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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

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"THE SUN" OUT OF ITS ORBIT

The New York Sun indulges in some
mixed remarks on the announcement,
at the late conference, concerning the
attitude of the "Mormon" Church as to
plural marriages. The Sun attempts to
be humorous and succeeds in being silly.It affects to be unable to see any
sincerity in the renunciation of "the
practice of polygamy," unless it is fol-
lowed by the abandonment of keeping up
several establishments. We are sorry to
see the Sun under such a cloud of mis-
understanding and obscurity of discern-
ment. Is it possible that it is unable to
see any difference between entering into
new plural family relations and main-
taining the old?We do not suppose the Sun means that
its objections are really to "the keeping
up of several establishments," and that
it would be better pleased if the several
families it speaks of were housed in one
establishment. It would in such case
no doubt revive the old cry about
"harems." But what would please the
New York luminary that says it "shines
for all?" Should the husbands of plural
wives married "before the manifesto" re-
pudiate them all but one? Would so-
ciety be any better for the change? Is
anybody in New York hurt very much
because a few much-married "Mormons"
do not sever their family relations,
and follow the example of large num-
bers of men in various parts of the
country, by repudiating women with
whom they have lived and dowsing their
children?If the Sun would examine the En-
abling act by which Utah became a
State of the Union, it would see that
the only condition exacted as to this
question was that the constitution should
declare that "polygamous or plural mar-
riages are forever prohibited." That provision is in the State
constitution and is fortified by legisla-
tion against such marriages. The
requirement stopped there, intentionally,
because the men who framed those
instruments saw that by compliance
therewith, polygamy would be effectually
barred for the future, and the families
already in that status would gradually
pass off without any needlessly oppres-
sive measures for its extinction. These are the facts, and
the "institution" now is of such small
dimensions that there is no need for any
fuss about it, except as an expedient
by which needy pulpiteres can raise
money among the uninformed, and over-
pious people may have a hobby on
which to ride to notoriety.The Sun wants to know whether it
was possible that "the Church has been
hoodwinked by violators of the Woodruff
manifesto." It seems to think that the
Church must know of such cases and be
very "lax and careless" in not "co-operating
with the federal prosecutor." The "Mormons"
are too busy to be paying into other people's
affairs, and have no relish for "spot-
ters." Does the Sun know the moral
status and personal doings of its neigh-
bors in New York and even of its own
staff and employees? Do the churches
in Gotham "co-operate with the federal
prosecutor," in hunting out and punish-
ing infractions of the law in that
wonderfully holy city? And by the by,
what would the "federal prosecutor"
have to do with such cases, anyhow, either
in the State of New York or the State of
Utah?We fear the Sun is under as much
obscurity on that point as on the other
that we have mentioned. And, candi-
dly, are there not evils of much greater
magnitude right under its full beams,
than those that exist about us here in
Utah, even taking for facts its own
exaggerated and magnified notion
about "Mormon" family affairs? The
rays of the Sun should be turned on
"the beam" close to its face instead
of upon "the mote" in distant Utah.

WHAT WILL YOU?

It is difficult to please everybody.
The recent boxing contest is a case in
point. The law is, very properly, op-
posed to "prize fighting." Lovers of
athletic sport contend that a glove con-
test for a limited number of "rounds"
is different. So, such exhibitions are
within the law. If the match is pro-
longed over the limit to a finish or oneof the principals is "knocked out," the
contest is pronounced "brutal" and
lawless. And if it goes only to the
limit and is decided "a draw," it is
denounced as "a fake." Well, what
will you? There is dissatisfaction any-
how. Many good people will say, "stop
the thing altogether." That would put
an end, perhaps, to disputes over re-
sults and please a considerable portion
of the community. But there would be
dissatisfaction among the class that
delights in such contests—and it in-
cludes many very reputable citizens—
as well as among those who are in-
terested in pugilism as a profession.
This is a mixed community and we
can't all have our own ways. The law
should be observed and enforced, but
when it is not violated, regard should
be had for propriety and decency and
also for the views and wishes of all
who keep within the law. There are
many things deemed evil that have to
be tolerated, even if they are not en-
dorsed by the majority. Everything in
the nature of swindling should be op-
posed, that fair-dealing, mainly action
and physical and moral courage may
be upheld. Athletics may be encour-
aged, however, without promoting
ferocious pugilism.

THE WRONG WAY.

