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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 22, 1904.

## FROWN IT DOWN!

We notice in the press dispatches to  
northwestern papers conveying the  
news of the nominations by the Republi-  
can State convention held in this city,  
that it is stated that "charges that  
Church influence was being used in be-  
half of Mr. Cutler were freely made by  
the adherents of Governor Wells and  
Mr. Hammond."

We were in hope that this hackneyed  
and silly charge would not figure in the  
political contests of the present year;  
not only because there is nothing in it  
but an echo of past bitterness and  
chagrin, but because nearly everybody  
here is ashamed of it and knows its utter  
untruth and rapid imbecility. No  
matter what side or what candidate  
went down to defeat, for many years  
the cause of it was attributed to  
"Church influence." And yet there  
was nothing specific and definite  
brought forward in support of the  
filmy excuse for the failure of the  
confident predictions of victory.

We would like to obtain some infor-  
mation which can be reasonably viewed  
as evidence, that any other "influence"  
than that usual in struggles for place  
and the success of candidates, was  
brought to bear in reference to the  
nomination for the Governorship last  
Thursday. Also to learn what is really  
meant by the convenient yet somewhat  
outré phrase, "Church influence." There  
were many rumors more or less indefi-  
nite that money was being used to ef-  
fect the nomination of a certain candi-  
date, but these did not materialize into  
facts sufficient to constitute a clear  
case. Still less did there appear any  
reason to raise the cry of "Church in-  
fluence" in behalf of the opposing candi-  
date. But now that the struggle, so  
far, is over, we hear the old echo rum-  
bling over the wires and sounded in the  
columns of the distant press.

Now, what do these disgruntled and  
disappointed partisan workers mean by  
"Church influence in politics"? Let us  
have a clear definition of the term.  
Does it mean that the "Mormon"  
Church as a religious body issued an  
edict or formulated a policy or a tick-  
et? If so, let us know when, where  
and how was it done? If that is not  
meant, what is? Are we to understand  
that it is claimed that the First Presi-  
dency of the Church, who direct its  
affairs, have dictated, directed, advised,  
counseled or forbidden or prevented the  
nomination of any individual of indi-  
viduals by the members of the Church?  
If that is the charge what proof is  
there of any such attempted control in  
politics? Who has received direction  
concerning it? Let us have the facts  
and the names and the substance of the  
"influence" used.

Everybody acquainted with the atti-  
tude of the presiding authorities in  
these matters knows that they have  
so determinedly abstained from inter-  
ference therein, that they would not  
offer a suggestion or express an opin-  
ion as to the candidates, even when it  
was sought by persons anxious to ob-  
tain their views. Now observe, we do  
not admit for a moment that those gen-  
tlemen have not just as much right as  
any other citizens, influential or other-  
wise, to entertain and express a pre-  
ference for a candidate for a public of-  
fice, and an objection or aversion for  
others. We simply assert that they  
have kept silent as to the contest that  
has been waged, and that no man has  
been ordered or advised to cast his vote  
or use his influence on either side. If  
anybody can adduce evidence to the  
contrary, let it be brought forward  
without hesitation or delay. If that  
cannot be done, let the cowardly insinua-  
tions and the impudent falsehoods be  
silenced, or contemned by every decent  
citizen.

If neither the Church as a body nor  
its Presidency as its head is meant,  
what is the "Church influence" held up  
as a scare or cited as a cause for vic-  
tory or defeat? These were prominent  
men in the Church on either side of the  
latest political contention. They avowed  
their predilections openly. They did not  
work in the dark. They did not act  
in an ecclesiastical position, but ex-  
ercised their undoubted rights as free  
citizens. They worked diligently for  
their respective candidates. The results  
showed this. The successful candidate  
received 229 votes and his chief oppo-  
nent 221 votes, after as lively and de-  
termined a contest as was ever waged  
in convention. Was the Church fight-  
ing against the Church? If so did the  
Church win or lose? Why not use a  
little ordinary sense and drop the silly  
and offensive echo?

But if prominent Church men interest  
themselves in these political scrim-  
mages, does it not open the way for  
the claim of "Church influence"? Not  
if they simply use the same kind of  
arguments and methods as those of  
other citizens. If any one of them has  
pretended that he was acting under ec-  
clesiastical authority, and has required  
another person to vote as he dictated,  
let the case be named. We affirm that  
nobody in the Church has received au-

thority from its leaders to direct peo-  
ple how or for whom to vote at caucus,  
convention, or the polls. But we also  
defend the right of every member of  
the Church to use the privileges of an  
American citizen, if he is one by birth  
or naturalization, just as though he  
was not a Church member.

