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THE DESERET NEWS.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 2, 1903.

METHODIST POLITICIANS.

We give place in another part of this paper to an article from the Pocatello Tribune, which very clearly and temperately presents a subject that has been agitating the politicians of Idaho, and more particularly certain circles of them in Boise. Perhaps we should have made no special reference to it, but for the part taken in the controversy by the Methodist conference at Boise.

Bishop Hamilton of San Francisco, president of the conference and "head" of the Methodist church in the West, delivered himself of a tirade against what he characterized as "a movement by a religious organization to control the State." The portion of his remarks understood to have reference to the appointment of a "Mormon" to a responsible government position, and which were responded to by loud "Amens," and said to have been "endorsed by every member of the conference," were not only published in a special display by local papers but were telegraphed to this city as follows:

"There is one matter that involves some principles which are profound and on which this church has never occupied a double position. When it is charged that a movement is on foot by any religious organization to control a state, it is time for the Methodist church to be on its feet, battling for the principles of American patriotism. The state must be kept separate from all religious organizations.

"We at once and unhesitatingly and unanimously protest against the attempt of any church to take control of political offices. There can be no middle ground on such a question. It is opposed to all principles of Americanism and Methodism. When any organization calling itself religious attempts to insinuate itself into politics, American patriotism is aroused, Methodism, which stands for patriotism and Americanism, is aroused and it becomes the duty of every patriot to strive against such a perversion."

"Now what is all this about?" Simply that among a number of changes in the incumbency of several offices in Idaho, was that of assayer, in charge, which had been occupied, for several years, by a gentleman who had filled political offices as long as some members of his party thought quite sufficient. Senator Heyburn, it appears, has recommended the appointment of H. Smith Woolley for the position, and the friends and supporters of the incumbent and opponents of the Senator, have raised the objection that Mr. Woolley is a "Mormon" and also a Bishop.

Of course that is awful to contemplate, and the San Francisco Methodist leader had to lift his California voice, in a religious conference, against such a dreadful "movement," in Idaho. The report of his remarks in the Boise papers as well as dispatches to this city state that "he referred indirectly to the case of Bishop Woolley of the 'Mormon' Church," and "there was no mistaking the meaning of his words and their application to present conditions in Idaho." It is further stated that:

"The conference took no formal action on the Woolley matter, the members hesitating about taking the initiative, preferring to have Bishop Hamilton speak for the church as a body. Any action taken by the conference itself, they held, might be construed as insular and thereby lose its force, but a direct expression from the Bishop would be to them a command which must be obeyed."

The facts in the case are these: Mr. Woolley, who is quite a young man but very practical and capable, figured actively as a Republican when residing in Bear Lake county, Idaho. On removing to Pocatello, where he occupied an important business position with recognized ability, he was chosen Bishop of the ward there. He was very active in the building of the Pocatello ward, and was honorably released on resigning, to remove to Boise, where he expects to receive the appointment which has so aroused the Methodist conference. Of course, the Church office that he held in Pocatello has to be thrust to the front, though that it has anything to do with the work of government assayer does not very clearly appear to a disinterested mind.

Bishop Hamilton has been made the cat's paw of the clique of politicians at Boise who do not march in the Heyburn ranks. The preachers in conference were cunning in their generation, and allowed their leader to not only to put his foot into the political pot, but to go head-over-heels into the seething pool of local contention. What evidences has he that the "Mormon" Church had anything to do with the nomination of Mr. Woolley to the post for which he has been recommended? The suggestion has not come from any authority in this Church. Nor has there been any attempt of the kind intimated to control the State of Idaho. Bishop Hamilton has simply exposed his own ignorance and folly and willingness to be made the tool of a Boise faction in state politics.

Now, has he not sense enough to see that he has been guilty of the very wrong which he falsely charges

against the "Mormon" Church? It is he and the conference that preferred his talk to formal action of their own, who have been interfering with the political affairs of the State of Idaho, and with national political appointments, while figuring as a religious convention. We quote his own words against what he and they were doing:

"Whenever any organization calling itself religious attempts to insinuate itself into politics, or whenever this is being done insidiously, it becomes the duty of every patriot to strive against such a consummation."

That is just what the Methodist conference at Boise did when it persuaded the Bishop to voice its sentiments, applauding them to the echo, because, as announced in the papers, "a direct expression from the Bishop would be to them a command which must be obeyed." The religious organization which denounces imaginary "Mormon" interference with state affairs, thus arraigns itself on the side of a faction to control political matters in the State of Idaho, and challenges every patriot to strive against its assumption.

