

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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**SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 11, 1905.**

## SERIOUS CONDITIONS.

Before would-be reformers release  
any more of their thunder-bolts against  
Utah, they should read carefully the  
New York dispatch which states that a  
hundred women with their children  
were present in one day in a court  
room, asking the magistrate to issue  
warrants for their husbands on the  
complaint of desertion and non-support.  
When the fact is considered that the  
people of Utah, who are comparatively  
speaking clean, morally, are made the  
targets of poisoned arrows from all  
sides, while indescribable conditions  
exist all around them, almost  
unnoticed, one is tempted to the sup-  
position that if the "Mormons" only  
could be reduced to a state of moral  
rottenness, their persecutors would be  
satisfied.

The magistrate before whom the de-  
serted women appeared, stated that  
wife desertion is becoming an alarming  
feature of modern, criminal practices.  
When a man, he said, tips of a wife,  
or is attracted by a pretty face, all  
he has to do is to refuse to support the  
wife. Then he can give a bond for the  
payment of a weekly allowance, and as  
long as he pays this sum, he is free of  
interference from the wife and the law.  
Another officer of the court declared  
that such cases of abandonment are  
constantly increasing in members in  
New York. It is clear, therefore, that  
the divorce question, which many have  
come to consider one of the gravest  
problems now confronting the country,  
must be studied in connection with the  
growing evil of wife-desertion in order  
to be fully comprehended.

Various causes are assigned for this  
corrupt state of affairs. One is very  
common. Young girls grow tired of  
their rural environments, and paternal  
control, and desire to become their own  
masters. Many of them flock to the  
larger cities, and there become victims  
of sin and temptation. Not long ago  
a Vermont girl, in her desire for ad-  
venture, joined a band of outlaws, one  
of whom was shot and the other two  
captured. She was "tired" of farm  
life. She represents a class. Nearly  
every week, we are told, parents come  
from the country, to New York—and  
that is true of other large cities—in  
search of girls who have run away  
from home. Some of them try to con-  
ceal their sex to get jobs as hotel  
bellhops or messenger boys. Others ap-  
ply for positions in the chorus of the  
theater. Other girls leave home be-  
cause they have quarreled with their  
parents and are determined to earn  
their own living. Undoubtedly many of  
these fall into the hands of just that  
class of men, who soon tire of them,  
as they have grown weary of their  
plain friends, and wrecked lives are the  
consequences.

Reformers who are stone blind in  
one eye, and have the other covered with  
a veil of prejudice, should either have  
their visual organs opened to the con-  
ditions that need their first attention,  
or cease posing as reformers.

## WELL RECEIVED AT VENICE.

Our readers are aware that Professor  
James E. Talmage and Judge William H.  
King a short time ago accepted a cor-  
dial invitation from Rev. B. P. Mills, of  
Los Angeles, to deliver addresses in the  
Venice auditorium, Venice is a mean-  
ingful summer resort, that is being  
erected on the coast, at an expenditure  
of three million dollars. This summer  
it has been visited by immense crowds,  
and through the laudable efforts of the  
Venice Assembly, of which Mr. Mills is  
the president, the attendants have had  
the privilege of listening to addresses,  
lectures, and sermons by some of the  
most eminent speakers, both ladies and  
gentlemen. Concerts, and various kinds  
of high class entertainments have also  
been provided for making life at the  
resort pleasant, and also profitable from  
an intellectual point of view.

Dr. Talmage, as our readers have al-  
ready been informed, spoke to a large  
and appreciative audience on Sunday,  
the 6th of this month. (The following  
brief synopsis of his lecture is given by  
the Los Angeles Examiner of Aug. 5.)

"Venice, Aug. 5.—Professor James  
E. Talmage of the University of Utah  
added to the interdenominational char-  
acter of the Assembly by giving an ad-  
dress last night on 'The True Story of  
Mormonism.' His address was punctu-  
ated by cheers.

