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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 17, 1904

THE IDAHO ANTI-MORMON
PLANK.

The reports that are given in the papers of the proceedings of Tuesday at the Democratic state convention in Idaho, all state that in the passage of a resolution against polygamy and church influence in politics, Senator Dubois and his followers achieved an anti-Mormon victory. The resolution which at first was voted down, but was afterwards passed with some modification is called an anti-Mormon resolution. It was aimed at the "Mormon" Church and was so recognized by its supporters and by its opposers, but as adopted by the convention its wording does not so appear. This is the text of the plank put into the Democratic platform:

"We demand the extermination of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation within the borders of Idaho and the complete separation of church and state in political affairs. We pledge the Democratic party to enact such legislation as will eventually suppress such evil."

The most active and strenuous opponents of the plank were non-Mormons, among them F. H. Holzner of Bannock, Senator Evans of Oneida, and H. G. Redwine of Lemhi. The veto against it, however, came largely from those counties that are called "Mormon" because the majority of their population are of that faith. The great objection to it is its implications rather than its language. It bears the inference that polygamy is practiced and that church and state are united in Idaho, and that the "Mormon" Church is responsible therefor. That is why the plank was obnoxious to the "Mormon" people, and to others in that state who understand the situation and can see through the subtleties put forward by the advocates of the measure.

The prime mover in the anti-Mormon plank was Senator Fred T. Dubois, who is credited by all parties and papers with framing and carrying the resolution in spite of all obstacles and protests. After failing of election as a delegate in his own county, he managed to obtain a seat as delegate from another county. His speech on the resolution that he submitted as a substitute and which was passed, abounded in anti-Mormon attacks. There were three notable points in it, as reported by the press. One was his strong depreciation of the idea that he was responsible for the adoption of the anti-Mormon plank. Another was his use of the one-sided testimony before the United States senate committee in the Smoot case, to effect his purpose. The third was his assertion that the young "Mormon" Democrats were delighted at being set free from church control in politics, and regarded him as their friend and champion.

As to the first, its absolute and impudent falsehood is established by the very speech in which he uttered it. The purpose of it was to force upon the convention the plank which he himself presented, after the original proposition had been killed. His speech was violently anti-Mormon throughout. The introduction in a political harangue of matters that had come before him in a quasi-judicial capacity and only part of one side of which had been presented, showing that he had made up his mind without hearing the other side, and that he was ready to express it for political purposes, needs no strong language from us, but must strike every fair mind with astonishment and disgust. His declaration about the glee of the young "Mormon" Democrats is laughable in its patent untruth and absurdity. There is no young or old Democrat in Idaho who can truthfully say that the "Mormon" Church has ever required him to vote one way or another, or exercised any coercion upon him in politics in any manner whatever.

And here is where the objection comes in to the whole attempt on the part of the anti-Mormon agitators to put the Church in a false light. As to the polygamy part of the plank, all we need to do to show the hypocrisy of its pretended eagerness for moral purity, is to point out the fact that the denunciation of adultery, which was part of the original resolution, was expunged from the substitute introduced by Senator Dubois and adopted by his friends. There are names associated with the plank's support which sufficiently explain why that word was purposely omitted, but we do not wish to be personal.

Now the introduction of the anti-Mormon plank known as well as we do that the offense, as defined by law, is not and never has been committed in Idaho, and further, that the Church has forbidden it at any place. The necessity for the plank, then, has no existence. But the animus in it is evident. The State of Idaho has no law against sexual offenses which are known to abound therein, and this plank in the Democratic platform is

silent concerning them, while it calls for measures against a few cases of elderly men, who are taking care of the families existing through marital contracts made years before the measures were adopted that forbade further plural marriages. The fatality of the whole movement is understood and it is known to be needless.

As to the Church influence part, show us one plotting politician of the whole crowd, from the chief schemer down, who would not jump to obtain it if he thought he could make sure of it! The history of Idaho politics, if published in all its secret workings, would make an interesting book. It is because that influence has been sought and not secured, that some blatant denouncers of it are so vehement in their outcries. In all the denunciations and fulminations against "Mormon" Church influence in politics by either party, no case of coercion or compulsion or threatening on the part of the Church authorities has been or can be cited. That men prominent in the Church have been outspoken in their political expressions, Democrats as well as Republicans, and that they have advocated freely their views and supported their respective candidates, is true. And they simply exercised their undoubted rights as citizens. But any charge that people have been compelled or required to vote one way or another, or for one candidate or another, is utterly false and cannot be substantiated.

