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SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 6, 1901.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Joseph Smith will occur on the 23rd inst. He was born December 23, 1805. We suggest to the Bishops, everywhere, that it would be highly appropriate to hold special services in commemoration of that important event, on Sunday, December 22, 1901. The authorities of the several Stakes and Wards will please make arrangements accordingly.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND.

ABOUT THE NEW CREMATORY.

As there has been much controversy over the location of the proposed new crematory, and people in the neighborhood of the site selected are still opposed to its erection...

There is one now in operation on Michigan boulevard, Chicago. Persons living close by are not affected by its presence, and one gentleman now in this city who lived in the immediate proximity to the building, did not know what it contained or what it was used for.

There is one at Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, right in the business center of the "city of brotherly love," without the slightest objection from the people in its vicinity.

At Bridgeport, Connecticut, there is one on Boston street, and a thirty thousand dollar school house has been located and erected within five hundred feet of the building, which would not have been put up if there had been in it anything objectionable.

At Louisville, Kentucky, there is a crematory of this pattern, at a spot which is surrounded on all sides by private residences, without any protest from the inhabitants or objection from any source.

Some opposition having been raised in the city of Newport, Kentucky, to the establishment of crematories there, the Superintendent of public works investigated the subject, and in his official report to the General Council of the city he states that he inspected four crematories in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, three of which were built in residence quarters, completely surrounded by private dwellings and business houses, and on inquiry the reply from everybody was that there was no smell of any kind from the crematories, that he himself detected no odor, that all kinds of garbage was burned there, that two of them had a capacity of fifty tons daily, and no smoke arose from the furnaces.

He also reports inspection of the crematory at Jacksonville, Florida, with the same results as to smoke and any kind of nuisance; but its location was on the north side of the city about one square from the nearest row of residences. He could find no one who did not consider it a benefit to the city.

A report from the President of the Board of Health at Bridgeport, Connecticut, states that the garbage of the city is being disposed of in a cremation plant located "in a neighborhood largely residential." That there are "a number of dwellings directly across the street, and considerably more within five hundred feet, than a church and large brick schoolhouse." Also that "no complaint whatever has reached the Board of Health of any nuisance or bad odor arising from the burning of the garbage." The plant has been in operation by employees of the city since July 14th, 1900.

These particulars should be consolatory to the people in the southwestern part of this city, where it is proposed to build the crematory. They may rest assured that there will be nothing objectionable arising from the destruction of waste matter in that building, as the furnaces and apparatus are so constructed as to entirely dispose of everything of an unsanitary nature, by a process peculiar to the plant. It is the intention also, as approved by the Mayor, to convey garbage to the crematory by closed vehicles, and we understand that eight sanitary wagons have been or will be ordered for the work.

In considering this whole matter, the wishes and interests of the entire city

population should be permitted to have greater weight than the objections of a comparatively few individuals, and particularly so when they are founded upon a misapprehension of the matter. The Deseret News would be the last paper to support any movement likely to be of injury to any portion of the population of this city. The crematory is a public necessity, and its construction should proceed without further delay.

ATTACKING ANARCHISM.

The subject of Anarchism is already up for discussion in Congress. Senator McComas has introduced a bill providing the death penalty for assaults upon the President, and also for "instigating, advising or procuring" such assaults; also for the expulsion and exclusion of alien Anarchists.

Senator Hoar pointed out that the death penalty did not deter Anarchists from committing assassinations. Generally they were willing, and even eagerly, to give their lives for their "cause." Every assassin of a foreign ruler, he said, had expected to die for it. He thought that some secluded spot of the earth, where there is no government, that would be an object lesson to the Anarchists and to the world, and the followers of Henri Most could not reasonably complain of such treatment, for thereby they would be aided to realize their Utopia.

There is no doubt that legislation is needed with special reference to the kind of Anarchism that results in assassination of representative men and rulers of nations. Individual states cannot deal effectively with that problem. National legislation is required, and that should aim at the protection of the chosen servants of the people in the discharge of their duties; the exclusion from our shores of foreign agitators; and the suppression of the abuses of free speech, without infringing on the legitimate use of that prerogative.

