

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 20, 1906

BRING ON YOUR WITNESSES.

The same wonderful discoverer of political movements in the "Mormon" Church that published particulars of instructions given to children in the Sunday schools, as to how they should vote at the coming fall election, has now found out that "the Mormon people have received the order this year to vote the Republican ticket." Notwithstanding the patent fact that school children, whether in Sunday classes or week day classes, cannot vote, being under age, the stupid canon was repeated from day to day until its extreme silliness was exposed. The latest piece of stupidity is a complete reversal of the assertion from the same source made over and over again only a few weeks ago, that "this year the Mormons will be instructed to vote the Democratic ticket."

The poor creature that drools out this kind of stuff wherewith to beguile Gentile newcomers and lead them into a fusion for the purposes of a few local politicians, declares that these statements are not made out of spite, that there is no malice in them. Well, there is more malice than malice, perhaps, in the motif behind the falsehood. The hand that penned the nonsense was malicious and spiteful enough on the other side before it was bought for present purposes. One day the person who became the purchaser was represented as one of the vilest of parvenues, the butt of ridicule and satire, and his cause too low and vicious for decent remark. The day after the purchase, everything he touched or wanted was altogether lovely, to be extolled to the highest, to be fought for, to be held up as pure, "American" principle and policy, the one thing needful in Utah affairs.

It doesn't matter what proceeds from such a source, except that people who have come here recently may be led away by it, imagining that there must be some truth in it or it would not be so boldly though contradictorily set forth in print. For their benefit we suggest that an effort be made to bring to the light every alleged item of instruction to "Mormons" how they should vote at the fall election. To make this sure let the "Mormon" who has received such instruction, either directly or indirectly or by any process whatever, be trotted out and his statement verified.

Bring on your witnesses! Let us have facts! The mere say-so, without the slightest particle of proof, of one who will write anything for or against a party or a proposition for pelf, amounts to less than nothing with rational people, informed as to the situation. The Deseret News has repeatedly announced the perfect and complete freedom of members of the "Mormon" church to vote for whom or what they please and has challenged proof to the contrary.

We do not care to keep up the protest against falsehood nor to argue against spurious nonsense. If the individuals or papers that cannot or will not get out of their in which they have wallowed and crawled so long, will bring forward some "Mormons" whose word is worth a cent, who will testify that they have been told how to vote at the coming election by any authority of the church, local or general, we will publish the alleged facts and give them a wider circulation than can be effected by all the papers combined which continually utter the untruths that we here contradict.

There never was a time in the history of the "Mormon" Church when there was less excuse than now for the assertions, intimations and insinuations about Church dictation in political affairs that have been echoed for years. There is absolutely no foundation for the stories, assumptions and pretenses on this subject that are sent out by the class of writers to which we have alluded. It does not matter to them how many times nor how completely they are exposed in their miserable work, they continue in it either from force of habit, or for the malice which they deny, or for what there is in it from the power that has bought them, body and soul.

There is not a living being who can truthfully say that he has been directed, or persuaded, or requested, or in any way coerced as to the party or person or policy he should support at the election to be held in this state in the coming fall. If what we here affirm is untrue, bring out the person or persons who have received the alleged instruction and let them face the light of day and the force of truth!

AN IMPORTANT AFFAIR.

The Fourteenth National Irrigation Congress, which will be held at Boise, Idaho, September 2 to 8, will present a number of novel as well as interesting features. Several States not heretofore represented at these annual gatherings intend to send delegates. Not only will the arid and semi-arid regions participate in the deliberations of the Congress, but some portions of the country which have too much moisture and where drainage is required, will send their representatives, so that they may gain the benefit of the lectures and experiences of able experts from different portions of the Republic. Some of the Southern States are meeting in that direction.

Statistics are being compiled at different points, consisting of facts and

figures relating to the quantity of water in running streams, how much can be saved by storage, and the acreage that can be reclaimed through irrigation. These statistics will be authentic and may be relied upon by all investigators into the resources and capabilities of the semi-arid regions of this country.

A number of solid silver, loving cups, appropriately engraved, will be offered at the congress as prizes in contests for the best variety of fruits, grains, grasses, sugar beets, vegetable crops, etc., and a number of second cash prizes will also be awarded.

Social entertainments are being prepared by the board of control, and Boise will do its level best to make the occasion interesting to visitors. A grand symphony concert is to be given on the evening of September 4 in the Riverside Park Theater, which has a seating capacity of 2,200.

It is to be hoped and expected that the State, county and city authorities, irrigation companies and other associations interested in the work of the congress, will send full delegations, composed of talented and practical men, who will add to the value and interest of one of the most useful organizations that has been established in the United States.

