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DESERET NEWS' PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
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For the Chief Editor's Office, 319.
For Deseret News Book Store, 34-L.
For City Editor and Reporter, 35-L.
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DETRIMENTAL TO THE STATE.

We have always contended that the
insane ravings of certain individuals
against prominent citizens of Utah,
though here very few pay attention
to them, are detrimental to the best
interests of the state, and that all who
have those interests at heart should
use their influence to counteract the
bad effects of the nuisance. A barking
dog may not ordinarily draw any attention,
if not among the ignorant and
superstitious; still, a business man
would not care to have in his
place of business a cur that
barks at each customer. If he
permitted his clerks to have such
animals around the place he would
expect his patrons to pass him by
and take their trade to his neighbor.
The case is somewhat similar. The
noise made has a tendency to injure
the material interests of the state.

An illustration of this was given
the other day. At the grand circle
session of the Women of Woodcraft,
which convened April 18 at Los Angeles,
Cal., one of the important questions
to be decided was the establishment of
permanent headquarters, and the erection
of a home, for the order. As the
building would cost between \$50,000 and
\$75,000, and as the order spends large
sums of money for printing, supplies,
etc., several cities were competing for
the prize. Among these were Salt Lake
City, Denver, Portland, Boise and Oakland.

Salt Lake City was admitted to be
the best place for the structure, as it
is the only large city in the center of
the jurisdiction. It is one of the
wealthiest cities in the west, and it
was pointed out that as property is
constantly increasing in value, it would
be a desirable place for the investment.
The people of Salt Lake, it was
admitted, are good, moral and progressive,
and willing to encourage any new
enterprise. The health conditions of
the place were also favorable. The
city has perfect railroad accommodations,
and, everything considered, it
would have been the best location for
the establishment of the headquarters.
But the supporters of Portland found a
powerful argument to use against this
city in the staff supplied by certain
Utah papers. They made the usual
false assertions, to the effect that the
"Mormon" Church is an organization
which interferes in politics, and can,
at any time, influence legislation.
Therefore, they said, the "Mormon"
Church might in the future pass laws
which would drive the W. O. W. out of
Utah, and the property there would be
left on their hands. That settled the
question.

The Utah delegates, it seems, forgot
to reply, as they could truthfully have
done, that the "Mormon" Church never
has interfered in politics, nor has legisla-
tion against any religion or any
organization. They might have urged
that the people of Utah are noted for
good business judgment, and that no
Utah Legislature would strike an
antagonistic attitude against any legiti-
mate enterprise. However, it is prob-
able that no argument they could have
made, would have changed the sentiment
previously created. Salt Lake
City lost that building. That is the
way the creators of strife benefit Utah.
Their activity drives away capital and
enterprise, and that is no doubt the ob-
ject they have in view.

This last statement calls for a word
of explanation, perhaps. Why should
anyone desire to injure the business
interests of a community in which he
lives? The conspirators have represented
the spiritual leaders of the Latter-day
Saints as grasping tyrants, under
whose iron rule no one, and especially
no non-"Mormon," can live and prosper.
The general prosperity in which
Jew, Gentile and "Mormon" share alike,
according to business ability, gives the
"direct" to that falsehood. That is
the reason why they would be pleased
to see business in a stagnant condition.
That is the reason why they wish what
they can to prevent capital and settlers
from coming here. That is the reason
why they even endeavor, by appeal to
mob rule, to intimidate the enterprising
business men at home, who, like the
Utah Light and Railway company, pro-
mote business, give employment to
hundreds of men, and stimulate every
branch of business activity. If they
should succeed in their nefarious work,
they would gleefully point to the ruin

