes between
the British foreign secretary and the
French ambassador is somewhat disap-
pointing, as the field of arbitration
for which it provides is contracted
within very narrow limits. It is es-
sentially on its face an agreement be-
tween France and England to submit
their disputes to the court of arbitra-
tion at The Hague for settlement. It
consists of three short articles, one de-
fining the nature of the disputes which
the signatories agree to submit, the sec-
ond the form of procedure, and the third
the term of the treaty. Follow-
ing the precedent set in the Anglo-
Japanese treaty, the arrangement is
restricted to a period of five years from
the date of signing, without any pro-
vision for its renewal or extension.

Worcester Gazette.

The signing of the treaty of arbitra-
tion between England and France, was
one of the most momentous achieve-
ments of modern diplomacy. The meth-
ods. If the ancient nobles of England
and France could be informed of this
day's doings at London, they might be
expected to turn and groan in their
graves at the degeneracy of their de-
scendants. But times have changed
since the brutal days in which war and
conquest were the chief ends of man
and slowly but surely the reasonable-
ness of settled Christianity begins to
penetrate the highest councils of the
nations. The treaty holds for five
years only, but it is better so, for each
of the contracting parties will be in-
duced to the peace for at least
that length of time, whereas if the time
limit were indefinite there would be an
ever present temptation to break the
agreement.

St. Louis World.

For the past two years it has be-
come increasingly apparent that France
was getting a little tired of her alli-
ance with Russia. The latter country
maintains an indulgent, elder brother
attitude toward her ally which is not
altogether pleasing to the sensitive
pride of the French people. It has
for some time also been apparent
to even the most obtuse Frenchman
that Russia was deriving all the bene-
fits, financial and otherwise, which
were to be gotten out of the compact,
while France got little more than the
privilege of being borrowed from and
running considerable political danger in
many parts of the world.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The new friendship between France
and England does not necessarily mean
detaching the former from Russian al-
liance, nor would a treaty like that in
prospect between the two great Latin
nations imply that the triple alliance
is doomed. Many Italian statesmen
and people would gladly see the part-
nership between their country and Ger-
many and Austria dissolved. It has
been a costly pact for Italy and she
gains little from it save flattery of her
self esteem.


Boston Transcript.

The import of such a movement must
be interpreted in the light of many cen-
turies of history. France and England
have been hereditary foes. Between
them has been a series of wars on all
sorts of pretexts or with no pretext at
all, broken only by longer or shorter
periods of armed truce. During these
centuries the government of either
country felt that it was neglecting a
plain duty when it failed to improve
every opportunity that presented itself
for doing the other an injury. Their
peace was usually the peace of exhaus-
tion, not that of amity. As neighbors
they were jealous and distrustful of one
another and ready to accept any provo-
cation to fly at each other's throats. To-
day these great nations are friends.

Boston Herald.

This treaty between Great Britain
and France is a distinct advance over
the treaty made by Secretary Olney
with Lord Pauncefote, because it is so
simple in its conditions and because it
refers differences to a disinterested
tribunal. When the Olney-Pauncefote
treaty was negotiated the international
court of The Hague had not been estab-
lished. The treaty was an elaborate
document providing for the reference
of matters in controversy between the
two nations to a mixed commission
created for each case, the composition
of which was carefully provided for,
so as to guard the rights of each.
There were several limitations as to
matters to be submitted to arbitration,
and the same in nature as those
mentioned in the Anglo-French
treaty just signed. But it was a mat-
ter of high moment and its rejection
by the Senate was regarded by lovers
of peace as a misfortune.

ONE MORE DAY!



Our FALL DRESS GOODS and NOTION SALE continues tomorrow --- Saturday. You know that this means more money saving opportunities for you. We do not offer discounts from prices "advanced" for the occasion, but from REGULAR prices which are always as low as anyone sells reliable goods for.

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Boxes and Loges	\$2.50
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First two rows Dress Circle	\$2.00
Last two rows Dress Circle	\$1.50
Family Circle	\$1.00
Galleries	.50

Seats now on sale for all performances.

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From 7 to 9 p. m.

BOYS' PANTS. BOYS' PANTS.

Cordurois and Chevots in navy blue, brown and grays, extra good value at 65c, all sizes, on sale for two hours only at (per pair) **40 cts**

For 2 Hours Saturday Night from 7 to 9 o'clock. 360 Ready Made

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Neatly hemmed, made of the very best bleached muslin, two of the most wanted sizes, either widths 42 or 45 inches, and both 72 inches long, bolster cases that usually sell at 37 1/2c and 40c. Saturday night from 7 to 9 o'clock, at each... **27 cts**

For 2 Hours Saturday Night from 7 to 9 o'clock, 600 Ready Made

HEMMED, BLEACHED BED SHEETS.

600 ready-made hemmed bleached bed sheets, made of an extra quality muslin, 2 1/2 yards long and 24 yards wide, worth today 90c. Saturday night from 7 to 9 o'clock, limit 6 to a customer, at each **69 cts**

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

Are you going to wait till Cold Weather is here before getting your heavy underwear?

Or, are you going to be with the prudent ones, who are coming early to replenish their Winter Stock?

It will not make much difference as far as values are concerned, whether you come now or later.

For values are the best at all times in this store.

But you will enjoy the pleasure of choosing from the largest stock we have ever shown, if you come now.

Prices start at 25c. and range upward in raises of 25c. or 50c. up to \$3.00 per garment.

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