A GREAT DAY IN HISTORY.

Pioneer day will be appropriately remembered this year by the people of this city. An interesting program will be rendered at Liberty Park, to which the general public is invited, and there will be a large turnout is certain, for this celebration is, by no means, in the interest of one class, or one faction, or citizens. It is an expression of the high esteem and sincere affection in which the first settlers of this region are held by every honorable man and woman here, regardless of both political and religious affiliations.

One of the features of the program will be a Pioneer camp, erected as nearly as can be done in imitation of the reality, and this camp is to be attacked by Indians, thus illustrating some of the perils of the journey westward. Besides this special feature there will be music, and speeches, and various kinds of innocent amusements. The surviving Pioneers will be the object of special attention, as being the guests of honor of the committee on arrangements. Last year there were present, we understand, 57 of these Pioneers, all having arrived here in 1847. Since then some have answered the summons and gone to another shore, but there will still be quite a reunion of these veterans in the service of an advanced and advancing civilization, and it will be an honor and pleasure to pay respects to them on this anniversary.

It should be unnecessary to say that the observance of Pioneer day is no evidence of indifference to the great Day of Independence and that for which the Fourth of July stands. On the contrary, loyalty to the country and love of its institutions only intensify the gratitude for the blessings of the 24th. The arrival of the Pioneers here marked the beginning of an epoch, it is true, in the history of a church, the members of which had escaped, as by a miracle, from the hands of ignorant, bigoted, and cruel mobs, and found a place where they can rear an altar on which to offer up their sacrifices of fervent prayer and songs of praise. They had found a place of refuge in which to devote themselves, undisturbed, to the studying of the wonderful truths that had been revealed to them, so as to obtain an understanding of them, and grow strong in their faith. But this is, after all, but one part of that which was accomplished by Providence in the guidance of the Pioneers to these valleys. Their arrival here was the beginning of the addition to the domain of the United States of a vast and wonderful empire. The Pioneers were empire-builders. It was through their patient and persistent efforts that it became possible for millions to live in comfort and affluence where toil and starvation seemed to be inevitable. The arrival of the Pioneers here was an epoch-making event in the history of the United States, and for that reason love of country and American institutions prompt to the commemoration of Pioneer day. For, the conquests of the Pioneers were the triumph, notwithstanding difficulties, of American principles of government.

It should be unnecessary to dwell on these facts, but for insinuations the falsity of which are best known to the authors of them. No apology is needed for the joyful celebration of a day that has proved so much importance to the development of the entire western region.

ANTI-SEMITISM.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, writing for the Independent, endeavors to fasten the blame for anti-Semitism on the Jews themselves, to a large extent at least. He describes the Hebrews as a parasitic race, in pursuit of gain, wandering "over the abodes of natives with which, clinging jealously to its tribalism, it did not unite." Even the Russian Jew, he claims, is partly responsible for the persecution he suffers. Prof. Smith says:

"In 1881 there was a great rising in Odessa and at other points in Russia which produced in England a passionate burst of generous indignation. From the reports of the British consuls which followed, it appeared that, though most deplorable things had been done, there had been great exaggeration in the accounts. The destruction of property had been infinitely less than had been reported."

Important was that the general cause of the outbreak, in the opinion of the consuls, was not religious, but social; in fact, was usury. The Russian peasant, seeing the Jews' wealth, said, "That is my blood." The Russian peasant is extremely superstitious, but it does not appear that he is intolerant. At least, if he is, it is toward heretics of his own race and church. He seems to think it natural that men of a different race should have a different religion. "We find the same thing in other countries, so far as the Jews of the lower class and the peasantry with whom they come into account are concerned. Baring Gould tells us that in Germany there is scarcely a village without some Jews in it who do not cultivate land themselves, but live in wealth like spiders for the falling Bauer." In Hungary Paget says "the Jew is not less active in promoting the vices and necessities of the peasant than by those of the noble. As sure as he gains a settlement in a village the peasantry become poor."

It cannot be the intention of the Pro-

fessor to justify the persecution to which the Jews in all ages have been subjected. They did not voluntarily leave their own country and disperse throughout the world. Time and again they endeavored to regain independence, with the result that each time the chains of bondage were drawn tighter around their hands and feet. It is true they nearly always were financially successful, even in the midst of their enemies, being compelled to devote themselves to commercial interests chiefly. They should be tolerated wherever they are, or given an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves in their own country, as they desire to do.

