

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON

THE DESERET NEWS hails with pleasure the anniversary celebrated throughout Christendom as the day of the birth of the world's Redeemer. In this twentieth century of the Christian era Jesus of Nazareth stands pre-eminent in the minds of men among all the notables of earth. The influence which He left after His brief sojourn in mortality increases with each succeeding age, and tends towards the idealistic conditions predicted by all the seers and sages and prophets of former times. Many millions of the most advanced men and women of the times believe in Jesus of Nazareth as the veritable Son of God, a part of Deity, God manifest in the flesh. To them He is the Mediator, the Savior, the Atoner for the sins of the world. His words are to them, in the fullest sense, divine. His tragic death on the cross, they believe, was followed by His resurrection and ascension. They look for His second advent as the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, when all nations and peoples shall serve and obey Him. Others who do not accept the doctrine of His divinity look upon Him as the Great Teacher, the Master in philosophy and theology, the Exemplar as well as the Preceptor, and praise Him for the splendor of His character and the beneficence of His instructions. Among all the sons of men there is none that can be called His equal. The Latter-day Saints understand Him to be the First-born among all the spirits born of the Eternal Father, and the only Begotten of God in the flesh. He is to be their ruler when He comes "the second time without sin unto salvation." Therefore, they celebrate Christmas, even though the day selected may not be really the date when Christ came into the world, with full intent to do Him honor in the highest capacity which mortals can ascribe to Him.

They do this with rejoicing, feasting, and worship. He was no ascetic. He viewed the good things of this life as the gifts of the Eternal. He counseled temperance and moderation, but not abstinence to an inordinate degree. The earth, He taught, was made for man to be enjoyed in wisdom and in prudence, and not to excess. This should be kept in view by all who believe in Him. He also inculcated brotherhood, charity, and peace. He blessed the little children; he comforted those who mourned; He healed the sick, and fed the hungry. He was stern only to the wicked; He scorned the hypocrite and the deceiver, and those who made merchandise of the souls of men. He pitied the weak and the fallen, and died that we might live. At this Christmas season we should imitate Him as nearly as is possible for fallen humanity to do. Benevolence, help, and aid to the poor should be extended, and everybody made as happy as gifts and kindly words and tender acts can render it universal. The little ones, above all, should be remembered. Christ loved them and said "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Forgiveness, liberality, and good-will should abound among men and even our enemies should be forgiven that the spirit of the Christ may increase among humanity.

The Deseret News rejoices over the prosperity which has attended the people of this state since the merry bells sounded a year ago the tokens of the Savior's anniversary. Great advances have been made on all lines of material progress. Prospects are bright for a continuation in this onward and upward direction. When the stumbling blocks which a few uncongenial spirits have placed in the way of the state through enmity of the Church, this commonwealth will move forward with rapid strides, our population will wonderfully increase, capital will flow in for investment, and the development of her rich resources, and the everlasting mountains will reverberate with the sounds of industry in the glad refrains of a people blessed and favored with all that makes life enjoyable. One of the great factors in Utah's sum of prosperity is the means of intercourse with the rest of the world, provided by the railway systems that have been built by enterprise and wealth and skill, and which give promise of still greater benefits than those already reaped therefrom. Among these may be specially mentioned the road that is now almost complete, connecting the City of the Saints with the City of the Angels. The Salt Lake, San Pedro & Los Angeles Railway is now a reality. From its inception the Deseret News had faith in it, encouraged its building, and lauded its projectors. Four years ago we published a special Los Angeles edition of this paper, which was recognized as one of the best Christmas editions ever issued from the press. This Christmas day we publish another issue with special features as to Los Angeles. We hope it will be as thoroughly appreciated as our former effort in that direction. We reach out to our friends in the Golden state the glad hand of welcome, inviting them to our city, and promising them that we will come to them in return. We have looked forward to this union of interests and associations with pleasurable anticipations. Our hopes are about to be fully realized. A merry Christmas to the beautiful city which will soon be joined to us with hands of steel. We welcome the glad event. At the same time we recognize the value of other enterprises of a similar kind and all the efforts that are being made to connect cities and nations with easy means of transportation, and everything that tends to spread civilization, to exalt humanity, to send forth light and truth,

and to weld the nations together in the bonds of Christian unity, and so we extend cordial wishes and hearty greetings to all peoples and tribes and tongues, and invoking upon them the blessings of the Christ and the favors of heaven, we wish them all a Merry Christmas and a glad and Happy New Year.

ON EARTH, PEACE.

