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## OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE.

The interest which has been aroused recently in regard to home industries meets with the approval of thinking people in this state of all parties and creeds. It is in harmony with the efforts put forth by the leaders of the Latter-day Saints from the very beginning of their occupation of these mountain valleys. President Brigham Young and his immediate associates perceived the value and the necessity of producing, so far as possible, everything requisite to the sustenance, comfort and convenience of the people here.

He set a good and striking example in these matters, and in his travels among the people he gave instructions as to the cultivation of the soil for the growth of fruits and vegetables, as well as grain of all kinds, the raising of the best kinds of sheep, cattle, horses and all livestock, although it was scarcely believed by many persons that this region was adapted to their production. He urged the home manufacture of every article necessary for use and comfort. His constant theme was self-sufficiency. He preached the Gospel of labor, skill, material progress and temporal independence, as well as the principles of spiritual life and eternal salvation. He saw the advantages of home products and the disadvantages of importing those articles that could be raised or manufactured at home.

If the counsel which he gave on these subjects in early times in Utah had been faithfully followed, this state today would be alive with industrial enterprises that would furnish employment to the rising generation, and to all classes of working people who come here from any part of the globe. By thoughtfulness, or self-seeking, or bigoted people, he was depicted, accused of "materialism," and his association of the temporal with the spiritual was denounced as irreverent and incompatible with advanced Christian thought.

We notice that some of our friends who are taking steps in the direction of the establishment and encouragement of home industries, are seeking the aid of the churches in the furtherance of their praiseworthy purposes. That is all right, as we view the matter. A religion which points only to the future and neglects the present; which is away up in the clouds and too high for this lower sphere; which takes no cognizance of earthly things, but constantly turns its eyes upward to those things that it calls heavenly, is scarcely suited to this world, and is not adapted to the needs of humanity.

The religion wanted by mankind today relates to the physical as well as the intellectual and the spiritual. Millions of the earth's inhabitants need to be shown how to produce that which will feed, clothe and comfort their bodies, as well as that which will import spiritual life, hope, faith and charity. A religious system which takes men and women as they are, beings of flesh and blood, and bone and sinew as well as of mind and spirit, and seeks to develop their energies in every direction as human beings, living souls, is the religion of the times.

Such a system is that which is called "Mormonism," and is opposed by bigotry, ignorance, false creeds, bogus politics, selfishness, craft, corruption and dissimulation. But the truths it embodies and advocates are imperishable and they will ultimately prevail. They may for a time be apparently overwhelmed by the powers of the world and of the kingdom of darkness, but they will shine out in their natural brightness and beneficence, and be made practical for the amelioration and ultimate salvation of the children of men.

Home industries are the need of the period in Utah. Every practical and sincere effort towards their establishment should be encouraged. The business men of this city should rally to their support. It does not matter who may be the promoters, so long as they are made actual and not merely theoretical. The not air venting in ventilating them so as to attract interest and capital will emanate from the furnaces and flows, the factories and forges, the works and mechanical structures, and the forces that set in motion machinery to give employment to the masses. It is what will count in the building up of the state and the advancement of the community. The advent of such means of progress should be hailed with pleasure by all the people of Utah, and they should join in measures of a practical character, when such plans are perfected as will insure the establishment of the needed enterprises.

Such works as those contemplated by the newly organized Manufacturers' Association were advocated and foreseen by the great colonizer and promoter of home industries, Brigham Young, whose teachings concerning them were frequent from the time he led the pioneers into this then desert country

until the close of his earnest and useful life. We will here append a few extracts from discourses delivered by him at early dates in the history of this commonwealth. In a discourse on April 7, 1851, he said:

"We also wish you to raise flax and make linen cloth. We have as good soil here at this business as there are in the world. The American brethren do not generally know how to raise flax to make fine linen, but they can easily learn. Instead of sowing five bushels to the acre, sow five or more bushels, and you will raise flax as soft as silk from such flax fibers can be harvested as fine as spiders' webs. Most of the linen we import is more than half cotton."