The history of the Latter-day  
Church is short, said he, 'only seventy-  
five years having elapsed since six men  
bound themselves together for the nu-  
cleus of a church, membership which  
now numbers nearly half a million. The  
Church is still new, and to be reckoned  
with by statesmen, by scientists and  
by theologians. You call us 'Mormons'—  
a nickname originated because of the  
Book of Mormon. In 1830 there was  
not a church in the world named after  
Jesus Christ. There were churches of  
St. Peter, St. John, St. Mark and  
St. James, Joseph and Mary and many  
other Biblical names had their repre-  
sentation, but no church had ever hon-

ored its founder with a namesake until  
the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-  
ter-day Saints. This organization  
boldly took this name, which, had it  
been used as a man-given name, would  
have justly been called blasphemous.  
But given by authority from on high  
this name is sacred. It is not a church  
of Peter, Paul, Elias, Moses or any oth-  
er man, however great; not the church  
of Joseph Smith or Brigham Young, but  
the Church of Jesus Christ."

Judge King occupied the platform on  
Tuesday afternoon. The Los Angeles  
Express gives a brief sketch of the  
career of the speaker, and notices his  
lecture in these lines:

"This afternoon (Aug. 5) a strong  
program was given, Rev. Josiah Strong  
of New York, Clinton Rogers Wood-  
ruff of Philadelphia and Judge William  
H. King being the speakers. The first  
treated of 'Readjustment of Individual  
Social Conditions.' Mr. Woodruff dis-  
cussed 'America's Awakening,' and  
Judge King took as his subject, 'Mat-  
terial Progress of Utah.' The congress  
had several glimpses of Mormonism  
as the Mormons view it, and Judge  
King's address was from the stand-  
point of one in full sympathy with the  
 creed that has called forth almost un-  
iversal criticism from other churches."

The subjects spoken upon were sug-  
gested by Rev. Mills, who rightly  
judged that a great many of the in-  
telligent men and women who were as-  
sembled at the new Venice would be  
glad to learn something from well  
informed and impartial sources, of a  
subject about which so much has been  
said, lately, by the other side. The  
management of the assembly are to be  
congratulated on the success that has  
attended their efforts, and on the spirit  
of liberality and magnanimity by  
which they have been animated in their  
arrangements for lectures and the  
choice of subjects. The addresses have  
covered a very wide range, and, no  
doubt, much good has been accom-  
plished. It is a true principle of Pro-  
testantism that through the battle of  
the "spirits," truth will become vic-  
torious. But that battle is spiritual,  
and fought entirely with spiritual  
weapons the armor of God.

## THE POSITIVE PROOFS.

As the attempt has been revived by  
persistent defamers of the "Mormon"  
Church, to inflame the public mind at  
a distance from Utah with the false-  
hood that the "Mormon" religion is  
and has been taught in the public schools  
of the State, it has become necessary to  
touch once more on this stale subject  
and show the utter untruth of the  
charge.

The question has been asked, "Did  
not State Superintendent A. C. Nel-  
son, in his testimony before the Senate  
committee on privileges and elections  
state, that he had found more than 200  
of the religion classes being held in  
the public schools?" In reply to this  
query we can do no better than  
quote from the official report, as issued  
by the government, the questions and  
answers that bear on this matter:

Mr. Taylor. In how many school  
buildings, Mr. Nelson, do you find re-  
ligion classes carried on?  
Mr. Nelson. Well, I have found some  
more than 200 of those classes being  
held in schools. The information dis-  
closes that classes are always held af-  
ter the dismissal of school.

Mr. Taylor. Do you learn that any  
of them are held as early as half past  
two in the afternoon?  
Mr. Nelson. Yes, sir; from 2:30 until  
4, the information is.  
Mr. Worthington. Does that mean  
the class begins at those hours, or sits  
in those hours?  
Mr. Nelson. The schools close from  
those hours—from 2:30 to 4—and the  
classes go into session immediately af-  
ter adjournment.

Mr. Taylor. If the schools adjourn at  
2:30 then the religion class would  
commence immediately after?  
Mr. Nelson. Would go into session;  
yes, sir; with perhaps an interval of  
five or ten minutes.

Mr. Taylor. If they adjourn at 4,  
then would come the religion class?  
Mr. Nelson. Yes (page 355).

Mr. Nelson. I would like to make a  
statement in regard to this, so that the  
committee may understand the whole  
situation.  
The Chairman. Go on, Mr. Nelson.  
Mr. Nelson. Shortly after my elec-  
tion, in visiting the schools of Was-  
atch county in company with Super-  
intendent Alder, after school I discovered  
that a religion class was being con-  
ducted in the public schoolhouse. I called  
the superintendent's attention to the  
fact, and he concurred with me most  
heartily in thinking it was a violation  
of the spirit of the Constitution of the  
State. On my arrival at Salt Lake City  
I interviewed the attorney general in  
regard to the matter and I found that  
according to the section of law, he en-  
tertained the idea that there was nothing  
in the use of the schoolhouse for that  
purpose that was contrary to the  
statutes of the State of Utah. He so  
informed me, by reading section 1822 of  
the Revised Statutes of Utah.

