

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 18, 1905.

TO BE UTTERLY CONDEMNED.

In the course of a controversy over some features of an educational institution in this State, much acrimony has been observable, in our opinion without the necessity for such extreme feeling. Intelligent people ought to be able to present their different views in a manner that would tend to convince rather than to irritate. This is a free country, and civilized persons ought to be willing that those who differ with them on any subject should exercise the same freedom of thought and speech which they claim for themselves. They are not compelled to listen against their will, nor to engage in discussion unless they choose to, but if they elect to enter into debate, it should be conducted on rational lines and with mutual courtesy.

The same tolerance should be extended in the action of public officers. Holding out threats against them if they do not happen to agree with a portion of the public or of the press is shameful, and should be decried by everyone who values liberty and consistency. To browbeat and hold out menaces to public officers, unless they comply with the notions of persons or papers interested in public measures, is criminal in its nature and to be utterly condemned by high-minded citizens.

We notice in a paper published in the north, expressions concerning a gentleman who is supposed to entertain views in reference to a public matter contrary to those of the paper which attacks him, that should be regarded as condemnable by fair-minded readers. After arraigning him as a "common enemy" and warning him as to serious consequences that may follow his action in relation thereto, it says, "And further, that disapproval of his course will be marked by political, social and business ostracism. Nor is this punishment too severe in a matter of such general and vital public importance."

We do not care to even allude to the subject of controversy which has called forth such extreme expressions. The "News" does not desire to take part in the dispute nor say anything as to its merits. It is the spirit of the sentences we have quoted against which we strongly dissent. The idea that a man is to be "marked by political, social and business ostracism" because of his attitude on any public matter, is repugnant to the good sense and right feeling of every freeman. It is the spirit of intolerance, persecution and diabolism which has prompted all the horrors of bigotry and intolerance that marked with blood and fire the pages of the history of the dark ages, and which is manifest now in the hostility that rages against unpopular religions and individuals who act independently of cliques and parties and majorities.

Disputants may bring forth their strong reasons and make them as direct and emphatic and forceful as may be necessary, or they have the power to present. But when they proceed to threaten their opponents in the manner which we have pointed out, they are to be regarded as enemies of that liberty which is supposed to be the heritage of every citizen in this great Republic. No one has the right to utter such maledictions, and they should be denounced by all lovers of human freedom. Such sentiments indicate the weakness of the cause of those who utter them. Truth requires no such weapon, either in attack or defense. They are mean and contemptible and unworthy of speech or of publication.

When the time comes that a public functionary or a private individual may not entertain and freely act upon the conclusions of his own mind, in relation to a proposition or the performance of a duty, then will come the death of that freedom which the fathers of our country fought and bled to establish and maintain. All such endeavors to overawe and oppress any human being should be stamped upon by the feet of reason.

## A MANLY DEFENSE.

Some of the women's societies in the East have been induced to take sides with the conspirators who are endeavoring to promote animosity against the Latter-day Saints, and have passed resolutions which make very clear the fact that they know little or nothing of the matters about which they claim. We are continually receiving communications from different parts of

the country, asking us to reply to these resolutions and show up their falsehood and absurdity. If we were to respond to all these requests, the "News" would be filled with those refutations and the public would be tired with their repetition. We have therefore declined to pay any great attention to the stories put in circulation and to fill our pages with old straw which has been threshed over a hundred times or more.

It is to be deplored that respectable and benevolent ladies in the East have been hoodwinked and misled by disreputable political adventurers and defeated politicians, into taking part in assaults upon a people and a faith of which they know nothing except the misrepresentations of preachers and platform declaimers, bent on casting odium upon "Mormonism" and the "Mormons."

