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ROME ASSAILED.

Readers of the "News" will be interested in knowing that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is not the only one in this country that is accused of dictating the politics of its members. We have before us a copy of the American Citizen, a paper printed in Boston, and whose aim is "a revival of American patriotism." In the issue before us it is charged that "in 1864, fully 95 per cent. of the Roman Catholics, on orders from Rome, voted for Theodore Roosevelt, for value received." Just note the absurdity of the accusation. The paper speaks of the alleged changed alignment of voters thus: "The slavery is reversed; The Romanists are voted, en bloc, by their Italian masters in the Vatican, with their Irish overseers in America, while the negroes vote spontaneously and as free men." The paper further alleges: "Rome controls the left and right wings of the administration, while American officials are at their case."

In a little pamphlet entitled "The Holy Roman Empire" the thoughts embodied in the quotations given are further elaborated. The author of that pamphlet says Rome has not changed since the Holy Inquisition. The pope would be the autocratic ruler of the state, and dictate its policy and its laws, subject to no supervision, revision or protest. On another page we read: "His Holiness declares that he has the right, and would exercise it if he had the power, to require that the Catholic religion shall be the religion of the state to the exclusion of all others." Then the author goes on to consider the question how the pope expects to become the ruler of America. This is the answer:

"By unlimited and untaxed wealth now rapidly accumulating, and a solid Catholic vote still more rapidly increasing, and by graft and political trickery with the political boss, and by subsidizing, controlling, or boycotting the public press. All this is being stealthily, Jesuitically and steadily accomplished in free America in this Twentieth century, with scarcely a protest. When America is Catholic, Americans will deserve their fate!"

There is a great deal more in the same vein. But listen to this:

"We build ironclads to protect our coast line and guard against invasion by a foreign foe, and yet right in our midst is an organized, aggressive, cunning, unscrupulous, greedy, ambitious foe, whose declared purpose is to 'make America Catholic.' She has declared openly against every one of our free institutions, free schools, free speech, the rights of conscience, and private judgment. While her religion is but modernized Egyptian paganism, she steals the mantle of the 'Man of Sorrows' and masquerades as the Vicar of Christ and God's Vice-regent. While using and abusing every liberty here accorded openly to the world, she distorts and deforms it into a political despotism."

We quote this to prove that the false charges directed against the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by all sorts of bigots, fanatics, and political adventurers are duplicated in the accusations hurled against the Roman Catholic church. The very terms used in the two sets of railing accusations are identical. The fact ought to have a tendency to make Roman Catholics at least slow in countenancing any movement hostile to the Church.

We do not propose to enter upon any discussion of the question raised by the pamphlet quoted, but we do maintain that anyone who drags religious questions into the political arena, or purely political questions into the sanctuary of religious discussion, does so in violation of the principles of government for which the founders of this Republic lived and died. We maintain that the two spheres are separate. When the question is to decide fitness for public office in the state, creed should be no consideration. Questions of religion are foreign to political problems. In the same way, in the debate between churches and creeds, questions of political expediency, chances of civil preferment, business considerations, and all such secular matters, are entirely out of place, in this country.

In some countries, the people, when appealed to, to accept the Gospel will ask: "What profit would it be to change religion?" They can think of no higher motive. Truth is no consideration. In this country the two spheres of the church and state have wisely been separated, in order that inquiries may not be hampered by worldly considerations in their pursuit of truth, but that, whenever and wherever they find it, they can embrace it, without loss of civil privileges or prestige. Any attempt, therefore, to use anti-churchism, or anti-Romanism, anti-Mormonism, or anti-Semitism, in the service of politics, is un-American and dangerous.

We are afraid this danger to free American institutions is hardly appreciated by the citizens generally. And yet it is more imminent at present than any possible danger from the meddling of churches with politics. All over the country bigots are appealing to the religious prejudices of the people, for political purposes. Unless this is obviated by the American people, conflicts may arise more horrible than the Civil war.

LAND IN ABUNDANCE.

Smith's Magazine contains a timely article on the opportunities for employment offered on the vast areas of

land in this country still waiting for settlers. "Here," the author says, "is a solution to the troubles of the handicapped and unemployed. In many parts of that glorious country beyond the Fathers of Waters our government is offering land free to the genuine homeseeker. The widest choice of climate and conditions is embraced in the irrigated areas. The settler may go to New Mexico and cultivate cotton or herd cattle. He may go to Oregon, Kansas, Washington, or Colorado, where all kinds of deciduous fruits grow abundantly. In Nebraska, South Dakota, Nevada, Idaho, or Montana, he may till the ground, tend the orchard, or raise stock, and in every case find a profitable market for his output."

