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Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 6, 1906

A DESERVED VICTORY.

The news that Utah has won first prize at the irrigation congress exhibit for the best display of fruit, carrying off the silver cup against all competitors, will be hailed with delight by the people of this state, and be regarded as evidence of fairness and justice on the part of the judges who made the award. We do not understand that this prize is the cup given by Senator W. A. Clark three years ago for a similar contest, and which was won at Ogden by Idaho, but another trophy, special for the present occasion, and one of four silver cups offered by the Congress, one for the best display of fruit, one for grains and grasses, one for vegetables, and the other for sugar beets. Idaho carried off two, and that for beets is in the balance.

We congratulate President Judd of the Horticultural Society of this State and the successful exhibitors on this achievement. There was a widely expressed opinion at the Ogden exhibition that Utah ought to have carried off the Clark cup, for, taken as a whole, in variety, appearance and general excellence the Utah display was away ahead of all competitors. But the apple exhibit was spoiled by internal evidences of the work of the codling moth, and the Idaho apples were free from worms, as well as of splendid size and complexion. The judges on that occasion seemed to pay little or no attention to the raisins, almonds, grapes, peaches, nectarines, pomegranates, plums, prunes, etc., etc., in the Utah display, but fixed their gaze on the apple product and the pest that marred the fruit on close inspection. The award to Idaho, however, was taken in good part, for the apple display of that State was magnificent.

It appears that the cup won on that occasion is claimed as a permanent acquisition, and it is quite likely that any other state possessing it would make a similar claim. Anyhow, we are proud of the showing made by our fruit growers, and hope they will keep up the reputation they have acquired, and always stand in the front rank of the fruit growing districts of the great West.

HENRY IN "THE PILGRIM."

Many readers of the Deseret News will doubtless call to mind references to an anti-"Mormon" novel written by one A. H. Henry, a Methodist minister, who having made a miserable failure of his efforts in Salt Lake City, moved to a northern state and employed his time in writing a romance for the purpose of misrepresenting "Mormonism" and maligning the "Mormon" people. He invented many pretended occurrences in Utah history, burlesqued "Mormon" doctrines and persons, and endeavored to horrify his readers with accounts of crimes that were never committed and incidents that never occurred. By using the names of several noted men in this connection, and weaving into his tissue of falsehoods a few facts and plausible stories, he succeeded in getting out a book which probably netted him a number of dollars and deceived many gullible people, the two objects he had in view.

This same Henry has managed to get an article accepted by a respectable magazine called The Pilgrim, a copy of which has been sent to us. It is printed on fine paper and is illustrated by well executed halftones. Among them are portraits of Presidents Brigham Young, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, George Q. Cannon, and Apostles Orson Pratt, Erastus Snow, Brigham Young, Jr., and Reed Smoot. There is also a good picture of the Temple, Tabernacle, and Assembly hall.

The article is entitled, "The Menace of Mormonism," a heading with which the public has become familiar, and really the entire effusion is a rehash of old and stale material without anything in it really original. Henry treats the religion of the "Mormons"—he has not the grace nor the honesty to call them Latter-day Saints—as something "not for the many" but "only for the few," "a mass of absurdities," "as a religion inconsistent," and argues that:

"There is very little danger of the religion of 'Mormonism' ever becoming generally known, to say nothing about its being comprehended. Occasionally the effort has been made by those outside the fold to write of Mormon religious beliefs in such a way that the general reader might gain some clear conception of them. The more perfectly they have succeeded, the more absolute has been their failure to make an impression. The presentment has been altogether too grotesque to be impressive."

That amounts to a confession that anti-"Mormon" writers rarely try to give their readers any clear conception of "Mormon" beliefs. And when they make the effort, the presentment is made so grotesque that it fails to be impressive. For once Henry has told the truth. That which he admits is just what we have to complain of. They present the matter not as it is held by the "Mormons" but in burlesque or grotesque form, even when they make an effort to convey some idea of "Mormon" doctrine. The usual endeavor of the opponents of "Mormonism" is to misstate its tenets, garble the sayings and writings of its exponents, and distort the acts and motives of its defenders. That is Henry's own method. Here is a pretended quotation from one of its noted

exponents, given in the article under consideration:

"As President John Taylor declared: 'Zion is to be the headquarters of the Son of Man at his second coming, and the time will come when the Lord our God will so manifest His power that every soul upon the face of this western continent that will not believe in the Book of Mormon will be cut off.'"