We see by an editorial in the *Pocatello (Ida.) Tribune*, that Governor Gooding has been replying to an attack made upon him in a Boise paper, and that among other things he took up this "Mormon" agitation as it affects the State of Idaho. The Governor emphatically denied that he had discriminated against citizens of his State on political grounds and called for specifications, if any could be furnished, in regard to that matter. He then referred to the stories that had been published concerning the subject we have here alluded to, and we therefore copy his remarks, as they are quoted in the *Pocatello Tribune*, which are as follows:

"It is the common understanding that Senator Dubois is getting money and other assistance from women in the east in order to effect moral and political reforms in the state of Idaho. I think this Mormon agitation deserves treatment and strong treatment. I think Idaho has been outraged at home and abroad by the slanders that have been uttered against its people, its politics and its institutions. I believe Idaho has today a better citizenship, a purer ballot, a cleaner code than any state in the Union. I am satisfied Idaho has less vice, immorality and crime, and more homely virtue, industry, peace and prosperity than any like number of people anywhere under the canopy of heaven. I regard with indignation and contempt the effort to enlist the good and misguided women of the east in a crusade for morality and political decency in Idaho. These women can find near their own doors more real sorrow and wrong that needs alleviation any moment in the day or night than in all Idaho, with a year's searching. I wish to be emphatic and plain on these points. But if the time would ever come when Idaho has a problem and is unable to master that problem, I would not then go for assistance to those who have worse problems every day to deal with, but I would ignore or shirk them in a quietude or a distant, distant, distant ghost and windmill. Idaho has today the most comprehensive and severe code against moral offenses of any state in the Union. There is no phase of sexual crime or indecency but what is made a felony in this state. The southern counties, where the Mormon sect is numerous, also have all democratic churches, preachers, societies, W. C. T. U.'s and other agencies that seek out local vice, and if there were any there calling for special treatment or ostracism, why do not these earnest, Christian men and women rise up against it? On the contrary, the gentle people of the Mormon counties, in both and all political parties and in all churches recent and distant the effort made to foment sectarian strife, to defile the name of the state, merely in order to gratify the consuming political ambition of a man who has run his course and is grabbing at any straw in the desperate hope of holding tight once more. I have no particle of fear that a man can ride into power by injuring and defaming his own state as is now being done, but as the executive of that state, charged and sworn to the honorable administration of its laws and institutions, I feel it my duty to denounce the false and defamatory name one of its senators is giving it abroad and I do denounce it as malicious, contemptible and infinitely mean."

Governor Gooding is to be commended for his straightforward and manly attitude on this subject, and we are sure that he will be supported in it by the great body of the citizens of Idaho, regardless of party or creed. The people of that State should pull together in upholding the commonwealth and in placing it before the country in its true light. There is no "Mormon" question to settle, and there would be no agitation in relation to it, were it not for the bitter sectarian and ambitious politicians who desire to crush that which cannot be perverted to their interest.

## STRIKES AND THE PUBLIC.

In Public Opinion of May 13, Mr. Henry Irving Dodge shows by convincing statistics that the public is vitally interested in the labor troubles that so often disturb our industrial centers. The public is represented as speaking to Capital and Labor. It reminds them that during the two years and nine months ending Sept. 30, 1904, owing to labor conflicts in the United States, there were killed 125 non-union men, 56 union strikers, and 17 officers; injured, 1,624 non-union men, 173 union strikers, and 167 officers; and arrested, 415 non-union men, and 5,593 union strikers. And then the public asks:

"Who's going to give me back those 125 lives? Supposing I were to exact an eye for an eye, who'd pay it? Who's going to heal the going wound in my side that those mortifications have caused? Many of those 1,624 injured men were permanently incapacitated. Who's going to take care of them? Who's going to wipe out the disgrace of those 4,114 arrests? Who's going to correct the disregard of law that is filtering through our whole industrial structure, and, by contamination, menacing the very institution of democracy? Our schoolboys drink in the spirit of lawlessness from their brothers and fathers who are engaged in strikes, or become imbued with the arrogant disregard of rights of men and defiance of law that prompts their fathers to oppress their workmen. The immoral influence of strikes is the danger that threatens me."