The author might have included Utah in the list. Right by Salt Lake City, west of the Jordan, is a wide area of good land with an abundance of water, worth very little as it is now but destined to become a garden spot in the future. Those who made homes there, raise lucerne, grain, fruit, garden stuff, etc., and, in addition, enjoy the healthiest climate in the world, owing to the breezes from the Lake. With proper drainage, we are told, the land there will yield an abundance, and there is water enough running to waste, for a thousand families.

All over the West there are opportunities for home-building, and there is little excuse for dependence upon what is generally known as the labor market for remunerative employment.

MR. STEWART KNOWS.

In one of the official statements issued to the tax-payers before the late bond election it was expressly affirmed that \$475,000 "shall be applied to the completion and extension of our water system and \$125,000 of which shall be applied to the completion and extension of our sewer system."

The idea conveyed in this official statement is that the money asked for was to be spent on improvements planned for the immediate future. So much SHALL BE spent on the water system, and so much on the sewer system. The language used does not seem to admit of a double construction.

Not only did the numerical majority of the City Council pledge themselves that the money would be expended as stated, but a number of citizens who, of course, have no special means of knowing just how the finances are managed, lent their names to a similar pledge.

Now comes Mr. Stewart, a member of the numerical majority of the council and asserts in council meeting that \$100,000 of the bond money has already been spent, long before the bonds have been disposed of. If that is true, how is the pledge to be redeemed? If \$100,000 has already been spent, there is not \$475,000 left for the water system and \$125,000 for the sewer system. What has happened to the money?

It seems almost necessary for those who signed the pledge to look into the matter without delay.

STUDY OF GREEK.

The study of Greek has been attracting considerable attention in American educational circles, and strenuous defense has been made of the language as a valuable agent for mental discipline. In the attempt to retain it as a requirement of the Academic curriculum, there are many college graduates, men of experience in practical affairs, who are ready to acknowledge that the Greek language is a disciplinary force in mental drill, as a general proposition; but they will take issue with college faculties as to the manner in which it is taught. Educated Greeks in this country claim that American professors of Greek have not a sympathetic knowledge of the language; they do not really understand its idiomatic construction, the genius of the tongue. Therefore, wonderment is expressed that American instructors who have never been in Greece or been brought in contact with the spoken language should attempt to "teach" it. Wonderment is also expressed that, under the circumstances, American students can have any patience in trying to master the intricacies of a tongue that remains a mystery to them, even though liberal and prolonged rides on the classical horse are resorted to in order to pull through the required course of study.

A boy begins the study of Greek. He is immediately set to memorizing a long and formidable array of paradigms of verbs, and doused with the intricacies and sub-intricacies of the Hellenic grammar until his conceptions are in confusion. He is next hurried, harried and harassed through parts of Xenophon's Anabasis, the Cyropaedia, the Iliad, Odyssey, the Dialogues of Lucian, the tragic plays, and great classical writers. Thumbing of lexicons is imperative to such an extent that cursory, passable and plausible translations are barely gleaned—not learned, and the genius, the beauties of the language are lost sight of, if ever even dreamed of. The main thing is to get out a translation which will pass muster with the instructor, while just enough of the grammar is memorized to make a respectable showing at examination. The chief end of the study of Greek, as taught in this country, appears to be the drumming of grammatical technique into the student's head. The writer knows students who were doused, saturated with Greek daily for four years, after the most approved American academic methods, and in two years after receiving their baccalaureate degrees, the same men could not pass a freshman entrance examination in Greek, and considered the time devoted to it in school and college as time flung to the birds. Now Greek is really a beautiful language; to one who has acquired a working knowledge of it, the Hellenic tongue possesses a marvelous charm. There is a polish, a natural beauty that carries with it an intellectual refinement much to be desired in educational culture. There is a literary grace inspired of its study where that study is well directed that cannot be overlooked. But how much of all this does the average American student get? Practically none at all. Digging out roots, and memorizing grammatical forms and an infinite variety of rules, exceptions, inflectional end-

ings, etc., occupy all the time he has to give, to satisfy the ill conditioned requirements of the curriculum. No wonder surreptitious means of information are resorted to, and every artifice made use of to "skin through" tasks that are often absolutely detested. Intelligent Greeks in this country smile at the way their language is taught here.

