

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.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor.

Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

(In Advance)

One Year \$1.00

Six Months .60

Three Months .35

One Month .10

Saturday Edition, For Year \$2.00

Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE

In charge of H. E. Cummings, Manager

Foreign Advertising from our Home Office, 127 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

In charge of F. J. Cooper, 5 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, - SEPT. 2, 1904.

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 note these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office, 713.

For Deseret News Book Store, 312.

For City Editor and Register, 352.

For Business Manager, 383.

For Business Office, 384.

A PRINCESS ON MARRIAGE.

A Paris dispatch is authority for the statement that a sensational book is being hurried through the press.

The author of it is said to be no less a personage than the German emperor's eldest sister, the brilliant Princess Charlotte, who is married to the hereditary prince of Saxony-Meiningen, one of the little states of which the German Empire is composed. The sensational feature of the book is that it advocates—so the Paris dispatch says—a plurality of wives. In the interest of womanhood and morality, if this is true, it can be believed that the book has created a tremendous stir in German court circles. It can be believed that her august relatives are furious, and that efforts will be made to suppress the book. But why should there be any stir about it? Are not morganatic unions sometimes tolerated in European court circles, and are not indiscretions frequently forgiven? And did not the great German, Luther, and his fellow-reformers in Wittenberg, after mature consideration, assure the Landgrave of Hesse, that he could take a second wife without violating the divine law? Is that not a matter of history?

The princess takes the view that it would be well to grant a husband the right to marry again, "under certain restrictions," because, she argues, "such a law, besides eradicating (more or less) the divorce habit, is desirable for the protection of the wife that has become obsolete, is intended to protect the rights of the children and would be an aid to morality." "As a correction of the evils under which women and children are suffering nowadays," continues the author, "divorce is wholly inadequate. The Catholic cannot get a divorce under any circumstances, and there are hundreds and thousands of good-natured Protestants and Jews who cannot bring themselves to divorce the woman who proved a beloved companion while young and beautiful."

The princess has studied closely life as it is around her, and her conclusion is that men change taste and habits at the age of forty or fifty. They see every day, she thinks, women with whom they would like to begin life again, to their own profit, and that of the world. "But," she says, "it cannot be done without robbing the woman once loved of home, position and friends, sometimes, so they lead a double life. That means disgrace for the woman of the second choice, and her children likewise—days of anguish, storm and stress for the first wife. In cases of this kind," she concludes, "we advocate legalized plurality of wives, on the ground of morality, decency and common sense." Permission to take a second wife, she says, would very largely reduce the surplus of unmarried but desirable women; at the same time it would help the working classes by removing competition from women who are now denied matrimony, because there are not enough men to go around.

With the views expressed by the princess, we do not coincide. The princess from which she argues may be true, as far as most of the men that have come under her observation are concerned. And from their status she draws her conclusions, very much as Senator Potter in favor of a "model school." It is all the principle that of two evils, the less is preferable. That kind of argument has not found general favor in questions where morality is involved. It is remarkable, though, that the world again and again is almost forced to give attention to a question so distasteful. It used to be considered an exclusive Utah "problem." But the fallacy of that view is clearly demonstrated. For the agitation goes on, no matter how scrupulously the people here conform to the current laws and legitimate customs of their fellow-men. If Princess Charlotte has really written the book credited to her, a controversy is likely to ensue that will attract the widest attention.

PEACE CONGRESS.

It sounds almost like mockery, to speak of peace while the thunder of cannon and the groans of wounded and dying are reverberating throughout the world. But a peace conference is to be held soon at the World's fair, in an organization formed for the purpose of educating mankind in the principles of peace. The American members of the organization are said to contemplate a proposition to the effect that a general

peace conference be held some time next year, to establish a system of arbitration which will bring about a reduction of the armaments of the powers.