wrought by themselves and say: "This
is the work of the 'Mormons.'" Then
they would, of course, offer themselves
as "saviors" of the situation. They
would throw the child into the water,
so they could jump in and claim a
reward for having saved it. They
would set fire to the house in order to
get credit for turning in the fire alarm.
That is the situation, as every one in
Utah knows it. It may be well,
though, to state the facts for the benefit
of outsiders, who are not familiar
with affairs here.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It does look as if the denouement of
the great war drama in the Orient
might be expected before long. For
some time Marshal Oyama's immense
forces have been in motion. A series of
small engagements have been fought,
and although the Russians report some
success, the general result seems to be
the forcing back of their outposts, and
their advanced lines. They have been
dislodged from several villages on the
banks of the Liao River and on the
Harbin railroad. What the object of the
Japanese movement now is, does not
appear from the reports. It may be the
investment of Harbin, or it may be
Vladivostok. It may be safely concluded
that the secrecy with which the
movement of the army is screened from
the world, portends important and com-
prehensive events.

A particularly significant fact is men-
tioned in the dispatches. Marshal
Oyama is now said to be accepting the
services of Chinese volunteers. He has
armed about 30,000 of these, with cap-
tured Russian rifles. And he is said to
have drafted a number of Chinese for
road-making and engineering, and roads
are being constructed to Simlupur,
Banchense and Nangapass. To what
extent, it may be asked, can Japan
avail herself of the services of Chinese
soldiers and coolies, without giving
Russia just cause for a protest against
the violation of China's neutrality? If
Chinese subjects are being drafted and
compelled to build roads for the use of
the Japanese army, their rights as neu-
trals cannot be very much respected. If
Oyama is taking undue advantage of
the helpless position of China, Rojostevsky
should not be too severely censured
for availing himself of the some-
what elastic French neutrality regula-
tions, on his long voyage.

While everything is pointing toward
a gigantic struggle in Manchuria, the
movements of the hostile fleets are still
shrouded in mystery. Nebogoff has
now joined Rojostevsky, and the latter
has a naval force at his command,
which outnumbers that of Admiral
Togo, although the latter's vessels have
the advantage in speed, sea-worthiness,
and armament. Where the Japanese
commander conceals his fleet, remains
a mystery. Russian efforts to draw
him out have been unavailing. But it
may safely be concluded that Rojostevsky
will hear from him when least
expected and in a place where his pres-
ence is most inconvenient to Russian
progress. The secrecy with which the
Japanese execute their most important
maneuvers, is a remarkable feature
of this campaign. In our late war
with Spain, our reporters swarmed
around the squadrons, stationed them-
selves on the bridge of the flagship, in
fact—if inferences from their modest
accounts can be safely drawn—the
country owes its victory chiefly to them,
or some of them. Japan has not
permitted her war correspondents to
imitate their American confreres, and
their Admirals can, consequently, retire
until the moment for action.

As to the plans of the Russian ad-
miral, only conjectures can at present
be offered. His mission is clear. It is
to cut the Japanese army off from their
home base of supplies, and to obtain
supremacy in the Japan sea. His aim
should be to find the enemy and de-
stroy the Japanese fleet. Togo's plan
must be to avoid a general engagement,
in order to save as many of his ships
as possible. He must endeavor to pick
off one vessel after another of the
hostile squadron, on its way northward,
and then, should Rojostevsky enter
Vladivostok, or any other harbor, he
would naturally bottle him up and
keep him imprisoned by means of tor-
pedoes and mines.

But whatever the respective plans
are, the war seems to be drawing to a
close. Another decisive engagement
on land, another disaster to the Rus-
sian fleet, must necessarily compel
Russia to accept peace terms, even if
this is done—as was the case when
France accepted Bismarck's humiliat-
ing offer of peace with the secret de-
termination of renewing hostilities at
the first favorable opportunity.

EVILS OF MILITARISM.

According to a dispatch from Berlin,
the German Emperor has dealt the
Russian army in Manchuria a rather
unkind blow from ambush, as it were.
Addressing the officers of the German
army at Strassburg, the Kaiser took oc-
casion to say that the defeat of the
Russians at Mukden can be explained
only on the supposition that officers
and soldiers had become enervated by
drunkenness, and other forms of im-
morality. He also intimated that as
Russia had failed to stay the progress
of the so-called yellow peril, circum-
stances might place Germany under the
necessity of taking the place of Russia
in the advance guard of European civi-
lization. For this reason, he said, the
officers and soldiers of the German
army should avoid the pitfalls of in-
temperance, and the other evils that go
with that form of vice.