It is ever thus. The sectarian conventions and conferences and convocations, in their eagerness to malign the "Mormons," fall into their own snare. While untruthfully accusing the "Mormon" Church of controlling the state, they make demands upon the National government and upon state authorities of a purely political character, and thus bring themselves under their own anathemas. Let them keep out of politics and mind their own business, and they will have less time to interfere in other people's affairs.

WELCOME TO THE DOCTORS.

Salt Lake City is well supplied with physicians and surgeons. The medical fraternity here numbers within its association many experienced and noted practitioners, who are fully up with the times, and others younger in the profession who are, like them, studious and eager to advance in scientific knowledge and every art associated with their calling. Therefore we had no need of a great gathering of doctors, so far as that is concerned. And yet we are pleased to have our medical friends from a distance come to visit us, breathe the mountain air, drink of the chemically pure water that rolls down from the heights, bathe in the saline depths and shallows of the far-famed lake, and gaze upon the people who have become notorious if not famous throughout the world.

An assemblage of gentlemen of their kind cannot fail to be of advantage in the ventilating of opinions, the imparting of original ideas, and the relating of individual experiences in battling with ailments that flesh is heir to. With all the fun that is poked against the doctors, it cannot be fairly denied that they are deep students of human nature, that they are on the alert to learn every demonstrated remedy for human suffering, and that surgery has made as great advancement as any branch of knowledge and practice which science has marked out or skill has demonstrated, for many a decade.

We welcome the doctors from a distance to the valleys of the mountains, and hope that pleasure and relaxation may season their professional sojourns, and that they will carry away with them when they leave, delightful memories of their brief sojourn in Zion.

TYPHOID IN OYSTERS.

That water is not alone responsible for outbreaks of typhoid fever, has long been known. The London Hospital has conducted an inquiry, and found that oysters, "fattened" in polluted waters are as dangerous as the water itself. Some oysters, it seems, were imported and "laid" on a certain ground but imperfectly protected from sewage. These oysters were supplied for two banquets, which were held upon the same day. At one there were 134 guests, of whom 62 (and a waiter) were attacked by illness which became declared enteric fever in 11, of whom four died. At the other there were 122 guests, of whom 55 (and a waiter) were attacked by illness which was declared enteric fever in 11. The fish and oyster season is at hand, and it should be incumbent upon the dealers in those articles of food, as well as others, to see to it that the public is not imposed upon, and made to buy poison for food.

A ZIONIST ALTERNATIVE.

Some time ago it was announced that Dr. Herzl would present to this year's Zionist congress at Basle, a plan of colonization which, it was hoped, would meet with general favor. What the plan was, became apparent when the offer of Great Britain to set apart a portion of East Africa for the use of the Jews, was laid before the congress. The offer, however was by no means accepted unanimously. By 225 votes to 177, the congress adopted a resolution to appoint a committee of nine to go to East Africa to look at the land. But the Russian delegates opposed the project and left the hall as a protest.

From this country, too, a protest was sent. Thirty prominent Zionists here met and sent this cable message to Leon Zolotoff, a delegate to the Zionist congress at Basle:

"Urgo congress to leave African proposition to executive committee. Zion not to be abandoned until all efforts exhausted."

This opposition to the African project is very natural. The purpose of the Zionists has been to rebuild the ancient cities of the Holy Land, the temple and other buildings, and to make that country the center of their revived nationality. The objections of the Turkish government form at present an insurmountable obstacle to this project. It cannot, it seems, be carried out immediately. The East African alternative does not appeal to the sentiments of some of the people interested. And therefore it is met by opposition.

But the plan should not be abandoned without due consideration. Who knows but that the Jews need a place in which to gather in peace and learn to govern themselves, before entering the land of promise? Who knows but that they must gain experience under the protecting flag of a strong nation;

before they can successfully build up Palestine?

What the Hebrews first of all need is rehabilitation as a nation. That does not mean that they all must gather to one country. They must have a national center, and that might as well be in Africa as in Asia. When they have a land of their own, they are a nation, no matter where they live. As Professor Gottlieb expresses it: "All Germans do not live in Germany, but there is a German nation. Sometimes we feel that Irishmen live everywhere but in Ireland, but there is an Ireland. Jews, we know, live everywhere, in some places where they are wanted and in some places where they are not, but there is no Israel. There ought to be." That is it. There ought to be a Jewish nation, and when there is, its ancient home will undoubtedly be restored to it. A Jewish nation enjoying the protection of Great Britain would be able to speak with much force in the council of nations.

