

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sundays excepted). Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES. (In Advance). One Year \$5.00. Six Months \$3.00. Three Months \$1.50. One Month .75. Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00. Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00.

NEW YORK OFFICE. In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager. Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office, 112 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE. In charge of J. J. Cooper, & Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 26, 1905.

DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by telephone with any department of the Deseret News, will save themselves and this establishment a great deal of annoyance if they will take time to notice these numbers: For the Chief Editor's office, 74-2. For Deseret News Book Store, 74-2. For City Editor and Reporter, 359-2. For Business Manager, 360-4. For Business Office, 359-2.

GOT 'EM AGAIN?

"In the name of all that is glorious, in the name of humanity," to quote its own piteous cry, will not somebody come to the help of our morning contemporary, which is in the throes of a great tribulation. It calls on the country for "help!" It has been seeing spooks. It is in a tumult of terror. Above all the horrible things which have been floating across its distorted vision, is a monster form reaching out in every direction and clutching in its grasp the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, the courts, the jurists, the laborer, the miner, the corporations, the politicians, all the industries and "goods and chattels and means of maintenance" throughout the State of Utah. This gigantic terror is dubbed by our contemporary a HIERARCHY, and it shrieks in paroxysms of fright for help, and in fearful tones appeals to the "Gentiles of Utah" and to "the American people" to protect it from the clutches of this fearful apparition.

The query among most of the people who read the ravings of the anti-Mormon organ on Wednesday morning was, what in the world could it have been hatching to fire its imagination into such a lurid state? Others wondered, when glancing over the rhodomontade, what on earth was the meaning of it all, and some shook their heads and tapped their foreheads and remarked, "Got 'em again," and when asked for an explanation simply replied, "the d. c. k."

The "Gentiles of Utah" must feel highly complimented by the story of their subject for in the presence of the Tribune's imaginary monster. According to its positive assertions, the most prominent business and professional men in the community are able to see and recognize the presence and power of this horrible incubus that the Tribune has conjured up, and they bow before it in complete prostration, not daring to utter a syllable against its mighty and malign influence. Yet it is asserted that "their liberty and property here in Utah, are steadily becoming confonate to the power of this HIERARCHY," that it will soon "grow too large for resistance," that they are becoming "homelessly enslaved," that the "prospects of their children are at stake," but yet not one of them "dares to throw down the gauntlet." But it is stated that it is not because they are "cowards." Oh, no. Yet they are so fearful of the power of this apparition that before it they are stricken dumb and paralyzed with dread.

People at a distance, if any of them should wade through the drivel which we have here briefly noticed, will be under the impression that the "Gentiles" of this city are a set of slaves, doing business or carrying on their various avocations under the thumb and lash of the "Mormon" Church; that it is in supreme control of every industry established here; that no store, bank, workshop, factory or establishment of any kind or nature can exist or be conducted without its permit, and that every "Gentile" is entirely dependent upon "Mormon" patronage, which would be withdrawn upon the first intimation of independence and revolt.

Seriously, who is there in this city among all the thousands of "Gentiles," most of whom are prospering and enjoying life as well as the majority of people anywhere, who takes any stock in the daily frothings of the intemperate newspaper which endeavors to pose as their organ and representative? If they are blameable at all for apathy and silence in the midst of the noise which comes from that quarter, it is because they support and patronize a means to their own injury. This element of disturbance and mischief stands in the way of the progress, unfetition and general welfare of this entire State. They may smile at its absurdities and laugh loudly at such ebullitions of meekness as its editorial of Wednesday, and occasionally anatomize its malignity and meekness, but they give it aid and comfort by their patronage and thus nurse a viperous serpent in the bosom of their society, the sting of which is deadly to their material interests and the venom of which is felt wherever it circulates.

The "help" which it needs is a wet bandage for its fevered brow, or a

straight jacket, until its paroxysms are quieted. The best prescription for it under its present nightmare is the medicine called Let It Alone. Continued doses of this remedy would soon quiet it down and bring it somewhere near the range of reason and the sphere of common sense.

TAKE ACTION AT ONCE.

It is to be hoped that the Board of Education will find some means within its lawful powers to remedy the evil existing over Jordan, in the district just inside the boundaries of the city, where there is no schoolhouse for the accommodation of children within a distance of more than a mile, and that almost impassable because of sloughs and swamps and mud. The nearest school where they can be accommodated is in the Brighton district, but that is outside of the city limits, and the trustees refuse to permit those children to attend the school, unless they pay for their tuition. The parents of these children pay city taxes and city school taxes in addition to the general taxes paid by people of the county districts, but they have no school accommodations, and unless the Board of Education comes to their help, their children will be deprived of that education which the law requires, and which is necessary to their progress.

The attention of the road supervisor should be called to the condition of the highway extending from Fifth South westward over Jordan. It is almost impassable. Nothing has been done for its repair for a very long period. Some time ago the residents there petitioned for some gravel work to be done, and we are informed some material was dumped in a pile in that vicinity, but not distributed. The people there have been patient about long enough. Something should be done both by the city and the county in their neighborhood. If the road was in decent condition, some of the children there might be able to get to the schoolhouse in their district, even if it is a long distance from their homes, but in the present condition of the road that is impracticable. We hope that something will be done at once to remedy both the evils of which the people have good reason to complain.

