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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 4, 1905.

DESERET NEWS 'PHONES,

Persons desiring to communicate by telephons with any department of the Deserct News, will save themselves and this establishment a great deal of annoy-ance if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office, 74-3. For Descript News Eack Store, 74-2. For CKy Editor and Remoters, 359-2. For Rushness Manager, 359-3. For Business Office, 389-2.

NOT A FAIR COMPARISON.

The lighting of the new Emery-Holmes building with an electric plant of its own, is a mark of commendable enterprise. We have no doubt that if it is properly managed, the users will he well satisfied both with its quality and its cost. It stands to reason that a special plant, specially conducted and having no expense other than that incurred within the establishment where the light is generated, can furnish light at a less rate than an institution can when extending its lines to long distances, and having to construct expensive works, besides the poles and wires and large forces of men employed in the undertaking.

Yet we notice in a morning paper a grand flourish of trumpets and comparison of charges between the house plant we have mentioned and the Utah Light and Railway works, with the intimation that people are in the "clutch" of the latter because of the difference in the alleged prices of the two concerns. We notice too that in drawing this comparison, the charges for lighting during the month of January are made with that in February, In the first month the light was supplied by the company, in the next month by the private plant in the house.

There are two considerations that are entirely left out of the pretended comparison. One is that January has

entering upon or establishing a settlement or residence on any tract of public land, subject to settlement or entry under the public land laws of the United States, or shall prevent or obstruct free passage or transit over or through the public lands." There is a provisa that this shall not be held "to affect the right or title of persons, who have gone upon, improved or occupied said lands under the land laws of the United States, claiming title thereto in good faith."

This unlawful inclosure of the public domain and the preventing of persons who have the lawful right to enter upon a tract of public land subject to settlement or entry, form very serious offenses. One section of the act of Congress from which we have quoted provides. "That any person violating any of the provisions hereof, whether as owner, part owner, agent, or who shall aid, abet, counsel, advise, or assist in any violation hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding one year for each offense." We publish this by way of caution

and advice, so that persons ignorant of the law may avoid rushing into conflet with it, and thereby escape its penalties. Our readers in country districts will do well to heed this warning, and to repeat it to their neighbors, so that everybody, whether they read newspapers or not, may be informed upon this important subject.

"WHERE WE ARE AT."

A few days ago we received a letter to which we made reply in the Evening News of February 28. We explained why we did not publish the letter as received "out of consideration for the vriter." However, we intimated that if he insisted upon its appearance in the form in which it was written, with his signature appended, we might perhaps accommodate him. We are now in receipt of another and more lengthy communication from him, written in similar style, but in a more savage spirit, and containing at the close his wish that we publish his first letter ond also his last. We did not agree or intimate that we would publish everything he chose to write, but since we half-promised to print his first communication, with his name attached, we do so now, and follow it with the principal paragraphs in our former reply. This we think will present both sides of the subject in sufficient plainness for our readers to understand. Here is his original letter, literally reproduced in print;

> Editor Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The question "where are we at," has of late frequently arose in my mind, and each month seems to intensefy the question

I notice in Senator Smoot's testias stated in the news paper the following language, respecting the question of sustaining John W. Taylor, and Mathias F. Cowley, to wit:

Dear Sir,

"I brought up the question whether they should be sustained at the com-ing conference, and spoke of their being sustained at the April conference. I asked President Smith, if it was a proper thing to sustain those men, or ask the people, to sustain them, President Smith, stated to me that as a member of the Church I must know that no man could be dropped without a hearing, and that it was a rule of the Church that a man could not be dropped, excommunicated or disfellowshiped from the Church, without first having a chance to defend him-Now hes Apostle Smoot testified Now ness Apostie Simon (Salico truthfully concerning said conversation with President Smith? I am con-strained to believe that he testified truthfully concerning this question. I know thet President Smith's stateknow thet President smiths state-ment, is strictly in accord with the rule of the Church, and not only thet, it is in harmony with the spirit and gentus of the Gospel, But, should I here paus for a moment, and review incidents and cir-umstances, which are matters of rec-ord, and see if President Smith's ord, and see if President Smith's teachings on that occasion, are com-patible with some of the acts and dog of the First Presidency, and the esident of the Twelve Apostles, in atters of late affairs? DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1905.

