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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 4, 1905.

## VOLUNTEER MISSIONARIES.

A short time ago we made some remarks in these columns about the need of more Elders in the mission field. The cry is, as of old, "The harvest is great and the laborers are few." We have quite a little army of missionaries in different parts of the world, but there is a call for at least 400 more. We suggested that in addition to the young men qualified for the work, who might be called to go on missions, there were, no doubt, a number of older and more experienced Elders who had performed missions and could do the same again, but the presiding officers of the Seventies felt reluctant to request their service after having spent much time away from their homes.

We remarked that some of them at least, who were possessed of sufficient means to provide for their families and also to pay their expenses when away from home, could volunteer to engage in the great work of preaching the Gospel to the nations of the earth. We have received letters from some Elders of that class, asking where they should make their application or tender their services. We reply to them, through the "News," that the proper person to communicate with on this subject is the Bishop of the ward wherein the volunteer resides. He would have to be consulted in any event as to the qualifications of the expectant missionary, and he would doubtless forward to the proper quarters the names of all such applicants, with his endorsement, if he favored their selection.

Other letters received convey the desire of some experienced and well qualified Elders to respond to the call, but urging the lack of the necessary means to pay their own expenses. They suggest that perhaps some would be willing to supply the requisite funds so that men of that character and status might employ their time in missionary labor abroad. We draw attention to this proposition.

There are men of comparative wealth in the Church who would rather supply the funds necessary to enable a missionary to go out into the field than to go themselves. Would not some of them be willing to supply a substitute, as some men did in the Civil war, and thus render a service to the army of the Lord, similar to that given to the army of the Republic? We bring this to the attention of members of the Church able to respond, and hope that it will have the desired effect. There are quite a number of able preachers who could be put to good use in the work of the Lord, if the necessary means were supplied for their expenses. Who will act on this hint?

## UN-"AMERICAN" FALLACIES.

One of the fallacies set forth by the un-American organization in this city, is the idea that it is necessary for the non-"Mormon" to combine against the alleged "commercialism" of the Church, and to destroy the power of its authorities in the business sphere. The folly of such a pretense ought to be perceived by the shortest-sighted citizen who uses his mental vision at all. What is the "commercialism" complained of? Taking the statement set forth by the objectors, it amounts to this:

The President of the Church is also president of a number of business and industrial enterprises, which were organized many years ago, and in which either he personally or the Church holds some investments, and he has been chosen to those positions by the free votes of the directors and stockholders. Any person who desired to do so could have obtained shares in those institutions, and the stock is still marketable. Their establishment need not and does not hinder the organization of other corporations or firms of a similar character.

There are numerous business concerns in the city that appear to flourish, in spite of the alleged obstacles in the shape of the institutions at which President Smith stands at the official head. But supposing the faction now seeking control of municipal affairs should succeed at the polls, what possible effect could that have upon his status in these respects? Is it imagined that he would at once step down and out of those positions, or that his directors would wish him to do so? They have placed him there for the benefit of those concerns, and they would need him and want him just as much after the election as before.

Or is it imagined that because those plotting individuals who have conducted a campaign of sophistry and slander gained a temporary triumph, those solid institutions would disorganize and turn their business affairs over

to their vicious enemies? Of course such a notion would be preposterous in the extreme. Well, of what avail, then, would be the victory of the magnifiers in city affairs? President Smith would still retain his official positions and the pretense of the un-American party would be shown up as vain and ridiculous.

As to the Church: It is founded on principles that have never been and cannot be subverted. They are deep down in the souls of hundreds of thousands of Latter-day Saints. No turn of the political tide in any direction would have the least effect upon them. The organization of the Church is of such a character that it has remained intact, notwithstanding all the opposition, and persecution, and falsehood, and mobbing, and drivings and murders that have been arrayed against it. Nothing that the adventurers and political plotters have in their minds can hedge up its way or prevent its progress. It is a permanent ecclesiastical system, bound to affect its followers and the entire world in due time. The idea that the success of such a concern as the un-American party would have any bearing upon the Church of any kind whatever, causes a loud smile from every person posted on the matter who pays any attention to it.

