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SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 19, 1906.

## TO CONVERT THE JEWS.

If the resolution recently adopted at the meeting of the Diocesan Episcopal convention in New York is carried into effect, missionary work will be commenced in earnest among the Hebrew population of that city. The resolution provides that a committee of seven be appointed, of whom the Bishop Coadjutor shall be chairman, to engage in specific missionary work among the people of foreign races in this Diocese. But although this seems to cover all foreigners in New York, it was understood that the conversion of the Jews is specially aimed at. One of the speakers emphasized that religion is, in his opinion, in great part lost among the Jews, and that every Christian denomination, therefore, has a distinct call to work among them.

The members of the Moslem faith do not take kindly to the proposed plan. Nor can they be justly censured for not regarding it with enthusiasm. If rival missionaries commence work among the Hebrews of New York, with little or no success, as will most probably be the case, the country will hear fearful stories about them. They will be depicted as criminals or as beings very low down in the moral scale. There will be tales of law-breaking, as well as of ignorance and superstition. The Hebrews will be misrepresented in religious conventions and in religious papers, in order that money may flow in freely for the preachers. The rabbis, who may feel it their duty to defend the people, will receive their liberal share of vilification.

Rabbi Mendes takes up the question of missionary work among the Hebrews and points out that the promulgation of so-called Christian teachings, to judge from the happenings of the day as reported in the newspapers, is totally inadequate to secure the moral improvement desired. Divorces at home and in foreign capitals, separations in high social life, assassinations at public resorts, all flourish among those who profess Christianity. Bank wrecking and insurance plunderings, defalcations and frauds of all kinds and degrees, have not, the Rabbi says, demonstrated that inoculation with the teachings of the so-called Christian religion is in any way a dependable preservative. Dr. Mendes suggests, in conclusion, that those who have a generous desire to better the moral condition of the younger generation of Jews, might prove this by subsidizing Jewish religious schools and suitable entertainment centers, and by contributing by heart, hand and purse toward the alleviation of the misery and poverty obtaining in the congested quarters.

This is a practical idea. Those who desire to do the work of the Master as missionaries, if they find a victim wounded and dying by the roadside, must come down to practical work for the healing of the wounds and the loving care of the sufferer. If they are good Samaritans, they will not return to Jerusalem to proclaim the misery of him whom they have found on the way to Jericho, in order to obtain the money of somebody else to which to render the care necessary. They will apply themselves personally to the patient who needs attention. But, the good Samaritan did not make a "living" out of his well-doing.

Dr. Mendes's suggestion is applicable to local conditions. If the "Christian" missionaries who favor Utah with their presence, will endeavor to be a help to the people here, instead of vilifiers, accusers, and judges, they will command respect and have an influence for good. Let them cut loose from their unholy alliance with the element that covets power only for the purpose of destroying souls. As long as they operate under the same standards as the protectors of gamblers and saloons, they must not expect to exercise any influence for good. Then, if they have light, let it shine that all may see it. A true missionary will never take the position of an enemy toward those whom he seeks to reach. There is no salvation without love, and that is the reason why sectarian hatred always results in failure in the missionary field.

## AFFAIRS OF THE CONGO.

Considerable attention is again being paid to the affairs of the Congo Free State, owing to the persistence of the charges that gross cruelties are perpetrated upon the natives by the European masters. Cardinal Gibbons has publicly expressed his impression to the effect that there has been a great amount of exaggeration in the stories of maladministration. King Leopold, the Cardinal says, is a wise, as well as a humane, ruler. He does not deny that cases of cruelty have occurred, but he maintains that the King has been prompt to redress abuses and punish the offenders. He also believes that the agitation against King Leopold is animated by religious jealousy and commercial rivalry. The Belgians, he adds, stand solidly by their King in supporting the African regime, and he hopes that the efforts of jealous individuals will not have the effect of inducing the great powers of Europe to interfere in the affairs of a small nation.

Notwithstanding these representations, it remains a fact that the conditions that have obtained in that part of Africa called the Congo Free State, are a disgrace to civilization. By

royal decree, 900,000 square miles of land were declared to belong to the Belgian government. The King made rich concessions and shared in the profits. The natives were put under a system of forced labor and treated a great deal worse than slaves. A report by a commission appointed by the King himself admitted the existence of deplorable conditions. Owing to the persistence of the report, Mr. Lodge has presented a resolution to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, taking cognizance of the charges made and expressing the view that the time had come for an international inquiry, and Secretary Root has communicated with the British government on the situation.