It is not improbable that many Russian Jews are at the present time identified with revolutionary agencies. It would be marvelous, should this not be the case. There are in that country 3,000,000 Hebrews who are deprived of many of such poor rights and privileges as are enjoyed by other Russians. To be a Jew in Russia is to have less opportunity than any other race there. They are asking for equal rights with other classes of the population, and because they do not get them they are becoming revolutionists. They are made to serve, in a way, the cause of their enemies by deliberate efforts of the officers of government to stir them up to make demonstrations for which they are ruthlessly massacred, as was proved to be the case at Bialystok. The committee of the Duma which investigated that affair fixed the responsibility for it on the agents of the government.

Says one authority on Russian affairs: "Even if the ministers are not directly responsible, the local police organize these butcheries, which go on under the benevolent silence of the administration. When I visited Russia plans for uprisings against the Jews were everywhere announced, and the subsequent action merely realized what I had fully anticipated. The sole means to end the uprisings and bring about the withdrawal of the Jewish masses from the revolutionary propaganda is to accord them equality before the law."

Prof. Smith, indirectly, reminds the world of the fact that there will always be a sharply drawn dividing line between the Jews who are faithful to their traditions, and the people among whom they dwell as strangers. That this line is very little in evidence in the United States does not prove the contrary, for here the Jews are not strangers. They have all the privileges other citizens have. But where they are treated as a separate, not to say unclean, race, they will naturally be clannish, and stand together against oppressors. The only remedy for this is Zionism. When the governments of the world shall make up their minds and restore Palestine to the Jews, these will no longer be wanderers upon the face of the earth, taking advantage of the people among whom they sojourn.

The early boy catches the worm.

Every day in the Hartje divorce trial is a read letter day.

The hand that rocks the cradle and the hand that rocks the boat are not the same.

Those New Mexico earthquakes are a poor imitation of the San Francisco affair.

The question is asked, Did Alfred Beit leave a wife? If he had one he certainly left her.

Secretary Taft divided the waters of Niagara river just as though they were loaves and fishes.

It is much easier for a millionaire to become a Socialist than for a Socialist to become a millionaire.

Lawyer Untermeyer evidently thinks that the Mutual Life "administration ticket" is maladministration.

Really there seem to be more crimes committed in the name of insanity these days than in the name of liberty.

Under the general welfare clause could not Uncle Sam be induced to furnish the people ice at a reasonable price?

Wallace Irwin announces a series of articles on "The Shame of the Colleges." The shame must be some of the shame.

Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like Uncle Sam's soldiers will be when they get their new Winter-cut uniforms.

The Goddess of Liberty on Bedloe's Island is to be painted inside and out. Thank Heaven she doesn't need white washing!

Peace conferences between the warring Central American republics will be held at sea. It is to be hoped that those conducting them will not be at sea.

General Stossel has been recommended for sentence to death. If Roosevelt's case is to be considered as a precedent, he has nothing to fear but restoration to the active list.

An agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company alleges that a justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin demanded rebates. Most probably he was only badgering his agent.

"All the storms of life soon die of their own passion, and the light drinks their tears, and the world rolls happy on its way," says the Atlanta Constitution. The man who wrote that was either in love or "how come you so?"

"These Mormons are trying to make the country believe that an Englishman can come over here and give the natives points in the art of promoting. Salt Lake City is too fresh," says the Boston Herald. Salt Lake City is not too fresh. It's the salt of the earth.

"Please do not let any young ladies come to the camp-meeting with arms and necks exposed by thin sleeves and waists. It seems immodest and unbecomingly enough to wear such garments at home, where no one sees you but your father and brothers," says a Missouri camp meeting notice. Honi soit qui mal y pense.

THE MILK DIET.

New York World.

Prof. Metchnikoff's theory that skimmed milk, sour milk, curdled milk, buttermilk and the like are favorable to longevity is thus not opposed to the popular and correct idea that milk is not good for elderly people. If in a family half the household supply of milk is skimmed for the adults and the cream is added to the other half for the children, every one should be suited. And in old age, which in Mrs. Fay's case began at sixty-five, little or no milk should be taken. Science has greatly increased the average duration of human life, and the process is only at its beginning. Thus far the study has been mainly to cure disease. Diet and the prolongation of life will be an increasing care in the future.

NO OCCASION FOR BOASTING.

Kansas City Times.

The American public has no disposition to boast. The spectacle of British pharissism was not so edifying as to inspire a wish to emulate it. But it may be pertinently pointed out to the British government and public that since their derelictions have been at least equal to those uncovered in America, they must now demonstrate their capacity or incapacity to equal the great republic in meeting a blameworthy situation and in the expedition with which it was overcome.