We have heard some otherwise sensible people say, "Oh, we want this Mormon question settled for all time; that's why we intend to vote the American ticket." How silly that sounds when the facts in the case are considered! The success of that faction would simply mean a continuation of the vile course of its organ, which declares that "The Mormon Church leaders are bitterly hated by the average American." That hatred would still be felt and exercised by the enemies of the Church, and so the conflict would go on, that is, on the part of the promoters of hatred and strife.

The Church has simply stood on the defense up to date. Is it likely to lay down its arms and permit its enemies to walk over it, because they happen to prevail at a city election? Could anything be more absurd? The only way to settle the question for all time is to let the Latter-day Saints alone and everybody mind their own business. The Church will not interfere with them. They should not interfere with the Church. If anybody violates the law, let the law take its own course, and let strife-breeders cease their endeavors to make a disturbance without cause.

Why should not the people of this city, of all sects, denominations and parties pursue their own course as neighbors and fellow citizens, according to others that civil and religious liberty that they claim for themselves? That is the way to settle the difficulty for all time. There is no other way. The "Mormons" have rights which they intend to maintain. They want no quarrel with any one. They laid the foundations of this commonwealth and are entitled to some of its privileges. They are perfectly willing to share them with all people who come here to build upon the basis which they formed. They do not seek to exclude anyone from business or public office because of their religion or lack of it. The tickets which they formulate and the officers whom they help to elect demonstrate this fact, for they have been more generous to non-"Mormons" in this particular than the latter have been to them.

No good can come out of placing in power men who wage a warfare of religious hatred and personal animosity. The faction that embodies those evil qualities exhibited by it in this campaign of falsehood and abuse, should be buried out of sight by the ballots of respectable citizens on Tuesday, November 7, 1905.

## ROOSEVELT IN THE SOUTH.

President Roosevelt has conquered the South. His tour was a triumph, such as conquerors of old enjoyed among enthusiastic fellow citizens. And the results of it cannot but be beneficial. The President has been known to so many of his countrymen who formerly did not know him. He has talked to them and spoken words of truth and wisdom, and he has been welcomed with sincerity. Nothing but good can follow from this visit.

One fact stands out clear among others: The President did not hesitate speaking his mind upon the various questions he presented. He did not care for consequences. This was particularly evident in his speech at Little Rock, the capital city of Arkansas. The governor had the bad taste of referring to his address, to lynching, in an apologetic way. President Roosevelt accepted this as a challenge, and replied in his own vigorous language. He said in part:

"Governor, you spoke of a heinous crime that is often heinously avenged. The worst enemy of the negro race is the negro criminal, and above all the negro criminal of that type; for he has committed not only an unspeakably heinous and infamous crime against the victim, but he has committed a heinous crime against the people of his own color, and every reputable colored man, every colored man who wishes to see the uplifting of his race, owes it as his first duty to himself and to that race to hunt down that criminal with all his soul and strength. Now for the white man. To avenge one heinous crime by another heinous crime is to reduce the man doing it to the level of the criminal who committed the heinous crime. The horrible effects of lynch law are shown in the fact that three-fourths of the lynchings are not for that crime at all, but for other crimes. And above all other men, governors, you and I and all who are exponents and representatives of the law owe it to our people, owe it to the cause of civilization and humanity, to do everything in our power, officially and unofficially, directly and indirectly, to free the United States from the menace and reproach of lynch law."

That is excellent doctrine. It should be understood by every citizen of this country. That speech alone was worth all that the President's trip cost.

## A PREACHER'S COMPLAINT.

Rev. H. J. Talbot, in a report on the sectarian mission in Utah, published in a Chicago weekly, complains that the difficulties encountered by the ministers here are "very great," and "in-

creasing." He says men who have been in the field for many years state that it is harder than ever to reach the "Mormon" people. Formerly, so Mr. Talbot reports—the "Mormons" attended the services of the outsiders, and the children went to their Sunday schools. But now, "the lines are more strictly drawn; they are not present in our church services, nor are their children in our Sunday schools."