Angel of Peace, thou hast wandered too long!
Spread thy white wings to the sunshine of love!
Come while our voices are blended in song,—
Fly to our ark like the storm-beaten dove!
Fly to our ark on the wings of the dove,—
Speed o'er the far-sounding billows of song,
Crowned with thine olive-leaf garland of love,—
Angel of Peace, thou hast waited too long.

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

IT IS, indeed, long since the joyous song was sung by the heavenly choir, over the peaceful pastures of Judea: "On earth peace, good will toward men." As yet, peace has not prevailed on the earth. In the narrower circle of society, brother still lifts his hand against brother, as once Cain, and in the wider economy of the world, nation stands against nation, as of old, ready to appeal to brutal force.

Today the harmony of the sweet Christmas carols is broken by the awful echoes of the thunder of cannon, the bursting of shells, the roar of flames, and the groans of dying on the very continent from which the Light came. The reports from the scenes of the war are simply terrible. Well may we ask with Longfellow:

The bursting shell, the gateway wrenched asunder,
The rattling musketry, the clashing blade;
And ever and anon, in tones of thunder
The diapason of the cannonade.
Is it, O man, with such discordant noises,
With such accursed instruments as these,
Thou drownest Nature's sweet and kindly voices,
And jarrest the celestial harmonies?

But notwithstanding the signs that would seem to indicate that the world is not far removed from the ages of barbarity, there are ample proofs that progress toward "peace on earth" has been made with wonderful rapidity during the past century, and this justifies the belief that the present century will see still further, and more glorious advances.

Among these proofs is the wonderful change in sentiment among nations, that has taken place. Through the inventive genius of mankind, nations have been closely united, and common interests have created solidarity of thought and feeling. It is being recognized all over the world, that the economic waste consequent upon wars and the maintenance of vast armies and navies, is injurious to all. It is understood that, as the waters of a lake cannot be drawn at any corner, however remote, without effect upon the general level of the lake, so economic waste must have an injurious effect upon the business of the entire world. And this sentiment prompts to arbitration and peace.

The establishment of the Hague tribunal is another proof of progress. It was formed in deference to that sentiment, as the crowning work of centuries of effort.

Already Grotius suggested the establishment of a congress of Christian powers. Others, in the 17th and 18th centuries, advocated a similar plan for the maintenance of peace. The adoption by the American colonies of a constitution and the creation of a Supreme Court are considered most important factors in the peace movement, because a pattern was given by which the solidarity of the entire world might be worked out, and of late years arbitration and arbitration courts have obtained popularity through the submission by Great Britain and the United States of several important controversies to arbitrators.

In the meantime, Europe was thrown backward by the reactionary policy Prince Bismarck was forced to adopt. Germany had to be converted into a vast military camp, and other nations followed the example, until some states were brought to the verge of bankruptcy. But Bismarck was forced to retire under a new regime, and Czar Nicholas considered the time opportune to invite the nations to a conference on the reduction of military equipment. The conference was held. The Hague court was created on the proposition of the American delegates, and an impregnable stronghold for the cause of peace was thus secured.

Some have considered the Hague tribunal a failure. But the fact is that it has already settled numerous disputes, and proved the effectiveness of that mode of settlement. One of the most notable controversies decided was that relating to the debts of Venezuela. Great Britain, Germany, and Italy sent fleets to collect their bills. The United States, France, Mexico, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, and Norway did not. The three powers first mentioned demanded preferential rights in the payment of their claims. Here were three belligerent powers on the one side and eight pacific ones on the other—five of them great powers, six of them smaller. They all appeared on an equality at the bar of the court, represented each by agents and counsel as eminent as the civilized world could furnish. The decision was a disappointment. Venezuela had promised that if the blockading powers would lift the blockade, thirty per cent of the revenues of two specified ports would be set aside for the payment of their claims. The pacific powers had not yet appeared in the negotiations. So the court treated the case as one of contract, and decided unanimously that the three blockading powers were, because of this promise, entitled to full payment from the specified revenues before the other powers should receive anything therefrom. The award may have considerable influence in inducing the governments of the world to observe their contracts and promises. But the great fact is this, that eleven powers, including so much of the civilized world, appeared at the same time before this new international court, submitting their contention candidly to its jurisdiction and then loyally abided by its decision. That is an event of the first magnitude in the organization of justice and peace among the nations. And now the nations of the earth are generally discussing arbitration. Great Britain and France and Italy, Great Britain and Italy, Holland and Denmark, Great Britain and Spain, France and Spain, and France and Holland have, within the last few months, concluded treaties under the terms of which they have pledged themselves to submit for five years certain classes of cases to the international court. The treaty between Holland and Denmark is without limitations.