Well, what is to be done? One prominent Greek citizen of Idaho says, the best way is to confine primary instruction entirely to translating English into Greek, beginning with the primer, transposing the words to accord with the Greek idiom, and learning the simple grammatical constructions as the study progresses. By the time the Fourth reader is reached the student will have acquired a good working knowledge of the Greek tongue. Then he can "plunge into the classics" to some purpose, and having acquired a vocabulary, will be the better able to appreciate the attractions of the language, to get practical benefits from it. But under methods of instruction that have obtained for so long in this country, the study of Greek is weariness of the flesh, it is dry as bone, exasperating as a charity sermon. No wonder there is such an effort to minimize it in our college curriculums.

"Fairview and softly," is the Nebraska slogan.

Will the Sultan have Turkish rugs in his new cabinet?

The Wright airship might be called the right whale of the air.

Nothing so unsettling as a man's political convictions as ouster from office.

Nobody cares whether or no the vice presidential candidates are notified.

Why be afraid of the big Styx? Charon will carry you over safely.

The parlor Socialists have become seaside and mountain resort Socialists.

New Zealand's reception of the fleet has been conducted on the theory that blood is thicker than water.

Those Yaquis do not flee when no man pursueth. It is when the Mexican soldiers pursue that they flee.

The reception preparing for the American Olympic athletes shows that they have honor in their own country.

Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance was not exactly the soul of wit but still it was braver than Judge Taft's.

In his solicitude for the welfare of the farmers it is to be hoped that the President will not forget the dry farmers.

"The United States is no longer a western but a cosmic power," says the London Telegraph. This is almost heavenly.

Aeroplans should be great admirers of Aristophanes. He wrote "The Birds" and "The Clouds," splendid flights of imagination.

"An Ohio man has invented a machine that will do away with typewriter girls," says an exchange. It must be an infernal machine.

What the author really wants is not that his enemy should write a book but that he should read the one the author has written.

To Harry Thaw there should be comfort in the thought that so long as he is in the asylum his creditors cannot put him in prison for debt.

A senatorial candidate who wins at a primary election feels that the election by the legislature is a matter of secondary importance.

Count Okuma seems to be of the opinion that the United States shapes its naval and other policies solely with reference to Japan. It is a very erroneous idea, one of which the count should get rid.

FLYING MACHINES.

New York World.

Count Zeppelin's airship was the only one of its class. It represented the German idea of an air-navigable machine to be used in time of war. Of all the flying machines the Zeppelin ship best answered the purpose. Another will speedily be built to take the place of the one destroyed near Echterdingen in Wednesday's storm. There are two general types of airships—those which are buoyant by construction and those which are kept above ground only through the use of power. The first class usually includes balloons, whose use makes the specific gravity of the whole airship less than that of air, by reason of which a balloon floats in the air. The other type to which the Zeppelin machine, exhibiting at Brighton Beach, belongs, is dependent for its buoyancy wholly on mechanical means and not on specific gravity. The Wright machines, which were developed in Ohio and have recently been offered for sale in France, belong to the second class in that their buoyancy depends on mechanical means. The Zeppelin airship differed from the many inventions relying on balloons for their buoyancy in that it was a metal structure made of aluminum which contained a series of balloons, and was so devised as to give partial protection against rifle shots or explosives. Even if a cannon ball were to strike the Zeppelin airship it would not necessarily be destructive. Several compartments might be punctured without destroying its efficiency.

THE EQUITABLE'S BUILDING.

Springfield Republican.

The situation regarding the Equitable's proposed 1,000-foot skyscraper in New York City seems to develop uncertainties. To be sure, the plans for the unpeopled monstrosity have been approved by the New York city building department, but the Tribune announced that the greatest of thousands of the Equitable's policyholders are causing the officers of the society to hesitate before putting \$10,000,000 of the policyholders' money into such a structure. "Some of the largest policyholders," says that paper, "have submitted to the society as an alternative proposal that of selling the present building and site, which are valued at anywhere from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and of then erecting a building much further up the avenue for site and construction of about \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000, the rest of the money to be distributed among the policyholders. This, it is argued, would appeal to all that conservative element of the population who constitute the principal body of insured, and would prove a far more judicious advertisement for the society than any

1,000-foot-high building." If Paul Morton wishes to distinguish his administration, let him make the policyholders happy in that rare style. They would appreciate the attention.

"THE REPUBLIC OF LEARNING."

Boston Herald.