Notwithstanding the lack of encouragement former propositions in this direction have met with, the time is ripe for such discussions. Statesmen, we are told, are commencing to view arbitration with less indifference and more confidence. Not because they are converted to the doctrine of peace and good will, but because they see in arbitration treaties a means of prolonging negotiations between nations, and delay a rupture, if it cannot be entirely avoided.

Another peace conference is to be held at Boston, and at both of these conferences the proposed Anglo-American arbitration treaty is to be discussed. Great preparations are being made for both these meetings. If nothing more is gained this year, than the formation of a treaty acceptable to the two greatest nations of the world, by which hostilities between them are made impossible for ages, a great victory is won, that deserves a monument in history.

WILL NOT BE "BUNKOED."

The plot to organize an anti-Mormon party in Idaho, to further the personal ambitions of a wily politician and the clique that hopes to profit by his success, has attracted attention at a distance from that State. We have copied a number of articles from Idaho papers on the subject, showing how the scheme is seen through and detected at home. We now clip the following paragraphs from an editorial in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, as evidence that it is also duly appreciated abroad.

"The collapse of Senator Dubois' anti-Mormon campaign in the Rocky mountain states is written in the withdrawal of half a dozen candidates of the Democratic party in Idaho, where Senator Dubois succeeded in having an anti-Mormon plank put in the state platform. The men who have, up to date, withdrawn from the ticket are some of them candidates for state offices, others candidates for the legislature, and one of them is the candidate for Congress. The Mormon issue is completely repudiated by the people, who not only see that there is nothing in it, but realize that, unless the Democratic party is to go back under unprogressive control, and stand for nothing definite and positive as a party of conviction, it must this year be given a defeat which will emphasize the fact that the progressive element in it must either use it or put it out of the way."

"Senator Dubois is well aware of this feeling throughout all the West and Northwest, and he would doubtless be willing to go with it if his own fat did not get into the fire. The senate end of the Idaho legislature is to be chosen this year will choose his successor in the Senate, and such is the condition of the party mind in that section that the senator realizes that, if it can not be rallied around something appealing more strongly than a national campaign, his own chance of re-election to the term beginning in 1907, will be small. He does not want the Democratic party dismantled until after 1906. After that nature may take its course and not disturb him. But such is human perversity when a party or a public mind is set in a certain direction, that people of Idaho are refusing to take the Mormon issue seriously or to vote the Democratic ticket because of it. They regard it as another bunko job, and insist that they will not be 'bunkoed' any more readily by the Democratic politicians of the West than by those of the East."

As a companion document to the gentleman's resolution which he floated upon his supporters in the convention at Lewiston, and an offset to his present furious assault on the relation said to still exist between a few aged citizens of Idaho and their families, we quote the following from the Congressional Record of Feb. 5, 1903. In a debate in the United States Senate the following colloquy occurred. We cite only a portion of it, although much more of it comes directly in contact with the Senator's recent utterances:

"Mr. Hale—Then it must follow from that, as the years go by and as the older people disappear, polygamy as a practice will be practically removed."

"Mr. Dubois—There is no question about it; and I will say to the Senator, owing to the active part which we took in that force contest in Idaho, I, with others who had made the fight, thought we were justified in making this promise to the Mormon people. We had no authority of law, but we took it upon ourselves to assure them that those older men who were living in the polygamous relations, who had growing families which they had reared and were rearing before the manifesto was issued, and at a time when they thought they had a right under the constitution to enter the polygamous relation—that those older men and women and their children should not be disturbed; that the polygamous man should be allowed to support his numerous wives and their children. The polygamous relation, of course, should not continue, but we would not compel a man to turn his family adrift. We promised that the older ones, who had contracted those relations before the manifesto was issued, would not be persecuted by the Gentiles; that time would be given for them to pass away, but that the law would be strictly enforced against any polygamous marriage which might be contracted in the future."

As one of the representatives of a state where the Mormons are one of the people, I join with the Senator from Utah, who is in part a representative of a state where three-fourths are Mormons, in saying that there is no polygamy; that is new polygamy in these parts of the country."

BACK TO SUPERSTITION.

