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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT 25, 1908.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-ninth semi-annual
general conference of the Church of
Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will
assemble in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake
City, on Sunday, Oct. 4, 1908, at 10 a. m.
A full attendance of the officers and
members of the Church is hereby re-
quested.

On account of the general conference
being held on the first Sunday of Octo-
ber, it is suggested that the last Sun-
day in September be observed as fast
day in the Salt Lake, Ensign, Liberty,
Pioneer, Granite and Jordan stakes.

The general Priesthood meeting will
be held in the Tabernacle on Monday,
Oct. 5, at 7 o'clock p. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND.

First Presidency of the Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter-day Saints.

DESERET SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The semi-annual conference of the
Deseret Sunday School Union will be
held at the Tabernacle Sunday even-
ing, Oct. 4, at 7 o'clock. Sunday
school officers and teachers are espe-
cially requested to attend and the public
is cordially invited.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE RICHMONDS,
DAVID O. MCKAY,
General Superintendency.

RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The general conference of the Relief
society will be held in the Salt
Lake Assembly hall on Friday and
Saturday, Oct. 2 and 3, 1908, meet-
ings commencing at 10 a. m. and 2
p. m., as usual. It is desired that
there should be a large attendance
of the members, and that each stake
organization should be represented by
its president, or someone authorized
to represent the stake.

A cordial invitation is extended to
the first presidency of the Church,
patriarchs, apostles, council of sev-
enty, presiding bishopric, Y. L. M. I.
A., and Primary associations, and all
brethren interested in the work of this
charitable organization.

BATHSHEBA W. SMITH,
President.
ANNIE TAYLOR HYDE,
ADA SMOOT DUSENBERRY,
Counselors.

THE WRITER'S DAY.

John O'Hara Cosgrave, in the New
England Magazine, says that the pres-
ent period is the day of the writer in
the United States.

He asserts that never before has there
been such a demand for the written
product, and that never before have
the fruits of mind and imagination
commanded so high a remuneration.
America, he thinks, is the greatest lit-
erary market in the world. Compul-
sory education and the increase of pop-
ulation have created this market; and
nowhere else, he says, is there "such
a multiplication of agencies of literary
information and entertainment." He
argues that the opportunity of the
young writer is endless; that "the
newspapers are waiting for him, the
magazines are seeking him, the book
publishers are ready to pounce upon
him as soon as his head shows."

Mr. Cosgrave believes that a new
era of journalism is dawning in this
country—an era that "finds at present,
its best type of expression in Lincoln
Steffens, Ray Stannard Baker, William
Hard, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Charles
E. Russell, and Will Irwin."

When we look for what constitutes
this new and successful writer, we find
him described as one who combines the
"knowledge and patience of the scien-
tist with the human instinct sense of
the trained newspaper man," who
"breaks new ground, and makes his
own issues," who is "concerned rather
with tendencies and conditions than
with current events, and treats these
in their broadest application to the life
of the nation."

Just what we expected. To write
well takes pretty much of a man. Only
one who has lived much, seen much,
thought much, labored much, can meet
the demands made of a writer.

We suspect that the dearth of suc-
cessful young writers in the past in this
country has been due to a belief on the
part of the aspirants that good writing
consists of words correctly put to-
gether so as to convey a pretty or in-
teresting story, and that the equip-
ment for writing consists in learning
how to construct phrases. In the at-
tempts made in most of the schools to
teach the young writers, the process
is made up very largely and some-
times wholly of having the students
read some standard author and then re-
tell or re-write the story. And this
sort of second-hand reproduction is
kept up throughout the entire course.
As an introduction, as a means of ac-
quiring some facility in the mere use
and handling of words and sentences,
it may be good enough; but it is not
literature, and does not produce writ-
ers.

That literature is life—a representa-

tion of typical or ideal forms of liv-
ing—has become a sort of proverbial
way of defining it. Yet neither the
young writers nor their teachers seem
to realize what this means.

Now, if we ourselves understand any-
thing of this accepted maxim, it signi-
fies that the writer has first lived, in
some degree, that which he strives to
express. And if he will try with might
and main to write that which he has
lived and really knows, he will produce
some kind of real literature, let its
form or dress be ever so different from
that which is called standard. Of
course, good writers have not always
lived through all the scenes they por-
tray; but, in order to portray them
with vividness and truth, they must
have had some experience of the facts
they represent. One actual impres-
sion of the writer's own, one real ex-
perience, one honest declaration of
himself, is worth a score of his at-
tempts to re-tell what some one else
has seen, or thought, or felt, or done.
And such we believe to be the impli-
cation of Mr. Cosgrave's conclusions.
He says:

"Novels that are true and reliable
studies of contemporaneous and local
life they are giving us in plenty. Sym-
metry of form and charm of style we
do not lack. In 'The Octopus' the late
Frank Norris came near the real epic
swing. There were indications of volu-
canic force in Upton Sinclair's 'The
Jungle,' but where may we look for
the sweeping comprehension, the dynam-
ic fire of Hardy or Meredith, the cer-
tain mastery of technique of Mrs.
Humphrey Ward, the power, imagination,
and erudition of Maurice Hewlett, or
that something universal and poetic
which made us recognize in 'The Divine
Fire' the work of a possible new Olympian?"