Secretary Root, in his letter to the students from the Argentine Republic now at Cornell University, happily phrases a sentiment which is controlling him in his efforts to bring the scientists and "experts" of the two continents together, to which enterprise of his we have recently, and more than once, referred. He says that, as entering the harbor of Buenos Ayres he was met by a craft laden with Argentine and American students, he then reflected "that there is but one republic of learning, and that all those who follow her path in whatever land tend toward the meeting ground of broad, unprejudiced and sympathetic humanity." The internationalism of the scholastic world, the lack of all barriers of race, creed or nationality in the search for truth by the scientists and university men pursue, are factors in affairs of state today, with which all broad-gauged statesmen now reckon.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Tactful Doctor.

A physician in a small town in northern Michigan got himself into a somewhat predicament by his inability to remember names and people. One day, while making out a patient's receipt, his visitor's name escaped him. Not wishing to appear so forgetful, and thinking to get a clue, he asked her whether she spelled her name with an e or i. The lady smilingly replied: "Why, doctor, my name is Hill."—Success Magazine.

Proposition.

"Johnnie, I will give you 25 cents if you can get me a lock of your sister's hair."

"Gimme 50 cents an' I'll get you de whole bunch. I know where she hangs it nights."—Houston Post.

Stung.

"I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls!" shrieked the soubrette, as she pranced down the stage.

"I'd like to get at the idiot who woke you up," growled the scanty-haired man in the front row.—Columbus Dispatch.

Shameful.

Mrs. de Riche (showing her home to Mrs. Windfall)—What do you think of my Venus de Milo?

Mrs. Windfall—Ain't it a shame how careless servants are! But couldn't you give the arms on again?—Puck.

A 1908 Proposition.

He—Would you like to take a spin with me on the bridge path?

She—Church or park?—Yonkers Statesman.

His Preference.

"What part of the chicken will you have, Mr. Hall-Room?"

"Some of the meat, please."—Life.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following special articles appear in Broadway Magazine for August: "The Black Hand Power and Mystery," Alfred Henry Lewis; "Foreign Parasites and the American Frey," Vance Thompson; "The Man Bird and His Flight," George Grantham Bain; "Li-quor's Flight Against Prohibition," Carington A. Phelps; "The Face Factory," Eugene Wood; "Luxurious Ad-ironack Camps," Alice M. Kellogg; "A Painter of the Good Old Times," Page Dunbar; "The change of the world," Poulney Bigelow, and "Prominent People in Picture and Paragraph." There is also a great number of good stories in this issue. The magazine is published by the Standard Oil Company, New York.

The Standard Oil company's export trade brings a million dollars a week into the United States. This money comes from India, where the company stamps its title with an elephant, from China where it is stamped with a dragon, from Arabia, where a standard agent once found an old oil can doing service as a bird cage, from Persia, Sumatra, the Celebes Islands, and innumerable almost inaccessible places of the world. How this enormous trade has been built up and extended over the earth is the subject of the latest of a series of articles on Great Corporations now appearing in The World's Work, by Mr. C. M. Keys. The story is all the more interesting because Standard Oil finds it repeatedly necessary to change its tactics abroad to meet political and religious and social objections. What will get business in Buenos Aires is of no avail in Tasmania. The description of other corporations will follow in the series.—Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

Orpheum THEATRE

Both Pianos 350.
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE!
Matinee Every Day Except Sunday.
EDNA PHILLIPS & CO.
De Haven Sextet With Sidney C. Gibson.
Lelzig, Belle Hathaway's Simlan
Misses Kirksmith, Carter & Bluford.
The Kinodrome Orpheum Orchestra.
Every Evening, Prices—50c, 50c, 75c, 1.00.
Boxes, 1.00. Matinee, Prices—50c, 75c, 1.00.
Next Week—The Fadettes

THE NEW LYRIC.

John E. Clark, Manager.
THE CAMERAPHONE.
Moving pictures that talk and sing.
NEW BILL TODAY.
Mulvey & Moulton, Whitting and Dancing Artists.
Dillon & Hader, Indian Sketch.
Old Stage Door, "You're Not the Little Girl in Blue."
Helen Johnston.
Miller & Walcott, "The Teoman."
Also 2 new reels of Pathé Pictures.
Afternoons, 2:30 to 4:30; evenings, 8:00 to 10:00. Matinee, 10c; evenings, 25c and 50c. Children half price.

READ THE THEATRE MAGAZINE

FOR THEATRICAL NEWS AND STAGE PICTURES.

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Head of Big Cottonwood Canyon
Open Monday, July 6.
Daily stage leaves Sugar House at 8 a. m. For terms, write or telephone.
T. C. DAVIS,
Sugar House.
D. H. BRIGHAM,
Bell Forest 4-2, the Hotel.