A brief reference to the political history of the region proves that the United States is not entirely without interest in the affairs of that part of the world. The domain in question was opened to the world through the famous explorations of H. M. Stanley. While he was traveling among the natives, King Leopold of Belgium started the International African association. General H. S. Sanford, then United States minister in Brussels, was one of the first supporters of this association. In 1894 the organization was recognized by the United States as a friendly government. This recognition was granted on the representation by Mr. Sanford, that the King of the Belgians had no other than benevolent purposes in view, and especially the opening up of a large part of the world to the influences of civilization, and the destruction of the slave trade. The recognition given to the association by the United States materially assisted it in negotiations with European powers, and similar recognition was obtained from Great Britain, Italy, Austria-Hungary, France, Russia, Spain, Portugal and the Scandinavian countries, and finally an international conference at Berlin made arrangements for the management of the large portion of Africa which was to be known as the Basin of the Congo. The United States declined to become a signatory of the Berlin act of 1885, but it took an active part in the Brussels conference five years later and signed the general act of that conference.

It is therefore clear that although this country is not under formal obligation to see that the provisions of the Berlin act are carried out with regard to the management of the Congo Free State, this country is certainly warranted in making an urgent appeal to the European powers in behalf of the natives who are said to be cruelly maltreated by the white taskmasters, particularly as the question is not of apocryphal abuses, but of systematic atrocities, almost too horrible to contemplate, or describe. The United States owe this duty to humanity and civilization. Its position as a great power in the family of nations imposes responsibilities which must be met without hesitation.

## KING OSCAR.

Oscar, king of Sweden, who has been reported recently ill, but now recovering, is one of the most popular monarchs. He is also very brilliant. Both physically and intellectually he is towering head and shoulders above his fellow-men. He is a grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, the great general of the first Napoleon. He succeeded his brother, Charles, on September 18, 1872. He was married June 6, 1857, to Sophia, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. The royal couple will next year celebrate their golden wedding, if they are permitted to see the day of the anniversary, but as they have already signified their desire that no popular demonstrations be made on that occasion, it will probably be only a quiet family celebration.

A little story characteristic of King Oscar is told by a former United States ambassador to the Swedish court. It illustrates the delicate kindness, the fine humor and the sparkling wit of the monarch. King Oscar on one occasion visited a school and entered the class room where a number of young girls were in attendance.

"Can you tell me," asked the king, "the names of the great kings of Sweden?"

"Gustavus Adolphus," answered one girl.

"Charles XII," replied another.

"Oscar II," stammered the smallest, who was somewhat of a diplomat in her way.

The venerable monarch, greatly amused, asked her to recount one of the great events of his reign. The child blushed, hesitated and finally murmured in tears: "I don't know any." The monarch, smiling, stroked the child's hair and said: "Don't cry, dear. I don't know any myself."

This was years ago. Since then he has done at least one heroic deed which will be noted by future historians as worthy of comparison with any of the great achievements of either the Wasas or the Bernadottes. He has given up a crown without the sacrifice of the life of any of his subjects. That was an act of heroism of which any king may be proud.

We sincerely hope the reported improvement in his health may be permanent, and that he may live to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of an exceedingly happy marriage. We hope he may be granted many more years of life and happiness.

## WHAT JAPAN DOES FOR PEACE.

The Japanese government has undertaken to buy up the railroads of Japan, and the statesmen of Nippon regard this as a measure that will aid the industrial and commercial development of the country. The plan, according to the statement of a Japanese banker in the New York Evening Post, is to consummate the deal by means of railway bonds for the issue of which a period of years is fixed in the letter of the law, so that the government may use its discretion in buying up the railroads according to the state of the money market during a period of, say, from five to seven years. The activity of the government in this direction has already commenced, and as a result there is great stir in financial circles.