In the class alluded to, the Presidency of the Church in the exercise of their

on doubted authority, through some of the Tweive who were appointed to at-tend to the matter, saw fit to make a change in the affoirs of a Stake of Zion by the release of a number of its affi-ers push the appointment of other pres to fill then places, giving due cre-and expressing appreciation for the set we induce and fidelity of the peras thus relieved of those responsibillsons thus releved of those responsibili-ties. None of them were placed upose an accusation of any kind, therefore there was no complaint and no defense. They were not "dropped" from the Church nor from their Priesthoood. Their membership and their respective callings in the Friesthood have remained as before,

We do not care to continue the contreversy. 'We believe that we have made our resition clear on this matter. and as we have given our correspondent that which he asked for, we are of the opinion that enough space has ! een devoted to this simple subject in the columns of the Deseret News.

THE RUSSIAN LABORERS.

The Russian workingmen, who are discussing, in public meetings, the needs of the country, may not be well versed in parliamentary rules, but they know what the country needs. They are looking far beyond their own personal interests. They are not asking for higher wages, or shorter hours of labor, but for liberty of speech and freedom of religion. It seems to us that the calm expression of such demands proves that the revolution now on in Russla is prompted by a force to which even autocracy must yield, or be broken into fragments. Freedom of religion is the first con-

sideration. Where the individual is perfectly free, not only to think and to believe but to speak and to practise his belief, civil liberty will follow. Religious liberty is the mother of all legitimate freedom. Russla may not be prepared for civil liberty, such as is known in this country; but it is even now in a position to enjoy freedom of religion, and the breaking down of prejudices that separate the people into religious castes would be the best preparation for the new era that must dawn even in Russia. With freedom of religion, the Gospel of the Redeemer would no doubt be preached extensively throughout the empire, and it would have the blessings enjoyed by all countries in which the messengers of the Son of God are hospitably received. The workingmen have indicated to the Czar the way out of his dilemma It is said that the probability is that they will not be heard. If the Czar refuses to listen to what the people have to say, his dynasty is in all probability doomed. Time alone can tell whether the Czar will wake up to a realization of the possibilities before him, or not.

OUR MONUMENTS.

Complaint has been made that our age does not leave any lasting monuments of its civilization, like the age of the pyramids, for instance. But there are some works of engineering skill, that will remain through all changes, as long as the surface of the earth is intact. Among those works are the tunnels piercing the majestic Alps, and the subways built in the interest of traffic. The canals, too, such as the Suez, and the Panama canal, will last throughout generations. To the efforts of man to meet the needs of the age for closer intercommunication, future sages will be largely indebted for monuments of our advancement, even if the hand of destruction should sweep the surface of the globe, as it has done before. Some of the most remarkable modern works of man are found along the lines of communication. The Lucin cut-off across the Great Salt Lake, on the Southern Pacific, with its miles and miles of trestlework, is one of the marvels of the world. But plans are already being discussed for another railroad construction, which will far surpass this. The question is to run a railroad across the chain of islands known as the Florida Keys, to Key West, with a view to reaching Havana on car ferries. "From the present terminus," says the Chicago Record-Herald," the road must be built for many miles through the Everglades, and thence for twenty miles on trestling across a salt water marsh to the nearest island, Key Largo. From this point to Key West the road will make use of twenty separate islands, and in addition will require forty miles of elevated structure over the open water. A number of drawbridges will be built to permit navigation of the channels between the islands, which are in places eighteen feet deep. The longest piece of merine work will be eight miles, between Bahia Honda and Knight's Key, and here there are no protecting reefs to keep off the violence of Atlantic torms. Fortunately the coralline rock offers a splendid foundation for the elevated structures. Steel posts, cased in creosoted wood, will probably be used for the most part, but the bridges will have masonry foundations.' Such works antiquity never dreamt

than if he were released from laboring of the entire civilized world against on a foreign mirsion or some home duty Russian exclusiveness, and they are to which he had been called. doing this from the most disinterested motives.

A war correspondent just returned from the Orient, James F. J. Archibald, takes a different view. As quoted in the San Francisco Chronicle, he regards Japanese success as a real menace, especially to the United States. He bases his conclusions upon what he has observed in the wonderful Island empire. According to him, the Japanese have already commenced their policy of exclusiveness against western interests. They prohibit foreigners from holding land, from entering into any business, from practising any profession, from teaching in any school or university.

"I sat at dinner one night in Toklo," says this correspondent, "next to a Japanese graduate of the Harvard Law school, and he pointed across the table to an American who was formerly consul-general at Yokohama, and told me that he was known as the father of all law in Japan. That same evening I talked with this man-his name is Mc-

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Lane-and he told me of a law that had just been passed disbarring him on account of his foreign birth. He is now compelled to carry on his business under the cover of a Japanese partner. who goes to court and reads his briefs like a parrot."

