

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The Sunday Times, of Nov. 14, has a thoughtful article on "What Common Sense Suggests," in which it is urged that leading men of the various political parties come together and confer about ways and means of settling local difficulties. About two years ago the sentiment in favor of such a conference was very strong among business men. A meeting was even called. It was to be held in the Governor's office. But for some reason, or other, it was postponed. Then other things came up, and the meeting was never held. Whether the sentiment still remains, is a question. But a friendly conference with frank and free expressions on all sides would certainly do no harm. It might help to clear the atmosphere. For strife is very often the outcome of misunderstanding, and misunderstanding is best removed by a frank exchange of views.

It is true, as the Times remarks, that the state suffers from the detraction and the distraction which attend upon bitter conflicts between citizens. It is true that the state will grow in spite of our folly; for it has reached that state of development, that period in its evolution, when growth is inevitable. But, as the Times says, "it can be hindered or helped in its growth by the folly or wisdom of its citizens. It can be held back from attaining that fulness of development that is due to it by virtue of its magnificent resources and its splendid citizenship. If we, in our blindness, persist in the folly of our local contentions instead of wisely settling them." This cannot be denied. And for that reason it is to be hoped that the suggestion for a conference be acted upon.

The Times makes the remark that non-Mormons "cannot, in reason, be expected to fight 'Mormon' political battles. And this is, undoubtedly, the view many take of the situation. They have never considered the conflict in Utah from any other than the distorted view presented by the 'American' party organ.

But what is referred to as "Mormon political battles" is a conflict in which the constitutional rights of American citizens are at stake, with the Latter-day Saints lined up in the defense of the Constitution, and for that reason we have a right to expect every good citizen to be concerned in the outcome of it. In an attack upon a church, members of other churches may feel but a passing interest if selfishness is the ruling sentiment. But if the attack upon a church involves general principles, they can not afford to be indifferent. And that is the case in Utah.

The most prominent feature of the beginning of the crusade this time was the effort to interfere with the rights of the people of Utah in the matter of representation in the United States Senate. And that was only one link in a conspiracy that comprised the expulsion from the House of Utah's representative there, and then the gradual disfranchisement of every church member. It was all to open, step by step, and so gradually as not to shock the sensibility of the American public too violently. It was to be a fearful revenge because the church leaders refused to become the tools of political aspirants for office. There was to be no geographical boundaries of a state, as in the days of mob rule in Missouri and Illinois, but from the domain of constitutional rights granted every American citizen. That the plans failed, was due to the refusal of the Senate to become a tool of the conspirators.

We refrain at this time from any reference to the fight waged now for office and control of public funds, as a means toward the end. Every one here knows something of the dishonest methods and fraud engaged in, and the conditions that rival those of New York during the most corrupt years of Tammany rule. But we want to say that the church claims, and has a right to claim, full freedom of belief and worship, the same as every other denomination. We claim equal political rights for church members, with every other American citizen; no more and no less. We further claim that the church has the right to protection from the numerous attacks of the so-called "American" party organ, just as every other church has a right to claim, in this country of equal rights, without being daily insulted and defamed by a political sheet. We claim that the leaders of the so-called "American" party are puppets before the bar of the moral sentiment of the American people, for supporting a paper in its vile and lying attacks upon a church, that has the right of protection under the American flag. They are particularly culpable, after the falsehoods of the "sermon" have been exposed and refuted in the United States Senate, and for upholding it in its contemptible course. We feel strongly on this subject, and would feel just as strongly if any other church were the object of the malicious slurs. For the attacks are really upon the laws that guarantee equality and freedom, and not upon the particular denomination that may happen to be the nearest target.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Paris dispatches say that the French cardinals, after mature deliberation, have issued a lengthy pastoral letter in which they condemn the French teachers who have taken the place of the friars and nuns. They point out that

there is great peril in the instruction given by "irreligious" teachers. This kind of instruction, they claim, is one of the principal causes of the evils that now afflict France. Books are spread, they say, through the schools, which inculcate a spirit of unorthodoxy among the children and breed perils for the faith and virtue of France's rising generation. The pastoral letter advises parents to refuse to let their children study Voltaire and Victor Hugo, whose works are recommended for the schools by the French university. Parents are also urged to do all they can to supplant the non-Catholic and "unreligious" teachers by others who will be opposed to the government's plans and theories.

One would imagine that this is a rather daring defiance of the French government. But the conflict between state and church in France is on, and the Catholic church is not in the habit of surrendering. The French Teachers' Association has brought suit for damages against the cardinals. The latter have replied that they are ready to accept judgment against them and will not pay any fine, but will allow all their belongings to be sold to execute the judgment.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

The St. Louis Republic has just issued a pamphlet containing brief historical sketches of newspapers in this country, a hundred years or more, old. There are eighty-two in them in the list. Pennsylvania has 19; New York, 15; Ohio, 9; and Massachusetts, 7. The oldest papers are the Philadelphia North American and Saturday Evening Post, both founded in 1728. Two German papers are in the list: The Reading Adler, and the Lancaster Volksfreund and Beobachter.

