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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 23, 1905

## AFTER THE STORM.

Is it not about time that violent par-  
tisans on either side, who did their ut-  
most during the recent municipal cam-  
paign to elect their respective candi-  
dates, should come down to calm rea-  
son, after their flights into the regions  
of speculation as to how it was done  
and who did it, and accept the situation  
without animosity and without vituper-  
ation or vilification? Of what use is it  
to be casting blame here or there, or  
attempting to show what might have  
been, or would have been, if certain  
things had been done or had not been  
done?

We believe our people are a great  
deal more fierce and strenuous in their  
political contests than are others, un-  
less it may be in certain parts of the  
country, where hot blood causes vio-  
lence and sometimes even murder. Of  
course it is to be expected that folks  
who have strong political convictions  
will advocate them with vigor and op-  
pose that which they believe to be in-  
correct. This, however, may be done  
in a spirit of tolerance and with proper  
courtesy.

It takes some people a long time and  
much experience to learn that other  
people may differ with them extremely  
in religion and in politics, and still be  
entirely sincere in their convictions and  
honorable in their course. And yet this  
lesson has been learned by millions of  
men and women in this country, who  
work faithfully for the party and the  
principles of their choice, but abstain  
from attributing false motives to their  
opponents, and recognize them as  
friends and neighbors, even when they  
are each contending for their side in a  
campaign. The intense feeling displayed  
and the strong language used by zealous  
partisans here in Utah is to be de-  
precated and ought to be abolished.

Citizens of all shades of opinion con-  
cerning the affairs of government, local  
or national, have, no doubt, the same  
object in view, but look at it from dif-  
ferent standpoints. They all want  
peace, good order, general protection  
and prosperity, and those whom they  
consider to be the right men put into  
the right places. When they have strug-  
gled in a legitimate way to effect their  
purposes, they ought to be able to ac-  
cept the result with equanimity and  
concede to each other good intentions,  
even though their ideas and opinions  
may be thought mistaken.

We need in this city for its upbuild-  
ing and progress, harmony and unity of  
effort and good feeling among all classes,  
ex, parties and persuasions. There is  
no good reason why this cannot be  
effected. There will always be mar-  
riots, perhaps, who will not desist from  
venting their spleen upon objects of  
their hatred, but will stir up strife, no  
matter how many others may be dis-  
posed to peace and good will. They  
should be treated with the disdain  
which is their due, and either be en-  
tirely ignored or made to see in what  
contempt they are held by decent peo-  
ple. Let them go on with their slan-  
der and slush, if they will, but let the  
great body of our citizens strive for the  
welfare of the whole community, and  
wherein they differ in faith or in pol-  
itics, accord to others the same right to  
think and act as they claim for them-  
selves, and combine for civic advance-  
ment and general good feeling.

If there are any people in the world  
who should "agree to differ" on ques-  
tions of public policy and the choice of  
public officials, it is the bona fide resi-  
dents of Utah, who form a majority of  
the population. And the intense feeling  
which is sometimes aroused in a close  
contest of a political character, should  
certainly subside and become quiescent  
after the contention is over. Let us  
have peace!

## A FAIR REPORT.

We have been favored with a copy  
of the Arlington News, published at  
Arlington, Fayette County, Iowa, con-  
taining a splendid article by the editor,  
describing his trip "Through the Rock-  
ies to Salt Lake City." It occupies  
nearly a page and a half of his paper,  
including out of Temple square and  
Saltair Bench pavilion. He states that  
on arrival in this city he was able to  
stay over Sunday, and attended the  
regular services in the Tabernacle.

He heard a discourse from Prof. Paul  
of the L. D. S. University, which he  
greatly enjoyed and approved, and  
says that "there were at least 8,000  
people present and the choir of 500  
voices did the singing, accompanied  
by the organ." Of which he gives a  
full description and history. He also  
describes the Temple, the Tabernacle,  
the Assembly Hall, the Bureau of In-  
formation, the Saltair Pavilion, with  
full statistics and measurements. He  
enlarges upon the beauty of the build-  
ings and the splendid qualities of the  
Tabernacle organ, which he declares,  
in the words of the firm that reconstructed  
it, "is the ne plus ultra in organ  
building."