RUSSIAN LAW-BREAKERS.

The "strikers" in Russia are law-breakers. In that country the laborers are prohibited from laying down their tools en masse, for the purpose of forcing higher wages or shorter hours, or any other purpose. They have also at some time or other been forced to take an oath to uphold the laws and defend the government. At present they are defying the law, and if the agitators have their way, they will not stop short of taking up arms against the rulers and kill them. They are law-breakers.

And yet, there is not an American citizen who does not sympathize with them, more or less warmly. They want liberty as human beings, to speak and to write. They want schools. They demand a voice in the administration of the affairs of the country, for the interests of which they are asked to spend their scanty earnings and shed their blood in torrents. And it seems impossible for them to make themselves heard in any other way. The conservative elements of the Russians have prayed and petitioned in vain. The radical element has now taken charge. Probably they will suffer for it, under the iron heel of despotism; for, they are, technically, law-breakers. But the sympathy of the entire civilized world is with them.

Unfortunately, there is no effective way of expressing this sentiment, since the Russian rulers refuse to listen to public opinion. But the struggle in which the "strikers" have engaged will certainly bear fruit, and when the day of liberty comes, there will be universal rejoicing, and those who led in the gigantic task of breaking the ancient fetters, will be hailed as heroes.

A GENTLEMAN.

Cardinal Newman's definition of a "gentleman" is being widely quoted in the press. The very fact that there is an interest in that subject is encouraging. For, interest may lead to efforts at conforming with the requirements of the definition; especially if its truth is admitted. Here it is:

"It is almost the definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. . . . He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender toward the humblest, gentle toward the distant, and merciful toward the absurd; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unreasonable bluntness on topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome. He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. . . . He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort; he has no care for slander or gossip, is scrupulously inquiring motives to those who interfere with him and interprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments or insinuations evil which he dare not say out."

By that standard, where is the perfect gentleman, or lady, in this day and generation? But then, it is well to raise the standards and to aim high. He who shoots at the brilliant stars above is likely to send his arrow far, rather than the archer who has only the earth for his target.

THE NORTH SEA INCIDENT.

Very little interest, if any, is taken in the inquiry of the North Sea commission into the sinking of a British fishing vessel and the killing and wounding of several fishermen.

Great Britain charges that the attack was unprovoked and unjustifiable. Russia answers that two "suspicious boats," without lights, approached the flagship Kniaz Souvaroff about midnight, and that when they came within the range of the battleship's searchlight they were "recognized" as torpedo boats, whereupon the Kniaz Souvaroff opened fire upon them.

stories of Japanese activity are without foundation; and the Japanese legation in London has denied them. It has also stated that there were no Japanese torpedo boats or converted craft in the North Sea at the time of the tragedy. So the defence will turn entirely on the declarations of Russian officers.

Russian explanations, however, are not noted for truthfulness. A recent illustration is the "official" account of the assault upon the Winter Palace. No sooner had the smoke of the shot cleared away, than it was explained that was due to "accident." A cannon had been loaded with grapeshot instead of a blank cartridge, by "mistake." If credulity were as dense in the rest of the world as it is in certain classes in Russia, that "explanation" would be accepted; also the story about Japanese torpedo boats in the North Sea, but as it is, both stories will have to be on record as illustrations of Russian government methods in dealing with disagreeable truths.

However, the inquiry will prepare the way for a peaceful settlement of the difficulty, provided Russia meets the demands of Great Britain for damages. And she cannot afford, at this time, to adopt any other policy than one of conciliation.

DANCING HALLS.

The citizens of Chicago are waking up to the evil of the public dancing halls, and are demanding that it be put an end to. According to the Chicago Record-Herald, an official of the Illinois Industrial School for girls is authority for the statement that out of 225 girls placed in private homes last year more than 100 were influenced for bad by the temptations of the dance halls. One of the sisters at the House of the Good Shepherd estimates that 80 per cent of the girls at that institution have been led toward ruin in this same way. Such facts appeal to the citizens for action. Saloons are generally closed against girls. But in many of the dancing halls the gates of the road to destruction are placed wide open, and every temptation to enter, placed there. And Chicago is not the only place where such halls are suffered to spread moral corruption. That class of places for entertainment need looking after everywhere.

All quiet on the Nevada!

It isn't profane to dam the Rio Grande.

It is time the butter-makers should mend their weights.

Why not put Sancho Panza in charge of San Domingo?

The Novski Prospect isn't very encouraging these days.

China's integrity is to be preserved. More Chinese preserves.

Much more of this weather is apt to cause an outbreak of spring fever.

About the only way the Czar can hope to get peace is to make his empire a desert.

It is a good thing to "keep money at home." But never let the burglars know it.

Mr. Niedringhaus must believe that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Old man Platt says that he caressed Hanna Elias. Surely that was hugging a delusion.