Mr. Taylor. I have it here. If you  
have it there, read it.  
Mr. Nelson. I have it here.

"The school board, I presume—  
"May permit a schoolhouse, when not  
occupied for school purposes, to be used  
for any purpose which will not inter-  
fere with the seating or other furniture  
or other property, and shall make such  
charges for the use of the same as  
they may decide to be just, but for any  
such use or privilege the district shall  
not be at any expense for fuel or other-  
wise" (p. 371).

Mr. Van Cott.—The attorney-general  
is an elective officer?  
Mr. Nelson. Yes, sir.  
Mr. Van Cott. Is he a Gentile?  
Mr. Nelson. Yes, sir.  
Mr. Van Cott. And always has been?  
Mr. Nelson. I think so, yes, sir.  
Mr. Van Cott. Later on it was again  
called to your attention?

Mr. Nelson. I think it has been called  
to my attention before this year but  
I know the attorney-general's attitude  
on the question.  
Mr. Van Cott. Did you go to the at-  
torney-general the second time?  
Mr. Nelson. Yes, sir; I have discus-  
sed the question with the attorney-gen-  
eral a great many times.  
Mr. Van Cott. Do you know whether  
the attorney-general has modified his  
views as to the legality of holding these  
religion classes in the public  
school buildings?  
Mr. Nelson. The attorney-general  
called me just a few moments before  
I boarded the train for Washington,  
and I read this letter to him. I had  
called on him previously, but could not  
find him. I read the letter over the  
telephone. He said: "That sounds very  
well, and it is written quite well, but,"  
he said, "you may state to the senate  
committee on investigation that I am  
of the opinion, notwithstanding your  
document, that the school boards  
have a legal right to permit the use of  
the school buildings for religion class  
purposes when there is an interval be-  
tween the adjournment of school and  
the taking up of the class." (p. 374.)

It will be seen from the foregoing  
that with the exception of that "wisp  
of the tongue" by Superintendent Nelson,

In using the word "schools" when he  
evidently meant schoolhouses, there is  
nothing in the report which will justify  
the charge that has been made, for  
the matter—under consideration was the  
legality of the use of schoolhouses after  
school was dismissed, for the purpose  
of teaching of any religious tenets in  
the district schools, but permit trustees  
to allow the use of the schoolhouses for  
other than school purposes under cer-  
tain restrictions. No one engaged in  
the investigation stated, or admitted or  
intimated that the "Mormon" religion  
was being taught in the schools of the  
State. There had been no such teach-  
ing therein, nor will any truthful per-  
son acquainted with school affairs in  
Utah attempt to show that there has.

Even Prof. Nelson, who omitted the  
word "house" when he inadvertently  
used the word "school," corrected Mr.  
Taylor the examining attorney, when he  
made the same error.

Mr. Taylor. Have you made any in-  
vestigation lately as to the extent to  
which religion classes are conducted in  
the several schools over which you  
have supervision?  
Mr. Nelson. School houses?  
Mr. Taylor. Yes, school houses.  
Mr. Nelson. Yes, sir (p. 367).

Now what opinion can a candid in-  
dividual form of papers, and preachers,  
and lecturers who will single out the  
verbal omissions we have explained,  
and use them instead of the plain and  
pointed testimony, for the purpose of  
deceiving the public and defaming the  
"Mormon" Church and the State of  
Utah?

In order that there might be no  
excuse for the objection that some  
folks made to the use of a schoolhouse,  
one day in the week for a religion class  
after school had been dismissed, the  
classes were all withdrawn from such  
buildings and conducted elsewhere.  
These are the simple facts, and even  
the people who thought the district  
schoolhouses should not be used for  
holding the classes mentioned, will not  
charge that religion was or is taught  
in the public schools, unless they are  
imbued with the same spirit of rash  
falsehood that inspires the class re-  
ferred to.

If anyone interested in this subject  
remains in doubt concerning it, we re-  
fer them to Attorney-General Breiden  
and to Superintendent Nelson, who will,  
doubtless, affirm the fact that religious  
tenets are not and have not been taught  
in the public schools of this State.