As evidence of his desire to be en-

tirely fair in presenting the doctrines  
and principles of the Latter-day Saints  
he quotes, or rather copies almost en-  
tirely, a pamphlet written by the Ed-  
itor of the Deseret News, entitled  
"What the Mormons Believe."  
If other travelers and writers would  
follow the example of the editor of  
the Arlington News, the country would  
be better informed concerning the Latter-  
day Saints and their faith and  
works than it is under present condi-  
tions. We congratulate the gentleman  
on having been able to pay a visit to  
the city of the Saints, and when re-  
turning to his home on telling the truth  
about what he saw and heard. He  
has our thanks.

## INTERNATIONALISM.

As previously noted in these columns,  
The American delegates to the inter-  
national congress at Brussels, held  
some time ago, submitted plans to that  
gathering for a permanent parliament  
of nations. These plans are under con-  
sideration by committees now in ses-  
sion at Paris. But it appears that the  
suggestion is not considered practical at  
present. The British members say it is  
their unanimous opinion that the plan  
for an international parliament is  
premature in the present state of the  
world.

This is, unfortunately, the plain, un-  
adorned truth. The world is not ripe  
for the immediate realization of the ex-  
cellent schemes of the friends of per-  
petual peace and good will among men.  
Leaders of nations are working for the  
furtherance of the cause, but one of  
their main difficulties is to draw the  
masses of the nations out this fact,  
when he says: "It is the comment of  
those who have studied the delibera-  
tions of the last conference, and the  
action of the nations on the subject of  
arbitration, that the governments have  
been in advance of the public sentiment  
in this matter. The unthinking mass  
of mankind are fond of military dis-  
play, and take a deep interest in the  
conflict of armies. The patriotic spirit  
rejoices in the achievements of military  
heroes and the triumphs of its country  
in the field of arms." Mr. Foster quotes  
a United States Senator, an able lawyer  
and accomplished statesman, to the ef-  
fect that: "There is no popular de-  
mand in this country for these arbitra-  
tion treaties; the sentiment on the sub-  
ject is mainly manufactured." We are  
afraid this is but too true. The gov-  
ernments and the statesmen, for once,  
are ahead of the nations they repre-  
sent.

It appears to us that the kind of work  
most needed at the present time is a  
popular agitation, worldwide in its  
scope, for the principles of internation-  
alism and peace. We have vast or-  
ganizations for temperance, for woman  
suffrage, and other great causes. We  
have "brotherhoods" that claim to be  
philanthropic, and we have "salvation  
armies," etc. But we have no secular  
organization, with the object of bring-  
ing the principles for which the friends  
of peace are working home to every  
class of people, by popular means of  
propaganda. The peace societies that  
do exist are hardly known outside of  
very narrow limits. Reports of peace  
congresses are read by few, except the  
brief reports of the press. He who  
will inaugurate a popular movement for  
the cause of universal peace, will de-  
serve well of mankind. When states-  
men and legislators know that they  
have the support of the masses of the  
nations, they will not be slow in formu-  
lating arbitration treaties, creating in-  
ternational parliaments, and adopting  
international laws. It depends on the  
people now. The fate of the world is  
in their hands, as is the fate of Russia,  
Divine Providence being over all.

## A SEA LEVEL DITCH.

If the proposition made by the con-  
sulting engineers of the Panama canal  
commission, to build a sea level canal  
across the Isthmus, instead of a lock  
canal, is practical, and is carried out,  
the passage-way between the two  
oceans will be much more convenient,  
and better in all respects than if con-  
structed according to the original plans.  
And there is, presumably no doubt that  
it can be done, since a majority of the  
experts voted for the sea level. The  
change means a greater width of the  
big ditch, rendered necessary by the  
high banks. The cost of the canal will  
be somewhat higher. It is estimated at  
\$220,000,000, but this sum, it is claimed,  
is only slightly in advance of the cost of  
a lock canal. As for the time it will  
take to construct the sea level ditch,  
the opinion is held that it will not in  
reality take so very much more time  
than that of a lock canal, and that if  
no unexpected difficulties are met with,  
it should not require more than two or  
three years additional. The majority  
of the engineers take the position that  
the building of the sea level canal  
should not take more than fifteen years.  
That is a short period when the great  
purpose of the gigantic undertaking is  
considered.