In some quarters it is thought that Christianity is dying; that the discoveries in natural sciences have driven the thinking portion of civilized humanity away from the standards of a religion that at one time was a conquering power in the world.

We do not believe that the situation is as represented by those who would gladly attend the funeral of the Christian faith. It is not true that scientific discoveries have forced the masses away from the standards of truth. Those who have abandoned the old churches have done so, because of the hypocrisy, the inconsistency, the contradictions of those who teach and profess one thing, while practicing something different. The condition of Christendom, in which crimes flourish, the poor are oppressed, and the arts of war consume the strength of youth, drives pagans away from Christian missionaries and their churches, and spreads paganism, under its thousand forms, in the very centers of so-called

Christian populations. Science is not to blame. Hypocrisy is.

That science has nothing to do with the prevalence of indifference and doubt that are so noticeable, is clear from the fact that enlightenment does not advance with the retreat of faith. On the contrary, superstition is filling the vacant place almost everywhere. The minds of men are becoming darkened, as they turn away from faith, and science does not fill them with light. This is well illustrated in dispatches from Paris, relating certain court proceedings, in which "sorcery" and "the evil eye" play a prominent part.

For instance, one man, living near Paris, was charged with murder. His defense was that the murdered man, his neighbor, possessed the "evil eye" and had cast a spell over him. This idea grew stronger every day, and at last he killed the "sorcerer" while in a paroxysm of rage. The dead man, he said in court, was constantly predicting misfortunes, which always happened as he had foretold. On the day when he killed him he had told him that he had only two weeks more to live, and this had made him "see red." The jury acquitted him on these tales of "sorcery."

And this is not the only case. In another similar instance the murderer was given five years' imprisonment. The prisoner, a farmer, had killed his cousin. His defense was that the victim was a sorcerer and the cause of various misfortunes which had befallen him. Several of his cows had died suddenly and a horse had gone lame, and he had asked a local sorcerer for advice. This sorcerer had told him that his cousin had the evil eye, and informed him how to break the spell by performing sundry strange practices, which the farmer duly carried out. His misfortunes, however, came thicker than ever, and he at length became convinced that the only way to escape from the evil spell was to kill his cousin. He therefore lay in wait for him one night and shot him. His plea was accepted, and he escaped with the small punishment.

From the judicial recognition of "sorcery" as a mitigating element in cold-blooded murder, there is only a very short step back to medieval prosecution of "sorcerers" and "witches," and the revival of the horrors of those dark days. So true is it that superstition, not scientific clearness of vision, follows doubt and infidelity. Emancipation from faith means the loss of bearings in a world where mysteries obscure the view in every direction. But, there is less defect from religious truth than many suppose. A great many have never seen the truth. They are, therefore, swayed from one false position to another. Genuine infidelity is less common now than it was half a century ago. And where it does obtain, it is not on account of scientific discoveries, but on account of a preference for darkness to light.

Many a spellbinder is also a rake.

An Olympic game outside of Greece lacks Attic salt.

Even a war correspondent can't lie like a war picture.

Donnelly acts as though he were monarch of all he surveys.

A trouble with spellbinders is that most of them are selfwinding.

Unbiased opinions in politics are quite as scarce as hen's teeth.

International law is largely the doctrine that might makes right.

To date the New York police have failed to pocket the Black Hand.

Tom Watson's hand seems to be pretty nearly against every man.

It would be well to establish emergency hospitals during hot campaigns.

All people have their trials but fortunately they are not all public trials.

He who fights and retires may live to fight and retire another day—Kuropatkin.

It looks as though Kuropatkin was getting Kuropatkin into a fix whence he cannot retire.

In Tokio they expect Port Arthur to fall the latter part of September. Great expectations these.

Men who are out of joint with the times are very apt to think they are ahead of the times.

If President Roosevelt suited his action to his words these days, there wouldn't be any action.

This year's platforms are chiefly notable for an absence of "pointing with pride" and "viewing with alarm."