In the novel, so far, we must
admit English superiority. The material
is here. It has been presented to us in
a hundred books, but the passion and
power that veiled character, incident,
and environment into the inevitable
whole are wanting. I have suggested
the opportunity."

In other words, it is the feeling, the
enthusiasm, the emotion, the passion,
arising from real experience that seem
to be lacking. Cleverness, finish, tech-
nic, style, and characterization, among
recent American writers, are such as
to excel even the contemporaneous
English school; and what is now needed
is really, personal contact with the
problems of life, and the ardor of a
poetic or zealous temperament to make
of our clever phraseologists real writers.

TO FIGHT THE PLAGUE.

Organized labor is taking an interest
in the tuberculosis congress soon to
open in Washington, and this is quite
natural, since a great many men and
women employed in mines, or fac-
tories, suffer from this disease. The
statistics show that 25 per cent of all
deaths between 15 and 45 years of age
are due to consumption. The Ameri-
can Federation of labor will hold a mass
meeting October 4, at which authori-
ties and specialists on tuberculosis will
instruct working men and women how
they may aid in eradicating the white
plague.

The exhibition held in connection with
this notable gathering of scientists is
said to be the most complete ever
made. There are 438 contributors to
the exposition, and 312 reside within the
limits of the United States. Two hun-
dred and twenty-two are collective con-
tributors from associations, societies,
and other corporate bodies, and 216
from individual members of the con-
gress. Of the 222 collective contribu-
tors, those from the United States num-
ber 170; those from Europe, other
countries, 52. Fortunately Utah is
almost free from this plague, but the
people here are interested in the war-
fare of science against a terrible
enemy.

NATURE OF THE AGITATION.

The anti-"Mormon" organ here has-
tens to the assistance of the Northwest-
ern Christian Advocate, but in vain.
The fact is as stated by the "News,"
that the agitation against Senator
Smoot was kept alive by the most un-
scrupulous misrepresentations.

As we have said before, Rev. Leitch,
in his sworn statement to the Senate,
dated Feb. 25, 1903, alleged that the
Senator is a polygamist, and he must
have known that he was placing him-
self in no enviable position before the
public by making that charge, for only
a short time previous, on Jan. 26, he
had signed another document in which
he and others declared: "We accuse
him [the Senator] of no offense cogniz-
able by law." That is a fair illustra-
tion of the consistency and truthfulness
of anti-"Mormon" agitators.

Mr. Leitch's charge, it is true, was
not considered by the Senate, for the
simple reason that no evidence was
offered in support. But it had the ef-
fect it was intended to have, and cre-
ated an impression among the people
of the United States that the question
was solely of removing a polygamist
from the Senate. And this false im-
pression was strengthened in every
way possible by the unscrupulous agi-
tators.

For instance one of the protesting
petitions to which thousands of signa-
tures were attached, asked the Senate
to expel Senator Smoot "if" it were
proven that he is a polygamist. The
signatures were obtained on the
strength of that "if." Mr. Leitch's
charge was reiterated by speakers and
newspapers from one end of the coun-
try to the other. Even such a reputa-
ble paper as the New York World, in
its issue of March 13, 1906, contained
an article in which a slanderer undertook
to give particulars about the plural
marriage relations of the Senator, and
that article was widely copied. The
Rev. author of the libel also went
to the Eastern States and lectured
about the same subject.

Senator Sutherland in his address on
Jan. 22, 1907, told the Senate:

"I have had occasion myself during
the last few weeks—and other Senators
have told me that they have had simi-
lar occasion—to deny stories of this
kind. People have said to me, 'Sen-
ator Smoot ought to be expelled.' I
have asked 'Why?' They have said,
'Because he is a polygamist.' I have
answered them, 'You are entirely mis-
taken. Senator Smoot is not a poly-
gamist. I know him intimately. I
know his family. I know his neigh-
bors. I think I know all about it, and
I know as well as you know anything
concerning another that he is not a
polygamist.' Then these people have
said to me, 'Then what in the world
is all the row about?'"