The objections raised to the Isthmian  
sea level project are similar to those  
urged against the Suez canal, when that  
grand engineering work was first pro-  
posed. It was regarded as impossible.  
In a desert, it was said, where no hu-  
man being can live because of the ab-  
sence of water, it would not be possible  
to maintain a force of laborers consist-  
ing of many thousands of men. In a desert,  
it was said, where the sand hills move  
about before the wind, like the waves  
of the ocean, filling every depression  
of the ground, the canal would soon be  
blotted out; no human power could  
cope with the adverse forces of na-  
ture. But, as all the world knows, the  
difficulties were overcome, and in ten  
years, the work was about completed.  
The desert had been made habitable.  
Protected harbors had been built, though  
artificial rocks had to be used in the  
construction of piers. The canal  
had been led through an inland lake,  
the level of which was about eleven  
meters below the sea level. In brief,  
the numerous difficulties that presented  
themselves had been overcome.

The difficulties connected with the  
Isthmian canal, it must be admitted,  
are very much greater, but engineering  
skill is so much further advanced now,

that, relatively speaking, the problems  
before the Panama canal builders are  
no more intricate than those with  
which the Suez canal constructors had  
to deal. The question is to remove,  
literally, a large portion of the Culebra  
hills, by digging a trench through them  
200 feet wide at the bottom. That is a  
gigantic undertaking. But the faith  
that knows how to employ modern ma-  
chinery is equal to the task of moving  
mountains.

Flat railroad rates are often steep.

Senator Platt didn't hide anything.

"Andy" Hamilton manifests no anx-  
iety to testify.

Chicago will have several mayors be-  
fore it has municipal ownership.

The Zerkovists have resolved to sup-  
port M. Witte. "Rah for the Zerkov-  
ists!"

There is in the affairs of some men a  
tide that, taken at the flood, leads on to  
grat.

It begins to look as though saving  
Russia were a kind of "Save who can"  
proposition.

The man who furnished bail for John  
Krup has been found. It isn't far  
from Krup to corrupt.

In a life insurance company it is bet-  
ter to be the most insignificant office  
holder than a policyholder.

The officers would like very much to  
know who was the man behind the gun  
at that Bingham wedding party.

"If at first you don't succeed, try,  
try again," seems to be the motto of  
the prosecution in the Burton case.

No one can become a citizen of Swit-  
zerland who wishes to do so merely to  
obtain a divorce. How different from  
North Dakota.

Mr. William S. Manning says he could  
a tale unfold. Let him unfold it by  
all means even though it does harrow  
up people's souls.

Glass cars are to be run on the Pike's  
Peak railroad. One of the rules of the  
road is that those who ride in them  
must not throw stones.

A Princeton, Ind., preacher objects to  
Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light" as a  
hymn. All an Indiana preacher needs  
is the light of Hoosier literature.

It develops that Senator Depew's "up  
state" friend, "who usually gets around  
once a year," is one Manning and not  
Santa Claus as everybody supposed.

The Havana police have seized a lot  
of Remington rifles. No up-to-date  
revolutionist would import or use a  
Remington rifle today. He would as  
soon think of buying a flintlock.

Of course the money contributed by  
the big life insurance companies for  
use in New York state campaigns was  
not tainted because the object sought  
to be attained was a purely moral one.

"Prince Louis has said farewell to  
the American people. What he should  
have said is 'auf Wiedersehen,' says a  
smart contemporary. "Auf Wiederse-  
hen" would have looked better in print.

Speaking of the present system of  
college examinations, Dr. G. Stanley  
Hall, of Clark university, says: "The  
tendency is to standardize knowledge  
so that it is like haled hay." That,  
of course, is for the common herd.

The platitudes uttered by the senior  
senator from New York before the in-  
surance investigation committee were  
cramped with truths that have long  
been surmised but hard to prove. A  
blunt statement from a practical poli-  
tician is sometimes as refreshing as a  
plain statement from an honest man.

## EX-LATIN.

The Watchman.  
It has been discovered that not all  
the people in Boston understand Latin.  
At first the place where you escape  
from the subway at Park street was  
labeled "Exit." Now the sign reads  
"Out."

## A CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

Omaha Bee.  
Applicants for consular positions  
when examined might be requested to  
tell what form of speculation they in-  
tend to enter in the place where they  
wish to represent Uncle Sam.

## NEEDED NO DENIAL.

Boston Herald.  
It did not require official denial from  
the British ambassador and the Jap-  
anese minister to nail the story that a  
new canal was to be dug from the At-  
lantic to the Pacific via the Nicaragua  
route. According to the Mexican Her-  
ald England was to furnish the capital  
and Japan the labor. Even the most  
sanguine of canal enthusiasts do not  
suggest that the one to be built at  
Panama will show a profit that would  
justify its being dug as a business en-  
terprise. That statement is also true of  
the Nicaragua route. The undertak-  
ing would be even more hopeless from a  
financial point of view if it had to  
compete with the United States gov-  
ernment canal at Panama.