All Americans, we are further told, have been dismissed from their positions as instructors in the schools, universities and military colleges. The Japanese have learned what they wanted to know and are ready to throw down the ladder by which they mounted to success. They have come to America solely for the purpose of learning our methods. And they have learnt them. They have been admitted everywhere, even on our warships, where they have held positions of stewards at the officers' mess, and other important places. They are prepared, it is thought, to put their knowledge to the test, whenever their own national interests seem to demand

We know not how far the deductions. of the corespondent may be founded on fact, but it is quite certain that Japanese success against Russia will have some influence upon the policy of the rest of the world. And the famous cartoon of Emperor William, suggesting the union of Europe against the menace from Asia, will be studied with new interest.

quiescat in pace!

ing faces.

should be permanently.

and object of the office seeker.

Roosevelt may put on the gloves.

some day and retain the President.

Thus far all the harm that has come

to the trusts are hard' names and mak-

from us. Only let us make sure that The Beef trust must feel vindicated we do not mistake what our rights are, Some men talk about their "rights" as though they were a debt that the world Another Congress dead and gone. Rethough they were a debt that the world owed them. When they talk about "standing up for their rights," they mean that they intend to "look out for number one,"and to get and hold all that belongs, or ought to be-long, to them. But the word "rights" is simply the word "right." Next time Kuropatkin retires it "Put yourself in his place" is the aim To look out for our rights ought to mean to look out that we do no wrong. How different from the common bluster about securing one's rights even if one has to verge a little on the wrong to get them! God has given every one of his children inalienable rights— the right to love, to serve, to crucify self, and in these things to follow him. Let no man take these rights from us! With Congress off his hands Colone Mr. Fairbanks may drop the Vice no man take these rights from us

Great Thoughts.

Our best gift is this day that is ahead of us-today. Yesterday some things went wrong. We would live it differ-ently if we could live it over, so we





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more nights in it than February has, and the other that the hours when light is needed are less in February than in January. That will account to some extent for the difference in the cost, and when the facts are considered that we have already mentioned concerning conveyance of light and power to remote places, it will be easy for a fair and sensible mind to comprehend why the cost of light furnished by the company was necessarily greater than that produced in the one establishment under its own plant.

It is as well to be fair and just as to show animus and misrepresent, whether out of spite or in the interest of some private grab or grudge. The Utah Light and Railway company is doing its best to supply this city with light and transportation, paying the elty a big annual premlum for its franchise, and reaping no profits from its enterrplac. Every establishment that can do so is at liberty to make and distribute its own power and light, but it will take time to demonstrate satisfactorily how much of a saving is thereby effected in the long run. Time tries all. Don't go wild and make senseless comparisons.

FENCING PUBLIC LANDS.

We are informed that some of our citizens, either through ignorance of the law, or from some other cause, have been fencing in land which still belongs to the public domain. We wish to warn them against doing anything of that kind, as it is wrong in princlple and readers them liable to prose cution under the Fuderal laws. If they have filed upon the land, or have a valid claim or volor of title, the case is different. It is only when they either own the land or have an asserted right thereto, made in good faith, with a view to entry thereof al the proper land office under the general laws of the United States, that they are permitted by the government to make an inclosure of such land,

The law of February 25, 1885, in regard to this matter, is supported by : proclamation from the President of the United States, directing the prose cution of any person, party, associa tion or corporation that makes such an inclosure of land prohibited by law as that we have briefly explained. It is made the duty of the district attor ney, on affidavit filed with him by any citizen of the United States that th net of Congress mentioned is being violated, to institute suit against the party or parties named as committing the offense, and the President in the proclamation referred to, commands and requires "each and every officer of the United States upon which the duty Is legally devolved, to cause this order to be obeyed, and all the provisions of the act of Congress herein mentioned, to be faithfully enforced.

Another feature of this law is "that no person by force, threats, intimidation, or by any fencing or inclosing, or any other unlawful means, shall prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to prevent or Precepts, in my judgment, are mere abturfuge, when compared with acts, they are at variance with each other. It is acts that confronts us, and that am now to deal with.