When it comes to the influence which  
men exercise among their fellows, the  
Church member or officer has equal  
rights with the non-member. Why  
should it be eminently right and prop-  
er for a blatant infidel, or one who fears  
at religion, or a drunkard, or a profane  
man or a debauchee, to use all the in-  
fluence and means at his command in  
the support of a political candidate, and  
all wrong for a devotee of a given  
Church to do the same?

Why must a citizen who wants ad-  
vice on political matters be required to  
take it from some ward-heeler, politi-  
cal wire-puller or leech of the law, and  
be forbidden to seek it from men in  
whom he has the utmost confidence?  
And why is it eminently praiseworthy  
for a Methodist minister to work and  
stump and logroll in politics, and flag-  
rantly wrong and dangerous for a  
"Mormon" Church official to take part  
in political controversies?

We emphatically deny the charge of  
"Church influence" in the recent con-  
test. In the politics of the State  
generally. Those who raise the cry  
know they are lying, and here at home  
they know that their nonsense is ac-  
counted for weeks with telling effects, and  
the resources of the defenders, out off  
from the outside world, must be getting  
low. Even at St. Petersburg the fall  
of the stronghold is now expected.

## AFTER PORT ARTHUR.

The long predicted, "final" assault  
upon Port Arthur cannot be delayed  
very much longer, it would seem. The  
shelling of the place has been going  
on for weeks with telling effects, and  
the resources of the defenders, out off  
from the outside world, must be getting  
low. Even at St. Petersburg the fall  
of the stronghold is now expected.

After Port Arthur what? The view  
has been expressed that the present  
campaign may possibly end with the  
surrender of that fort. But that view  
is not in accordance with the fact that  
Russia has called out some of the army  
reserves in Europe and Siberia. The  
mobilization of fresh forces indicates  
that the Russian government will con-  
tinue the war on land. At Mukden it  
is thought that Kuropatkin will be in a  
stronger position than ever. There he  
will have a concentrated force of fresh  
troops. His chances of making a stand  
at Mukden are thought to be excellent,  
and if he is driven away from there, he  
will be stronger still at Harbin. Thus,  
the further he retreats, the stronger he  
will become. The terrible butchery of  
Port Arthur may be repeated at Muk-  
den, and then at Harbin.

Russia hopes to be able to wear out  
Japan in course of time. History, how-  
ever, teaches that even small nations,  
when animated by the spirit that in-  
spires Japan today, can carry on war  
almost indefinitely.

## THE WOMEN HELP.

How Japanese women help to carry  
on the war is told in the following from  
Leslie's Monthly:

"The custom of the Sen Nin Riki is  
one that has risen in Japan during  
the present war. Ever since the war  
began, at all times of the day, and even  
night, small groups of women can be  
seen gathering in the streets; one or  
more of the women will have a piece of  
cotton cloth with one thousand marks  
or dots stamped upon it. This is the  
Japanese word for one thousand. 'Nin'  
is the word for human being—either  
man or woman. 'Riki' is, in the Japa-  
nese language, strength. In combina-  
tion the words mean 'the strength of  
one thousand people.'"

"Each one of these one thousand dots  
or marks in the cloth are to indicate  
the place where a soldier or sailor is to  
be made by a woman, who, while mak-  
ing this knot, gives her best thought,  
wish or prayer for the safety and pro-  
tection of the soldier who will wear  
this piece of cotton cloth as an 'obi'  
or belt, while fighting for his country.  
The prayers of one thousand women  
for one man are believed to protect  
him from all dangers and to give him  
strength to overcome and conquer the  
enemies of his beloved Japan."

With the two belligerents this war  
is a personal affair. All are equally  
interested. The Russians are fighting,  
not only the men in the field, who rain  
upon them their shells and bullets, but  
also the women at home armed with  
prayers for Russian defeat. The Japs  
are, in the same way, fighting under the  
showers of prayers directed to the sac-  
red images against them and their  
cause. It is a duel of prayers, as of  
shot and shell. It is, in this respect,  
too, a unique and a sorry spectacle.

## ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

Over in Germany there is considerable  
excitement over the alleged accomplish-  
ments of a horse, and the question is  
asked whether, after all, there is any  
difference, except in degree, between  
animal and human intelligence.

The horse in question is said to be  
able to add, subtract, multiply and di-  
vide, and even to solve new problems,  
thereby showing powers of reasoning.  
He is further said to form sentences,  
and distinguish colors and musical  
notes, and he has even learned to indi-  
cate his desires by stamping his hoof  
on the ground.

Professor Austen is quoted as having  
said that the animal is as well edu-  
cated in certain lines as a child who has  
attended school for the same number of  
years. He has asked the German gov-  
ernment to appoint a commission of  
specialists to examine the horse and in-  
vestigate thoroughly the results of his  
experiments, with a view to determin-  
ing from them whether or not there is  
a direct relationship between what is  
called "animal instinct" and human in-  
telligence.