"Send to the States, go to the stores, buy where you please, and do you think you can get better nails than you can get at our nail factory? I know what nails are. I have driven a great many. There is not a better nail made at Boston or in Germany than there is at this factory."

"We should now make our own iron. We have spent about \$150,000 to make iron here but we have failed, not for want of ore or the want of skill. Where is the difficulty? We have the best of iron ore and we have coal close by us; and some men will go to work by and by, who is not worth \$50 and make iron."

"We have shown you that we can make nails. I cannot do everything. Who has brought carding machines and other machinery here? Two or three thousand dollars we have spent to get the manufacture of pottery under way. By and by some man will come along, not worth \$20 and take the pottery, which enters so largely into our granite rock, and make the best of china-ware."

"We want glass. Some man will come along by and by and take the quartz rock, dig up a little furnace and make glass."

"The Lord has placed in our possession the elements pertaining to this earth. As I told the people when we first came into this valley in 1847, there is plenty of silk in the elements here, as much so as in any other part of the earth. Here is also the fine linen. Were there any sheep here when we came first here? No. Were there any silk raisers then here? No. Were there any flax raisers here? No. Neither was there a stalk growing except what was growing wild. The elements are here."

"We must prepare to gather around us every necessary of life, to make every implement we may wish use, and to produce from the earth every grain, vegetable, and fruit that we may eat, and not go to any other place to buy. Produce every article of clothing that we need, and stop this importation that we are now encumbered with. We must produce all we can employ."

"We want to make our own paper. The inquiry is, will it pay cost? How much paper do we want to use? There is a small mill imported into and used in this territory some \$20,000 worth of paper. Were we making our own paper, much more would be used, for we could fill the territory with schools, books printed here and could supply all the paper required throughout the Territory, thereby saving a great many thousands of dollars now paid for transportation."

He made these remarks in a public address on February 2, 1862:

"I feel like urging upon the people the necessity of preparing to grow and manufacture that which they consume. It is my indispensable duty to urge this important item upon them and to warn them of coming evils to themselves unless they attend to it."

"We now need twenty times more carding machines in this Territory than we have. Wool now lies in the mill until after month before it can be carded, which injures it. Will our capitalists send and bring in carding machines and other machinery?"

The annexed paragraphs are from a discourse he delivered on June 7, 1863:

"Sixteen years ago when we were camped under this Temple block, I told the people that there existed, in the elements around us in these mountain regions, wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, silk and every element for producing the necessary articles used by man for food, raiment and shelter. We breathe it in the atmosphere, drink it in the water, dig it when we dig in the earth, and walk over it when we walk. Here are the elements for every cereal, vegetable and fruit, and for every article of clothing that grows in the same latitude and altitude in any part of the world. No country in the world will yield more and a greater variety of the products of life than will portions of this mountain country. We have proven all this to be true."

"From the beginning I have striven with my might to get men to bring machinery into the country, to get them to raise sheep and wool, have the wool made into cloth, and then wear it. Who has followed my example in this?"

The necessity of home industries has been presented to the people of Utah by all the prominent men in the "Mormon" church, and has been the subject of numerous addresses at the Church conferences by each succeeding President. If the people generally will now unite in practical endeavors for the establishment of home manufactures, and will also purchase and use the home products in preference to those imported, the community will grow rapidly in wealth, having plenty of means for home circulation instead of sending so much money away from the State, and the moral effects will keep pace with the financial, and there will be no idle hands to do mischief in the "devil's workshop."