## AID FOR THE RUSSIAN JEW.

San Francisco Chronicle.  
The mass meeting of Jewish sym-  
pathizers at Lyric Hall on Wednesday  
evening wired to the President resolu-  
tions urging him to take the lead in in-  
viting all nations, "in the name of hu-  
manity, to join with this government in  
a demand upon Russia for the adop-  
tion of immediate measures for the en-  
forcement of law and order." Con-  
sidering that Count Witte is now mov-  
ing heaven and earth to accomplish  
that very thing, and with very indi-  
ferent prospects of success, probably  
the President will hardly put the mat-  
ter in that form. The situation, in-  
deed, is far graver than that. It is  
not to be a repetition of the horrors

of the French revolution, "law and or-  
der," as understood in Russia, will be  
established long before the chance-  
lery of the world could act on such  
an invitation. The question is, what  
shall the world do, considering what  
has happened in Russia while law and  
order was supposed to prevail there, and  
what, therefore, we may reasonably ex-  
pect after law and order are restored.

## A WATERWAY OF THE FUTURE.

New Orleans Picayune.

Chicago is the second city of the  
Union in population, and the first in  
enterprise. Chicago is at the head of  
the great Mississippi valley, which is  
the granary of the world, and the  
source of the world's cotton supply.  
This valley is going to fill up rapidly  
with a busy population, and the time  
is not far when it will control the  
political economy and public policy  
of the nation. A waterway of com-  
merce from the great lakes to the Gulf  
of Mexico will be a necessary supple-  
ment to the completion of the Panama  
canal. It is one of the certainties of  
the future and possibly the time of its  
consummation is not so very far away.

## A LAUGHABLE INSURRECTION.

Baltimore American.

The Isle of Pines incident is more apt  
to excite the risibles of the American  
people than to cause serious discussion.  
This little band of Americans who have  
set up an independent government on  
Cuban territory may discover that a  
better way to show their dislike of a  
foreign government would have been to  
leave it and go to some other coun-  
try better suited to their tastes. It is  
not at all probable that the Cubans  
rejoice in any promises to settle on  
the Isle of Pines, or that they had taken  
any steps to prevent them from leav-  
ing if dissatisfied. It is, therefore, a  
breach of hospitality, to say the least,  
for them to be conducting themselves  
toward the Cuban government in this  
cavalier fashion.

## TEA.

We want you to have the  
money, you know, if you  
don't like Schilling's Best.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like  
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## THE

## Washington

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"THE TIGER LILLIES."  
Prices—Night, 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinee—25c.

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D. S. University are invited to  
secure tickets (50 cents) for a  
Grand Ball and Students Re-  
union to be given in the Granite  
Stake Hall, Friday, Nov. 24.  
Proceeds to be used for equip-  
ment of shops and laboratories.

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removal to Beaver City, I  
will close out my ENTIRE  
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fumes, domestic and imported.  
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when the first class quality can  
be purchased at moderate prices  
there is no reason why every  
woman's whim should not be  
satisfied.

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qualities of

## Viall's

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## Solution.

Is the fact that it is not pun-  
gent to the Taste, but a per-  
fect mouth wash, without any  
of the disagreeable effects of  
many solutions used for simi-  
lar purposes.

A sixteen ounce bottle costs  
but 75 cents.

It is a disinfectant, a pre-  
ventative, a preservative for the  
teeth, and unexcelled as a per-  
fect remedy for offensive  
breath. VIALL'S is the name  
on the bottle. 75 cents is the  
price.

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The Great Prescription Drug  
Store.

## THE

## CORNER

## STONE

## LIFE

## INSURANCE

## SECURE

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ily protected by a good Life In-  
surance. All young men should  
stop and realize that the day  
may come when they will no  
longer be insurable. Take out a  
GOOD INSURANCE POLICY  
now! Don't wait till too late  
and then regret the lost oppor-  
tunity.

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remedy has no equal. The old idea, hot  
mustard foot bath with rock and eye in  
liberal doses sounds good to many. A  
chest protector will assist by keeping the  
keen winds off the lungs. Our remedies  
cure both the old and young. Come in  
and be convinced. Both phones 427. Re-  
member the number.

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