Concerning the recent attempt to
thrust anti-"Mormonism" into the polit-
ical affairs of Idaho, the Boise Cap-
ital-News has something to say and it
is right to the point. There is a right
way to do what is right and some-
times several wrong ways. Whether
that which was attempted was right
or not, the way chosen was wrong,
even if its author was a United States
Senator, and the committee very prop-
erly refused to do "something which
was none of their business. The Cap-
ital-News says:"The action of the state committee
in refusing to legislate for the Demo-
crats of Idaho simply means that no
man carries the organization around
in his vest pocket. Because a United
States senator wants to ride his anti-
Mormon hobby, participate in Republi-
can rows over federal patronage and
outrage the Democratic idea of non-in-
terference in religious matters, is no
reason why the Democratic party
should build its platform upon these
ideas. Furthermore, a man who is
thoroughly in touch with Democratic
principles knows that only the primar-
ies and conventions of the party have
a right to construct platforms and
promulgate policies."

REWARD FOR HEROES.

A few days ago it was announced
that Andrew Carnegie had given \$5-
000,000 for the creation of a "hero
fund." The money is to be given to
the man or woman who saves life. If
the hero perishes in the attempt, the
reward will be given to the widow or
nearest of kin. Mr. Carnegie explains
that the general object is, "to place
those following peaceful vocations who
have been injured in heroic effort to save
human life in somewhat better posi-
tions pecuniarily than before, until
again able to work. In case of death
the widow and children or other de-
pendents will be provided for until
they reach a self-supporting age. For ex-
ceptional children exceptional grants
may be made for exceptional educa-
tion. Grants of sums of money may
also be made to heroes or heroines as
the commission thinks advisable, each
case to be judged on its merits." It
is also provided that no grant is to be
continued unless it be soberly and
properly used and the recipients re-
main respectable, well-behaved mem-
bers of the community.This is something out of the ordinary.
Generally, heroes are supposed to be
found only on the fields of battle, amid
carnage and violence. The fact is that
acts of heroism are numerous in the
peaceful walks of life, both among
women and men, and it is an encour-
aging sign that the deeds of such are
to be recognized. It will soon be
found that the heroism of the battlefield
is cheap and easily won, compared to
that heroism which consists in sacri-
ficing one's self in the daily duties of
life. Doctors, nurses, firemen, laborers
in many perilous callings, are often
more valiant than the warrior who,
after all, is driven to the field of death,
like a beast to slaughter.Carnegie has done much for the bene-
fit of his fellowmen, but this endow-
ment is to be classed among the great
works of philanthropy. Its effort will
be educational in a line very much
needed, in homes, schools, and church-
es.

DIFFERENT IDEAS OF WAR.

General von Moltke, to whom credit
is given for the German victory over
France, and the construction of the
military organizations of the empire,
naturally had great love for the prod-
ucts of his genius. He was a man of
few words, but on one occasion he vol-
unteered the opinion that universal
peace is but a dream, and a bad one at
that. Concerning war he is quoted as
follows:"War is holy and a divine institution;
it is one of the sacred laws of nature;
it keeps alive in men all the great and
noble sentiments, honor, disinterested-
ness, virtue, courage; in one word, it
prevents them from falling into the
most hideous materialism."Guy de Maupassant took an entirely
different view:"Therefore, to collect a herd of some
four hundred thousand men, march day
and night without respite; to think of
nothing, study nothing, learn nothing,
read nothing, be of no earthly use to
any one, rot with dirt, lie down in mire,
live like brutes in a continual besot-
ment, pillage towns, burn villages, ruin
nations; then, meeting another similar
aggregation of human flesh, rush upon
it, shed lakes of blood, cover plains
with pounded flesh mingled with muddy
and bloody earth; pile up heaps of
slain; have arms and legs blown off,
brains scattered without benefit to any
one, and perish at the corner of some
field while your parents, your wife, your
children are dying of hunger—this is
what is called not falling into the most
hideous materialism!"General Miles views the subject from
the utilitarian standpoint. In an ad-
dress to the Grand Army, at Topeka,
Kansas, he said in part:"The contrast between war and peace
is illustrated by the fact that what
treasure has been expended on the
Philippine Islands would have put wa-
ter on every quarter-section of arableland in our country where it is required.
It would have built for the farmers of
this country a splendid system of good
roads, or for commerce two ship canals
across the isthmus. And yet, with it
all, that is no country for an American
man, woman or family. Within the
territory of the Philippine Islands, an
area not as large as your neighboring
territory of New Mexico, there are
crowded over 8,000,000 Malays, as many
people as there are now living in the
entire western half of the United
States. There is an abundance of room
here in this glorious western country.""Oh, toilers of the world, true glory
lies
Not in great empires built o'er dead
men's bones.But in those deeds of charity and love
Which light our earth as heaven is lit
by stars."The great Russian painter of war
scenes, Verestchagin, who found his
death when the Petrovavlovsk sank off
Port Arthur, has given the world a
series of most eloquent sermons, in
paintings, on the curse of war. His
views are made clear in the fact that he
seldom portrayed the glory of war, but
nearly always its innumerable horrors.
His "Napoleon's Retreat From Mos-
cow" produces a cold shudder. He lac-
erated the feelings of the people and
thus condemned war and forced them to
condemn it.The Biblical view corresponds with
this, for the shedding of blood in wars
barred the ancient king of Judah from
rearing a temple to the Almighty. This
would have been absurd, had the view of
General Moltke had support in any
moral code inspired from on high.