**SOUL BLINDNESS.**  
A German professor has discovered a new disease. He calls it "soul blindness." The accounts of this malady relate that an elderly Russian recently placed himself under the care of the professor. By observation it was found that he had forgotten to read; letters forming perfectly familiar words had no meaning to him. He spoke coherently and showed no other symptoms of disease. His sight was normal and he recognized and named all things around him, but when the simplest objects were sketched on paper he was utterly at fault and unable to say whether a boat was a tree or a house. The professor explains the disease by saying the connection between the visual organs and his powers of associating ideas had been sundered, and added that it is doubtful whether the connection will ever again be made.

than that which is caused by mere ignorance of the truth. Truth cannot be known except by those who are willing to obey its behests and walk in its ways. When man rebels against it and wilfully upsets on the opposite side, he becomes soul blind, no matter how clearly he once saw the light. The connection between the perceptive organs and the faculty of interpreting the impressions received is broken, and the blindness is as total, as if the eyes had been torn out of their sockets. He knows not whereof he speaks. He is "soul blind!" indeed.

So it happens that some persons deny what at one time they affirmed to be true, to their certain knowledge. Friends whom they once professed to love, they hate. A cause once sacred to them, they reject. The very principles for which their fathers wept, suffered and died, they would cover with ignominy, if they were able to do so. They are rushing toward their own eternal destruction, heedless even of the warnings of friends. They do not even recognize their need of a physician. They are "soul blind."

## FOUR NATIONAL VICES.

Dr. Lyman Abbott is reported to have said in a recent address, that the Americans have four great vices, as follows:

"There is materialism—the insane pushing to get a little more for ourselves of the wealth that God has given our country so abundantly. There is self-conceit—our pride in the fact that we have the greatest country, the greatest rivers, the greatest mountains, the greatest men, the greatest wealth and the greatest trusts and corporations to control them all. There is lawlessness—the theory that liberty consists in every man having the right to follow his own sweet will, that government which is even seen in some theories of education that say the child should never be compelled, but only induced to learn. There is the spirit of caste."

Materialism, self-conceit, lawlessness, and caste-worship are, according to this, the four great American vices. They can probably be included under one general class—worship of self; for, whatever there is of hunt for gold, pride, contempt for law, and class-distinction, springs from the one source—egotism, or self-love.

The only cure for this evil is the application of the religion of Jesus to the every-day affairs of life. For that religion teaches self-abnegation in the interest of others. It inculcates humility, repentance, penitence, and thus eradicates conceit. It develops reverence for authority and law, and breaks down the separating walls between rich and poor, strong and weak, by the exceedingly comforting doctrine that all are children of the same Father who, in due time, will deal with all according to the principles of eternal justice and mercy.

## A JAPANESE PREDICTION.

The Japanese minister to this country has made the prediction that this country, before the close of the present century, will have a population of 900,000,000. The land is large enough to furnish comfortable homes for that number of human beings, and many more. For, if the country were as densely populated as Japan, it would have over a billion inhabitants. So there is ample room for 900,000,000.

But predictions of that kind seldom come literally true. President Lincoln, in his second annual message to Congress, 1862, estimated the population of the country in the year 1900 at 103,208,415. This estimate was based upon the census returns for 70 years preceding 1860, which showed an average increase of 31.60 per cent. But the estimate was too high, the actual figures of the census bureau showing only 75,903,387, or over twenty-six millions less than President Lincoln's estimate.

## LACK OF TACT.

We have always maintained that much of the friction experienced in foreign mission fields, between the missionaries and the natives, can be traced to lack of tact on the part of the former. Notably has this been the case in eastern Asia. The emissaries of the new religion have come with prejudices against everything Asiatic. They have not been able to comprehend the existing, strange civilizations, and have been unwilling to study them. In a spirit of fairness, they have acted as masters, as superior beings, not as humble messengers among the brethren of the Master, and to this fact can be traced much of the trouble that has arisen.

The same view is expressed by the Japanese Baron Suyematsu. In a letter on the subject he says that many missionaries lack tact, and that the feeling against them occasionally manifested by the Japanese is their own fault. And he writes not in the spirit of faultfinding, but with the evident desire of calling attention to an existing evil with the view of having a remedy applied. The writer tells of some of his personal experiences.