The Kaiser's allusion to the duties
that in the future possibly may devolve
upon the German army, is significant
enough as an indication of the views of
one who should know, of the probable
course the Japanese politics will take,
should Russia, as is more than prob-
able, be defeated in the present struggle.
Japan, it is said, is already secretly
working for the overthrow of the
Chinese dynasty and the establishment
of a new ruler who shall be a plant
toil in the hands of the Mikado's gov-
ernment. It is also asserted that an
anti-foreign policy will be forced upon
China. The German Emperor is at
times gifted with almost a prophetic
view of the future.

It is doubtful, though, whether the

imperial appeal to the soldiers will have
the desired effect. Militarism itself is
of necessity demoralizing, because it is
tyranny concentrated. No man can
really rise to the loftiest heights of
morality, unless he is free. One who is
tied hand and foot can fail, but his
efforts uphill are necessarily impeded
and his progress in that direction slow.

As a proof of the effects of militarism
the revolutions concerning the moral
status of the German army made only
a few months ago, during the sen-
sational trial of Elizabeth Hartert, may
be referred to. That woman, a few
years ago, came to Berlin and estab-
lished a "salon." Notwithstanding her
antecedents and her character, aris-
tocratic officers met in her parlors. She
was sentenced to several months' im-
prisonment. But that did not
prevent her from establishing herself in
a similar kind of business as soon as
she regained her liberty. Again she
had hundreds of titled officers swarming
around her, like moths around the gas
flame. There were tarons and countesses
innumerable. There were men thought
to be models of honor and wearing the
Kaiser's uniform. All this was proved
through the court trials that were had,
and it is stated that the Emperor at the
time was almost furious.

It is all the fault of militarism. Evils
follow in its wake, that cannot be abo-
lished except with the abolishment of
the system itself. Only a few years
ago when the Christian powers thought
it necessary to send Christian soldiers
to the rescue of their ambassadors,
from the clutches of the pagan Chinese,
those soldiers in a little while became
savages, notwithstanding the moral
ideals of their early training. They
became thieves, murderers, ravagers of
women, in fact, exhibited all the marks
of savagery, without a pretense of cov-
er. War is such. Militarism is such. If
the leaders of nations are anxious to
have moral standards elevated, they
must commence by reducing their arm-
aments and releasing from the barracks
the thousands of young men whose gifts
and energies could be better employed
in peaceful pursuits.

SPEAKING WELL OF UTAH.

The Window Reporter is a paper
published at Window, Cottonwood Co.,
Minn. In its issue of May 4 appears
a correspondence in which the writer
over the signature of "Listener," deals
with "The Mormon Way of Support-
ing the Gospel and Other Things."
"Listener" has evidently spent some
time in Salt Lake City and endeavor-
ed to grasp the situation here. From
the letter it may be safely concluded
that he has formed his conclusions
independent of the efforts made
by the defamers of Utah to misrep-
resent the Church, and injure the busi-
ness of the State. The little clique of
enemies of Utah make the mistake of
supposing that every stranger who
passes through here is on the lookout
for sensational stories with which to
further their personal plans. This is
not the case. Many are impartial
and, as far as they take any interest
at all in the situation, ask for the
facts. They know, too, when they are
imposed upon by sensational mongers.
They know, with Thomas Jefferson,
that a religion which furnishes the soil
in which virtues grow, cannot be evil.