Mr. Dodge further calculates that during the period from 1881 to 1900 inclusive, there were 22,973 strikes in this country, involving 6,165,694 laborers. The loss to the public by these disturbances is estimated at \$149,348,527.

There can be no remedy for this evil, except a law that makes arbitration compulsory. Capital and labor may both have their objections to such a law. The old chiefs who were in the habit of settling tribal and personal differences by combats to death objected to the first efforts at depriving them of this savage pastime and compelling them to submit to law and courts; but those objections had to be overruled in the interest of the people. It must be overruled again, for the benefit of the

general public. In New Zealand compulsory arbitration has worked satisfactorily, since the bill took effect in 1894. There is no reason why it should not be equally effective in other countries.

## MASSACRE OF JEWS.

The detailed account of the massacre of Jews in Russia prove that the anti-Semitic sentiment there is as intense as ever. It is learned that for several days before the outbreak proclamations were spread, calling on the "Christians" to beat the Jews. When these proclamations were shown to the mayor of Zhitomir, he declared them stupid and said there was no occasion for alarm. Consequently he neglected to take the necessary measures for the protection of the victims. The result was the murder of a great number of Hebrews.

The official account of the Zhitomir trouble assigns the origin of the rioting to an encounter between a party of Jews who were boating, and some roughs on the bank of the river. The latter stoned the Jews, who defended themselves with revolvers, wounding several of the attacking party, but not seriously. Reports of the encounter quickly spread, arousing the "Christian" populace to frenzy. The Jews also banded together for mutual protection. The disorder culminated May 7 in a pitched battle between Jews and Christians in the public square in the center of the city. Simultaneously, there were collisions in several of the suburbs.

Other accounts state that the leaders of the anti-Semitic movement have succeeded in convincing the ignorant and fanatic masses that the Jews are responsible for the war, in which so many have lost their loved ones, and that the riot was the result of such absurd stories, added to the common legends of the murder of children by the Jews. It is perfectly conceivable that such tales should inflame the simple-minded Russian. We have witnessed the far-reaching influence of the inventors of malicious action in more enlightened countries than that over which the Czar rules. Pillage is the motive of the instigators of the riots. In the accounts of the occurrences it is always stated that the houses of the victims were pillaged. Still, Russian officials insist that there is no persecution in Russia. Persecutors always find some other name for their deeds. They always blame the victim for the blood that is shed.

It is better to play pranks than politics.

Even the canyon streams are beginning to boom.

France is keeping neutral and Tokio is keeping mum.

It is very unwell for hold-ups to attack a civil engineer.

How long is the closed season for The Hague tribunal to last?

Is the Chicago strike, like the little babbling brook, going on forever?

All that Salt Lake City asks of the knuckers or any one else, is a square deal.

A Philadelphia editor asks: "What makes a plain girl pretty?" A "dough" face.

Already the agitation for a sinner Fourth of July has begun. That is all right.

Italy is anxious to double her navy. Isn't her national debt already large enough?

"I do not do things; I advise," says Mr. Gompers. We would advise him to do things.

While various trusts are being investigated the camera combine should be looked into.

There is one great advantage that a yacht race has over a bicycle race. No laps are reported.

Having been long in the limelight Ann Ellen Patterson proposes to appear before the footlights.

Rejstvenky's health is reported to be very poor. Even war on the sea is not healthy for the Russians.

"Mareus Aurelius is my constant companion," says Lillian Russell. Marcus Antonius was Cleopatra's.

"Colorado Springs is becoming a spotless town," says the Denver Post. Then it can no longer be the dearest spot on earth.

Spain has lost all her colonies, but she has "Don Quixote," an immortal possession that can never be taken from her.

As soon as Nan Patterson was released she went shopping. Another instance of the ruling passion strong in the face of death.

Carnegie says the true aristocrat is the man who serves his fellow man. But the true autocrat is the janitor and the Pullman car porter.