His Judge Parker ceased to take his daily "plunge." The dispatches are very silent on the subject of late.

It is perhaps owing to the influence of the scholar in politics that the hayseed vote has become the farmer vote.

The tide of battle seems to have turned in favor of the Japanese. They may be relied upon to take it at the flood.

In New York divorcees who remarry thereby lose their alimony. This should tend to discourage the divorce industry.

Now is the season when the coal barons are perfecting plans for the winter campaign. The plans are not for the purpose of reducing the price of coal.

The accident to a Knight Templar who went out to Salt Lake to bathe was distressing in the extreme. The water of the Great Salt Lake are the finest in the world to bathe in but the worst to swallow.

SENATOR HOAR.

Los Angeles Times.

In the midst of wars and rumors of wars, the movements of the powers on the political chess board; and all the busy chatter of these restless times, the world will take time each morning to turn to the bedside of George Friesbee Hoar, who lies ill unto death in his Massachusetts home. He is one of the last of the great Americans who have come down to us from another generation, and his name is a part of his country's glory. A prayer should go up from the hearts of all his countrymen that divine providence may yet spare the Grand Old Man of New England.

Worcester Gazette.

The world can ill spare a man of his stamp. The nation will mourn his loss sincerely. His native commonwealth will not soon forget the glorious record he has made in her service. In both the state and the city, where he has long been regarded with sincere affection by all with whom he has come in contact, even remotely, there will be grief and mourning such as is called forth only by the loss of one who is dear and dear. It is but natural that we should part from him, at some time. But we who have known him, had hoped that that day might have been long postponed.

Portland Oregonian.

His public career has been long and distinguished; his patriotism and purity of his motives none ever could question. He had a fine imagination, was deeply versed in literature and history, and at times was surprisingly eloquent. His limitations consisted in lack of practical knowledge of men and affairs and in too much disposition to apply sentimental theory and quixotic notions to affairs of legislation, government and politics. This was inseparable from his nature and allowance was always made for it, and for some noticeable infirmity of temper as he grew old, by his colleagues in the senate and by the people of his state.

Boston Transcript.

The resolution of sympathy adopted by the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Holyoke, and sent to the son of Senator Hoar, was as follows: "The Ancient Order of Hibernians, in convention association, tender to General Rockwood Hoar their sympathy and prayers for the speedy recovery to his usual good health of the greatest commoner in the republic, Senator George Friesbee Hoar. With these resolutions go every good wish for you and yours and deepest sympathy in this hour of your father's serious illness." This is a fresh reminder of the fact that Senator Hoar was a man of high and high in the respect and we may almost say the affection of his Irish fellow citizens in New England and particularly in Worcester, where they have known him from his boyhood and through the years of his life in both political and religious faith, his catholicity in the broader sense has strongly appealed to them. His personal friendliness has been genuine, and when a few years ago Aramist undertook to raise a malcontent head again, there was no man in the state that snote it more relentlessly than Senator Hoar.

ONE TERM FOR PRESIDENT.

New York World.

The National Business league, according to a Chicago dispatch, "is pushing its movement to amend the Federal Constitution so as to lengthen the presidential term to six years and make the president ineligible for re-election." The reason urged by the league for this change is the constant danger of business depression through frequent national elections and changes in the government. This reason is material rather than moral or political, and yet it has such weight in the business world that it might aid greatly in securing a constitutional amendment.

San Francisco Bulletin.

Among those who favor the change are a large majority of the business men of the east. As far as the west is concerned the agitation has been confined to a few cities. Beside men engaged in commercial pursuits the list of advocates includes such men as President William B. Harper of the Chicago University, Judge Grosscup of the United States Court of Appeals, George H. Maxwell of the National Irrigation Association, United States Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, Chancellor E. B. Andrews of the University of Nebraska, Governor George E. Chamberlain of Oregon and Governor A. J. Montague of Virginia. That the movement is non-political is evidenced by the support it is receiving from prominent men of both great parties.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

LAKESIDE THEATRE

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

TODAY

For
"Fixing Up"
The Child

girl or boy, small or large with

Everything, "from head to foot,"

you'd have to leave the western country to find a place that could begin to approach the advantages the Big Reliable Store can offer you.