Not long since the President of the Not long since the President of the Twelve Aposites, acompanied by two other Aposites, assumed summary to remove and "dropped" a President of one of the Stakes of Zion, and Eleven Bishops, and about as meny Presidents Bishops, and about as meny Presidents of Relief Societies, throwing the In-corporations, which were under the laws of the state, to the supposed naught, and that without a hearing, or even a previous notice, Presidents and Bishops, decapitated, without com-plaints, hearing, or notice, And said Apostles alleged that their actions were in accordance with their instruc-tions from the First Presidency. As tions from the First Presidency. As the circumstancies referred too are an uncontrovertable fact, will you please explain if possible, "Where we are at." I some times wonder if the construction of man, in many cases, is such that he will accept a forced idea, though he knows the same to be wrong, rather than muster courage and emanalpate his self from the cirumstance I believe in the principal "Do what h

right and let the consequence follow and not in the idea of saying one thin id then doing the opposite, or visa

Kindly give this letter space in your ally Paper, with such infarmation Daily Paper, with such infarmation as may be at hand, as to "where we are at."

Yours very respectfully, ALMA ELDREDGE. Confville, Utab. Feb. 22, 1905.

Following are the chief paragraphs n our response to the foregoing:

We might echo the question, "where the we at" when a man of his experi-once appears to be unable to distinguish the difference between excommunicatdisfellowshipping or depriving a of his Friesthood, and releasing from some temporary duty or re-schillity. Were the officers, or sponsibility. Were the officers, or either of them, referred to in the letter addressed to us, cut off the Church of deprived of the Pricethood? Were they charged with any offense against the Church? Was anything done in their case but simply to relieve them of oner-ous duties that had been imposed upon tham curing a series of years? When a man is appointed to a presid-ing position in the Church, no uddi-tornal Presidence is conferred upon him by that appointment, nor is it indor-

that appointment, nor is it indu-od to be or life tenure. He is liable be removed at any time when it h to be removed at any time when it is ilrought to be necessary, either for his own good, or for the weifare of the Church or the benefit of the people placed under his watchcare. His re-moval takes from him nothing of his Priesthood or standing in the Church. If is no more of a reflection upon him obstruct, any person from peaceably It is no more of a reflection upon him They are, they say, fighting the battle

They deserve preservation throughout all time, because they are more than monuments of our clvilization: they are its servants and handmaidens, more useful than were the pyramids and the sphinx.

JAPAN AS A MENACE.

Speculation has been rife as to the possible results of complete Japanese victory over Russia, and that question continues to demand interest, as it becomes evident that the chances of Russinn victory are becoming very doubtful. It has been thought probable, by some, that the Japanese, as the leaders of the Chinese and Hindus, and perhaps other Asiatics, would be a menace to the rest of the world, as were the Saracenes and Turks in the day of their power, to the part of the world they invaded. Others have ridiculed this idea, on the supposition that Japan has no ambition in the direction of world conquest. The Japanese, themselves, have protested that their only aim is to keep "an open door" in eastern Asia.

One of the hardest things in the world to do is to throw a moth ball off the scent.

Kuroki is too much for Kuropatkin, although the latter has far more letters in his name.

When a political suicide has already made his own grave, there is no need for a gravedigger.

Will the expenditures of that St. Louis investigating committee also have to be reported on?

Mr. Rockefeller weighs two hundred pounds. He is worth his weight in gold several thousand times.

Senators must be careful not to address the new presiding officer as "The gentleman from Indiana."

Edward VII has sent congratulations to President Roosevelt on his inauguration. How awfully jolly!

British naval estimates for the year 1905-6 show that Britannia intends to keep right on ruling the waves.

The interests of the State would be well served by continuing the present fish and game commissioner in his of. flce.



In view of the report of the commisslonar of corporations on the Beef trust it is proper to ask. "Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed?"

If Mr. Dooley doesn't make any comments on Dr. Osler's theory of the uselessness of superannuated men it will be owing to the fact that he is past forty.

An American girl has refused to become the bride of a titled foreigner. She is a relative of the Vanderbilts and an heiress. The story lacks confirmation.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Northwestern Christian Advocate. It is said that Michael Angelo carved It is said that Michael Angelo carved his "David" from a block of marble in which there was so deep an indentation that no other chisel however daring would have undertaken to make any-thing of it. And there are men every-where around us who must be thrust aside as worthless unless someone with a creater faith and skill that that of a greater faith and skill than that o an Angelo shall take them in hand and patiently labor year after year, break-ing off the sharp corners and chipping away the useless material here and there, until there shall stand forth it real manhood which is hidden by th rough and sude outlines. The ma er artist who shall do this work is Inrist, but he has for his assistants all who have themselves been fash-ioned into his likeness by his sometimes painful and yet delicate and tender surgery.

Sunday School Times.

Our highest rights are worth guard-ng jealously. We must not allow them to be trampled upon, nor wrested