Germany, Sweden, Holland, England, France, and Scotland, all claim to have older newspapers than this country. The Frankfort Journal was established in 1615; the Antwerp Nieuwe Tijdinghen, in 1616; the London Weekly News, in 1622; the Paris Gazette de France, in 1631, and the Stockholm Post och Inrikes Tidende, in 1645. But it is only natural that the older countries should have the older newspapers.

It has long been known that the distinction of having invented newspapers is claimed for China, as is almost every other invention of importance. Gunpowder and printing, and even the telephone is claimed for that country. The Pekin News, it is said, was first published more than 1,400 years ago.

In every civilized nation there must have been a demand for current news, concerning the doings of the members of the ruling families, or other prominent persons; concerning battles, or calamities by natural causes, etc., and some way of meeting this demand must have been devised. But a newspaper, proper, was not possible until the invention of cheap paper and printing. Engraved plates and hand-written documents would do for historical archives and a limited circle of readers, but general circulation could be obtained only after the art of making paper had been developed. Printing followed, naturally, as soon as there was material to print on.

The press has exercised an immense influence for good and for evil. There is not a step forward in human progress that has not been aided supported by the press. Wherever we find advancement, there we find the press. It has fought tyranny and oppression; it has championed the cause of liberty. It has sympathized with those in mourning and has rejoiced with those whose lot has been cast in the sunshine of happiness. It has helped building up communities and states, and exerted an influence upon the fate of nations. On the other hand, it has become the tool of conspirators against nations and individuals. It has lent itself to the plots of traitors and assassins. It has become a school of crime, a disseminator of the germs of moral poison, and an enemy of free institutions. There is not a crime there is not a folly, that has not found its defenders in a newspaper. Papers have sold themselves to the highest bidder, and thereby prostituted themselves.

But, on the whole, the influence of the press has been for good. The opposite is the exception.

The American century club of newspapers has a number of vigorous members. They have not grown old with the years. They are stronger today than they were a hundred years ago. They are better equipped and more widely read. May they continue to prosper. And may the club be added to from time to time.

DANGEROUS SQUIRRELS.

According to an Oakland dispatch, of Nov. 8, a butcher of that city was recently taken ill, from eating squirrel. The disease was recognized as the bubonic plague. This, it is said, is the third case of plague contracted by a human being in three months reported at a meeting of the State Board of Health. The butcher was taken ill early in November and was taken to Providence hospital, where an operation resulted in the finding of plague germs. He was removed to the county infirmary, and is now thought to be recovering.

Another case has been reported from Los Angeles. A boy found a squirrel in a public park and was bitten, and then took sick of the bubonic plague. The two reports would indicate that the infection among the squirrels may have spread from one part of California to another, among the rodents, and that, unless checked, it may continue to spread beyond the boundaries of California. Everything possible was done to eradicate the plague from San Francisco, when it appeared there a few years ago, but the recently reported cases at widely separated points may be taken for indications of but partial success.

It would seem that a general war upon rodents must be declared and carried on with vigor. And if private enterprise is insufficient, health officers should be authorized to take the necessary steps for the prevention of the spread of disease by such animals. The war against the dangerous creatures that inhabit the earth with us must never cease. When there are no dinosaurs, or fierce dragons, to fight, there are tigers and bears and serpents and

scorpions. And when these are almost driven from the domain of man, there are rats and squirrels, and mosquitoes and flies, and, finally, an innumerable host of microbes to destroy, in the interest of human life and health. Man must learn to become the master over all such enemies before his days upon earth will become as the days of a tree, and yet that is the promise.

FOR LYNCHING.

There are six prisoners in jail at Washington for contempt of the Supreme Court. They were officers of the law and have been sentenced for failure to protect federal prisoners against lynchings.

Never was a more just sentence pronounced. Officers who fail to do their duty, for fear of mobs, when they have the power to enforce the law, are no better than criminals. They should be treated as such, and they should certainly be declared for ever unworthy of holding office.

The lynching habit has grown in this country, which proves a downward tendency in regard for the law. This must be checked. If it is not, the evil will become a menace, as every beastly instinct, when uncontrolled, is to a civilized community.

The case is noted as the first in the history of the country, in which the federal government has placed men behind the bars as an outcome of lynching. We hope it will not be the last. If states fail to punish the cowards who only feel brave enough to commit murder when they have a howling mob around them, the federal government should take the matter in hand, whenever it can do so legally, and mete out just retribution. Promptly the awful crime will not be stamped out until the federal authorities are given full power to deal with it, as it merits.