Have not the friends of peace cause to rejoice at the

progress made, and the outlook at this time? The cause of peace is assured of victory. In the beautiful prophecy of Longfellow:

Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease;
And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say, "Peace!"
Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies!
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise.

THE CHRISTMAS "NEWS."

ORDINARILY the Deseret News does not believe in exploiting its own achievements. Rather does it hold to the doctrine that its work should speak for itself. Every day in the year, the Sabbath excepted, it seeks to give its great army of readers the cream of the news from all the world. Coupled with that policy is the aim at accuracy and effort at the speediest possible news dissemination. To that end the paper is thoroughly equipped with every device known to modern newspaper publication. Its home is one of the best in existence, its clientele one of the most loyal and intelligent.

Under conditions of this character, therefore, and particularly in view of the success that has attended the compilation and issuance of its special editions; and above all, its Christmas editions, it feels that it will be pardoned in directing attention to a few important facts connected with the undertaking of so formidable a task. For a number of years the Christmas "News" has had the place of honor in Utah holiday journalism. Local contemporaries have generously conceded that fact, while some of the big newspapers of the country have been even more unstinted in their praise, asserting that the "News" easily eclipsed every competitor in the land in this regard. However this may be, it believes that the paper issued today is the best effort it has yet put forth, and that the public will affirm that conclusion.

While upon that subject it may be stated that it is a matter of pride for the management to be able to say that the issue is the work of its own plant, from the smallest line of type to the handsome colored cover that enfolds its 100 pages, filled, everyone of them, with facts and news of special interest to the people of Utah. It is no idle utterance to say that no other local paper can duplicate what it has done. It is a simple verity. Something besides commercialism, something besides display, has actuated its publication. Quality as well as quantity, will be found in its variegated departments, which embrace every branch and phase of our industrial life. Our resources are dilated upon by specialists who are regular attaches of the "News" staff. Past accomplishments, current conditions and the future outlook are treated in like manner. In short, the Christmas "News" desires the world to know what Nature has done for Utah; what Utah has done and is doing for itself and the country. How, here amid mountain vales where the Infinite has strewn the treasures of this earth with a generous hand we are building up a great commonwealth—one that is sufficiently strong and amply able to carve out its own destiny.

As for the finance part of the undertaking, our friends may be pleased to know that while the expense of preparation has been greater than ever before, the advertising patronage, and the orders for copies thus far received are also in excess of any past year. The support of the public has been more than generous, and for that support the "News" returns its heartfelt and sincerest thanks.

A YEAR OF PROSPERITY.

BLESSED in basket and store have been the people of Utah in the year of grace 1904. The once sterile soil of the desert, through the magic touch of irrigation, has been made to yield abundantly of the good things of earth. Harvests everywhere have been unprecedentedly prolific and generally of highest quality. Our mines have given many millions of precious treasure and sent their streams of gold, silver, copper, lead and other riches coursing through the commercial body until the business of the state has been made to throb with new life. Our livestock interests have been revived. Owners of sheep and wool have experienced an era of prosperity such as they have not enjoyed in years, with a prospect of next season eclipsing even this. The great sugar industry has again demonstrated its immense value to the people of Utah and Idaho. Its effects upon general business conditions have been of the most helpful character.

Another cause for congratulation, and one that has contributed much to the widespread prosperity of the state, was the absence of strikes or other troubles of like nature. The perplexing situation that existed between capital and labor in the Utah coal camps a year ago, and which required the presence in the field at Christmas time of the militia, was entirely overcome early in the year by the prompt and firm enforcement of the law. Peace and order once more prevail in the disturbed district and the outlook is that it will continue to do so indefinitely. Agitators have learned the lesson that Utah is not a fertile field for their operations. That only can they expect to win public approval when their cause is just. In Utah labor needs capital and capital must have labor. When the two go hand in hand, and when Nature is as generous as she has been this year, then farm and factory, mine and mill, trade and commerce must enjoy the prosperity for which we return most sincere thanks to the Giver of every good gift, at this Christmas time.

THE SALT LAKE ROUTE.

CHIEF among the material benefits that will accrue to Utah from the accomplishments of the current year, is the practical completion of the new railroad to Los Angeles. Its building is a mighty forward movement for this city. It gives us a new and shorter outlet to the coast and in turn affords the coast a much more direct avenue of transit and commerce to eastern points than it has hitherto enjoyed.