And then the subject should be brought up for international consideration. The Spanish minister to this country, in the current North American Review, makes a strong plea for such a course. He tells of the experience in his own country. There the results of Anarchistic doctrines in 1892 were dastardly assaults upon the lives of leading statesmen, and even of the king. Executions followed, but these only stimulated the movement, and another series of assaults followed in 1893. Then hundreds of anarchists were seized and court-martialed. Some were killed, and a multitude were deported. In 1896 another outbreak occurred, and Canovas was murdered the following year.

The Spanish minister thinks the time is now ripe for international concerted action. He says: "Spain was profoundly affected by the news of Mr. McKinley's assassination. It has revived the old hatred and fear of anarchy, and put the public mind in a state in which any proposal for general action against Anarchists would not doubt be hailed with satisfaction. The same sentiment, no doubt, exists in all other countries. Even England would probably now consent to participate in a formal international conference on the subject. Comparatively, England has been reasonably free from internal Anarchistic troubles, a fact which is due, no doubt, to the fact that under her institutions it is possible to conduct a perfect system of expatriation of Anarchists and Anarchist materials into other countries. Notwithstanding this, however, and despite all the leniency shown these agitators, several attempts against the late Queen's life are on record, and the measure of gratitude of which Anarchists are capable was pretty accurately shown by the assault made on King Edward during his visit to the Continent. It is not altogether improbable, therefore, that England would now listen to a proposition for an international arrangement that would permit police control and pursuit of suspected incendiaries all over the world. If such an arrangement should be perfected, the fearful crime of which Mr. McKinley was the victim, a crime that robbed the American people of one of its best loved rulers, of one who in the opinion of his countrymen was a model of domestic and civic virtue, would, in a measure, bring its own atonement."

If the minister interprets the general sentiment correctly, Congress would do well to take the initiative and invite the powers to a conference on the subject. If the establishment of an Anarchist Utopia were considered practicable, and desirable, it could be done with the co-operation of the powers interested. Without such co-operation it is evident that the plan would be a failure. No single country would undertake to maintain a "devil's island" for the benefit of all the rascals of the world, and unless the cleaning up is general, it will be without effect. To destroy the pests of an orchard is good only when the neighboring orchards are similarly attended to. The movement against the common danger must be world-wide, in order to bring the desired results.

But this country can, of course, not wait for legislation until it has heard from the rest of the world. Each nation must protect itself as best it can, until a common plan can be agreed upon. But the wisdom of legislating against a certain denominated class is doubted. Legislative enactments in general terms against those who plot against the government and its agents, whether such plotters are called Anarchists or anything else, or have no name at all, would fill this requirement.

THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

The crisis in Greece, which resulted in the overthrow of the cabinet, by the first reports seemed to be of a religious, or semi-religious nature, involving the question of a Bible translation, but further light has been shed upon the occurrence, and it is now seen to have been of a purely political nature.

Several years ago, it is explained, the Bible was translated into modern Greek, the language spoken by the educated classes of the people. In this version, the grammatical forms as now current are used, while the words and inflections conform as near as practicable to the old language. The translation is said to have been made with great care, and it can be readily understood by all who know either the modern or the ancient language.

The people of Greece, however, are mixed with the Slavonic element, and the language of the illiterate is corrupt-

ed with words of Slavonic origin. The proposition now is to render the New Testament into this Greek-Slavonic dialect. This is looked upon as evidence of Russian influence, for the purpose of further arresting the progress of the country toward pure Hellenism.

There is a young Greek party, which strives to "emancipate" the country from the Hellenism. The queen, who is a Russian by birth, is said to favor this party, and undertook to champion the proposed translation. She arranged for the publication. The "holy synod" protested and at once obtained the support of the professors and students of the universities, with the sympathy and support of the Hellenic element throughout the country. The students indulged in demonstrations, and in the disturbances which followed there were collisions between them and the troops, resulting in the death of seven persons and the wounding of a large number.