Henry took good care not to give his authority for that alleged quotation. He could not find it in any utterance of President John Taylor, or other "Mormon" authority that was ever printed or spoken. The idea conveyed in the last clause of the paragraph is entirely at variance with the views and declarations of the Church and its leaders. The rest of his citations are of the same character, manufactured to deceive the readers of his mendacious article. By his own admissions he does not comprehend the system he undertakes to assail and condemn, and he imagines that most of the believers in it are ignorant concerning it as he is. And yet there are boys and girls in "Mormon" Sunday schools, not yet in their teens, who can explain clearly that which he declares to be incomprehensible.

His scraps of pretended "Mormon" history are no better than his attempts to muddle "Mormon" doctrine. Not an item is fairly presented or can be substantiated by proof. As usual with such writers, he cannot refrain from launching out into wilful falsehood. Here is one of his vile denunciations: Speaking of "the difficulties between the Mormons and the Federal government," (he abstains from stating that they were adjudicated lawfully in the Federal courts) he says:

"It was marked by usurpation of authority, treasonable utterances and acts, defiance of the courts, revolting crimes and high misdemeanors, acts of violence against defenseless men, women and children, and even open declarations of war against the Federal government. Until the completion of the Union Pacific railway and the resulting influx of non-Mormons in great numbers, neither life or property of those who set themselves against the will of the church was safe."

And yet when trying to show that the beliefs of these people are incongruous with their character and life, he says the majority of them are "simple minded, kind, industrious, hospitable." That "colonies of students are sent to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and other leading colleges and universities, where young men are assigned to the study of law, medicine or journalism," etc. Also that "there is no political or religious organization that plans for the future with more deliberation and well defined purpose than does the Mormon Church." He fails to tell his readers that the Union Pacific railroad was petitioned for, and a very large portion of it built by the "Mormon" people, under the direction of their leaders, and that life and property of non-"Mormons" were safeguarded and protected by the Latter-day Saints in accord with fundamental principles of their faith.

"Mormonism," on Henry's showing, is not a menace at all as a religion. But he echoes the cry which has been repeated ad nauseam that it is a menace politically. To whom, and why and how, he does not attempt to show, except in the bald assumption that "political campaigns planned in Salt Lake City affect the results of elections" in a number of places that he names, including "Indian Territory." If this were true, which it is not and no proof is offered to substantiate the silly assertion, he fails to show wherein that is a menace to anything or anybody or is different to what is done elsewhere.

In a final paragraph he quotes the remark of a Methodist Bishop when he, Henry, was located in this city: "Polygamy is the whitest bird in the whole infernal nest." Henry indorses that elegant sentence and that very "Christian" sentiment. But does he forget that the same very chaste sermonizer and gentle shepherd also described the coteries of Salt Lake ministers, "one of whom Henry was which," as "a little lot of 24 preachers," and there was a general consensus of opinion that he was just about right? Does that estimate account for the failure of that clique, with their non-comprehension of "Mormonism" as described by Henry, to make converts from their faith of those "simple minded, kind, industrious, hospitable" folk to the wonderfully superior sectarian contradictory creed? And does not that failure and the charges that result from it, account in large degree for the malicious but futile pogroms fustled against "Mormonism" by persons of the calibre of Alfred H. Henry? The Pilgrim was in poor business when it gave place to such an echo of puerilities.

THE BIALYSTOK OUTRAGE.

Mr. William Curtis, in a correspondence to the Chicago Record-Herald discusses the Bialystok massacre of Russian Hebrews, and gives a very clear idea of the methods of the persecutors under the scepter of the Czar, and their sentiments. The massacre was one of the heartrending outrages of which this young century has witnessed so many. It is one of the stains on our civilization which may give the so-called pagan world just cause to point the finger of scorn at what professes to be Christianity. And for that reason Russia is not alone concerned.

Mr. Curtis describes Bialystok as a thriving community in the center of a rich, agricultural district, inhabited by a mixed population, but chiefly Hebrews. It is a manufacturing town and a military headquarters, being an important strategic point near the German border. It is therefore strongly fortified, and has a garrison of several thousand troops quartered in barracks surrounding the city. Practically the only residents of importance who are not Jews are the civil and military officials. It is also admitted to be the headquarters of a Jewish revolutionary organization that has given the authorities considerable trouble, and this was the excuse for the attack upon the Jews.

According to the report, government officials, in order to influence the Gentile population against their Hebrew neighbors and incite them to murder, issued a circular in which it was charged that the Jews are enemies of the government, trying to overthrow the authority and to assassinate the Czar, "just as they murdered Christ." This publication, it is said, bears the official sanction of the censor, dated June 4, 1906, and closes with the words: "Away with Zionism! Away with the red flag! Away with the red Jewish freedom! Away with Jewish equality! Away with all hostile Jewish innovations! Russian soldiers, up and at the enemy! Forward! Forward!"