The "Mormon" Church has pronounced against the solemnization of further polygamous marriages. They have entirely ceased therein. It has also declared against the union of Church and State, and clearly defined the sphere of each as being distinct from the other. The Church has no political candidates. Its members are perfectly free to join either party and to vote for whom they please. If they are stupid enough to support their avowed enemies and defamers, there is nothing but common sense and consistency to prevent them. They can take their own course and reap the fruits of their own sowing. The Idaho Democratic plank on these points is therefore of no practical use in the direction which it is pretended to take.

It may be asked, why, then, is objection raised against it? For two reasons. One is that it is designed and intended to place the "Mormon" Church and those citizens of Idaho who belong to it in a false light. The second is that it is a part of a plot to unite anti-Mormon people in that State in a conflict against the "Mormon" people therein, and so form a combination that can be manipulated in the interest of a shrewd political aspirant for future favors, and of his close friends and supporters who hope to share with him in the results. Whether they shall succeed will depend upon the sensible and fair-minded people of that State in either party. The facts are sure, the purpose is plain, they should act with their eyes open, and their consciences clear.

FATAL AMUSEMENTS.

The death of a bicycle rider who tried to loop the loop at a local pleasure resort reminds one of the singular fact, that so many persons are willing to risk their lives in undertakings that are of no possible use to anybody. What is the cause? The remuneration is not always so high as to present a strong temptation. Looping the loop, as an accomplishment, can be of no earthly use to anybody. It is on a par with going down the Niagara in a barrel. Possibly such acts are due to the same instinct that leads others to risk their lives in experiments with flying machines or trips to the Arctic regions. Only, the latter are for the benefit of industry and science, while the former are utterly useless.

The strangest part of it, though, is the fact that the general public is willing to encourage such useless acts by paying for the privilege of being spectators. Is there not in the hearts of those spectators an expectation, not to say hope, of seeing the performers fall and break their necks, as was the case in this instance? What is it that draws crowds to neck-breaking performances, to bull-fights, slugging matches and such "amusements"? An honest and complete answer to this question would give astonishing revelations as to the true status of human nature.

What manner of man, or woman, is he or she, who encourages others to play with death for amusement? How much more does it take to make a Nero? To watch a man risk his life for a drowning fellow-being or for one in a burning house, would be different. That might have an influence for good, being an encouragement to acts of heroic self-sacrifice, but absolutely no good can come of witnessing spectacular foolhardiness.

AFRAID OF GERMANISM.

The New York Herald notices a book by an anonymous writer, on "the pan-German doctrine." It is said to have created almost a sensation in certain parts of Europe.

According to this author the pan-Germans, that is to say those who think Germany should be the dominant power on the earth, have for years secretly been laying the foundations for this superstructure, and all they now are waiting for is some disturbance of which they can take advantage and bring their work forward into the light.

Their work, we are told, is especially directed toward the Germanization of South America. A prominent member of the league has declared that in a short time the provinces of South Brazil would become, if not "German colonies," then "colonies of Germans." The author foresees that if no one anticipates there is no reason why Germans should not colonize, capitalize, and eventually hold Brazil, just as Great Britain holds Egypt or Russia has held Manchuria. Germans, he says, are toiling in South Brazil and slowly building up a great German community with infinite possibilities. The question for Germany is, "How will it end?" The author's answer is that the future of South America must depend largely on the Monroe doctrine and on the navy which is behind it.

As already stated, the author is anonymous, and his conclusion that the question ultimately is one of naval supremacy, raises the suspicion that his book is written to induce Congress to readily make enormous appropriations for new battleships. The devotees of fierce Mars have a habit, each time they want money for engines of destruction on land or sea, to publish ghost stories about the intentions of other powers. This time some fierce Americans want an enormously large navy. There are positions and salaries in it. Consequently they tell us about Germany's ambition to annex the entire world. Next time German jingoes want money for ships and guns. They too are after positions and salaries. Then they will tell the world about American aggression and "the American danger," and get the appropriation. But that game has been worked for all it is worth. The representative of nations should not permit themselves to be influenced by such stories.