Senator Depew says that President Roosevelt will hardly be able to resist a nomination by his party. Evidently the senator doesn't know his man.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton has been out west where he says he learned many things, but doubtless nothing new about congressional government.

Poulitney Bigelow says he has private information that the United States is rushing blindly into war with another great nation. Now there is nothing more absurd in such matters than mystery. Let him tell the source of his information and save his country from rushing into destruction.

DR. LAIDLAW AS A PROPHET.

New York Sun.  
The prediction made by Dr. Walter Laidlaw that "before 1920 New York

will be the largest city on earth" is of much more value than the usual boasts of bigness, for he is distinguished as an expert in the matter of statistics of the population of this town. Another of his predictions can be accepted without question. It is that if the present Italian immigration keeps up, within two years there will be more Italians in New York than in any city in Italy.

## TO SOLVE THE CANTEN PROBLEM.

American Medicine.

The press and cons of the army canten question have so often been stated, particularly by those who know not whereof they speak that the subject has become well worn. The latest news from Washington is that the war department is to settle the matter largely upon the evidence of those who alone are qualified intelligently to discuss it. According to the Army and Navy Register, a circular has been sent out to army officers calling for unbiased and colorless statements of facts in relation to the post exchange canteen. This is the proper way to arrive at a sane conclusion, instead of being vacillated by persons who, on theoretic grounds, may be right in their contentions, but who do not know the conditions governing the thing against which they inveigh. Army officers are familiar with what they have to contend in the way of enforcing discipline among the troops. If the discipline is rendered easier to maintain and morality is conserved by the canteen, as compared with conditions now existing, then the canteen should be restored. The question appears to be narrowed down to a choice between two evils; we trust the inquiry now under way will show plainly which is the least.

## VALUE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Boston Transcript.

Our supposed enemy need not cross the Pacific to close our Pacific ports. To keep them open our Pacific squadron must go to Asia, where the enemy's fleet would be, and where, be it noted, every one of our possible antagonists has interests in the destruction of which would alone be almost sufficient to end a war in our favor. Granting, then, that we must carry our naval war into Asiatic waters, as a defensive measure, though by offensive action, the value of the Philippines as a base is not open to argument. Dewey's plight when Hongkong was closed to him is sufficient evidence in point. From the Philippines as a base we could make, if only a diversion, such a diversion as would enormously embarrass the enemy by dividing his forces. One other supposable case is that of war with Japan. In that highly improbable event, our Pacific fleet could be reinforced by a large part of the Atlantic fleet, and the war waged on equal terms—but with this huge difference in our favor—that our Pacific ports would be 4,000 miles from Japan, while all her commerce would be only 1,000 miles from ours.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The new Calendar of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, is both unique and educational. The background is a rich design in coloring. The calendar part is of good size, and the book is bound in a sturdy cover. The book is a most valuable addition to any up-to-date business office—Lord & Thomas, Chicago, and Randolph street, Chicago.

Pearson's Magazine for June presents as its leading article the first in an interesting series entitled "The Profession of Getting Hurt." The author, Mr. Theodore Waters, spent five months visiting the various big cities, where he unearthed among public corporations and among the various municipal boards a most amazing state of affairs, showing how annually millions of dollars are "grafted" by this brand-new class of fakery, "New York's River Tunnelers," by A. W. Rolker, tells of the difficulties and dangers encountered by the engineers and the men who are boring through the mud and slime, 50 feet beneath the waters of the East river. "Roosevelt's First Lesson in Statecraft," by S. Addison Wolf, tells of the cowboy days of our president, the most talked of person in the world, and how he fought against lynching. Sterling Heilig contributes a bright, interesting biographical article on Louise Michel, daughter of the "Commune," who died recently. "Great Fights with Insects" and "What America Spends on Yachting" are two profusely illustrated articles, the latter by Arthur F. Aldridge, the yachting authority and the personal friend of Sir Thomas Lipton. The "Self-Supporting Home" series and nine short stories by well known authors complete the contents of the June number.—29 Astor Place, New York.

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