To what extent the miserable wind-
makers succeeded in misleading public

opinion on this matter Senator Suther-
land quoted from a West Virginia pa-
per, in which the editor asserted that
"the evidence is that Smoot him-
self has been guilty of plural mar-
riage," and that, "it seems to the in-
telligence that this is the only point
at issue." For that reason Senator Be-
veridge said in the Senate:

"I think it worth while to call particu-
lar attention to that fact, because in
the minds of the people of the country
I think everybody knows that Mr.
Smoot is apparently being tried because
he is a polygamist, whereas it is not
only proved that he is not, but it is
gladly admitted that he is not and that
he never has been."

The plain fact is that the anti-"Mor-
mon" agitators deliberately added a
falsehood about Senator Smoot person-
ally to the sum total of malicious false-
hoods about the Church, in order to
obtain signatures to their protests.

The anti-"Mormon" organ natur-
ally is sensitive on this point. It knows
that everyone of its allegations against
the Church and Senator Smoot were
exploded during the investigation, as so
many soap bubbles, and that if its sup-
ports are permitted to realize the
truth, they will know that there is ab-
solutely no rational ground upon which
to continue the anti-"Mormon" crusade.
They will know that they have been
betrayed by political mountebanks hun-
gry for offices and graft.

This is to be the "red letter day"
campaign.

Col. W. T. Stewart is a modest officer
not a retiring one.

The laws of chivalry forbid a knight
to do yeoman service.

Advice to candidates: Learn to talk
on the labor question and to wait.

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller has begun to
publish his reminiscences. Tell it all.

Denver stands after the Coliseum has
fallen, showing how much more solid
Denver is than Rome.

President Roosevelt's reply to Mr.
Bryan's telegram shows that in peace
he prepares for war.

Much as they love the air and the em-
pyrean the earth still has a strong at-
traction for the aeronauts.

Eugene Debs says he spends eighteen
cents per day for his meals. Cucum-
bers must be unusually cheap this year.

The International Fisheries congress
has reached the conclusion that there
are as good fish in the sea as ever were
caught.

It is easier to stop a runaway train
than to stop a middle aged woman who
thinks she can sing, but can't, from
trying to.

Was it the State or the "American"
administration that issued the permit
for the erection of the "red light"
stockade?

The controversy started by Hearst by
the publication of the Archbold letters
proves anew that the pen is mightier
than the sword.

The Yellowstone Park highwayman
may now be assuming the role of a
benevolent citizen and patronizing
church fairs. Who knows?

"Keep the public schools out of polit-
ics and also keep them out of debt—
that's the medicine which our disease
requires," says the Los Angeles Times.
Same here.

What's the good of standing on the
"near" side of the street in the rain
and hailing a car, not half filled, and
have it go whizzing by unheeded of
your importunities to stop? Nuthin'.
But it doesn't make friends for the
street car company.

"Out of every million letters that pass
through the postoffice it is calculated
that only one goes astray," says an ex-
change. The people might be passed
through the postoffice and see if it
would not have a tendency to stop so
many of them going astray.

"In Boston the school children are to
be taught to address letters properly,"
says an exchange. If there are any
school children in the world to whom
reading and writing and addressing
letters properly come by nature, they
are the school children of the Hub of
the Universe.

HUNGARY'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST
DRINK.

Budapest Correspondence Pall Mall Ga-
zette.

Count Andrássy, the minister of the
interior, is now driving his serious
attention to the drinking problem
which has recently confronted Hungary.
A national council for dealing with the
evil, whose work is to discover the best
and most effectual means for eliminat-
ing drunkenness, has been called into
being. Primarily there is to be a re-
form of all the drinking shops. Buda-
pest is full of the "palinka" shops, where
vile and destructive spirits are sold
to workmen. Then the evil of strong
drinking is to be demonstrated in
schools and other places, while a large
institution is to be built for dealing
with drunkards and providing a cure
treatment. The government has deter-
mined to scientifically attack the
question.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

Baltimore American.

A motion has been made in a United
States court to abandon a suit in which
Gen. Benjamin F. Butler was defend-
ant, the suit having been on for the
last 20 years. This almost equals the
celebrated case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce,
except that, in that case, parties being
dead, nothing depended upon the
former case except the law's justly
famed reputation for delays.

ANOTHER WORLD LANGUAGE.

Philadelphia Times.