We take pleasure in quoting the fol-
lowing paragraphs from the letter of
the "Listener":

"If there is anything the good Mor-
mon believes in more than any other
it is money for the Lord's
work, and he is not stingy in it
either. Had stinginess been a part
of the Mormon religion, the city of Salt
Lake and its beautiful structures would
never have been successful. However
other people may say, it must be
conceded that the Mormon has, and
well, whether the religion is built
upon a stone or upon a foundation
of sand. Thus far, however, every-
thing at Salt Lake City indicates a
rocky ground work, and the people
seem as grounded in their religion as
we Gentiles; and they think more of
it because they are less stung with
it. They give to it abundantly, and
believe they are accordingly blessed.
We Gentiles have been heard to
criticize the Church administration for
bleeding the people for their own
enrichment. In other words, there
is a belief that the administration is
composed of grafters, speaking in a
political sense. I am not prepared
to dispute the proposition, nor have
I found anybody much better pre-
pared to affirm it, though I saw many
people who said the Priesthood robbed
the people, and no one seemed to
have any backing for the argument
unless it may have come from some
renegade who was unworthy to re-
main in communion with the saintly
set."

"[The Church] has built schools
and colleges; it has built a number of
temples in the state and other buildings
of worship, and to a casual observer it
seems as though all this could not have
been done if there had been much graft-
ing, for the assessment for Church pur-
poses is but one-tenth of the members'
income, and that not compulsory."

"If there is grafting or mismanage-
ment the people who do the giving are
satisfied with it, and why should they
be? They are not asked to give more
than they can afford to give. They are
happy. Everything I saw had an air of
prosperity. The people looked prosper-
ous, they talked prosperously, they act
it and breathe it. The fact is, the
center of their affection is worthy things.
They are as proud of it as the
richest merchant prince of his empor-
ium, yet everything is poured into it,
and it is a store house for the purchase
of everything. It is also patronized by
Gentiles as well as the elect. It is a
building covering considerable space,
and every day is 'market day.' The
farmer who has not the cash for his
things comes with hay, grain, hogs,
cattle, sheep, anything with which to
pay his Church dues. He is the poorest
and the Church, it is in fact, for a
conscience educated to think it is his
duty to give one-tenth of his income
as a reward of him."

In this vein the letter continues. The
missionaries of the Church are lauded
for their intelligence and self-sacrifice,
and the way in which the poor are tak-
en care of is described.

That is the kind of advertising Utah

wants; especially our business men.
They cannot afford to sustain those who
hope to build themselves up on the ruins
of the community.

Chicago is in the throes of unrelent-
ing war.

Secretary Taft is off the lid but nothing
has emerged.

Nan Patterson is putting on air—
air of freedom.

The great bear hunt is now but a
memory. But how pleasant!

The Grand Canal on South Temple
is now in the chrysalis state.

When they do meet, salt won't save
one or the other of the fleets.

Spring would seem but gloomy weather
if we had nothing else but spring
rains.

The Beef trust with its secret code
should be able to read the handwriting
on the wall.

It is hard to dampen the ardor of
the baseball enthusiasts, but this
weather does it.

On his recent trip the President trav-
eled just 6000 miles. That made it
even at both ends.

It would be interesting to hear Presi-
dent Roosevelt and ex-President Cleve-
land swap bear and fish stories.

In the Armour secret code "Laugh-
some" means "Rebate." Does he who
laughs some last get the best rebate?

The conditions attached to the Car-
negie professors' pension fund is a ter-
rible blow to sectarianism in colleges.

A Chinaman is now on the New York
police force in the capacity of a de-
tective. He likely has something up
his sleeve.

There are only two southern states,
Florida and Arkansas, that the Presi-
dent has not visited. They have some-
thing to look forward to.

Henry James doesn't like the names
that are given many beautiful places
in this country. Henry wants to be-
ware starting calling names.

The New York Evening Post calls it
"a cause celebre." What a splendid
send off for Nan if she decides to start
again on a theatrical career.

Mary J. Crowther of New York, who
is but thirty-five years of age, has just
divorced her seventh husband. The
lady is now well equipped to say
whether or no marriage is a failure.

Mayor Dunne has snubbed a strikers'
committee that wanted him to forbid
policemen to ride on wagons under
guard. It is getting so that none are
so poor as to do the strikers' reverence.

Los Angeles is a beautiful place and
those of our citizens who have just re-
turned are loud in their praise of it
and its people, but still they say,
"There's no place like home"—Salt
Lake.