Probably there is a pan-Germanism—a tendency to the gathering together of the entire German family. A similar tendency is noticeable among all the various families, or races. We are living in an age of gathering. And it is difficult to see what other solution there is of all social and political problems, than the gathering of the children of men according to their affinities, into race-groups, and these into one vast brotherhood. No better solution has ever been suggested. It is the only one.

A NEW DEVICE.

The latest device for reaching the North Pole is an enormous airbag, in which the adventurous traveler hopes to be able to roll over all obstacles, over ice or on the water, and thus reach the Pole.

The inventor is one Peter Nissen of Chicago. According to the accounts a model ball 32 feet long and 22 feet in diameter has been constructed and tried on Lake Michigan. Through the center of the ball runs a steel axle, to which is attached a boat in which the traveler sits. The ball in which the Arctic trip is to be made will be 115 long and have a diameter of 75 feet.

Mr. Nissen explains his idea thus: "During most of the three years that Dr. Nansen has been in the ice he looked for high points in the pressure ridges in order to climb them to look for another ice. He says: 'On May 19 I climbed to the top of the highest hummock I have ever mounted. I measured roughly and made it out to be about 24 feet above the ice, but as the latter was considerably above the surface of the water, the height was probably 20 feet.' Now give me this balloon filled with air to the pressure of one-half ounce to the square inch; give me an ordinary northwestern blizzard at the rate of 75 miles an hour, and I will guarantee to travel over such hummocks faster and smoother than the Empire Express on the finest track in Christendom."

Mr. Nissen is said to be very earnest in his plans. He seems to think he has found a solution of the problem of Arctic travel. But so did poor Andree, and the others who went north, only to find disappointment, or death.

The strike is waning, not winning.

Neither strikers nor strikers work very well these days.

The butchers' strike seems to have become a fixture.

One of Chefoo's chief industries is the manufacture of war rumors.

Hon. John Sharp Williams is fuller of quotations than a shad is of bones.

There is a great deal of dash about the Port Arthur fleet if it is not successful.

Won't Carrie Nation have a fine time attacking and smashing that Bishop Potter saloon!

There was a little rain this morning, scarcely enough to fall upon the just and upon the unjust alike.

As the Russians themselves are looking for the fall of Port Arthur any moment it may soon be expected.

Russia holds tenaciously to her theory of contraband. She holds to it because the Japs do not care to have it.

"The Japanese army is a democratic institution," says William E. Curtis. It acts as though it were a military one.

Candidate Davis having survived that speech of notification there is no question as to his physical strength being above par.

There is a bright future before that little nephew of John Sharp Williams, who said that ex-Senator Davis must be a goose if he didn't know yet that he had been nominated for Vice President.

Russia has made strong protest against Japan's violation of Chinese neutrality in the case of the Ryushan, and will rely on diplomacy to settle it. That is a wise decision, as she seems much better fitted for a diplomatic contest than for war.

Another great jewelry robbery, similar to that of Mrs. Ogden Goetz's jewels, has occurred in New York, and the detectives are hard at work on it. Will the result be the same? In the Goetz robbery case the lost, strayed or stolen jewels were found safely packed away in the family safe.

"No writer with a real gift and with a real ambition has any business with a home, children, the unintermittent comforts of life which stultify and stifle. If a man has a gift to write, to create—the greatest of all gifts—what more does he want?" asks Gertrude Atherton in the North American Review. Popular approval and cash.

The only explanation that can be offered of the burning at the stake of two negroes at Statesboro, Ga., is the thirst for blood and an insatiable love of cruelty. Generally in such cases the excuse is made that the victims are guilty of the "usual crime." Here it was not so. The men were guilty of murder and had been convicted and sentenced; and had the law been al-

lowed to have its way they would have been duly executed. Why not sweep away all the hypocrisy of explanation of burning negroes and let those who indulge in this fiendish practice come out frankly and say, "We burn negroes because we love to see them burn?"

THE IMPERIAL BOY.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One ray of light yesterday broke through the dark cloud overshadowing the house of Romanoff. The hoped for and much prayed for son and heir to the imperial throne was born. When Nicholas II succeeded to the position of czar by the death of his father in 1894, the importance of a direct succession was recognized and less than a month after his father's death the new czar was married. Within a year the first child was born, but to the disappointment of all it was a girl. Less than two years after there was a second disappointment in the birth of another girl. Two years later a third girl was born, and in another two years a fourth girl.