USE OF YACHT RACES.

Sir Thomas Lipton certainly is an authority on yachts, and when he says that the "racing machine" as now constructed are both "useless and dangerous," he no doubt speaks the unadorned truth. But it would not be safe to conclude, on that ground, that the races are, or have been, entirely useless. It cannot be without practical utility to know exactly what shape of a hull ensures the greatest speed. The master who knows how to build the swiftest model for racing purposes, also knows how to obtain speed in a craft designed for other purposes. The best yacht builders are also the best builders of all kinds of vessels that require both strength and light-weight.

DOWIE IS COMING.

The Chicago Record-Herald, in a local item, announces that Dr. Alexander Dowie, who also calls himself Elijah, intends, next year, to come to Utah with an immense following, in order to convert the "Mormons." One of the deacons of the Chicago preacher is quoted as follows:

"The restoration hosts will assuredly be here in 1904. From Chicago and the neighboring states we will move 3,000 or 4,000 strong. In the West Zion has many followers, and they will be expected to join the army."

Concerning this campaign the Record-Herald further states:

"The founder of Zion City anticipates a decidedly lively campaign against the serious ranks of Mormonism. He thinks that the trend of affairs will be anything but dull. No secret has been made by Dr. Dowie of his longing to contrive a conversion of the Mormons, and the deacons of the church in the Utah stronghold are constantly being discussed by the citizens of Zion."

"After the inquiry of Chicago and New York, Dr. Dowie, it is understood, believes Salt Lake City to be the worst of remaining wicked American cities. 'But the expedition to Salt Lake is only a beginning. It is nothing more than a first battle in a campaign. San Francisco has been chartered as the scene of warfare in 1905, and on it the crusaders will move at that time. It is said that all the cities on the continent which Dr. Dowie thinks in need of moral reform and regeneration have been listed, and they will be attacked one by one and year by year in due order of their immorality. It is possible that a foreign expedition to China will be arranged. Dr. Dowie taking intense interest in the Chinese. When San Francisco warfare is waged, particular attention will be given to Chinamen."

"Well, Salt Lake City is great on circus performances, as has been repeatedly demonstrated, and the Chicago 'doctor' may count on full houses for a couple of performances, or more. He may even secure a few converts. Nearly everything that comes along, from 'Christian Science' to the most palpable humbug, obtains a following among people who are groping in the dark and unable to judge for themselves about truth and error. But he will not make any inroad upon the members of the Church. Much of what is good in Dowieism is clearly borrowed from the doctrines of the Church. It is simply plagiarism. The distinctive Dowie features are almost repulsive. Such a system can make no lasting impression upon a people that lives in the light of truth. There are, however, a great many sectarians in Utah. Some of these may find in Dowieism something to suit them."

The Porte has no desire to port arms.

The weather falls but the temperature doesn't.

For Sir Thomas Lipton the America's cup is a cup of bitterness.

What Turkey needs is to have the stuffing knocked out of her.

The anti-"Mormon" bureau of information propaganda will be a regular wake.

"Give me neither poverty nor riches," said the wise man. The modern man stops at poverty.

A new phonograph has been invented. It is to be hoped that it is not of the screech owl variety.

Walking Delegate Parks has been released from Sing Sing. Undoubtedly he will find the walking good.

The revolutionary fires lighted anew on the isthmus of Panama are probably nothing more than a few burning rush lights.

Lou Dillon has been crowned queen of the turf. This does not mean that she will lie on a bed of roses instead of oat straw.

The Sultan will soon have a chance to see what an American Cotton mill looks like. They can give him a ginning up if necessary.

Carrie Nation is going on the stage. She will appear in "Ten Nights in a Barroom." Her Topeka experience should enable her to bring the house down.

The manager of the Waldorf-Astoria receives a compensation of half a million a year. A man needs that much a year to be able to live at the famous hotel.

The Turkish authorities insist that Vice-Consul Magelssen was not fired at, that it was merely a feu de joie incident to a native marriage. That may be, but Mr. Magelssen and Uncle Sam

hail to see where the joy, or fun, comes in.

Sly old dog is the Sultan! When he was urged by the German and Russian ambassadors to take more energetic action and give the Turkish commander-in-chief full direction of the military operations, he answered that he preferred to retain control of Constantinople himself. How well he knows that a bird in the hand is worth a dozen flocks in the field!