While he was spending a summer at his villa at Karuzawa, which is a great resort of the missionaries in the hot season, he discovered one morning that two young men, foreigners, had invaded his garden and were busy cutting down green branches from his favorite trees. On his demanding an explanation, they told him that the branches were for the house of God. They were not in the least sorry or ashamed at what they had done, but in tone and manner. He told them they were laboring under a mistake, but they declared that the Professor Howison told them that the branches belonged to the house of God, and therefore belonged to no one. He was obliged to tell them that there could be no public road within inclosed grounds to which there were gates, and that even had there been a public road, there was not a single tree in all the empire of Japan that did not belong either to the state or to individuals. He gave them the branches they had cut off, but warned them that they should exercise more care in future; for, had they done the same thing in the private grounds of a less complacent person, they might

have got themselves into serious trouble.

This may appear to be a trivial incident, but it is typical of the behavior of some of the emissaries to whom the conversion of pagans is entrusted. They lack the necessary wisdom for that position. Nations send as their ambassadors only men trained in the school of diplomacy for such service. But in the missionary field are found many a young man, who is not smart enough, or industrious enough, to follow the study of law, or medicine, or the sciences, and who found a theological seminary a short cut to a livelihood. Such persons often do great damage to the cause. And there is no remedy, until the missionary de- votes himself to his work solely because he loves his fellow-men, and desires to be of benefit to them. As soon as missionary work is mixed with love of self, of money, and of sectarian interests, it must inevitably be more or less of a failure.

The assistant city attorney proposes to stop the smoke nuisance. Man proposes, etc.

Count Witte tendered his resignation and the czar refused to accept it. Both acts were gracious.

Down on the isthmus they are taking their time. And down there time is money par excellence.

Congratulations to Arthur Shepherd! The people would be delighted to hear the music of the Shepherd.

The people of Colorado have presented the President with a gold heart. There is just a touch of the Wizard of Oz in that.

Since his arrival on the coast Bob Fitzsimmons has been "knocking" Salt Lake. But he can't now and never could knock Salt Lake out.

Pat Crowe has been acquitted of the charge of trying to kill an Omaha policeman. As a vindication, will he demand that Omaha elect him alderman?

So Thomas H. Ryan bought James Hazen Hyde's Equitable stock to save the country from the most tremendous panic it had ever known. And here the people all the time thought it was for some gainful motive!

The Pope has made the action of Bishop Schemmel the basis of a decree that all Catholics who attend the marriages of divorced persons in future shall be excommunicated. This will materially reduce the attendance at Chicago weddings.

Are the business men and firms of this city co-operating with the Manufacturers' Association for the establishment of local industries? Help is needed, moral and financial, to make the movement successful. The time to extend it is just now.

"Fate of Constitution in hands of Congress. Personally wish to see her arise like a phoenix, but am too loyal to the other Constitution to take liberties with this one," says Secretary Bonaparte. What loyalty to "the other Constitution" bade him recommend that "old Ironsides" be used as a target?

The whole community extends congratulations to Arthur Shepherd, leader of the Theater orchestra and all around first-class musician, on gaining the \$500 Puterewski prize for the best orchestral production. He is making a big mark in the musical world and will reach the top round on the ladder of fame. He is a native son, and all Utah should be glad at his achievement.

Pulton county, Georgia, has had its first legal execution for criminal assault. This is a triumph for law and order, and is a rebuke to the great influence against lynching. There is not a state in the South where, if the law is allowed to take its course in these cases, the parties accused and proven guilty will not be executed. Lynching is but one barbarism following another.

Miss Emma Cushman, a teacher in Brown county, Kansas, closed her school for ten days and told the forty boys and girls to go home and help their parents save the great corn crop. Miss Cushman herself donned husking gloves and made a "hand" in the cornfield. Neither Kansas nor any other state has a more sensible school teacher than this young lady. She deserves a gold medal for common sense.

The latest improvement in the telephone service is the attachment of a phonograph. Consul-General Guenther reports that a German inventor has just obtained a patent for a device by which a phonograph is connected with a telephone. The advantage of this is that, even should nobody be present when a telephonic call is made, the words are recorded upon the phonograph, and can be repeated at any time.

## RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

San Francisco Chronicle.  
The nature, source and destiny of that which in human beings we call the soul, and which Professor Howison believes to be also, in imperfect form, a possession of the lower animals, has been a subject of the speculation of the philosophers of all ages, and so far as we know, have never been agreed. Indeed, perhaps, no one has ever agreed with himself, the tendency of all being to advance—or at least change—in their views as they get older and wiser. Without knowing anything whatever about it, we should feel quite safe in assuming that Professor Howison does not now believe exactly as he believed last year, or as he will probably believe next year. As to the human soul those who are willing to be guided by their faith in the super-natural inspiration of religious writings can form a fairly definite conception of its nature. Those who are not content to accept such guidance can probably spend their time better in almost any other honest avocation than in trying to reach any conclusion at all.

Los Angeles Times.  
The fact that divorces are constantly increasing, especially among people high up in society, and among those possessed of large means, is apparent

to all who read the news of the day. And it is also to be feared that the moral sentiment against divorce is weaker rather than growing stronger. And it is furthermore evident that, if there be no moral sentiment against divorce, the practice will become even more common, the marriage tie will lose its sanctity, and social chaos will ensue.

Baptist Commonwealth.  
But in two respects the results of the Interchurch Conference are disappointing. For one thing, the work planned for the Federal Council is too vague and indefinite. It is good as far as it goes, but we need a more clearly outlined program. The fifth object stated, namely, "to assist in the organization of local branches of the Federal Council to promote its aims in their communities," leads one to hope for definite local work. That must be done if the Federation is to meet the problems that require action. Another disappointing fact is that no immediate action can be taken. The plan of federation does not become operative until the different religious bodies have adopted it. Hence, the Federal Council cannot begin its activities before 1908. This naturally cannot be remedied for the delegates to the conference could not commit their denominations to any proposed plan.

The Standard, Chicago.  
The Christian Church in America owes it to herself to stop playing at city-planning. The conditions in our great centers of population bring the bluish to our faces. Great masses of people are absolutely untouched by Protestant Christianity. Those who are lower down in vicious living are most uncareful. Perhaps we are doing much when we consider the dollars invested in this form of work, but we are doing less to nothing when we compare our effort with the need. We shall never touch "the submerged tenth" of our great cities with the power commensurate with our resources or with the demand until evangelized denominations co-operate in this work to a much greater degree than they are now doing. This is but one of many phases of Christian work which call for united effort. Intemperance and the divorce evil suggest themselves at once whenever we think of anything that which needs to be done by the Christian people of America, and which cannot be accomplished by independent denominational action.

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LAKE THEATRE MANAGER.

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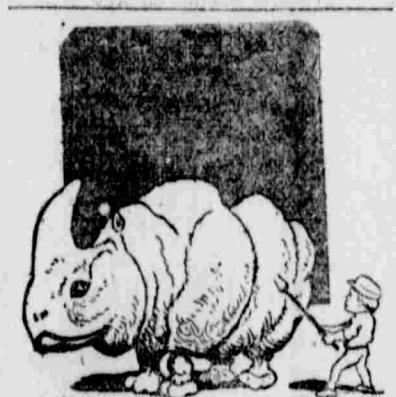
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\$1.35 "Waldorf" Kid Gloves for . . . . . \$1.00  
The "Grenoble" Dress Kid Glove . . . . . \$1.50  
The "Monitor" Kid Glove, None Better . . . . . \$2.00  
20c and 25c Hemstitched Emb. Hdks. at . . . . . 15c  
Up to 40c Values Linen Hdks. at . . . . . 25c  
25c Hemstitched Emb. Linen Hdks. . . . . 16c-3c  
40c Sheer Linen Hemstitched Hdks. . . . . 25c  
Children's Handkerchiefs, 5c each . . . . . 5c dozen  
Children's Warm Golf Gloves . . . . . 25c, 35c, 50c  
Women's Golf Gloves, all colors . . . . . 35c, 50c, 60c and 75c

HURRY! HURRY! HURRY!



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## Blankets! Blankets! Blankets!