No matter what you can do elsewhere, you can ALWAYS do best at

Z. C. M. I.

Utah's Greatest - -
Department Store.

Lagoon

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 30, 1904.

Leave Salt Lake	Leave Lagoon
6:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
8:00 a.m.	9:00 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.
6:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
8:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
9:30 p.m.	

Extra trains on Sundays and holidays at 2:30 and 4:30 p.m.

Last train leaves Lagoon Sundays, 5:30 p.m.

Fare for round trip 25cents.

A. D. PIERSON, Pass. & Ticket Agt.
J. B. BEAN, Excursion Agt.
Office, 161 Main St.

The Closing Day of the
LAGOON

Season, Monday, September 5th.

Labor Day!

Served Steaming Hot

FREE!

FREE!

Round Trip, - 25 cents

See The

Free Exhibit

UTAH PRODUCTS at

Uthna Park

By Salt Lake Real Estate Association.

MURESCO

BEAUTIFUL
CONVENIENT
ECONOMICAL

DURABLE
SANITARY
FIRE-PROOF

Mix with boiling water, apply with a brush.

WALL FINISH

G. F. CULMER & BRO.

20 E. 1st South.

Supported by the original Princess Theatre, New York, cast, including

E. M. HOLLAND

In E. W. Horning's and Eugene Presber's fascinating and intensely dramatic study in criminology.

"RAFFLES, THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN."

The only drama that remained in the Metropolitan 20 nights last season.

PRICES—25c to \$1.50. Box seats, \$2.00.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS

HENRY MILLER

In "JOSEPH ENTANGLED" on Monday and Wednesday; "Mice and Men" on Tuesday evening only. Sale today. Prices, 25c to \$1.50. First two rows dress circle, \$2.00.

Good Foundations

Are necessary to substantial structures.

Lay the foundation of your business structure well by advertising in

The "News."

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

The choosing of Boys' School Suits is a pleasure.

When you have such a range of style and prices as we show to select from.

There's no difficulty in finding what you want at the price you desire to pay.

For we have gathered a collection of all good kinds to please everybody.

Suits for Boys' 3 to 8 years, \$2.50 to \$8.50.

Suits for Boys' 8 to 16 years, \$2 to \$10.

Long Pant Suits, \$5 to \$20.

J. P. GARDNER,

THE QUALITY STORE.

126-128 MAIN ST.

OILERS

GREAT, AND OILERS SMALL.

We have Oilers of all sizes, from the small bicycle or typewriter size to the largest kind used for a locomotive. Engineers and Machinists sets or single cans, in both copper and nicked. Altogether they form a very important adjunct to our complete line of mechanics' supplies.

The Salt Lake Hardware Co.

EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE. 42-44-46 W. 2nd St.

ADVERTISERS

Should Use the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS if they desire to reach the people of the Western States and Territories in their homes.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ADVERTISERS.

SALT LAKE TIME TABLE

Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway

Time table in effect May 31, 1904.

GOING-LEAVE SALT LAKE	RETURNING-ARRIVE SALT LAKE
No. 2, 10:00 a.m.	No. 1, 11:30 p.m.
No. 4, 7:30 p.m.	No. 3, 2:30 p.m.
No. 6, 4:30 p.m.	No. 5, 4:30 p.m.
No. 8, 5:00 p.m.	No. 7, 4:30 p.m.
No. 10, 6:30 p.m.	No. 9, 7:30 p.m.
No. 12, 7:30 p.m.	No. 11, 8:30 p.m.
No. 14, 8:30 p.m.	No. 13, 9:30 p.m.
No. 16, 9:30 p.m.	No. 15, 11:15 p.m.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS.

*Sunday, last train leaves Salt Lake at 9:30. J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.