The conflict was between the Hellenists and the pan-Slavists of the country. The premier, M. Theotokis, brought the power of the government to bear, for the preservation of peace, and then he became objectionable to the mob, and on one occasion he narrowly escaped assassination. The parliament sustained the government, but M. Theotokis determined to resign, and the whole cabinet retired, despite the efforts of King George to induce it to remain in office. M. Theotokis gave as his reason for resigning that the responsibility of a judicial inquiry into the disturbances should be left to another cabinet, and he pledged his support to the new ministry.

It has been intimated that the disturbances may reach even the throne. The fact is that the Hellenists believe that the queen is actuated by unpatriotic motives, in behalf of Russian interests, and if this impression becomes strong, there may be more trouble.

NO QUARREL IN HOLLAND.

For some time past rumors have been afloat to the effect that the young Queen of Holland has found matrimony a dismal failure. The story was that she had refused to pay her husband's debts, and that he had acted ugly about the matter, and even abused his consort in a most brutal manner. Another rumor was that he had fought a duel with an officer who had championed the queen, and that the officer was at the point of death, as a consequence.

Now the stories are officially denied, and it is only fair to bring the denial to public notice, as well as the scandalous rumors. The denial comes from "one of the highest officials of the queen's household," through a representative of the Chicago News. The officer says there has been no quarrel between the queen and her husband. The official denial should have come earlier, he added, but the Dutch paper in which the rumors appeared is too contemptible for any notice whatever.

The denial is confirmed by good authority, it seems. At the United States legation the stories were declared to be "grotesquely false." The Dutch minister in Berlin, whose brother was said to have been wounded in a duel, says no such duel took place. His brother is ill with peritonitis. He added that the persistent stories of estrangement in the royal house of Holland are unfounded. "There is no happier couple in the world than Wilhelmina and Henry. The foolish reports of quarrels over debts said to be owed by the prince consort are unwarranted. As a matter of fact, the prince is a rare exception among the world's royal scions, for he owes not a cent."

The publication of the court scandals is ascribed to political reasons. Among the Dutch many opposed the marriage, because they feared German influence. A paper representing this opposition is thought to have seized the opportunity of publishing such scandalous rumors as it could pick up in the stables and door yards of the royal palace.

Most people will be glad to believe that the queen is happy, and that the rumors of her domestic infelicity are false. She ascended the throne respected and loved by all, and we hope nothing will occur to mar her happiness. The Hollanders in particular are much attached to their queen, and they would feel any disappointment on her part, in the choice she has made, as a national calamity.

There are highly colored rumors afloat about other royal houses, too, just now, notably the Serbian and Roumanian families. Concerning the latter, it is said that the crown prince and his wife have agreed upon a divorce. The crown princess is a granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria, and a daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh. What the trouble in Roumania is, rumor does not say. An official denial may follow in time.

Priesthood Meeting this evening at SEVEN o'clock.

General Buller seems to be the idol of London's idle mob.

The South Carolina exposition was opened with an ode. Buffalo's exposition has just closed with an ode.

In New York society goes "wild" over the horse show. In Chicago it is over the cattle show that society goes "wild."

That little Chinese boy who lives in Plum Alley and has been playing "hooky" must be a near relative of Ah Sin's.

The department of State may be said to be Stone blind as to the fate of the missionary lady captured by Bulgarian brigands.

Speaker Henderson says the treasury surplus is a national danger. Congress can be relied upon to remove the surplus if not the danger.

Will the Senate ratify the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty? No one can answer at present, but if it does not the people will be very apt to think that the Senate is a very capricious body.

"Why is it that Connecticut police courts always do a land-office business the morning after a holiday?" asks the Hartford Post. Most likely because so many land in jail on the holiday.