The results obtained, we are told,  
have been "checked up" by a number of  
eminent scientists. Among these are  
mentioned Dr. Studt, the Prussian min-  
ister of education; Prof. George  
Schweinfurth, the African traveler;  
Prof. Karl Stumpf of the Berlin Uni-  
versity; Herr Schilling, the naturalist,  
and Ludwig Heck, director of the Ber-

lin Zoological Garden. But notwith-  
standing this formidable array, a skep-  
tic cannot be much blamed for enter-  
taining certain doubts, when he is told  
of a horse solving mathematical prob-  
lems, or using a system of telegraphy as  
a means of communicating thoughts.  
The question naturally arises whether  
newspaper correspondents have not  
drawn some on their own fancy, in or-  
der to give the world a wonderful story.

Horses have been known to exhibit  
wonderful intelligence, and a dog has  
been exhibited, that played "Home,  
Sweet Home" on a specially construct-  
ed piano. The owner of the canine ap-  
peared to beat the time, but a close ob-  
server soon found that instead of beat-  
ing time he indicated by his movements  
what key to strike, and the  
animal merely followed, at the  
point of the baton, probably  
without the slightest idea of the rela-  
tion of one note to another. And yet,  
the effect was marvelous.

It is well that the subject of animal  
intelligence be brought forward, for it  
is certain that man generally has  
placed a too low estimate on the true  
position of animal creation. It was  
absolutely necessary that animal life,  
as well as vegetation, should precede  
man upon earth; otherwise man would  
have been utterly helpless on this plan-  
et. In that sense, animals were made  
for man. They were also given, in or-  
der that man, in the midst of this  
wonderful creation, should by practice,  
learn to rule, as God rules, and thus  
become fit for his eternal destiny. All  
forms of life of a lower order were  
called into existence for these pur-  
poses. They are God's works, God's  
"poems," as the Apostle puts it, and  
they are all endowed, each with a por-  
tion of the spirit that animates the uni-  
verse, and with intelligence sufficient  
to permit them to fulfill their mission  
on earth. They are, moreover, all  
suffering under the curse of sin, and  
looking forward toward the redemption  
of the earth and all that is upon it.

Such facts are too often forgotten.  
Man becomes a tyrant, in his relation  
to the rest of the creation, instead of  
a ruler in the true sense of the word.  
He needs to be reminded of the fact,  
that the animal creation is, after all,  
very little lower than man, and that  
in some cases it is difficult to decide  
which is the higher, the brute or the  
man.

Heart burnings cauterize no wounds.

A leader of strikes is a misleader of  
men.

Offensive partisanship is usually suc-  
cessful partisanship.

There were some pretty good men  
behind the guns at Port Arthur.

A first requisite to getting on in this  
world is to "get on to" the world.

As the trusts put up they will grow  
in the estimation of the party man-  
agers.

The aim of the Japanese may not be  
higher than that of the Russians, but  
it is better.

That Money talks is proven by the  
fact that he beat Jerry Simpson for  
the nomination.

The chauffeurs have threatened to  
strike. Are they not content with run-  
ning over people?

Political bosses must be pretty worthy  
men for almost everybody pays tribute  
to them in a presidential year.

Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton,  
like Sir Joseph Porter, is "never, never  
sick at sea." That is "hardly ever."

The moralizings of some people and  
papers recall the old adage: "When  
the fox preaches look out for your  
grapes."

It was nice for the Rose club of  
Portland to present Lafey Pence with  
flowers, for he is a "daisy" if ever there  
was one.

An Englishman who professes to have  
made a study of the subject says that  
getting up early is all wrong. It is  
very evident that the man has no get  
up to him.

Nine young men of Boston the other  
day broke into the government arsenal  
at Governor's Island and stole a lot of  
dynamite and played ball with it. They  
didn't know what the stuff was, and  
didn't know that it was loaded. The  
remarkable thing is that it didn't go  
off.

The Japanese minister of war has  
confidentially informed his colleagues  
that Port Arthur cannot be taken by  
direct assault. And Japanese lives are  
not to be sacrificed in such attempts.  
This is a wise determination and will  
doubtless put a stop to a useless waste  
of life. An assault upon a fortress is  
very much like hitting one's head  
against a stone wall. Military experi-  
ence has taught that fortresses, as a  
rule, can only be reduced by regular  
siege operations.