The Northern Pacific strikers want  
to blow their Horn.

Yes, it was quite windy yesterday.

Dr. Hiff was in town.

A number of prominent "workers"  
(M. E.) are in the city.

Peace prospects are not very bright.

Witte should use S-p-i-o.

Senator Depew is going to Europe  
to take a course in the famous mud  
springs. Well, well!

And now there is a leak in the North  
river tunnel. Gracious! where are  
these scandals going to end?

Those New York Hebrew bakers must  
use strenuous yeast to make them  
rise against the police so vehemently.

If a "Mormon" should draw the first  
number at Provo that would settle it.  
Fake correspondents sharpen your pen-  
cils.

Who was the woman mixed up in  
the first department of agriculture  
scandal? Eye, the lady who raised  
Cain.

The Koshers bakers struck apparently  
because they could not get enough  
dough. The police were also very much  
struck by them.

New York got a taste of San Fran-  
cisco's experiences the other night  
when they went at it hammer and  
Tongs in the Chinese theater.

Carrie Nation has started a tem-  
perance paper in Guthrie, Okla., called  
"The Hatchet." Asking your pardon,  
this means that she is going to con-  
tinue to knock.

A certain automobile in this city has  
a wonderful record for climbing hills.  
Nothing is said, however, of the record  
it holds for making the pedestrian  
climb telephone poles.

The M. E. report says that the Utah  
field is being made harder to work  
than it ever was before. The Metho-  
dists must be getting down to bed rock,  
or else somebody is taking a tumble.

The daughter of the governor of  
Kansas is going east to christen the  
new battleship. Will she substitute  
a bottle of Hoch for the customary  
champagne to be spilled on the bows?

Chief Statistician Hyde of the de-  
partment of agriculture, is unable to  
return from England because he has  
some "new" curancies, says the Pitts-  
burg Times. When he does return he  
is liable to get the can-sir.

## AN ANTI-MEAT CONVERT'S DIET.

Chicago Tribune.  
Here is what an English physician,  
converted from meat eating, lives on,  
and enjoys health and energy on. Milk,  
bread and butter, mild cheese, fruits  
and seeds of all kinds, potatoes, tur-  
nips and carrots. He says: "The lig-  
ner my diet is the more cheerful and  
more inclined and able to work do I  
find myself. My sleep is also sounder  
and shorter than when under the for-  
mer full meat diet, and I awaken more  
refreshed each morning than ever be-  
fore. Milk, I find, is the best of the  
simple foods. I use, being a method  
between animal substance and veg-  
etables."

## AUTHORS CANNOT WRITE IN NEW YORK

The Book Monthly.  
Mrs. Gertrude Atherton declares that  
she cannot write in New York; at all  
events that she cannot do her best  
work. Other American authors make  
the same complaint, saying, in the  
words of one of them, "New York is a  
"great hollow, metallic roar." By con-  
trast they speak of the quiet of Lon-  
don, although some of our own writers  
try to do the country when they have a  
book to tackle. If a vote of literary  
workers were taken on the capital cities  
in which they find the kindest atmo-

sphere, no doubt it would be fairly di-  
vided between Paris and London.

## THE TONGUE FOR HAND.

London Globe.  
To write, and even to sew, by means  
of the lips and tongue alone would seem  
a sheer impossibility, yet Dr. Ruben-  
stein of Wertheim-on-Main, a medical  
expert of reputation in Germany,  
vouches for having himself seen an au-  
toregressive assembly of the new  
of a young girl, paralyzed in all her limbs  
from the age of 7 to 14, when she died,  
some months ago. This afflicted little  
creature, by a triumph of will and in-  
dience than which, in its own way, few  
finer achievements have been recorded,  
trained lips and tongue to do the work  
of the hand, and to do it well, for she  
could not only sew, but could do it with  
neatness and speed, even arranging  
pieces of light stuff in their places by  
the same means. In three weeks she  
embroidered designs in silk on a piece  
of canvas some yards long.

## RUSSIA'S GREAT DAY.

Pueblo Chieftain.  
It is reported on good authority that  
next Saturday, August 12, being the  
first anniversary of the birth of the  
Russian crown prince, will be signal-  
ized by the proclamation of the new  
representative assembly of the Russian  
nation. At the beginning of the war  
with Japan it was generally predicted  
that whatever the result of the fighting  
the field might be, it would most  
certainly bring such results to the  
Russian nation as would completely al-  
ter its political organization, and ef-  
fect great changes in its social struc-  
ture. Those prophecies now appear to  
be in a fair way of fulfillment.