When Senator Clark first announced his intention of constructing the new highway, the doubting Thomases were many. They said it was another paper railroad; that there must be some scheme behind it, that the public could not see. Imaginary obstacles were added to the real ones with a rapidity that only the professional knocker is familiar with. But their predictions failed signally. Doubts faded away. Obstacles were overcome. The road has been built. Its formal opening will soon occur. Then the public will know what the Deseret News was cognizant of from the first. And that is, that the projectors of the new artery of trade meant

business. That it was a real and not a newspaper railroad they had in mind.

This journal takes no little pride in the fact that it was ever a friend of the undertaking. That it helped to remove some of the blocks that were placed in the way. That it had faith in the success of the enterprise that means so much for the people of the Saint and Angel cities; that is fraught with such advantage to the commonwealths of the Golden and Beehive States. How much good will come from this union cannot now be estimated. Only the coming and going of the years can do that.

It is no ordinary interest that the people of Utah have in Southern California. Some of its own Pioneers settled there. They built beautiful homes there and founded a city—San Bernardino—that is to this day one of the glories of the great region wherein it is set. It will please much the descendants of the founders of this municipality to visit it as well as to wander amid the orange groves and palms and parks of Los Angeles, the wonder city of the Twentieth century. Here, too, the citizens of Utah have a sentimental as well as a practical interest. For it was there that the "Mormon" Battalion, the pick and flower of the founders of this state, in the service of Uncle Sam, after marching across the continent from the Missouri river, raised for the first time, the Stars and Stripes. This memorable event took place July 4, 1847, three weeks earlier than the Pioneers performed a like act on Ensign Peak above this city. Before that Los Angeles and Salt Lake were on Mexican soil; and it is an interesting coincidence that the "Mormons" should have played a similar patriotic part by in-land and outland seas in the days when westward the course of empire took its way.

But it is the present rather than the past in which public interest now centers. So, then there is cause for congratulation in the fact that Salt Lake and Los Angeles will very soon be next door neighbors with the latch string of community welcome ever hanging on the outside. We will barter and trade together. We will make two great cities still greater. In the desert that divides us new cities and towns will be born, the waste places be made to rejoice, and new industries spring into life. The dawning of that day is upon us. May its sun never set.

Children believe in hanging their hopes on a Christmas tree.

Mrs. Chadwick insists on facing her creditors. Her "face" is her fortune.

The people are seeing Mrs. Chadwick not only in the lime light but in all kinds of lights.

The Japanese are baffled, the Russians not beaten, fairly describes the situation in the Far East.

Strange that Napoleons of finance are never heard of until just before they reach their Waterloos.

An Indiana court has decided that Assyrians are not negroes. That is plain on the face of them.

President Roosevelt attends prayer meeting while Judge Parker walks up to the mourners' bench.

Nan Patterson has reached that point in her career where her fate is her fortune or misfortune.

The objection of people who are compelled to ride in an open police wagon is that it covers them with shame.

In their Boston conference did Thomas W. Lawson and Colonel William Greene talk peace or frenzied finances?

Would Thomas Lawson fight for his country as he has fought the shares of the Amalgamated Copper company?

Cassie L. Chadwick has settled down to the routine of jail life. Now if she will only settle up her debts, all will be forgiven.

What with the war in the Far East and the reform agitation at home, the Czar must feel that in the midst of life he is in death.

Tolstoi is ambitious to become the Andrew Carnegie of Russia. He proposes to supply the people of his country with cheap books.

Banker Beckwith's meeting with Mrs. Chadwick is said to have been very dramatic. Being dramatic, did it have anything to do with a stage career?

Rasouli is becoming bolder. He has raided a caravan in the streets of Tangier. Who knows but that he may cross the straits and raid Gibraltar itself?

"Roland of Berlin" may be introduced into this country. If Roland comes and proves to be as popular as Henry of Prussia did, Leon Cavello's fortune is made.

Mr. Carnegie has hitched his wagon to a star by getting his name associated with Benjamin Franklin's as joint founder of an institution for manual training.

Once again the opening of the Uintah reservation to settlement has been postponed. The opening of the reservation has degenerated into a regular manana affair.

That the Czar should discuss with his council the subject of reforms for Russia is one of the best signs that has come from that country lately. Discussion is usually but a preliminary to action.

The Mexican treasury has a surplus. This is evidence going to show that the Latin race is not fitted for self-government, for the Anglo-Saxons, the only really fit race for self-government, usually have a deficit.

Why is it necessary to tear and plow up a street, preparatory to paving it, just as the winter is setting in, and then leave it in such condition during the winter? East South Temple is an example of such work.

The appeal of the United States in the case of Greene and Gaynor was up before the privy council at Quebec today. It is five years since these men escaped to Canada and settled in Montreal. What a splendid example the case presents of the law's delay. Nor is the end yet.