

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose - - - Editor.
Horace G. Whitney - - - Business Manager.SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance):
One Year \$2.00
Six Months \$1.00
Three Months \$0.50
One Month \$0.15
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$1.00NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of R. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
1127 Park Row Building, New York.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of E. J. Cooper, 78 Geary St.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.Address all business communications
and all remittances to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered as the Postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 28, 1905.

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NO "SIGNS OF REVOLT."

The New York Post, a few days ago, had an editorial in relation to the "Mormon" Church and the alleged division therein, based on the misleading and shameful speeches sent out from this city. There is not the slightest ground for the opinion that is evidently entertained by some of the leading papers in the East, that there is a commotion in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, caused by the charges that have been preferred on paper by disappointed politicians and one or two disaffected ex-members of the Church. This will be understood more definitely when the predicted results of the reported "schism" fail to appear, and the Church continues to increase in strength and pursue its course without interruption or any of the effects foretold by its opponents. There is but a sentence or two in the long editorial in the Post which needs special mention. They are these:

"There are 300,000 or more communicants in the Church of the Latter-day Saints. To regard all these alike as black-hearted plotters against the institutions of their country is a slander on human nature. Any signs of revolt against the present leadership must be regarded as encouraging."

As the Post argues, the idea that the Latter-day Saints as a body of church members are either "black-hearted" or plotters against their country, would be most monstrous and unjust. As a matter of fact, the most vigorous dissenters from the religious views of this people, with the exception of a very few unprincipled and unreliable persons, are compelled to admit that the masses of the "Mormon" people are not only moral, industrious, frugal and peaceable, but staunch upholders of the Constitution and flag of the Federal Union.

It is also positively true that the leaders of the Latter-day Saints exercise an influence which promotes the virtues admitted to mark the lives of their followers. The only thing that can be alleged in opposition to this statement is the fact that some of them continue to live in family relations contracted long ago, which are regarded by some people as inconsistent with the social institutions of the country. They consider themselves bound in honor and by religious obligations to maintain those relations, and they hold themselves liable to such penalties as the law may impose in their case.

But it is a great mistake to charge them with violating the national Constitution or National laws. There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States that reaches their status. There is no law of the United States regulating marriage in any State in the Union. All the rant and ravings of ministers and societies and some public journals on this question proceed from ignorance of national law.

The situation in Utah is still greatly misunderstood, even by the enlightened people of the East. Counting all the individuals in the State of Utah who are charged with continuing family relations contrary to the laws of the State, and comparing them with the figures reported of illicit social relations in the larger States of the Union, and Utah is white and shining by contrast. Admitting for argument's sake, but not as a matter of fact, that the cases of new plural marriages alleged by informers and others are as stated, then there are far less such instances formed during the past fifteen years, that is to say, since the Manifesto of the Church against them, than in other States which are lifting up their hands in horror or lamentation against the "Mormon" Church.

Why anything in the nature of a "revolt" within the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints should be "encouraging" to Christian people or papers, is a question that would be difficult to answer with reason or good sense. There are no such "signs," we are pleased to state, but if there were they ought not to cause rejoicing, among people who desire peace and the diffusion of light and truth and the promulgation of principles which when received and practiced, establish harmony, thrift and prosperity, cause the wilderness to bloom with beauty, cities and towns and villages to be built up in the desert, pave the way for the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light and other agents of the

latest civilization, show the poor how to be come practically independent, and cause the name of the Most High to be venerated and His praise to be sung not only on Sunday, but on every day in the week, and the name of Christ to be honored as the Savior of mankind and His precepts to be held as in the fullest sense divine.

The "three hundred thousand or more communicants in the Church of the Latter-day Saints," spoken of by the Post, are as loyal, honest and faithful a body of religious worshippers as can be found anywhere on the face of the earth. They have the utmost confidence in the "leadership" which that paper imagines is inimical to the country's welfare, and it is under that leadership that those communicants are progressing in everything that tends to build up a noble community, devoted to the interests of the State and the Nation of which they form a part, and ready not only to support its institutions, but when necessary to fight its battles.

The secession of two or three refractory members once in a while is no sign of "revolt," but is a necessary purging of discordant elements or exclusion of dead twigs from the tree, essential to the health and vigor of the organization. There never was less occasion for it from the beginning than now, and it is a fact that can be truthfully denied, that "Mormonism" today is in a most flourishing, healthy and happy condition, ready and determined to fulfill its high mission, in the rolling forth of the last and most glorious dispensation of God's mercy to man. If you don't believe it, come and see!

ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION.

On the 7th of next month an anti-Japanese convention is to be held in San Francisco, if the anti-Japanese coast papers can carry their plans through. The proposition is to gather delegates of labor organizations, and other societies supposed to be interested in the exclusion of Japanese and it is hoped that the agitation will result in the adoption by Congress of rigid exclusion laws.