Mr. Carnegie has a coat of arms. It is thus described: "Or, on a field of azure, a laborer's arm uplifted, holding a hammer proper; quarterly argent

and gules a blast furnace rampant; on a fesse sable three steel rails; crest a sheaf of wheat and a loaf of bread with a carving knife, all proper; motto, 'Labor triumphs.' It is neat but not grand, as the smith said when he painted his caudal appendix orange et verde.

Senator Hoar would purchase some lonely ocean island and then place all the anarchists of the world upon it and let them work out their theories. It is a good idea, only the island should be a submerged one, like Atlantis for instance.

Congressman Weeks thinks the military authorities at Manila would be glad to have Aguinaldo escape. There is no doubt that Aguinaldo would be willing to give them every assistance if only afforded an opportunity.

Speaking of reciprocity, what's the matter with Uncle Sam and the Kaiser? Everytime one raises his tariff to keep out the products of the other, the other immediately goes to work and builds a little higher wall.

Mrs. Josephine Ormsby of Chicago, mother of the famous quadruplets and with a total of fourteen children to her credit in seven years, declares that marriage is a failure and so sues for a divorce. If the question in her case were left to a jury of the vicinage, they would certainly find that marriage had been a howling success.

There is some prospect that Fort Douglas will be rebuilt, and it is to be hoped that the prospect will not end in a dissolving view. No military post in all the country has a finer location than Douglas, while from the purely esthetic point of view it is unsurpassed. It is an ideal site for a great encampment. The new post (and there will be one) should be as great an improvement over the present structures as those buildings were over the old log cabins built by General Cannon in '62.

Salt Lake is not the only place where the necessities of life are getting so high that people can scarcely afford to live. It is the same in Boston. The Transcript says: "The advance in the price of milk is accounted for by the high cost of feed and droughty weather; but if it had not been these, other causes would no doubt readily have been found. Wanting all other reasons, it might have been attributed to national prosperity, which somehow makes it costlier to live than when the country is not so prosperous. Questions of an economic nature are oftentimes rather puzzling. Querer that they should be, when the country is full of wise persons who have convinced themselves that they know all about them."

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Boston Transcript. The particular argument on which the exclusionists ring the changes is that there would be a serious economic danger in letting down the bars. But of this score at least the experience of the Pacific coast is by no means convincing. The best opinion is that the states west of the Rocky Mountains have been vastly benefited by the work done by oriental immigrants and that this year, engaging for the most part in employment to which white labor is adverse, have not been serious competitors of American workmen. Even the coming of the Japanese during the last ten years seems to have had its principal effect in providing hands for work which the Chinese are not numerous enough to do.

Chicago Record-Herald. The minister [Wu] is undiplomatic enough to say that it is all a question of votes, and that if the Chinese had a vote they would be treated differently. But the Chinese are not entitled to vote because their interest in the country is transitory. The object of each one of them is to make all the money he can and then return to China. He comes here simply as a leech, and though other foreigners may do the same they do not do so in great bodies. The difference between them and the Chinese is that the latter are not numerous enough to do.

Mayor Phelan in North American Review. In Chinatown, San Francisco, evidences of their skilled labor are everywhere seen; and in the business streets of the city proper they have opened numerous stores in their own names, in which they sell their own products and especially women's and children's underwear. The sewing-strips have been driven out of employment, and recently, on the advice of a large dealer in dry-goods who promised support, a philanthropic gentleman assisted in the establishment of a factory for the employment of white girls exclusively, under the charge of a competent superintendent. After a few months' trial it failed, because the sewing-strips were meeting Chinese competition. The Chinese work day and night without cessation, subsisting on the most meager food, and it is physically impossible for white women to turn out goods that will sell against Chinese prices in the open market. This is a very serious phase of the labor question on account of the small number of the fields in which women may profitably work.