While there's hope there's heart.

The best way to regulate a monopoly is to kill it.

Do dry farmers ever water their milk? And if so, how?

Some of those sugar weighers seem to have been weighed and found wanting.

Do your Christmas shopping early, if you have the "dough" with which to do it.

It will take something more than water to dissolve the water power trust.

A man's chest may be covered with medals and his brow be without one laurel.

Chicago is to have an automobile speedway. The town has always been rather fast.

On the question of the budget, the house of commons proposes to treat the house of lords as though it were a house of cards.

Tolstoi says that Shakespeare could not write intelligently. There are some who have said the same thing about the Russian.

They have been having antarcctic

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE PRESENTMENT THAT SAVED THE UMBRIA.

By E. J. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Mr. Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards' notebook, and either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, gathered from the men who made the news—the history—or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

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At the time, in the late eighties, that the steamship Umbria was the queen of the Atlantic ocean, she was commanded by Captain Thomas G. Dutson, an old friend of mine, who is now living near Liverpool, having retired upon a comfortable pension. A day or two after he had once more attracted international attention to his ship by causing her to break her own record, I sought out the Captain to extend my congratulations, and in the course of the conversation that followed, he told me of the presentment that saved the Umbria from disaster some months previously. He enjoined me not to make use of the story at that time, "for I have kept it to myself all this while."

"I was called from Liverpool at the hour fixed," said the Captain, "carrying practically the capacity of the ship for first and third class passengers; the Umbria had never had a larger stowage passenger list. The weather was fine when we sailed, although the barometer indicated that it might thicken up before we were long under way."

"It did, in fact, begin to thicken, and there came on a fog. And then, suddenly, and for no apparent reason, the impression came over me that there was something wrong about the ship. Try as I would, I could not rid myself of the idea, and when I lay down to sleep that night, the fog-shaded of every stowage passenger had got on my nerves and was making my brain act contrarily."

"But, I was so completely dominated by the idea that I sent for the engineer and asked him if his engine was working all right. His reply was that they were working splendidly. And everywhere I turned after that, while inspecting the ship from stem to stern, I found everything as it should be."

"Still, I could not quiet that idea, knowing away in the back of my brain, instead, it became more and more in-

stant, and finally, and to be on the safe side—because of the fog, I told myself—I ordered the vessel to be slowed down. And no sooner had this been done than there flashed into my mind the thought that the something wrong on the ship was to be found in the chief compass.

"This instrument, of course, had been properly tested and boxed before we left Liverpool, and the chances were all against anything being wrong with it. But giving rein to my fancies, I minutely examined it, and while I learned that it did not agree, exactly with the other compasses, yet I could find nothing to prove to me that there was anything wrong with it. Neither could the other officers whom I had examined the compass."

"But that idea in the back of my brain wouldn't let me alone, and again and again I examined the compass. In my desperation, I had one of the officers bring me a powerful magnifying glass. Carefully, I used it on every part of the compass—I could find nothing out of the way."

"I was getting ready to turn away, satisfied at last that there was nothing wrong on the ship after all, when, almost involuntarily, I took another look at the compass through the glass. And what, then, do you think I saw? A little fiber of silk thread of gossamer-like thickness, and not quite as long as the middle joint of my little finger—the something that was wrong on the ship—was a bit of silk (which is a good conductor of electricity)—playing havoc with our chief compass."

"At once the thread was removed. Instantly the compass behaved properly—and you can imagine how thankful I felt when later on I made the additional discovery that if we had continued to steer for an hour or two longer by the erring compass, the Umbria would doubtless have been impaled on the rocks of the coast of Wales."

"To this day I can't explain how it happened that I was seized with the strong impression that something was wrong on the ship, and was compelled to follow that intuitive feeling until I discovered the little silk thread, invisible to the naked eye and barely to be seen with the glass. Nor can I explain how the thread got into the compass, though my surmise has always been that it must have strayed in in some strange manner after we left Liverpool."

(Copyright, 1909, by E. J. Edwards.)

Tomorrow Mr. Edwards will tell "How President Hayes Got Rid of His Calfers."

school. The responsibility of official position disappears for the time and the chief executive becomes the man of family, closely akin to all other fathers similarly celebrating the annual festivities of the hearthstone.

MILITARISM IN JAPAN.

Missionary Review.

The Starling kingdom is suffering from popular discontent, because of soldiers in army maneuvers, due to

shown on Marx. It is no use to try to Mars in an effort to escape the life to which man is heir.

Secretary Wilson is doing what he can to save farmers and others from land sharks who are trying to sell them Garden of Eden lands. He certainly is working for their good.

Ex-President Taft will settle in this country, confident in the justice of the American people. If America is a land of refuge for the oppressed, why shouldn't it be for the oppressor?