HONOR NOT APPRECIATED.

New York Mail.

Naturally the Sultan does not appreciate the honor done him in making our minister an ambassador. But if we correctly apprehend the character of Mr. Leishman, he will make an early call upon Abdul Hamid just the same, and will gently but firmly convince him that no other course is open him. When "Uncle Sam" decides to honor a Sultan somewhere, that Sultan may as well make up his mind to be honored.

YES, "IF."

Los Angeles Times.

If the newspapers would unanimously agree to leave out all these accounts of divorces, desertions, suicides, murders and general hell-raising throughout the country it would prove an infinite relief to a jaded, heart-sick and discouraged public.

SCHOOLS OF ANARCHY.

New York Tribune.

It has remained for Russian officialdom to discover in our American free libraries nurseries of crime, hotbeds of anarchy and armories of nihilism, furnishing forth, without money and without price, weapons ready forged for aiming at the heart of organized government and for striking at the divine right of kings. How real this library danger has come to be regarded in Russia was brought to public attention by an arrest made last week in this city when Henry Meluek was detained in a Jefferson market police court, charged with abstracting two books from the Astor library. One of the volumes was an apparently innocent novel by Jules Verne, but the other was a work by Perez, entitled "Schriften," telling of the horrors of the Russian penal system in Siberia, and viewed in Russia as a highly seditious and pernicious publication.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Society Way.

Duty called.
The man looked at the card lazily.
"Just say that I'm not at home," he ordered the maid.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DIPLOMACY.

"The members of his family are vigorously opposing the match."
"What nonsense!" They have everything to gain by an alliance with her family."

"Of course. But if they don't make a bluff her family will get on to the fact."
—Philadelphia Ledger.

PA'S IDEA.

"Say, pal!"
"Well, Johnny?"
"Why did they call him Edward the Confessor?"
"Oh, I s'pose he got caught grafting and had to own up."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE AMERICAN EAR.

Americans think we have very funny surnames, and we think theirs have something humorous. An American tourist recently said that he found endless entertainment in the names over the shop windows in London, but he said it to an Englishman who had had the same pastime in reading the names over the stores of New York. "Bofini!" said the American with mirth. "Bofini!" replied the Englishman. And not only are both these names amusing to the stranger, today, but Dickens noted them each in his own country, and used them both, one adorning scenes in England and the other scenes in America. It is, of course, a mere prejudice, but we would put it to any Englishman whether he does not think Bofini funnier than Bofini. Of course he does. To the English ear Dodge and Lick are quaint, and so, to the American ear, is Boodle.—London Chronicle.

A Ride for His Temper.

A certain farmer living near the town of Derby, having got himself disliked on account of his quarrelsome habits, the other farmers decided one night to cool him down a bit.

At midnight the farmer was disturbed by a voice shouting, "Your horse is stolen!"

The irate farmer hurried on his clothes and hastened to his door, asked, "Which way has he gone?"
"Toward H—," replied one of the farmers.

Another offered the loan of a horse he bestowed, which offer the sleepy farmer accepted. After riding all night he found himself at daylight next morning riding his own horse.—London Tit Bits.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The June-July number of the Sunset Magazine is a notable issue, containing authentic accounts of the great San Francisco disaster by writers who experienced it. Joaquim Miller tells his impressions in a lyric poem. C. S. Aiken's article, "San Francisco's Plight and Prospect," expresses the spirit of the people. Edwin Emerson, Jr., tells how affairs in San Francisco were controlled by men who knew just what to do. E. H. Harriman's story of San Francisco's experience will be read with interest. Mr. Harriman was in the east when the earthquake occurred and he hastened himself at daylight next morning riding his own horse.—London Tit Bits.

"A Gas Tale of Two Cities," by Sherman Morse in the American Magazine for August, is an account of the gas

situation in New York and Indianapolis. Another important contribution is a collection of opinions on "The Single Woman's Problem." Those who give their ideas are Dorothy Canfield, Mrs. L. H. Harris, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Mary Schenck Woolman. William McMahon writes his second "Confession of a Life Insurance Solicitor." Julian A. Dimock contributes a series of photographs illustrating canoeing in the north. Stewart Edward White and Samuel Hopkins Adams continue their serial, "The Mystery." Frank Tinker writes a story of the sea, "The Derelict." Harrison Jewell Holt writes of "Stoveholder and the Birds of Paradise." Harriet Gaylord tells a most entertaining story of a minister who, through plagiarism, secured good sermons. "Ivanhoe and the German Menace" is a child story by Dorothy Canfield. A few other features together with verse and a short sketch by Arnold M. Anderson make up the number.—141 Fifth Ave., New York.