## A GALLANT KENTUCKIAN.

Louisville Courier-Journal.  
After all the Kentuckian who hitched  
himself to a wagon and hauled his wife  
and child to Indiana is in a position to  
show the people of that state a gallant  
man.

## A SQUARE DEAL WANTED.

Washington Star.  
The immigrants at Ellis island can-  
not understand why they should be  
prevented from smoking cigarettes  
when so many officials in New York  
indulge in the habit.

## INCOMPLETE.

Punch.  
The invention is announced of a  
machine which folds, wraps, addresses  
letters and magazines. That human be-  
ings should still have to be employed to  
read them seems regrettable.

## TEA

Moneyback means that  
the tea is good and well  
worth the money.

Can't mean anything else.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like  
Schilling's Tea.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,  
**AUG. 11-12.**

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15 P. M.

"Somehow I never feel like good things  
brought to me till I pass 'em on to some-  
body else."—Mrs. Wiggs.  
First from its record run of  
150 PERFORMANCES AT THE SAVOY  
THEATRE, NEW YORK.  
And "readers can't wait the best of dra-  
matic good things, comes

**"MRS. WIGGS OF THE  
CABBAGE PATCH"**

With Love Mary, Miss Hazy, Mr. Stub-  
bins, Asia, Europa, and Australia,  
Cuba, as seen in New York.

MADGE CARR COOK, HELEN LOW-  
ELL, CHARLES CARTER, BESSIE  
BARRISCALE AND TWENTY OTH-  
ERS.

PRICES—Night, 25c to \$1.50. Matinee—  
25c to \$1.00. Sale today.

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All kinds of manufacturing and  
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the well-known optician, man-  
ager. Both Phones.

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Is the popular price for a lot of  
things in hot weather, and we  
have a new combination we are  
offering for 25 cents. It consists  
of an aluminum soap box, suit-  
able for those who travel, con-  
taining a cake of pure glycerine  
soap. All for 25 cents. Toss one  
of these in your grip before  
starting on your summer outing.  
They are to be seen in our east  
window.

## Schramm's

Where The Cars Stop.  
The Great Prescription Drug Store.



It's a  
Pleasure  
To Put  
up Fruit  
in  
"Econo-  
my Jars"  
—and  
besides,  
It's Safe.

# Preserving Fruit.

There are two ways of "putting up" fruit—one for spoiling and one which insures preservation. It is the latter way that every good housewife is anxious to obtain. There are two requisites necessary to secure it—correct jars and good rubber rings. In fact, the Ring plays the chief part; if old or of questionable quality, the fruit will soon start "working" and a loss be sustained.

The "Economy" and "Mason" are Correct Jars.

See display in window. Extra Caps and Rings for each size. We also have a Reliable Stock of Kettles, Pans and Spoons in Porcelain, Enamel and Tin. Funnels for Filling Jars, Jelly Presses, Jelly Glasses and Jam Pots, Wrenches, Strainers, etc.—Everything Needed for Preserving Fruit.

THE SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE.

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# At Barton's Store.

HIGH GRADE SUITS	\$9.75	WHITE AND FANCY VESTS	1/2 Off
OUTING SUITS	1/2 Off	MEN'S TROUSERS	1/2 Off
STRAW HATS	1/2 Off	BOYS' CLOTHING	1/2 Off
MEN'S SHIRTS, all sizes,	1/2 Off	75c BOYS' KNEE PANTS	39c

SUMMER UNDERWEAR at ..... ONE-THIRD OFF

Your Money Returned  
if Not Satisfied.

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# POTATO CHIPS

Cooked in { LEAF LARD,  
OLIVE OIL,  
CREAMERY BUTTER,  
or  
Sweet Potato Chips in either. Deliv-  
ered to any address. Made fresh every  
day at 54 S. 2nd East.  
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Will be the Last Day of  
Summer Sales and the  
prices will be the lowest.



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If so, you should also think  
of our delicious cold drinks, ice  
creams and sherbets, we serve  
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We introduce some of the  
New Moired Silk and White  
Felts for Early Autumn wear.

One Price on any blocked  
Straw Shape, trimmed—

# \$1.00

One Price on any Untrimmed  
Straw Hat—

# 50c

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