Drug Store, 112-114 So. Main St.

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Baby Bonnet Special.

A nice variety of Baby Bonnets that we obtained from a jobber at a price. It is an exceptional bargain opportunity. Values up to \$1.50, your choice for..... 25c

Hammocks One-Third Off

How restful and pleasant it is to swing gently back and forth in a comfortable hammock these warm days or cool evenings. Here is an opportunity to get a good one cheap.

\$2.25 values for ...\$1.50	\$4.50 values for ...\$3.00	\$7.00 values for ...\$4.70
\$3.00 values for ...\$2.00	\$5.50 values for ...\$3.70	\$8.00 values for ...\$5.35
\$3.50 values for ...\$2.35	\$6.50 values for ...\$4.35	\$9.00 values for ...\$6.00

ALL BEDSPREADS 20% OFF

BATH TOWELS, ranging in price from 10c to 50c, all this week.... 20% Off

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EXCURSION
Rates Sunday to Upper Falls Resort in Provo Canyon. Most beautiful scenery. Hotel or tent cottage accommodations. Rates reasonable. Trout or chicken dinners.
L. L. DONNAN, Heber P. O.

NEW TRAIN SCHEDULE
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Trains leave Salt Lake 1:30 p. m., arrive Soda Springs 3 p. m.
Leave Soda Springs 11 a. m., arrive Salt Lake 3 p. m.
Soda Springs—Idaho's Famous Watering Place.

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You Will Not Regret It.

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Boarding and Day School for Boys. Classes begin Wednesday, September 9th. Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Special Department for little boys, under the care of a trained teacher. For terms and information apply to
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MOVING!

We beg to announce to our many friends and patrons that we are moving to a more central location, where we will be glad to serve you in the same careful, prompt and efficient manner as in the past twenty years. Both 'phones 457—don't forget new number.
209 MAIN STREET,
KENYON PHARMACY.
Ceo. T. Brice Drug Co.

LET US Clean Your Clothes

Chicago Cleaning Co
37 P. O. PLACE.

FLIES, FLIES, FLIES,

Were one of the worst of the SEVEN plagues of Egypt sent to punish the wicked Pharaoh, and the world has never got rid of them yet. Don't let them live in your house. One taste of water from A. D. S. Poison Fly Paper, and good bye. We sell the best only. Have you noticed our Fountain service. All drinks served to your own taste. Liquors not included in our list.

Godbe-Pitts Drug Co.
The Home Of Strong Health.

CUTLER'S
36 MAIN ST.
THE ORIGINAL
KNIT GOODS.
HOUSE OF UTAH.

The CUTLER BARGAINS
This week will interest YOU.

There's unusual saving here—values not often encountered. Cutler prices are ordinarily lower than prices at other first class stores, and sale prices surely beat them all.

BARGAIN NO. 1. Saves you \$4 on a Summer Suit. In our stock are some of the newest and neatest of Patterns of the season. The line isn't complete, but if your size is here you'll get \$4 off. Regular prices are \$10 to \$25.

BARGAIN NO. 2. SAVES YOU 25c ON SUMMER HOSE. Fancy Silk Hose that always sell at 50c go in this week's sale at 25c the pair.

BARGAIN NO. 3. SAVES YOU MONEY ON TIES. We've a splendid assortment of silk ties—the kind that usually sell at 50c each. The patterns are varied enough to suit any taste. They go now 5 for \$1.

ATTENTION SHEEPMEN

Is the wool you have stored in various parts of the State insured against fire?

If not you should give us an order to protect you immediately. No telling when a fire might occur.

We can issue a policy for any length of time desired and give you absolute protection.

Write us today for particulars.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF UTAH.

HEBER J. GRANT AND COMPANY
GENERAL AGENTS.
Phones 500. 20-26 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

BULLETIN OF EXCURSION RATES

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August 13th.
Round trip from Salt Lake, \$45.25, including stage and hotels.

EXCURSIONS EAST
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Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo or Cheyenne.....	\$25.50
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DAILY EXCURSIONS TO PACIFIC COAST.
See agents for limits and further particulars.
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THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
MUSIC CO. :
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Pianos, Organs, sheet music and musical merchandise.

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2,000 Long Wool Rams
Canadian Pure Breds. Prices right and quality the best obtainable. Supply always on hand at my place. Lidderton Pure Bred Live Stock Co. W. Patrick, Healy Hotel, Ogden, Utah.