The British foreign office regards the Russian situation as serious. What perspicacity!

In the Missouri legislature Cockrell's supporters are the only ones who are "standing pat."

Is it intended to undermine a man by allowing another to run a tunnel through his ground?

What has become of the International Court of Inquiry into the North Sea incident? A tracer should be sent after it.

John Morley continues to throw bouquets at the Americans. But they are not so expensive as Mr. Chamberlain's orchids.

Washington may not get the whipping post but every politician who visits the capital realizes that there is a great big snubbing post there.

The Russian admiral who criticizes Gen. Stoessel for surrendering, declaring it a disgrace, fires his charge from a masked battery, and so conceals his name.

Of course there was no deficit created at St. Louis. The dispatches inform us that a state of siege has not been actually declared in St. Petersburg, but that it exists.

The export of undesirable immigrants is on the increase. Eleven hundred were sent away from New York during the first half of the present month. Bon voyage.

It is too early in the session for members of the Legislature to live the strenuous life. That will come in the closing day, when a single session is made to extend over several days.

The San Francisco police have unearthed a school for shop lifters. They found three men and three women in a room fitted up with counters like a store, and there they taught people to steal. No doubt the head master was named Fagin.

Regret has been expressed that but one student of Utah took the examination for the Rhodes scholarship. There may be some consolation in the fact that at the examination held at New Haven on the same date for the same scholarship only two students presented themselves.

A SEETHING RUSSIA.

New York World.

The narrow escape of the Czar from a violent death, in circumstances pointing to an attempt at assassination, was the culmination of a long series of ominous happenings. The strike this week in the Neva navy yards has tied up pressing government work. On the heels of it comes the strike of 50,000 iron and steel workers at St. Petersburg, and another strike of cotton-mill operatives which promises to spread. Both disturbances are said to be due to the political activity of the Social Democrats.

Boston Transcript.

Strikes are spreading; riots are occurring; a deposed chief of police has just been assassinated at Moscow. These are but surface and sporadic indications. They but faintly measure the dangerous seething forces below. The strike is retarding the work of government in preparing for further warfare operations. Perhaps that has been a part of its purpose. The war is one of the people's grievances. It aggravates their unrest and disgust, which are already at fever heat. It intensifies their hatred of existing oppressive conditions and makes them more insistent than ever for a part in the government of the country.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The political and industrial situation in Russia has been more seriously complicated than it was before by a remarkable attempt to take the life of the Czar while attending the ceremonies of the blessing of the waters of the Neva. The whole scene was similarly reported by telegraph, discredits the theory of accident, which the police authorities of St. Petersburg at first exploited, and points very strongly toward a well-matured plot. The attempt in the crack field artillery battery of the Czar, for under the cover of an imperial salute, given by the neighboring forts a charge of grape, instead of a shelling charge, was fired from one of the guns of this battery. Investigation showed that this field gun was trained on the imperial pavilion and that no other gun in the battery was similarly trained. The purpose of the conspiracy failed, either through poor aim or defective ammunition, or, possibly, through both. No credence is given in St. Petersburg to the official explanation that the use of a loaded shell was an inadvertence and due to an oversight following gun practice two days previously.

Kansas City Star.

Apparently Russia is menaced by the possibility of an uprising that suggests to conservatives and radicals alike the scene of a French revolution. The significant feature of the Russian situation at present is the industrial discontent, due partly to the war, which has caused suffering throughout the empire and thus has fostered dissent. Any semi-despotic government must recognize the menace from the presence of a hundred thousand strikers on the streets of the capital.

El Paso News.

Reform must come to Russia before there is peace. She will neither triumph in war abroad, nor in peace at home, until her people have been freed those God-given rights which are the very embryo of peace and contentment.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Travel is the title of a magazine which travelers and prospective travelers, will find of immense interest. Its January number, which is just at hand, is full of information on places of interest and routes of travel.—Odd Fellows Bldg., St. Louis.

The February number of the Burr-McIntosh Monthly has, as always, a number of art features of more than common attraction. Among the portraits are those of Mrs. P. C. Campbell, Edna May and Mrs. Langtry. There are also many landscape views, and a brief, interesting editorial.—New York.

The following is, in part, the list of contents of Harper's Bazar for February: "The Wickedness of Growing Old," Margaret Deland; "The Loving Cup," a poem by Josephine Preston Peabody; "A Little Tangle at Cragmoor," a story, Elizabeth Jordan; "The Servant Question in England," Mrs. John Lane; "Family Secrets," H. S. G. Foster; "Unhappiness, Marion Foster Washburne; "The Debtor," a novel, chapters 5, 6, and 7, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; "Japanese Art in Flower Arrangement," Euphemia Holden; "The Hand," Alice Meynell; "Evening Gowns and Wraps," "Children's Fashions," "For Home Wear," "Simple Gowns for Old and Young," "Simple Adornments of Children," second paper, Marianna Wheeler; "Our Girls," Anna Ogden; and "Concerning the Kitchen,"—Harper & Bros., New York.

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