CASINO
Opposite Postoffice.
TONIGHT!
Cassidy's Musical Comedy Co.
OF 24 PEOPLE.
16, 20, 25 CENTS.

BICYCLE RACES

Friday Evening, July 20

-AT-

Salt Palace.

Five-mile lap race in which 20 riders will start.

One-mile handicap.

Australian pursuit invitation, professional.

Quarter-mile open amateur; one-mile handicap, amateur.

Concert by Held's band.

Programme starts 8:15 p. m.

Take Main Street, State Street, Murray and Salt Palace Cars.

RACES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

They are all headed for

The Busy Corner

This sultry weather creates a soda water thirst—that is, a thirst for the Smith Drug Co. Soda. It is a little better—little more satisfying.

Either Phone 238, if you want a soda, Soda served all hours of the night also.

SMITH DRUG CO.
Phone 238.
Open All Night.

YOU WANT

Townsend's LEMON

The strongest made or that can be made.

At All Grocers.

NURSES!

Take Notice

In order to meet the frequent inquiries of physicians for nurses we have inaugurated a

Free Registration Bureau.

for the nurses of Salt Lake. Kindly stop and register and greatly oblige

HALLIDAY DRUG CO.,

S. W. Cor. 1st So. and State Sts.

If You Would Beauty Woo!

Don't be afraid to use plenty of pure olive oil. The Maltese Cross brand of olive oil just received by us is an oil of unquestionable purity and will never turn rancid. Don't do without it. Lubricate your system. In pints it sells at 75 cents the pint, but we have it in every quantity, up to a gallon.

SCHRAMM'S,

WHERE THE CARS STOP.

The Great Prescription Drug Store.

Wasatch Summer Resort

Little Cottonwood Canyon, Salt Lake County.

OPENS JULY 1, 1906.

Under the old management of John Starkey, prices reasonable. Special price for families on application at hotel. Cottages for rent for family use. Daily stage leaves Murray at 8:30 a. m. Special stage also Saturdays. Leaves 4:30 p. m. from Jas. W. McHenry's Livery Stable, who will conduct the stage line. For information, phone McHenry, Ind. 14. Bell phone 128. John Starkey, Bell phone 41 black, Murray Exchange.

YOU

can buy things cheaper than the paints and varnishes we sell, but you can't buy them any better.

MORRISON MERRILL CO.

28 Main St.

Soap Sale!

We are selling many special kinds at greatly reduced prices. We can suit the most fastidious taste with the choicest soap that will soothe, heal and cleanse the most delicate or friable skin. Both prices 45¢. Remember the number.

44 MAIN STREET.

Antee Brice Drug Co.

Yards Are Full!

Are Never Out Of

PEACOCK

Rock Springs Coal!

CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.

"At the Sign of the Peacock,"

38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.



BARGAINS

For Saturday and Monday!

Seasonable and ready-to-wear clothing for your 24th of July outfit. What is nicer or cooler than a lawn or linen suit this hot weather? And what a saving it means to purchase them at half price.

HALF PRICE SALE ON LAWN AND LINEN SUITS

Eton Jacket and Shirt Waist effects, blue, green, natural color and white. A beautiful line. All this season's styles. Entire stock (excepting three numbers) will go at half price.

SHORT AND LONG SUMMER KIMONAS, ONE-THIRD OFF.

Our entire stock, consisting of dozens and dozens different styles of dainty lawns, dimities, crepes, Persian and Japanese cloths. All new and fresh.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES ONE-THIRD OFF!

Entire stock of children's dresses, in percales, chambrays, lawns, linens and ducks. Hundreds of pretty styles. Ages 6 to 14. Price range, 75c to \$7.50. Sale price ONE-THIRD LESS.

Wrappers A line of light colored Lawn Wrappers that regularly sell from \$1.50 to \$2.25. Your choice while they last..... **75c**

ALL WHITE WOOL GOODS REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

Consisting of batistes, brillantes, albatross, volles, fine French serges and storm serges, will be sold Saturday and Monday for 25 PER CENT LESS THAN REGULAR.

Parasols Our beautiful line of Summer Parasols for ladies and children reduced 25 per cent. This includes the Ladies' Suit Case Parasol. Easily folded and takes up little room. Very nice present for a lady intending to travel.

Waists Two Tables of Summer Half Price

\$2.50 Vador Porch Shades for **\$2.00**

Z. C. M. I. Where you get the Best Z. C.