According to the St. James Gazette,  
there are 352,000,000 Chinese speaking  
the same language, making Chinese the  
most spoken language. There are so  
many dialects which are entirely dif-  
ferent that they seem scarcely to be-  
long to the same tongue. The inhabi-  
tants of Mongolia and Tibet can bare-  
ly understand the dialect of the people  
in Peking. Putting Chinese aside, the  
most spoken languages are as follows,  
in millions: English, 120; Germans, 70;  
Russian, 65; Spanish, 44; Portuguese, 32.

An Indianapolis judge is the latest  
victim of the "whipping-post fever."  
He has caught the epidemic badly, and  
announces that he has prepared a bill  
on the subject for the next legislature.  
And this at a time when the entire  
press is lauding Czar Nicholas for  
abolishing corporal punishments in  
Russia! Where is the consistency?  
Either the Czar has done his country a  
great wrong by modifying the knout  
code, or the American advocates of  
knout are enemies of our civilization.

The following story is told of General  
Kuropatkin, in the Westminster Ga-

zette, illustrating the tenacity with  
which he pursues an object: It was in  
1886, and he applied for employment in  
the Khokand expedition, being at the  
time an obscure lieutenant without in-  
fluence. He petitioned his colonel to  
that effect, and his comrades, accord-  
ing to the Russian custom, petitioned  
on his behalf. The colonel refused and  
dismissed the petitioners, but Kuropat-  
kin remained behind, standing at the  
foot of the staircase, where the colonel  
left him. Eighteen hours later the  
colonel came out of his apartment and  
found the young lieutenant still wait-  
ing to speak to him, and this time he  
succeded to his junior's request. "Very  
well, you can go," he said. "You're the  
sort of man the army wants."

## RUSSIAN WAR COMMENTS.

Russ, St. Petersburg.  
Without doubt, under skilled leader-  
ship, our troops will know how to ful-  
fill the task allotted to them at this  
critical moment. Therefore, we may  
calmly await the course of events, and  
not give way to that state of nerves  
which unfortunately at the present  
time is so prevalent among the various  
classes of our society.

Novi Kral, Port Arthur.  
We shall now only appear at irregu-  
lar intervals, as our pressmen bolt  
whenever there is a bombardment.

Gazette, St. Petersburg.  
In spite of all her fiery, warlike ar-  
dor, it is evident that Japan will soon  
no longer have the means to continue  
the war, in consequence of her com-  
plete financial ruin.

Vysniak Manchurskoy Armies.  
Before the eyes of the whole world  
Japan is obstinately and inexorably ac-  
complishing that form of suicide so  
honored of the people according to the  
ancient barbarous Japanese custom—  
the national Harikiri.

Russ, St. Petersburg.  
The operations of our Vladivostok  
squadron having demonstrated the full-  
fledged of the Japanese contention that they  
have command of the sea.

Russ, St. Petersburg.  
We can quite calmly give due recog-  
nition to the power of our adversary.  
This confession does not upset us. Were  
the strength and resources of Japan  
twice what they are, we should yet be  
perfectly capable of bringing the war  
to a victorious termination.

Messenger of the Manchurian Army.  
(Russian official organ.)

For the last five months Japan has  
been committing in the eyes of the  
whole world honorable suicide with in-  
flexible stubbornness. Japan continues  
to send her divisions and ships to be  
destroyed, for she prefers to bleed to  
death in war and to die of hunger in  
Manchuria rather than at home. What  
has Japan gained during the last five  
months? What has she done? Absolu-  
tely nothing.

Japan Mail, Tokio.  
The unfortunate war correspondents  
in Tokio are said to be at length los-  
ing patience and becoming antagonized.  
Many hard-working, competent men  
are threatened with permanent loss of  
their reputations they have built up  
by years of toil. It is very hard. We  
do not think that Japan is consulting her  
best interests.

## TEA

How little it is! How lit-  
tle it adds to the weight of  
the cup! It has covered the  
sea with ships for a hundred  
years.

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Time table in effect May 31st, 1904.

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No. 2, 10:00 a.m.	No. 1, 12:30 p.m.
No. 4, 2:00 p.m.	No. 3, 3:30 p.m.
No. 6, 4:00 p.m.	No. 5, 5:30 p.m.
No. 8, 6:00 p.m.	No. 7, 6:30 p.m.
No. 10, 8:00 p.m.	No. 9, 7:30 p.m.
No. 12, 10:00 p.m.	No. 11, 8:30 p.m.
No. 14, 12:00 p.m.	No. 13, 10:00 p.m.
No. 16, 2:00 p.m.	No. 15, 11:45 p.m.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 25  
CENTS.

\*Sunday, last train leaves Salt Lake at 9:30.  
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**Lagoon**

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 30, 1904.

Leave Salt Lake	Leave Lagoon.
6:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	12:00 Noon
1:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
9:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.

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