Other great undertakings by the government are necessitated by the late war, since the political advantages gained by it can only be maintained at great sacrifices. Japan is building ships more formidable than the British Dreadnought. She is augmenting her

army to 750,000 men. She is procuring enormous supplies of uniforms, arms, and ammunition. Special efforts are being made to import Australian horses and start stock farms. A great central arsenal near Tschikusa is one of the first undertakings on the program. Some repairs to the harbor forts at Port Arthur and the construction of military railways are other items. So far as the army itself is concerned, the pioneer, railroad, signal, and telegraph and telephone troops, are all to be divided into permanent corps, from six to ten in all, and the headquarters staffs of all of them must be created. And while all this is going on, the Japanese solemnly assert that their only mission is to maintain peace in the orient.

It should be called the Congo Fleece State.

It will be hard to restore Storor to public esteem.

Among other evils of the coal shortage is the short weight.

The chafing dish school of cooking seems to have been closed.

"Get rich," seems to have supplanted the "rest," "Get understanding."

Prosperity is so great this year that the Christmas stocking has had to be enlarged.

Caesar got the greatest skidoo ever given any one. He received just twenty-three states.

The President is determined to find a legislative remedy for the car shortage if it is possible. Success to him!

Members of Congress were much pleased with the pictures that accompanied the President's message on Panama.

Gorky's published views of America show that he thought as little of Americans as they thought of him. Honors are even.

Some of the railroad presidents to whom Chairman Knapp sent telegrams regarding the coal shortage, say the matter is aggravated by lack of motive power.

Commander Booth and General Booth are about to become reconciled. They have been so busy proselytizing that they have entirely neglected the biblical injunction, "Love one another."

Less than a hundred Japanese children in the public schools of San Francisco! A great fuss has been made over a very small matter. The country had got the impression that there were thousands and thousands of Japanese children in the schools. The principle involved, of course, remains the same, in no way being affected by numbers. The facts in the case will lose California lots of sympathy.

The Japanese fleet that has been in Honolulu and not visit San Francisco for fear that there may be done to it what was done to the Maine in Havana harbor. There is no such danger, but the decision not to come shows how successful have been those who would stir up trouble between the United States and Japan. They are engaged in a most nefarious business and are showing themselves to be enemies of both countries and mankind.

## WHO OWNS OUR MINES.

Moody's Magazine.

After reading the glowing reports and speeches of certain treasury officials, one might infer that all the gold mined in this country belongs here; but such is not the fact. Foreigners have been gobbling up our mines for many years back. Most of the mines in Montana, it has been said, belong to Englishmen. One of these, the Drummond, has yielded to its owners, the Rothschilds, \$20,000,000. Since 1886 English investments have been very heavy, and includes the five largest mines ever operated here—the Independence, Camp Bird, Sultana, Rob Roy and the De Lamar. The gold from these mines, as well as a good part of what comes from Australia and Japan, and from the Klondike, where most of the miners are foreigners, is consigned to foreign banks in San Francisco and New York, but every dollar of it is counted as belonging to American citizens. But now and then some one blurt out a little of the truth and thus gives the American public a chance to see how it is being fooled in this matter.

## WHY DAY DREAMS ARE BETTER

The North American Review.

Of the two we prefer dreams by day: they are under surer control than those by night, are almost invariably agreeable, yield finally to an awakening far less rude, and are, in consequence, infinitely more restful and beneficial. Not that even in the profoundest sleep, when, according to the scientists, there is total lapse of sensation, guidance is wholly unattainable; both theory and practice testify to the contrary, although no way has yet been found of tracing the cause from the effect. Why, for example, does speaking in a low, monotonous tone close to the ear of a sleeper induce him to dream of shipwrecks, drowning and the like? Is there a tone in the voice analogous to and sympathetic with the unceasing moaning of the waves of the sea? Or, is he mere general relationship existing between various phases of melancholy "suggestion"? Science at yet offers no solution beyond the curious suggestion that practically all dreams are attributed to the effect of external sounds upon the brain. Piers Eyquem attached so much importance to this theory that he made a practical application of it in the development of his ill-fated son's genius. For an hour each morning before the boy's awakening, he played soft music in the adjoining room. What part this performed in the making of that marvelous mind cannot, of course, be determined, but here seems to be substantial reason for the belief that some effects resulted even though assuredly, the tranquility one would naturally anticipate was not one of them.