THE RACING YACHTS.

Kansas City Times.

It is an absurd specializing of the sport to make it depend on freak boats which are good for nothing save to suit a few races. The money spent on them is wasted. They are of no aid to the science of shipbuilding, they have no lesson for the professional sailor, and they are useless to the owner. During their ephemeral existence they are so fragile as to endanger the lives of the men who are on them. Once their purpose is served they go, as Sir Thomas says, to the scrap heap.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is possible, however, that he or some other sportsman will think it worth while to try again remembering that these races are the last to be sailed under the present system of measurement. It is believed that under the new rules there will be something like a return to the more normal type of a decade ago, with deeper hulls and less draught. The advantage in favor of boats with short water lines and enormous overhangs will be less than it is at present. The present type of freak ninety-footers has had its day. There will be a season or two of racing on more normal lines before a new freak type can be evolved. This will be a satisfaction only second to that of retaining the historic yachting trophy.

New York Mail and Express.

Yachtmen are saying now that if Mr. Pilo had added more sail area to his boat and thought less in the design of the time allowance, the cup would have been in real danger. The difference of but a few seconds a mile would have meant a victory. As it is, Sir Thomas is already reconciled to defeat; though, as he says, "It's pretty hard, my friends, to lose every race."

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

It is true that the defense yachts have shown some structural weaknesses after racing in heavy weather, but the challengers have shown far more weakness. The third Shamrock sheared off a number of rivets during the race on Saturday last, and was compelled to go into drydock to replace them and thus stop a seepage of water into her hold. The Reliance suffered no injury whatever. Moreover, it is authoritatively reported that the second Shamrock, which has been lying high and dry on a dock at New York since her defeat by the Columbia, has so disintegrated structurally that she is unfit for further use. If she were the queen of the world's yachting circles, she would have to go to the scrap heap. It is not surprising, therefore, that Sir Thomas is disgusted with racing machines.

San Francisco Call.

The retirement of Sir Thomas Lipton from the contest does not mean that the cup will remain in our hands unchallenged. It is announced that the Canadians purpose to enter the lists, and have already raised \$100,000 to start the construction of a Canadian challenger. The new venture is rendered the more interesting by the announcement that if the scheme be carried out the Canadians will man their yacht with a crew of gentlemen yachtsmen. That would put a new twist in the contest, and would go far toward reviving the old-time interest that has been well nigh exhausted by the one-sidedness of the recent matches.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Guntton's Magazine for September offers its readers a great variety of articles on public questions. In an article, entitled "Race Social Equality," there will be found a new presentation of this important problem. "S. G. Hobson on English Farm Wages" deals with the interesting question that Mr. Chamberlain has raised in England. Mr. Robert Adger Bowen, whose article on "The Reader" and the Manuscript," in Guntton's for July, was so widely quoted in the daily press, contributes another article under the title of "The Art of Letter-Writing." Mrs. Julia R. Tutwiler contributes an article on "Shakespeare and the French Actor of 'Today.'" Mrs. Tutwiler had the opportunity of studying the great French tragedian, Mounet-Sully, in the famous role of Hamlet, on his own stage in Paris, and her impressions of the interpretation of Hamlet by this actor. The education of the negroes in the South is admirably treated by Mrs. Leonora Beck Ellis, in "The Georgia State Industrial College for Negroes."—New York.

Leslie's Monthly for September has nine short stories and a serial, and besides, a varied assortment of articles. The following is a list of contents: "The Heav of Man," Ellis Parker Butler; "The King of the Northern Slopes," a story, Edwin Carlisle Lister; "The War for the Range," William MacLeod Raine; "All on a Summer's Day," a story, J. J. Benson; "The Stille," verse, Clifford Chase; "A Few Real Boys," Judge Henry A. Shute; "Once on a Time," verse, Truman Robert Andrews; "The Marriage of It-Lit," a story, Jack London; "Off the Banks," Patrick McGrath; "The Upper and Nether Millstones," a story, Edwin J. Webster; "The New Head of the Steel Trust," Earl Mayo; "A Pass Creek Pastoral," a story, Kenneth Harris; "The Kingdom of Exile," a story, Justus Miles Forman; "Denial," a novel, chapters 20-22, Ernest W. Hornung; "The Misses Mainz," a memory of Moulin, M. A. Ballard; "Virginia Hard," Adolph Klausner, and "Marginalia,"—Fifth Avenue, New York.

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.