So far this year, according to all the
accounts at hand, only one new uni-
versal language has been presented to
the world, namely, Ro, the product of
the International Language Society of
Cincinnati. It marks the fortieth
world language produced since Zamen-
hof published Esperanto in 1887. It is
said that altogether fully 150 languages
have been invented since Sir Thomas
Urquhart, the knight of Cromartie, in
1653 offered to a bewildered public his
"Logopandecticon," a device, "com-
posed and published both for his own
utilitie, and that of all Pregnant and
ingenious Spirits," and which was di-
vided into six books bearing the fol-

lowing titles: "Neandethaumata,"
"Chrestasebeia," "Cleronomoparia,"
"Chryseomystes," "Neolodcasts," and
"Chiloponaxosis." Very little has been
said up to date about Ro. The num-
erals, beginning xab, zad, zaf, zal,
zam, sound like a chorus from one of
the Cohan grand operas. You can al-
most hear the foot of the pupil's feet
as they rehearse the kindergarten les-
son.

JUST FOR FUN.

Emerald Philosophy.

"Begorra," said Patsy, "O! couldn't
pay 5 shillin's fine, and O! had to go to
jail for six days."

"Ah, how much did yez spend to get
drunk?" asked Mike sarcastically.

"O! 'bout five shillin's."

"Yes fool, if yez had not spent yez
five shillin's for drink yez'd 'a' had yez
five shillin's to pay yer foine wid."

Everybody's.

Reasonable.

Two Irishmen one day went shooting.
A large flock of pigeons came flying
over their heads. Pat elevated his
piece, and firing, brought one of them
to the ground. "Arrah!" exclaimed his
companion, "What a fool you are to
waste yer ammunition, when the bare
fall would have killed him!"—Pick-Me-
Up.

Decidedly So.

Hogan—How ye hear-rd me daughter,
Mona, sing lately.

Dugan—Both lately an' earlier, be-
cause 'T is the foine instrumental mu-
sic she do make."

Hogan—Ye ignoramus! Shure, sing-
ing ain't instrumental music."

Dugan—Begorra, thin, Kegan told me
it was instrumental in causin' him
I move two blocks away from yer
house!—Brooklyn Life.

Innume.

A physiologist came upon a hard-
working Irishman toiling, bare-head-
ed, in the street.

"Don't you know," said the physi-
ologist, "that to work in the hot sun
without a hat is bad for the brain?"

"Dye think," asked the Irishman,
"that O! would be on this job if O!
had enny brains?"—Success Magazine.

Well Trained.

A number of jockys and horses had
lined up for the start of a steeple-
chase, but a delay occurred because a
tall, raw-boned beast obstinately re-
fused to yield to importunities of the
starter. The patience of that worthy
was nearly exhausted. "Bring up that
horse," he shouted, "bring him up!"

"You'll get into trouble pretty soon if
you don't!" The rider of the stupid
animal, a youthful Irishman, yelled
back, "I can't help it! This here's
been a cab horse, and he won't start
till the door shuts, and I ain't got no
door!"—Harper's Weekly.

"It's no use talking, my dear," said
Naggsby during their daily spat, "a
woman is bound to have the last word."

"She left, either," rejoined Mrs.
Naggsby, "and you would not have said
such a thing if you didn't know I would
deny it."—Chicago Daily News.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

TONIGHT

SATURDAY MATINEE.

AND TOMORROW NIGHT.

The Distinguished Actor,

DUSTIN FARNUM

(Manager, Leblanc Co.), in Ed-

ward Allen Royle's

THE SQUAW MAN

The play of the century.

Prices—50c to \$2.00; Matinee, 25c to

\$1.50.

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ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE!

Matinee every day except Sunday.

A Night on a House Boat Co.

Katie Barry, May & Flora Hengler,

Lew Hawkins.

Frank Mostyn Kelly & Co.

Coyne & Tjulen, The Kinodrome,

Orpheum Orchestra.

Prices—Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c; Box

Seats, \$1.

Matinee—10c, 25c, 50c; Box Seats 75c.

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TONIGHT!—ALL WEEK!

Bargain Matinee, Wed. & Sat.

A new Dramatization of the Mil-

litary Drama,

Under Two Flags.

Nights—25c, 50c and 75c; Matinee—

10c and 25c.

NEXT WEEK!

The Acme of Sensation—THE COW-

BOY RANGER.

NEW LYRIC THEATRE!

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1 Week commencing Sat., Sept. 20

Gilbert & Sullivan's famous comic

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Also some entirely new vaudeville

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Admission, 25c to 45c—10c;

Evening, 75c to 1.10c and 25c.

Children half price.

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AND STAGE PICTURES.

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35c Taffeta Ribbons 20c

Taffeta Ribbon, 5½ inches wide, black and all colors. Not a special
line, but ribbon from our