New York Evening Mail.

Religious superstition in Russia is an element of danger only less than anarchy. It has been bitter against the woman who failed to furnish an heir to the throne. Disloyalty will now be charged to lovers among thousands of the czar's subjects who saw in the advent of his daughters a proof that heaven had laid a curse upon him and his country. Danger of the sovereignty passing to the grand duchess family of Vladimir, unit to rule and hated by every well-wisher of the empire, is lessened. Indifference to revolt in Finland or Poland, if not wholly averted, might have been widespread had the child been another princess. The coming of the heir will result, instead, in regular enthusiasm that will strengthen the patriotic spirit and sustain the nation in its discouragement over the war's reverses.

Boston Transcript.

The law of succession, according to the pragmatic sanction issued by the Emperor Paul in 1797, is that of regular descent by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one of 1753, in 1752, which had invested each sovereign with the responsibility of selecting his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. As that law has stood the strain for a hundred years, the new heir will doubtless receive the benefit of it unless the people should in the meantime become more powerful than the system. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the imperial family at the completion of the twentieth year, so if he lives the new baby will attain that dignity before one, at least, of his older sisters.

Los Angeles Times.

The advent of a boy baby into the household of Nicholas II, czar of all the Russias, will do more to make light the heart of that much troubled and melancholy young man than anything else that could have happened. The very hopes of his empire trembled upon the issue and the birth of a son was the direct necessity that confronted his dynasty. If the boy shall live, God grant that his life shall prove a blessing to mankind at large and to Russia in particular!

Portland Oregonian.

The coming of this heir was the event needed at this time to raise the drooping spirits of the loyal subjects of the czar. Perhaps also it was the event needed to crystallize the hatred for the czar of the nihilists that swarm the empire. However this may be, the great world of motherhood reaches out to the bedside of the Czarina with tenderness, sympathy and rejoicing, feeling as only motherhood can, the truth of the declaration: "She remembers no more her pain for joy that a man child is born into the world."

St. Louis Globe.

A weak and reactionary representative of a house that has made little for the betterment of humanity, the present head of czarism may be depended upon to do something to express his gratitude to Providence for the present dispensation. That he will do anything that will affect the progress of world events we have no assurance and little hope. He is more like to build a shrine than to raise the burden which his house has imposed upon progress.

Young Men's

Suit Sale

Our special department of LONG PANTS SUITS must be cleaned up. Those good fitting, nobby suits at following sacrifice:

Suits sold up to \$10.00, SALE PRICE—

\$5.50.

Suits sold up to \$16.50, SALE PRICE—

\$7.50.

33% OFF CHILDREN'S SAIL-OR SUITS.

MEN'S \$7.50 SUIT SALE.

Suits sold up to \$10.00, SALE PRICE—

\$5.50.

Suits sold up to \$16.50, SALE PRICE—

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MEN'S \$7.50 SUIT SALE.

AT LAGOON



.. :.TO-DAY:.. :.

the employes of Z. C. M. I., Utah's Greatest Department Store and of Z. C. M. I. Boot, Shoe and Overall Factory and their families and friends will enjoy the

ANNUAL

FIELD DAY

and enter in competition in athletic games for liberal prizes and for the SILVER TROPHY, now held by the Factory Employes. A bean guessing contest, open to all, prize to be One Ton of "That Good Coal" offered by Bamberger, the "man on Meigh street," will be had. Jar will be on exhibition at dancing pavilion. It will be a "big day" and YOU'RE INVITED. In addition to the special program arranged by Z. C. M. I., all the attractions of pretty Lagoon will be at their best and you will enjoy the flowers, the cool bowers and retreats, the fine music, the dancing, the boating and fishing, the mountain scenery, the zoo, the miniature railroad, the pleasant ride through the fields at harvest time.

Trains leave for Lagoon, 3.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30. Leave Lagoon, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30.

In The Merchandising Race

the Big Reliable Store acknowledges no competitors and we hold the "TROPHY"—the confidence of the people—safe and secure and expect to continue to do so. We've earned it in thirty-five years of satisfactory dealings with the public and it has simply been a case of "merit wins." Now we occupy a position preeminently superior to that of any mercantile concern in the great west, the result of protecting the interests of the people whose patronage has made this possible.