It is very doubtful if Emperor Wil-
liam made the criticism of the Russian
army and the cause of its defeat at
Mukden attributed to him, but the criti-
cism is doubtless more or less well
founded.

Mr. Carnegie has offered Radcliffe
college seventy-five thousand dollars
for a library building provided a like
sum is raised by the college. Now, girls,
here is a chance to show your mettle.
Hustle, girls, hustle.

Sorrow is the lot of Richard Croker
in his declining years. Last year he
had a son killed in an automobile ac-
cident, and crossed the sea to bury him.
Now another son has died on a railroad
train under circumstances that indicate
that he had been drugged. No success
in politics or finance can compensate
for such losses. Richard Croker is
entitled to deep sympathy.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Christian Register.

The disuse of the Bible as a source
of moral authority, even among ortho-
dox people appears in the slight atten-
tion paid to the law laid down by the
Apostle Paul concerning a question up
in his time almost identical in form
with that now discussed concerning
tainted food. The question of the war
concerning tainted food; that is, food
that was in itself good to eat, but mor-
ally tainted by having first been offered
to an idol. As this food was not only
sold in the market, but provided by
rich men at their feasts, it became a
hot question with Jews and Christians
what they were to do about it. Paul
said, "We know that the idol isn't
there, and we know that the food isn't
tainted; moreover, the earth is the
Lord's and the fullness thereof, and
we have the right to eat of the fruits
of his providence. But there are other
people whose consciences are
weak. Now, he asked, what shall we
do, free, independent, rational men and
women do about it? The rule he adopt-
ed he laid down in this fashion: When
you go to the market, buy whatever you
like, asking no questions. Don't raise
any question of conscience concerning
the matter. When you go to a feast,
follow the same rule. Eat whatever
you please as it is set before you, ask-
ing no questions; but, if some one offi-
cially points out the fact that this
food, before it came upon the table,
had been offered as a sacrifice to an
idol, then, not because it makes any
difference to you, the eater, but for the
sake of the others, decline to join in
what would be to them a ceremonial
sacrifice to an idol.

New York Churchman.

The Church represents Christ infinite-
ly more than through a mere code of
laws or a system of education. She is
in the world to convert, to inspire, and
to furnish the enabling power for the
life of men and of society in its entirety.
There are no formal alliances or
compacts for her recognition that do
not in some sense compromise or limit
her mission. She seeks no favors from
the State. Her aim is to control the
State and the men that form the State
by the compelling power of the author-
ity and the Savior of all life. She is not
dependent upon the might of the sword
or the might of the law. The attitude
of those who seek a formal recognition
of God and His religion in the public
school reached its natural if pathetic
climax in the effort to find a warrant
for such recognition in the claim that
the supreme court of the United States
has rendered a decision declaring this
to be a Christian nation. Old Bishop

PHIL.

MARGETTS

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Where Your Dollars Are Worth Double.

One Whole Week!

Commencing 8 a.m. Monday, May 15th.



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SEE LARGE ANNOUNCEMENT on PAGES 24 and 25.

Z. C. M. I.

Oney's mighty missionary spirit is an all-sufficient reply to such efforts to protect God and His Gospel. "We seek no favors, and we ask no protection from the State. All we ask is a fair field in which to fight the world, the flesh and the devil, and God defend the right."

Baptist Commonwealth.

It is useless to focus our wrath on Mr. Rockefeller; what we want to do is to realize the conditions which produced him, and so change those conditions that such enormous accumulations shall be impossible in the future. We do not make any plea for socialism, but we do believe that there should be reforms, and radical reforms. A progressive income tax, inoperative for those of small incomes, falling lightly on those of medium incomes, but increasing heavily as the wealth increases, is needed greatly. An extension of governmental regulation, not only in the direction of railroad rebates, but also in other lines of industry, would be helpful. These are only suggestions. The time has not come and perhaps never will come when it would be wise to go over to socialism, but we do need more governmental control in the interests of all. This may be paternalism, but if so, paternalism is necessary.

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