The Reverend gentleman attributes this indifference on the part of the "Mormons" toward the sectarian missions, to the alleged "counsel" of the Church authorities. This is erroneous. Church members are not "counseled" in that matter, either one way or another. Ordinarily the presence of sectarian missionaries in Utah settlements is taken very little notice of. But if a preacher has a message, or believes he has one, he can always obtain a respectful hearing anywhere in Utah, and very often the meeting houses of the Saints are opened to them, and congregations thus provided. Whatever the cause may be for the failure of some of the missionaries here to secure audiences and converts, the "Mormons" are not to blame.

The fact is that the sectarian ministers themselves are very largely responsible for the conditions of which they complain. They, too often, on their arrival in Utah, strike a Pharisaical attitude and plainly show in all they do and say, that they hold the "Mormon" people in utter contempt. They act on the erroneous impression that the "Mormons" are priest-ridden, bigoted, superstitious, and firmly believing in gross absurdities. The "Mormons" themselves know, as well as they know that they exist, that this is false. They know that they are free as the birds in the air, both morally and politically. They have a testimony of the truth of the doctrines they hold, and this testimony remains with them, as long as they endeavor to keep the commandments of God. The sneering, denunciatory, and not infrequently bitterly hostile attitude of professed preachers of the gospel, is the chief cause of the estrangement between the "Mormons" and their would-be saviors.

And, no wonder! Souls are not won by the methods of hatred, but by the power of that love which "beareth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." "Mormons" have been taught that all men are the children of the same eternal Father, and that even the erring ones will at some time be brought back, with the exception of the sons of perdition, who are finally lost. They have therefore every incentive to love all their fellow-men. If the sectarian preachers were equally free from prejudices; if they were as broadminded, they would not lack friends among the Saints, who only ask for the freedom of conscience and action, as it is guaranteed every American citizen, by the Constitution, and who are always anxious to learn truth, no matter from what source.

It would be unjust to place all the sectarian preachers in Utah in one class. Some there are who conscientiously attend to their work and do not interfere with others. And they are honored and respected by all. But many fail to see the necessity of this course of conduct. They become political agitators instead of bearers of a glad message of peace. Their one desire is to break down what they call the "Hierarchy"—a term used only to blind the American people to the real nature of their work, which is a vain endeavor to destroy the Church and deprive its members of the rights of citizens. They know there is no hierarchy in Utah, but they hold this false pretense up as a shield for their work of persecution. Some of these preachers have formed a political alliance with libertines, in order to gain their object. The "Mormons" are not blind. They notice this, and naturally turn away from them in disgust.

Those interested in missionary work in Utah should send here only persons who are truthful, and who love God and their fellow-men—not with the love of the wolf for the lamb, the love of the hungry beast for its prey, but with the love of the shepherd for the flock. They should send men here who are Americans in very deed and who prove it by championing the rights of the people whose confidence they desire. We all remember a time when the preachers marshaled their following here and aided political tricksters in obtaining control of the municipal government. We all know the result. The city was plunged into debt, the burden of which still rests heavy on taxpayers. The city became a gathering center for the tough element, until it became unsafe for any citizen to walk the streets after dark. The citizens had to organize for self-protection. And finally the conditions grew so unbearable that the preachers themselves, who had helped the agitators in bringing the trouble upon the city, became alarmed and joined in a call for mass meetings to protest against the regime. And now they are at it again. Do they really expect the "Mormons" to attend their meetings, as long as they are fighting the "Mormons" from the camp of the most bitter enemies of both God and man?

## MASSACRE IN CHINA.

The cause of the lamentable massacre of Presbyterian missionaries in China has now been made known. One of the missionary physicians requested the managers of a street theater to remove the show from the vicinity of the hospital, because of the noise. This is said to have incensed the "Chinese," which, we suppose, means the owners of the show, who succeeded in leading a mob against the hospital. Here they found the skeleton used for instruction, and this they paraded through the streets as a proof of the inhumanity of the foreigners to the natives. No other "proof" was needed. The mob attacked the mission and murdered those who were unable to escape.