Philadelphia Record. There are 100,000 Chinese in this country, nearly all adult males—only 720 of the population—and it is this scarecrow that is shaken in the face of the nation in order to force it into the attitude of self-protection, at the same moment it is extending a gunpowder invitation to ten million less civilized Asiatics to come in under the shelter of the flag! The Record makes these observations not with any expectation of stemming the tide of nativist outcry for the re-enactment of the Geary exclusion law—which has been a practical nullity from the time of its passage—but in the hope of reaching the minds of some reasonable persons.

Newark News. Sagacious observers of the working of this measure, including the majority of government officials, are convinced that it utterly fails to effect its own purpose. It simply does not and can not exclude these immigrants, who manage in one way or another to evade its prohibition. Sooner or later the patient and crafty Oriental gets over the boundary, and it is doubtful whether any practical prohibitory law could ever be executed without costing much more than it gains, even on the assumption that exclusion would be a gain. The fact that such a law must be in effect a dead letter is sufficient to make it an undesirable statute. It accomplishes nothing.

TABLOID RESTAURANTS.

San Francisco Call. It is stated that "tabloid" restaurants, where compressed foods are served, have been established in New York and Brooklyn, and give promise of being successful. Despite the competition of ordinary restaurants, in those cities it appears there are always enough people who wish to try the new food to make the sale of it profitable, even though few of them wish to try it more than once. It seems, then, we must count the tabloid among the novelties that have come to stay.

Come This Week
To Z. C. M. I. and inspect the magnificent stock of Fall and Winter Goods, all new and of latest styles, weaves and patterns. Our assortment of LADIES' SUITS, COATS, JACKETS, SKIRTS, and FUR GOODS is unsurpassed in the West, both as to quality and cheapness and price. We have an unusually choice stock of DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN WEAVES, NOTIONS, etc., also an elegant line of goods suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. This week we are making a Special Offering of the
Finest Underwear
Come and inspect the quality and style of the splendid assortment we have just opened up for sale. It contains everything you need at the lowest figures, and all of the very best.
T. G. WEBBER, Supt. Z. C. M. I.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
GEO. H. PYPHER, Manager
Begins TONIGHT Sure!
Season's Most Delightful Musical Offering.
America's Foremost Comic Opera Comedian,
Jefferson De Angelis
IN THE ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL OPERATIC NOVELTY "A ROYAL ROGUE"
Written by Charles Kilen.
Music by Wm. T. Francis.
Presented by a Superb Company.

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FRIDAY and SATURDAY ONLY
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Ladies' large Velvet Hat, elaborately trimmed in Ostrich Feathers, Velvets and Silks, value \$7.00.
Ladies' Trimmed Velvet Hat, large variety of trimmings, value \$5.50.
Misses Trimmed Hat, large variety of styles, value \$4.00.

NEW GRAND THEATRE.
M. F. MULVEY, Manager.
ALL THIS WEEK!
Matinee Saturday.
Gray and Gillingwater Present This Season's Laughing Hit, the Punny Farce—
Hunting For IT'S FUN! Hawkins.
A Dozen Specialties, and They Are Great.
NEXT ATTRACTION.
JOLLY DELLA PRINGLE
And Her Merry Company.
Commencing Monday, December 9th.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
Just received, about 100 new styles in RAGLANS, NEWMARKETS, LADIES' NATTY COATS and JACKETS.
Offered at Special Prices.
\$9.98 for Ladies' Oxford Gray Raglan, yoke front and back.
\$10.98 for Elegant line of Nobby 27-inch Jackets in Castor, Red, Navy, Black, etc., striped, stitched, or with or without velvet trimming.
\$15.49 for Ladies' 42-inch, Automobile, dark Castor, very stylish, value \$30.00.
\$16.98 for Elegant line of Raglans in Black and Castor, value \$20.00 to \$25.00.

ELLERY'S ROYAL ITALIAN BAND.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Dec. 9th, 10th, 11th.
MATINEE MONDAY, 2:30.
50 ARTISTS.
Sale of Seats now on at Daynes' Music Store.
Prices, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.
Buyers of ROYAL BREAD are protected by this label.

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