It is a pity that this agitation should have been commenced at this time. Not because the Japanese government has any desire to encourage the exodus of workmen to the United States; no government on earth regards emigration with pleasure; but because the proposed discrimination if carried out by a congressional enactment would undoubtedly be resented as an insult to Japan, and it would be, to say the least, impolitic in the highest degree to adopt an offensive policy toward that country at present.

Japan has been swinging forward and back between its ancient traditions and modern western institutions. When the country first became known to the western world, it was hospitable and open to all foreigners. But in the beginning of the 17th century it was closed, owing to political complications. From 1853, Japan has again been an open country, but with the general tendency, not always, in the same direction. With the revolution in 1867 and the following imperial edict, the country was modernized. It was decided to adopt everything good that could be found in the world. The reform movement affected the clothing, the habits in eating, the haircutting—everything. Christian schools and churches grew and spread. In order to secure recognition by the Western nations of Japan's equality, eminent Japanese openly advocated the formal adoption of the Christian religion for the empire. Railroads, steamships and all other mechanical appliances were sought out from the West. It was a period of blind adoption, so much so that toward the end of the eighties it looked as if Japan would become a Christian nation.

After this came a period of reaction. Western nations did not agree about their religion. Japanese students returned from the west and reported bad moral conditions. Western infidelity, too, had its influence. The unwillingness of the Western nations to strike out the "extra-territorial" clauses in their treaties with Japan, the unjust criticism by Western newspaper correspondents of Japanese methods in the war with China; the requirement by Russia, Germany and France that Japan give up Port Arthur, and the prompt acquisition of that port and Manchuria by Russia; Emperor William's "mild" speech—these with like things hastened and increased the reaction.

At present, however, Japan feels better. She has proved her military superiority, and the alliance with Great Britain has given her much appreciated standing among the powers. If, however, western nations again commence to agitate for discriminating laws against her people, such treatment will be resented. What form the resentment will take is difficult to prognosticate, but if Japan is to be the leading power of Asia, it cannot be good policy to adopt unfriendly measures against her people.

ROYAL WEAKNESSES.

English journalists are revenging themselves upon the German Emperor for his spectacular protest against the Anglo-French understanding as to Morocco. They are sending out reports to the effect that he is a physical wreck, liable to collapse at any time, and that his mental condition is not much better than his general health. The claim is made that he is threatened with cancer, having inherited the taint both from his father and mother, who both died of that terrible affliction. His diseased ear is a continual reminder of the fact that his brain may at any time become afflicted in which case insanity and death are certain.

These alleged revelations go to the Kaiser's physical and mental condition may be true, or they may be exaggerated for political purposes. But it is worth while noting that the contention, in favor of Old World aristocracy, that the upper classes, through exclusiveness, have become so much nobler, and better in every respect than the "common herd," that mingling with

the latter is out of the question, is not sustained by the facts. No families have more strictly guarded against "mesalliances," than the royal families. No sooner has a descendant of a grocer, through luck on the battle field, succeeded in obtaining a throne, than he must watch his offspring lest they marry below their station.

Royalty, then, ought to be the very perfection of humanity, if the theories of aristocracy were correct. But they are not. There is as much weakness in royal families as in others. The Russian Czar is about as frail as a broken reed. The German Emperor has a great deal of hereditary disability to contend with. His great-grandfather, George III of England, was mad, and there is said to be a scrofulous taint in the Saxe-Coburg blood which comes down to him through his grandfather, the husband of Queen Victoria. On his father's side there is madness, cancer and epilepsy. His grandfather, the great Emperor William, was subject to epilepsy, and the latter's brother, King Frederick William IV of Prussia, went mad from a disease of the ear. His paternal grandmother, who was the Grand Duchess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar, was the granddaughter of the mad Czar Paul I of Russia.

As the European royal families are nearly all related, none of them has very much to boast of. There is a nobility of soul that is more worth than the pedigree of the body. This is a lesson that even Americans would do well to study, instead of aping after Old-World prejudices and notions.

TO NAVIGATE THE AIR.

Santos-Dumont is not, we believe, since the mysterious accident to his balloon at St. Louis, considered a very successful aeronaut. But now he claims to have invented a contrivance by means of which he can remain in the air for days, and that he is having an airship constructed in which he can sleep and take his meals. He sees the day approaching when the aeronaut can proceed from country to country with favorable currents; in fact, he hopes that his new air ship, now being constructed, will accomplish this. He says, speaking of his coming trip:

"For us there will be no darting up into the frigid solitudes above the clouds, no falling into dark mists—after the fashion of spheroidal balloons. Nor will there be the strain of speed, or the pressure of preoccupation incident to ordinary airship flights. A proper handling of the faucets will secure us the level altitude we desire; and we shall float on, watching the great map of Europe unroll beneath us! We shall dine. We shall watch the stars rise. We shall hang between the constellations and the earth. We shall awake to the glory of the morning. So day shall succeed day. We shall pass frontiers. Now we are over Russia—it would be a pity to stop—let us make a loop and return by way of Hungary and Austria. Here is Vienna! Let us set the propeller working full speed to change our course. Perhaps we shall fall in with a current that will take us to Belgrade? And now that it is morning again, let us ride on this breeze as far as Constantinople! We shall have time, and shall find means to return to Paris!"