One wonders at the power of superstition—the power of malice to arouse fanaticism to deeds of barbarism. Most of the victims of the fury of the Chinese mob were well known as self-sacrificing physicians who had devoted

their lives to the alleviation of suffering among the natives. But this did not count. When that skeleton was exhibited and inflammatory speeches made by the murderous agitators, reason was drowned in the surging waves of fury. It is the same story that has so often been told from Russia, where the mob leaders have charged the Jews with the crime of killing children, in order to obtain their blood for ritual purposes.

But why speak of China and Russia? The mob spirit there is not different from that which has so often operated against the Latter-day Saints in this country, through the agency of all kinds of criminals, including drunkards, thieves, adulterers, murderers, traitors to the government, and similar characters. What they can accomplish through falsehoods and popular prejudices is very well illustrated in this massacre in China, and the wholesale murder of Russian Hebrews.

As ye vote so shall ye reap.

The candid candidate does not deal in sugar plums.

The solving of the suit case mystery is proving once again that "murder will out."

The President proposes to have railroad rate legislation, or know the reason why.

Miss Roosevelt denies that she is engaged. But she cannot deny that she is engaging.

Down with the "Knockers" They are the Old Man of the Sea on the back of Salt Lake City.

Even Midas with his touch of gold would have envied a big life insurance company president.

When it comes to shooting up the town, those Odessa rioters put an Arizona cowboy to shame.

Governor General Wright leaves the Philippines today. But it is by no means a long farewell to all his greatness.

Prince Louis of Battenberg is having a fine time but he isn't having so fine a time as Prince Henry of Prussia had.

Chicago is to have a theater where nothing but classic drama is to be presented. Chicago will soon be calling itself the new Athens.

It used to be said that "Nothing succeeds like success." All that has been changed, and now the saying should be, "Nothing succeeds like graft."

A Trenton, N. J., woman wants a divorce because her husband, whose name is Finnegan, will not ask the legislature to change it. The lady is too finical.

And now the Emperor of Austria is thinking of granting his people universal suffrage. Surely it is a great time for governmental changes, and all for the better.

"Were the country suddenly plunged into war the navy would find itself in no condition to win battles," says Rear Admiral Rae. Then, pray, what on earth is the navy good for?

The Russians are ready for self-government. Just see how simultaneously the railroad strike started in all parts of the empire. No strike organization was ever more perfect.

The reactionaries are said to be stirring up all the trouble in Russia now. In the hope of creating universal anarchy and the consequent discrediting of Count Witte. The reactionaries have not yet learned that revolutions never go backward.

Haling Death Valley Scott into court on a stretcher, when he is literally all broken up, for breaking the speed ordinance of Los Angeles, is certainly absurd and ridiculous. This is a case where justice (or the justice) has been just a little too swift.

Another massacre of Jews in Russia! It looks as if a large portion of the population of that unhappy country had become intoxicated and unruly, by the promises of liberty. Unless the anarchy is put down soon, tyranny may find an opportunity of strangling liberty in its cradle, and the last will be worse than the first.

If that friend of the un-American hirelings of a plutocrat thought, he could live an immortal life in Utah without coming in conflict with the law, this impression was a natural result of the libelous reports published about Utah by those hirelings. Is it not high time for the conservative element to assert its power effectively against the lying defamers of the state?

On Thursday, the 9th of this month, a ball will be given for the benefit of indigent patients at the St. Mark's hospital. We understand the institution is constantly called upon to take care of such unfortunates, and, as there are no funds to draw upon for that purpose, debt is incurred. Within the last few weeks no less than 95 sufferers of this class have been taken care of. We have been asked to call attention to the charity ball to be given on the date mentioned, for the worthy purpose set forth, and we trust the public will generously respond to the call for assistance. It is a good cause, and those who have arranged for the entertainment deserve encouragement.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Sunday School Times.