## PICTURE OF A GREAT TRIAL.

Frederick Trevor Hill, in the January Harper's Magazine, gives in his "Defensive Battles of the Law" series an interesting account of the famous Alabama Arbitration Case tried at Geneva, Switzerland, in June 1872, by which England and the United States settled the claims of the latter for damages to American ships during the Civil War. The famous ship Alabama was built at the yards of a company known as the Lairds in Birkenhead. She bore no guns, and was quietly launched as the Enrica. Later, however, she was met in the Azores by an English steamer that brought her the arms and general equipment of a war-vessel, and the name Alabama she started on her career as a destroyer of unarmed commercial marine of the United States. Mr. Hill makes of the Geneva Trial a fascinating narrative.

## JUST FOR FUN.

## Von Buelow's Rebuke.

It so happened that two ladies were making their way to their seats at the very moment Von Buelow finished his introduction of the first movement of Beethoven's Sonata Pathetic. This so irritated him that he purposely commenced the allegro at such an absurdly slow pace as to make the quavers in the bass correspond exactly to the time of the ladies' footsteps. As may be imagined, they felt on thorns, and hurried on as fast as they could, while Von Buelow accelerated his tempo in sympathy with their increasing pace.—Barnett's Musical Reminiscences.

## The Vindication of Malibus.

"Old Malibus was right," muttered the bewildered stranger, who had been standing for 15 minutes at the intersection of State and Madison streets, waiting for the procession to pass. "There are too many people in this world."—Chicago Tribune.

## Cure for Profanity.

The cure for profanity—reformers and educators please make a note—is merely wit enough to handle your words so that swearing will seem like baby talk in comparison.—Concord Patriot.

## Good Service.

"Was that a serious call?" asked the nervous citizen.

"No," answered the driver of the ambulance that had dashed madly down the street. "The case was not serious. But our trip was not in vain. We did good service on the return trip, picking up the pedestrians we had run into and people who had been thrown out by horses we scared."—Washington Star.

They tell you his heart will not soften at sight of the woes of the poor. Yet he loosens his pursestrings quite as readily as any other man.

## Not in His Line.

Lawyer—You should learn shorthand and typewriting, Billy.

The Office Boy—Aw gwan! I never cared for lawyers an' cwan't—Puck.

## For a Couple of Spoons.

"Mabel," said Mr. Jockey, winking at his marriageable daughter, "I want to tell you a Christmas secret. I'm going to give your mother a new spoonholder."

"A new spoonholder?" said the dear girl. "Yes, a new parlor sofa."—Philadelphia Press.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Christmas number of Harper's Weekly (dated December 15) is notable not only for the richness of its contents, but for the number and variety. The number comprises seventy-two pages of reading-matter and illustrations, including a thirty-two page souvenir of the recent celebration at the Lincoln Square in the January birthday of Henry Mills Alden, the veteran editor of Harper's Magazine, in which are given excellent photographs of the distinguished guests who were present, and records of many of the speeches delivered, and other interesting matter pertaining to the occasion. —Franklin Square, New York.

"Strange Cases of a Medical Free-Lance" is the title of a new series of short stories in the January Popular Magazine. Judging from the first "Case"—"The Musical Jackal"—this ought to be an attractive series. Another strong feature in the January issue is the new serial by Arthur Patterson, author of "A Man of His Word," "The Daughter of the Nez Percés," etc. It is called "A Son of the Plains" and deals with the life of a cowboy. The opening installment, which appears this month, indicates that Mr. Patterson has produced a good story. The novel is by George Ronson-Howard, whose former stories have received much flattering commendation. His newest work is called "Adventures Extraordinary," and details the experiences of a party of Americans who find exciting adventures in the China Sea, and accidentally come upon a plot against the welfare of the United States. Among other excellent things in the Popular are: "Napoleon and the Trust," a story of Alaska, the Jack-on-B-Corbet, Jr., "Eugene Brown's Escape," a humorous story, by Harry C. Antes; "Spanish Gold," one of a series dealing with "The Fortunes of Geoff," by K. and Hesketh Pritchard; "Object, Matrimony," a Western story, by E. M. Bower; "Cleopatra's Necklace," a mystery story, by J. Kenworthy Egerton, and others.—Seventh Ave. and Fifteenth St., New York.

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We have just received a very fine line of Furs that we are showing in our Suit and Cloak Department. Among them are some splendid pieces of Natural Mink. Also a very fine variety of Lounging Robes, Ladies' Bath Robes, Silk Kimonos, Silk Petticoats, Mercerized Petticoats, Coats and Suits, White Shawls, Evening Coats and Opera Coats.

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