We will not handle the trash, the "auction goods," the refuse of "bankrupt sales" which are so often offered the public as "bargains" but which give the dealer who resorts to such methods big profits.

We don't "over-stock," but buy intelligently in all departments and a visit to our store now will reveal the fact that our Clearance of such goods as will not be in demand for many months has been complete. Our fall stocks are even now arriving and in a few days our preliminary announcements of fall arrivals of wear for ladies, men and children will be made. Arrivals, too, from the best Eastern and Western Manufacturing Centres—NOT FROM THE BASEMENT OR ATTIC of goods purchased years ago and laid away at the close of last season to be brought forth and brushed up and presented as up-to-date fall goods.

We rely on our customers to continue to stand by us and we want you and any who may not fully comprehend the not merely "modern" but the strictly "up-to-the-minute" methods of this wonderful establishment to place their reliance in us and all our statements and can guarantee that there will be no disappointments.

Have you got the pronunciation of that little word "KNEIPP" right? It's K-N-I-P-E (with the K sound as in Kite.) You will better appreciate what we shall soon tell you about "Kneipp."

Z. C. M. I. Utah's Greatest Department Store.



Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway

Time table in effect May 31st, 1904.

GOING-LEAVE SALT LAKE. RETURNING-ARRIVE SALT LAKE.

No. 2, 10:00 a.m.	No. 1, 12:30 p.m.
No. 4, 2:00 p.m.	No. 3, 3:30 p.m.
No. 6, 4:00 p.m.	No. 5, 5:30 p.m.
No. 8, 5:00 p.m.	No. 7, 6:30 p.m.
No. 10, 6:00 p.m.	No. 9, 7:30 p.m.
No. 12, 7:00 p.m.	No. 11, 8:30 p.m.
No. 14, 8:00 p.m.	No. 13, 9:00 p.m.
No. 16, 9:00 p.m.	No. 15, 11:45 p.m.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS.

*Sunday, last train leaves Salt Lake at 9:30.

J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

Lagoon

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 30, 1904.

Leave Salt Lake	Leave Lagoon
8:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	12:00 Noon
1:20 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.

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

Last train leaves Lagoon Sundays, 9:30 p.m.

Fare for round trip 25cents.

A. D. PIERSON, Pass. & Ticket Agt.

J. B. DEAN, Excursion Agt.

Office, 161 Main St.

SPECIAL ANTHRACITE COAL

All Sizes.

BURTON COAL & LUMBER CO.

66 W. 2nd South.

THE COMBINATION

of mountain and valley is most delightful at Lagoon.

The cool breezes give the place a most refreshing atmosphere, and the surroundings show the highest type of soil cultivation.

J. BERGERMAN, Lessee.

Brighton Hotel

Silver Lake, Big Cottonwood Canyon

Daily Stage via Park City, connecting with trains, and stage every other day up Big Cottonwood Canyon, leaving Cullen Hotel at 1 a.m. Telephone 25, Murray Exchange, or Brighton Hotel.

EVELYN NELSON, Prop.

Live in Security.

And bar the door against the wolf. Insurance is the only protection against fire and the loss of the bread winner by death. Premiums paid on policies of adequate amount in great companies like the Home of Utah involve an outlay almost nominal compared with the results attained. Don't defy the thunderbolt of adversity by neglecting the duty of insurance.

Home Fire Insurance Co.,

26 South Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Cohn's DRY GOODS STORE

222-224 MAIN ST.

OUR GREATEST MID-SUMMER

BLANKET SALE

NOW ON!

All well posted shoppers are sure to recognize the advantages of this most extraordinary event. Every Blanket, Comfort or Bed Spread in this sale was bought for the Fall selling. Bright, new Bed Coverings AT ONE-QUARTER AND ONE-THIRD UNDER VALUE.

NOTE.

A small deposit will hold any blanket or quilt until called for, which we will store free of charge.

Make your selections now, at these prices and insure a rare bargain for future delivery.

Brokers House of

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,

(Established 1893)

Bank and Sugar Stocks, Commercial Stocks and Bonds, Bought and Sold.

TELE. 127-5. 80 MAIN ST.

EDWARD L. BURTON,

11 E. First South St. Phone 277.

BANK STOCKS.

SUGAR STOCKS.

And Other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.