It was just after sunset, and I was enjoying a short, quiet ride before supper. The sun had sunk behind the mesa, whose outline drew its dark, rugged silhouette boldly against the red sky beyond. Presently I came to the railroad crossing, and there I dismounted to stand and watch the western glory. The rails stretched their parallel course east and west, and as I looked toward the east, to see if any train were approaching, I saw the track soon disappear into the gloom of the approaching night. But turning again to the west, I saw the rails become two paths of shining light, penetrating

and for the moment making me forget the gathering dusk. And as I stood there in the sweet silence of the closing day, I thought of one who is the Light of the world. How many, said I, find their path dark, and leading only into deeper gloom, because they are traveling away from the light! And how many, thank God! forget the surrounding dusk, and tread a path that is clear and joyful, because they are walking toward the light!

Christian Witness.

Jeremiah was of the priestly race, and was very young when called to be a prophet, being but twelve or thirteen years old. God does not always wait until advanced years before he calls to important duty. He has duty of some kind for all ages of life. Jeremiah felt his extreme youth, and in modesty pleaded to be excused, saying, "Behold, I cannot speak, for I am a child." What a delightful humility! How many at his age would have been inflated with pride to be called to such a high office! God usually gives a deep acquaintance with their own hearts to those whom he calls to a great work, so that they may feel a deep sense of the responsibility of their great work. Many whom God has never sent are so self-sufficient, they are very eager to go.

New York Observer.

Opportunity is a shy creature, and does not wait long for any hesitant soul to make up its mind to follow its leading. "Come with me and I will do thee good!" says Opportunity, and always adds immediately, "Come now!" There is no opportunity for tomorrow, but only for today. The fragments of ability and favorable occasion lie all about—as did the bits of broken bread which fell on the greensward above Galilee when the Master had multiplied the loaves—but if they are not at once gathered up they will decay and perish, and we shall go hungry and unsatisfied. Act now in the living present, and the future shall take care of itself.

Charles Dickens.

A strain of gentle music, or the rippling of water in a silent place, or the odor of a flower, or even the mention of a familiar word, will sometimes call up sudden dim remembrances of scenes that never were in this life, which vanish like a breath, and which some brief memory of a happier existence long gone by would seem to have awakened, for no power of the human mind can ever recall them.

Exchange.

"No one," says Jerome, "loves to tell a tale of scandal except to him who loves to hear it. Learn, then, to rebuke and check the detraction tone by showing that you do not listen to it with pleasure."

SALT LAKE THEATRE. PRODUCE BY HENRY W. SAVAGE. Tonight! LAST TIME.

THE PRINCE OF PILSEN. WITH JESS DANDY. And Specially Selected Cast Chorus and Orchestra. Prices—50c to \$2.00.

THIS IS THE TIME OF THE YEAR FOR Chest Protectors. A cold contracted at this season often develops into something serious as the winter progresses. Our variety of chest protectors in leather, chambray and flannel, and combinations of all, is unequalled in quality or variety of prices. We have a special at 50 cents, which is an exceptionally good protector, and the others range in price up to \$5.

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That we ought to call our store a new Pane Store. It suits all right and we might add, that the pane is in the window and not in the pocket book when we do your work.

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For these two days we will place on sale a lot of Ladies' Warm Waists for Cold weather, in gray and tan mixtures, French Flannels, Union Flannels and Flannellettes, worth \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.50 each, but marked for quick selling 95c

All 6c Calicoes, 5c Yard.

There's never a time when a woman doesn't need Calico, for one service or another. Well, whether you need some right now or not, it will pay you to buy a supply during these two days while the price is so low. This special price will apply to all our 6c stock, black and white, Indigo, Fancy and Light Colored Shirting Prints. Friday and Saturday only, at 5c

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THE NEW TOURIST COAT For Girls.

Sizes 16, 18 and 20; and for Ladies, 34, 36 and 38.

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Night Prices—50c, 60c, 75c. Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday, 25c.