General Fred B. Grant has been compelled to retire under fire. The fire was in his home and he retired through a window and down a ladder. It was conduct becoming an officer and a gentleman.

Chief Forester Pinchot says that he has issued no ultimatum to the President. The statement will be accepted as readily, and unquestionably as though it had been sworn to before a notary public.

Chief of Police Harlow thinks there would be fewer hold-ups if those held up would only shoot the highwaymen. That probably is true. Won't the Chief please shoot the highwaymen for the people?

Adjutant-General Ainsworth, discussing the numerous desertions from the army, concludes that only a severe penalty will stop the offense. Perhaps desertion is one of those vices of peace no less renowned than those of war.

Sir Thomas Lipton announced, just before sailing for Europe, that he would issue a challenge for another race for the America's cup. As an example of "if at first you don't succeed, try, try again," he stands alone and without a peer.

Harry Thaw, who was summoned as a witness in the case of Dr. McLean Hamilton against Thaw's mother, created a scene when the question of where he should go to luncheon came up. It was the result of his long association with theatrical people, no doubt.

Another street car holdup! Well, there is nothing else to expect under "American" party rule. That party has been placed in charge by the aid of the "undesirable" element, and as long as the rule lasts, that element will be in evidence. The proclamation of "American" victory is generally a call to gamblers and holdups to gather in this City.

The County should not begrudge the "American" party officials the \$1,000 asked for, for water. They need the money. They need all they can get, and then some. In school they used to tell of the immense task it would be to fill an empty space of the size of a cubic mile. They used to say that we would have to shovel in all the big cities in the world, and all the human beings, and all the animals, etc., etc., and yet there would be room for more. The capacity of our administration for swallowing money is just as great. What is a paltry thousand dollars in a cubic mile of the emptiness represented by an "American" administration?

Great Millinery Sale At Z. C. M. I.

Tomorrow and Saturday we celebrate our great before Thanksgiving Millinery Sale—commencing promptly at 8 p. m. in the morning, extraordinary reductions will maintain. Shrewd purchasers will hurry here to take first advantage of this money-saving opportunity.



Millinery Half Price

Stunning effects stylishly trimmed with colored plumes, wings, flowers, ribbons—tomorrow and Saturday your choice at Half Price.

All Children's Hats Half Price

All Colored Plumes Half Price

All Wings Half Price

All Flowers Half Price

Millinery Third Off

All Fur Hats, All Hats Trimmed with black and white plumes and aigrettes in this great sale tomorrow and Saturday, One-third off.

All Untrimmed Shapes One-third Off

All Black and White Plumes One-third Off

All Aigrettes One-third Off

Specials in Children's Clothing Department Friday and Saturday

ON SECOND FLOOR

CHILDREN'S SWEATERS, a nice variety, sizes from 18 to 26, regular values from \$1 to \$1.50—you'll find a few \$2 values among them,—while they last, your choice at, each, 50c

Children's Overcoats at Half Price

Boys' Overcoats One-third to Half Price

Youth's Overcoats One-third to Half Price

CHILDREN'S SUITS in Buster Brown, Russian and double breasted Oxford Suits, tomorrow and Saturday at, each, One-third to Half Price

Children's Knee Pants One-third to Half Price

Youths' and Boys' Long Pants, a great variety, including the stylish bloomer Half Price

Other attractive bargains will be in evidence—it will pay you to come and examine.



OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

lost and overtaxation, has moved the press to attack corruption and militarism. These soldiers are conscripts, not volunteers, and paid only two cents a day. There is no voluntary sacrifice on the altar of patriotism, and hence no enthusiasm, but rather a sense of slavery to a military despotism. The dissatisfaction is widespread and widespread spreading. The nation is paying dear for the attempt to cope with other nations in military and naval armaments. The costliness of carrying on campaigns or even maintaining an army in barracks is one of the main arguments for the proposed arbitration court of the world.

Druggist—What's the matter with the dog?

Old Lady (indignantly)—I want you to know, sir, that my husband is a gentleman.

The druggist put up some quinine pills in profound silence.—Young Philgrim.

JUST FOR FUN

A Fish Explorer.

Henry Hudson didn't make a cent out of his discovery of the river. If he were

alive today he would never be admitted to the Explorers' Union.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

The Teacher (reading)—Then the girl warrior faced the mocking foe and unheeded her deadly weapon. What does that mean, children. Well, Elvira?

Elvira—Please, ma'am, I think it means she stuck out her tongue.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Old Lady (to druggist)—I want a box of canine pills.

Druggist—What's the matter with the dog?

Old Lady (indignantly)—I want you to know, sir, that my husband is a gentleman.

The druggist put up some quinine pills in profound silence.—Young Philgrim.

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