When these inflammatory appeals failed to have the desired effect, strangers were imported from other districts. These had obtained license to loot the houses of the Jews and to kill all who resisted. They entered shop after shop and carried off the contents, and many of the victims were bayoneted while others who fled in terror were killed with bullets. That the accusation of disloyalty was merely a pretext is shown by the fact that no effort was made to break up the headquarters of the Jewish Bund. The rioters wisely refrained from attacking the street in which this organization is located, because every house there is a little fortress well supplied with arms. They contented themselves with robbing shops and private residences in another part of the city, and killing unarmed, defenseless citizens. And the mobocrats were not satisfied with only a few victims. Eighty-two Jews were killed and seventy wounded; six Gentiles were killed and twelve wounded, and 189 Jewish houses and shops were looted and practically destroyed. Two Gentiles were killed while trying to protect Jews. Some of the victims were more than 70 years old; others were infants. The most reliable report contains the most harrowing details of cruelties practised by the soldiers upon the living and the barbarous mutilation of the bodies of the dead.

Such is, briefly stated, the report made by a representative of the American press upon one of the scarlet crimes of the age. The Russian government seems to be indifferent to the grave responsibility it incurs by its failure to punish the instigators thereof. Can nothing be done, when murder and robbery are committed in full view of the world? Possibly no government can make remonstrance without a serious breach of etiquette. But there are influential Christian, or philanthropic, societies in the world, who might register a protest against fratricide in a professedly civilized country that once was the chief party of a "holy alliance." Petitions signed by millions from all over the world might be poured in upon the Czar and his advisers, and an expression of public opinion throughout the world would no doubt have some effect for good. The protests that were made, years ago, by the Christian denominations represented in the world congresses of the Evangelical Alliance, against the persecution of dissenters that was going on in various Protestant countries, were not without effect. They very largely influenced both public opinion and legislation. Similar results might be effected in Russia for the benefit of an oppressed and persecuted race.

Stensland is sane but not safe. That naval display in Oyster Bay was a fleeting show. In Russian political phrase "tit-for-tat" means the rifle ball for the bomb. The Spaniards read of the rebellion in Cuba with pleasure and complacency. Vice President Fairbanks paid his own fare to the west. He will find that it pays. It is just as hard to spell "can" in the reformed as in the old style of orthography. If the irrigation congress becomes much more turbulent some one should pour oil on it to quiet it. Having read Mr. Bryan's denunciation of him, now will National Committeeman Sullivan be good? A famous French aeronaut has just died a natural death. This is unusual if not unprofessional. A Washington, D. C., judge has held that the boycott is legal. And the right to keep and bear arms is constitutional. Yesterday all bids for silver were rejected by the government because they were too high. Less than sixty-eight cents too high? John P. Irish may be in favor of shutting the gates of our country against foreign immigration, but the rest of the Irish are not. Those Cuban rebels would much rather fight for liberty than work for a living. It is so much easier to requisition cattle than to raise them. It is said that Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of Secretary Wilson, is going on the stage. Here is a chance for the department of agriculture to throw bouquets.

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According to Professor Goldwin Smith the President of the United States is liable to sudden impulses. So long as he is not liable to impeachment, what's the difference?

If precedent is a guide to the future, ex-Banker Stensland has very little to fear on his return to this country. In the past thieving bank officials have belonged to the favored class and have usually been immune from punishment.

General McCaskey thinks that the marches to which the infantry are subjected are too long. It is also his criticism on the encampment. That they cause dissatisfaction among the men is no doubt true. More frequent and shorter "hikes" will harden the men just as well and there will be less complaint. The long march once a year is much in the nature of a "spurt," and does not have that good effect that steady training does.

RAYS OF HOPE FOR GRAY HAIRS

Pail Mail Gazette.
No more gray hairs. The statement is comforting to those persons who look regretfully to the reproachful glass and observe the whitening temples. It reads like an advertisement, but it is the purest science. Prof. Bouchard, at a meeting of the Academy of Science the other day, announced that Roentgen rays annihilated white hairs. There is little doubt about it. Some doctors employed in giving X-

rays to patients suffering from lupus and other complaints found their own hair reverting to its natural color, and that of the sufferer as well. It was first noticed in the case of a patient whose mustache had turned white. The part brought directly under the influence of the rays resumed its original golden hue. The question was whether this sensational discovery had a real practical application. Prof. Bouchard says: "Yes; undoubtedly—only the rays must be given by experienced practitioners." The "profession" is delighted at the prospect of fortune, but the hair dye sellers are putting up the shutters.