"MORMON" POLICY.

Elders Fred G. Baker and George
W. Webster, laboring in Dundee, Scot-
land, send us the subjoined article from
the Evening Telegram of that place,
famous for its excellent marmalade,
and express their pleasure at the pro-
gress of the work there and the good
things occasionally published about the
"Mormons." They say also that the
outrageous stories told by their ene-
mies, in effect defeat their own pur-
pose among intelligent people. The fol-
lowing is evidently intended as an of-
fset to some repetitions of anti-"Mor-
mon" stories and particularly to the
strictures of Sydney Brooks:"In a special article on Mormonism in
America, Mr. Sydney Brooks sums up
the present-day policy of the Mormon
Church as saying—'Highly. Young's
policy is the policy of Mormonism to-
day.' This deliverance is well worthy
the attention of the statesmen and po-
litical reformers of all countries. Brigh-
am Young was an ardent believer in
work under what would now be de-
scribed as municipalized conditions. He
led his people into an arid wilderness;
he set them to work; and established
municipal departments for the achieve-
ment of irrigation and other things be-
yond the scope of individual effort. That
the Young policy has been marvelously
successful is demonstrated by the agri-
cultural, industrial, and social pros-
perity of Utah and Salt Lake City. Al-
though it is but a comparatively short
time since the followers of Brigham
Young encamped in the desert near
Salt Lake, there are those who are dis-
inclined to believe that the miracle
of transforming the arid desert into a
smiling land of plenty could be repeated
in these keenly competitive times. Mr.
Sydney Brooks, however, shows that
the policy of Brigham Young is as suc-
cessful today as during the regime of
the shrewd and capable leader."After the passage of the Edmunds-
Tucker Act in 1887 the Mormons deter-
mined to found a colony in Mexico. A
Mormon official inspected the State of
Chihuahua and Sonora, along the Val-
ley of the Casas Grandes River. The
Mormons went to Mexico in 1888. Then
years later the American Consul at Chi-
dad Juarez made them the subject of a
report. The first arrivals, he said, were
poor men. Many of them had not even
the means of transportation, and when
they arrived in the Valley of the Casas
Grandes River, two hundred miles south
of the new Mexican line and as many
miles from a railroad, they had practi-
cally nothing but their physical
strength and religious enthusiasm.
Around them were high mountains cap-
ped with snow, dark canyons where
wild beasts made their lair, and a nar-
row valley, arid, without irrigation, and
barren of vegetation except "gramma"
grass and cottonwood trees. Apache
Indians lurked in the hills, drove away
their herds, and sometimes attacked
their settlements. Yet the Mormons
prospered. No difficulty, no hardship,
was great enough to appal them or
drive them back. They made ditches,
turned the water of the river on their
lands, planted fruit trees, laid out gar-
dens, tended their crops, and plenty
came to support and sustain them. Or-
der colonies were planted with equal suc-
cess. In ten years the Mormons ex-
tracted from this valley enough wealth
to give them independence.The canal colony is a beautiful vil-
lage comparable to any in New Eng-
land. There is every evidence of thrift,
cleanliness, industry, comfort, and good
management. There is an absence of
the vice common to modern commu-
nities. There are no saloons, tobacco
shops, jails, nor houses of ill-fame in
the colony. The property is owned by
Mormons, and the internal affairs of
the several settlements are under the di-
rection of the Church. There is an
academy, with five teachers and 400 pupils."It is the policy of the Mormons to
erect schoolhouses before churches and
temples. There are other recent in-
stances of similar achievements by the
Mormons. To the colonizing Briton the
record of Mormon success is worthy of
close study. Under the British flag are
to be found vast territories of far bet-
ter promise than the Salt Lake desert,
and, under helpful government condi-
tions, South Africa, Australia, and Can-
ada ought to be dotted with districts
quite as prosperous as any Mormon
colony."