It is only to be hoped that, when the new balloon is ready to float, and the world stands with bated breath in expectation of a solution at last of the problem of the age, some new accident will not occur and turn pleasant anticipation into disappointment.

Oyama is ready to receive Lineritch with open arms.

Portland, Or., is about to enter on its dream of "fair" women.

Pittsburg's great need is to be a cleaner, not a greater city.

Frank G. Bigelow should have gone into partnership with Cassie L. Chadwick.

In the new mining districts of Nevada, it seems as though all that gitters is gold.

If a baker's ten-hour law is unconstitutional why isn't a baker's dozen illegal?

Why doesn't Massachusetts try moth balls as a means of killing the gypsy moths?

The Czar proposes to put the lid on tight. It can't be done. Things have gone too far.

That dig-up of fifty pounds of coin shows that there is money in Salt Lake real estate.

The reports of game bagged show that the President has not been hunting with a brass band.

Utah is the only State in the Union that enjoys the distinction of having but one Carnegie library.

In the ordinary acceptance of the word, Bigelow is a handsome man. Still, "handsome" is as handsome does."

The weather bureau man seems to know just what the crops need to make them grow, and he is furnishing it.

Of course the circus license should not be reduced. If anything is to be reduced let it be the price of circus tickets.

The automobiles of Salt Lake are the queerest lot of any in the land. Not one of them has a victim to its credit.

The iron hand of the Steel trust does not bear so heavily on the people as does the oily hand of the Standard Oil company.

Castro has shipped a million and a half in gold to New York. Evidently all idea of the invasion of the Mississippi valley by a force of Venezuelans has been abandoned.

Dr. Gladwin's latest statement regarding Mr. Rockefeller's gifts shows that he looks upon them as forming an alliance with the Standard Oil company, and that such an alliance is a

"covenant with death and a league with hell."

A tariff war with Germany isn't a pleasant eventuality to contemplate. If the resources of diplomacy cannot avoid one, then the resources are not what they are cracked up to be. Perhaps Secretary Hay has not gone to Europe solely for his health.

Long since Mr. Carnegie was recognized as the prince of philanthropists, but his last great gift—ten million dollars for annuities to college professors whose days of activity are passed—is his crowning glory. Nowhere is to be found a more worthy and deserving class than the men who devote their lives to teaching and the advancement of knowledge; no class less given to selfish motives; no class less given to money making. So long as learning shall last will Mr. Carnegie be known as a true benefactor of mankind.

SUPREME COURT ON LABOR.

Baltimore Sun.
The decision of the supreme court of the United States in regard to the New York law making ten hours a day's work and sixty hours a week's work in bakeries, is of the utmost importance to employers and to employees, securing to both free exercise of the right of contract.

New York Globe.

On the labor question, in view of this latest decision, the doctrine of the supreme court seems to be that hour-limiting statutes, except they are applied to children who lack sufficient intelligence to make contracts, or to employments which directly involve the public's health and safety, or to employments of an exceptional character, will not be sustained. The general rule thus is that there is a right to freedom of contract guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment which no state can take away.

PAUL JONES.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The announcement that the remains of Paul Jones, our first naval hero, have been found at last, after prolonged search, in Paris is a matter of genuine gratification. No figure save that of Washington stands out more vividly in the history of our struggle than that of the founder of our navy, who commanded the Bonhomme Richard and first gave the struggling colonies recognition on the ocean.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Cleveland Leader.

In the far view of oriental conditions and prospects it is Japan that appears most likely to be called upon for leadership and guardianship in China, with the United States running a strong case for commercial primacy and the foremost place in developing minerals and other natural wealth of the Chinese empire.

DEEP SEA RACES.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is something in these deep sea races which appeals in a much higher degree than the racing of hastily constructed machines off Sandy Hook in the presence of scores of excursion boats. There is nothing of value in the American cup contests, but when it comes to braving the storms of the ocean, that is quite a different thing.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Japanese soldier is a wonderful man—possibly it would be better to say a wonderful animal; but it is hard to believe he is so much superior to the sturdier looking men of other countries. He is a blind and obedient follower. His dogged intellect is better suited to "soldiering" than to citizenship.

ITALIANS FOR THE SOUTH.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The movement looking to a diversion of a part of the stream of Italian immigrants to the south is attracting some attention, with indications of success. The demand for such labor in the south has never heretofore been so marked or the prospect of its introduction received so favorably."

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