JACKSON'S SPELLING REFORM.

Evening Wisconsin.
One of President Roosevelt's famous predecessors in the White House was an independent speller. Tradition asserts that the cabalistic "O. K." which is affixed to proof sheets in printing offices to signify that the errors have been eliminated had its origin in President Andrew Jackson's habit of marking with those letters the drafts of public documents of which he approved. When asked what the letters stood for he replied, Oll Korrek! Jackson was a forcible and popular president, but the American people never thought of taking his usages in spelling as a guide for their own.

WHITE WON ON BONDS.

Boston Transcript.
Abraham White has been heard from again, after many years of comparative obscurity. He was the young clerk who bid for \$5,000,000 of the bond issue of Secretary Carlisle's time, and was allotted \$1,500,000, which he promptly sold out at a profit of \$100,000. Various stories have been in circulation since then as to what became of his fortune, since he promptly opened an office in Washington, D. C., as a broker, but shortly after removed to New York. He now comes to the front as having been "long" on the Harriman issues in their recent rise, and to have made such profits that he has just purchased the country place of the late John A. McCall as his home. Such experiences of these, related in the newspapers, will unfortunately offset years of moralizing on the dangers of the stock market and the evils of gambling. The big winner's success advertises itself automatically; the multitude of small losers keep quiet.

JUST FOR FUN.

Wanted Definite Directions.
Captain—Do you see that captain on the bridge five miles away?
Tar—Ay, ay, sir.
Captain—Let him have one of those 12-inch shells in the eye.
Tar—Which eye, sir?

Particularly Impressed Her.
"You were at the concert last night, were you?" said the next-door neighbor. "How did you like it?"

"It was splendid," said Mrs. Lapsing. "They played one overture, with a wabbling ghettio by the violinist, that was the finest thing I ever heard in my life."—Chicago Tribune.

Judicial Wit.
"Her Christian name is Handel," explained a witness at West Ham, "but she didn't like it, and took up Annie instead." "Most peculiar," observed the magistrate, "prefer a handle to their names." Which, considered judicially, would appear a brilliant sally.—London Tribune.

An Inventive Genius.
Subbubs—What makes him so unpopular?
Borrow—He fixed his lawn mower so you have to drop a nickel in the slot to make it go.—Judge.

Not Flavor Enough.
The inspectors have found flies in the ice-cream. Flies are cheap and flying, but they add nothing desirable to the flavor.—Chicago Tribune.

Laird—Well, Sandy, you are getting very bent. Why don't you stand straight up like me, man?
Sandy—Eh, mon, do you see that field of corn over there?
"I do."
"Well, ye'll notice that the full heads hang down, and the empty ones stand up."—Glasgow News.

"Dad's a heap o' happy homes," said Uncle Eben, "if a man could be as patient around de house as he is when he goes fishin'." — Washington Star.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Improvement Era for September opens with an address by Elder B. H. Roberts on "The Creation of Enthusiasm and Loyalty." This address was delivered in the Tabernacle, this city, during the M. L. A. annual conference. This is followed by a paper by Claude F. Barnes on "Our Goal and Self-Insistence." Other features are: "Jason's Revenge," a story, Albert R. Lyman; "The Impress of the Lord," a poem, Maud Baggarly; "Life of St. Paul for the Young," George Ludington Weid; "Beyond the City," a poem, Grace Ingles Frost; "The Goddess of Love," a poem, Alfred Osmond; "The Development of Individuality in Children," Alice Peet Bishop; "The Contrast," a poem, Alfred Osmond; "Voyage of a Ship, Brooklyn," Hon. John M. Horner; "The Poet's Mission," a poem, Joseph L. Townsend; and "Another Filament of the Angel's Prophecy," Lydia D. Alder. The editorial is a thoughtful discussion of "Waywardness and Its Remedy," "Messages from the Mission," "Our Work," and "Events and Comments," by Edward H. Anderson, complete a very interesting number of the Era—Templeton Building, Salt Lake City.

In What To Eat for September the leading article is by Victor Ayer, "Is America a Nation of Imitators?" He answers this question in the affirmative and refers for proof to the many imitations of highly priced brands of food in the American market. "Something New in Place Cards and Dancing Programs" is suggested by Edna A. Weddle. There are many other attractive features in this always helpful publication.—The Pierce Publishing Co., Chicago.

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