Instruction often means obstruction.

Admiral Togo never regrets to re-
port.The czar to Alexie: "For this relief,
much thanks."Motto for the street department:
Pave as you go.General Sherman Bell's enemies say
that he lacks tone.It is said that Mr. Hearst has a good
show. The same may be said of Bar-
num and Bailey.Great Britain faces a deficit. Her
statesmen would rather face a conti-
nental coalition.What a horrible nation we are if what
all the parties, in their platforms, say
of each other is true.No matter what hit the Petrovav-
lovsk, the Russians themselves were
struck with amazement.

Those who oppose the uniting of the

four territories into two states forget
that in union there is strength.As the season advances the weather
seems to become more and more un-
suited to a rapid development of trusts.Admiral Skrydloff is on his way to the
front. He will find himself under the
necessity of putting on a bold one when
he gets there.Something big must be going to hap-
pen in the Far East in a short time, the
news from there having been so meag-
re of late.The north side of South Temple street
from the Eagle Gate east, continue to
be a favorite resort for the bicyclists.
Why not have the bicycle policeman
resort there occasionally.And now some of their friends are
saying that Harriman and Pierce did
not in reality want to intervene; that
they only did it for fun. Then they are
funny fellows.Dr. Simon Patten, professor of polit-
ical economy in the University of
Pennsylvania, says that wives should
earn wages. Most of them do but they
are rarely paid them.Samuel Gompers says the business
men of the country are suffering from
tradesunionphobia. If so it may be be-
cause Gompers et al genus are suffering
from the right-to-run-your-own-bus-
inessphobia.Numerous theories have been formu-
lated by Russians to account for the
disaster to the Petrovavlovsk. It has
been suggested that the vessel collided
with a Russian mine; or that it was
struck by a submarine boat; or that
the disaster was due to a boiler explo-
sion. To add to this list of possibili-
ties, what about nihilists? Is it abso-
lutely certain that there are no traitors
in the Russian navy, who would not
mind dying, if at the same time they
could cause death and destruction to
others, and inflict a telling blow upon
the country? If the Japanese cannot
prove that they destroyed the vessel, a
search for nihilists might give a clue
to the mystery. But for the time being,
the probability is that Admiral Togo is
the "guilty party."A French statistician calculates that
the war in eastern Asia, so far, has cost
the combatants \$54,864,102, without
counting the financial losses incident to
the fortunes of war, such as the sink-
ing of battleships and other accidents
of the struggle. Only the regular ex-
penses, that can be ascertained before-
hand, are counted in this figure. Of this
cost \$216,231,500 falls on Russia, and
\$138,632,602 on Japan. The question nat-
urally arises, how long can the two bel-
ligerents keep up a conflict that draws
so heavily upon their resources? Rus-
sia has now lost, or had seriously
damaged, ten ships in all. Four have
been put out of action by being hit by
shells, and the others have suffered
from more or less mysterious causes.
These disasters add to the total ex-
penses which must be borne by the
power that is finally defeated.

THAT TIBET EXPEDITION.

New York World.

The unreasonable opposition of the
Tibetans to the progress of the British
peace mission through their territory
continues. At Samondu the tribesmen
again gave evidence of their miscon-
struction of the motives of the foreign-
ers by firing on them, treacherously, as
Lord Curzon reports, during a parley.
It required the killing of six Tibetans
and the wounding of three to prove
anew the disinterested character of the
expedition. "None of the British was
injured."

Los Angeles Express.

As the matter stands now the Tibe-
tans must be coerced into neutrality, and
if reports as to their present tem-
per are true this is likely to require
the use of gunpowder. The usual se-
quence of such policy is indefinite con-
trol, and for that reason Great Britain
may be regarded as in a fair way to
extend the boundaries of her Indian
empire.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Although Balfour declared that the
mission had no ulterior objects in view
in the way of extending British do-
minion over Tibet, Secy. Brodrick made
it very clear to the House of commons
that it was dispatched to prevent the
Tibetans from opening up relations
with Russia, which they were attempt-
ing to do, and to make Great Britain
predominant in the country. While
the disclaimer of any present intention
to extend British sovereignty over
Tibet may be since the establishment
of British predominance there may be
fairly assumed to be the first step to-
ward a future protectorate which in the
end will lead to sovereignty, as has
been the case with other states an-
nexed from time to time to the Indian
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