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AN ANOMALY.

The people here are, certainly, confronted by anomalous conditions when they are under the necessity of holding mass meetings to protest against the establishment of a "red light" district in any part of the City, and to raise money for the purpose of fighting that proposition in the courts. The laws and ordinances are against the proposed enterprise, and the so-called "American" administration ought to set the matter at rest by declaring that the "district" cannot be established in the proposed locality by their consent, or with the knowledge of the "American" officials. They should do this willingly since they are sworn to maintain the law and have given bonds for the performance of their duties. There can be no doubt that the citizens have recourse to law, but they should not be under the necessity of appealing to the courts to compel the officials to do their sworn duty.

Mayor Bransford is reported to have said that "many educated people and leading citizens" are in favor of the particular scheme of law-breaking against which the citizens are protesting. We can believe that "educated" and "leading citizens" are in favor of removing the "gates of hell" from the central location where they now are yawning upon the youth, but we cannot believe that any good citizen is in favor of establishing them somewhere else, against the protests of the residents interested. The Mayor must have misunderstood the "leading citizens" he quotes, or their "lead" is not worth following.

We cannot but admire the stand taken by the citizens of the West Side in defense of their rights, their homes, and the law. They have the right on their side. But it should not be necessary to fight for that right, in the courts, as long as there is a well paid police department. It should not be necessary to raise money by special taxation, or voluntary contributions, to defend the homes against an institution prohibited by law. But, we live under anomalous conditions. Unrighteousness controls.

A NAUVOO RELIC.

There is now at the Bureau of Information a Nauvoo Relic that, besides the general interest attached to everything associated with that historic place, may be of special interest to someone that will read these lines. It is an old wooden clock sent by a lady in Texas, in the hope that it may fall into the hands of some descendant of the original owner, who may prize it beyond its present actual worth. The lady some time ago informed Mr. Goddard that the clock was in her possession and offered to send it to Utah. The offer was gladly accepted, and the relic has now been received. The following is a copy of the letter that was addressed to the Bureau of Information:

"Bay Ridge Park, La Porte, Tex., July 29, 1908:

"Gentlemen—I have in my possession an old wooden clock, once owned by some of your people. While preparations were being made to move from Illinois to Utah, many of your people visited different towns and exchanged their household goods for merchandise that would be less burdensome. My father was then a merchant in Mornmouth, Warren Co., Illinois. A gentleman came to him and sold this clock, taking in pay 12 yards of sheeting, valued at \$1.50. The clock is about three feet high, dark wood frame, all wooden works except one brass wheel. I am giving all the minute I can remember hoping there may be some descendant of that family that would prize the old relic. I am selling all my belongings and going to move. I shall not carry anything along, and thinking how I would feel under like circumstances, I send you this information, and if any one is still living in your midst and will pay for packing and shipping, I will gladly forward it to them. Very respectfully,

"LOUISA J. NELSON."

The clock is now at the Bureau of Information. The children of the gentleman who sold the clock at Mornmouth, Warren Co., Illinois, may possibly have heard of the transaction, and if any of them is still living, they may be pleased to claim it. At all events, the kind, generous and considerate offer of the author of the letter, is very much appreciated. The clock will be taken good care of whether it reaches the heirs of the original owner or not.

MOB RULE AND LAW.

The principal defense for lynching is that the penalties of the law are insufficient to satisfy popular demands for justice and that swift and cruel punishment acts as a deterrent upon intended criminals.

The history of this reasoning has been proved many times. Mob "justice" does not act as a deterrent. In spite of the burning of negroes at the stake in Texas and the race riots in Illinois, outrages such as those that are supposed to have prompted the mobs to acts of revenge are still reported. Two unidentified negroes, says a St. Louis dispatch, effected entrance to the home of Virgil Bassett, a street car motorman during his absence, seized and choked Mrs. Bassett and locked her in a pantry closet, ransacked the house, set fire to the place and fled. The flames aroused neighbors and Mrs. Bassett, half conscious, was rescued.

The fact seems to be that mob riots provoke outrages instead of acting as a deterrent. By such unspeakable deeds communities are brutalized. The

spirit of revenge is kindled in the hearts of the friends of the victims and race hatred is engendered. When those who are criminally inclined see the laws set aside by the lawlessness they, naturally, in such lawlessness find an excuse for their own, and an encouragement to crime. Mob rule, therefore, promotes crime. Legal proceedings in accordance with just and wise laws are the only check to the wave of crime that is sweeping the country.

QUOTATIONS.

Some anti-Mormon writers are industriously trying to create prejudices against the Church by publishing quotations from sermons delivered years ago under circumstances the present generation can hardly realize. Such quotations are generally torn from the context and in the garbled form in which they are presented no more convey the meaning of the speakers than some quotations from the Bible by atheists convey the true meaning of the inspired writers. But they serve the purpose when the object is to create religious prejudices for political purposes, and not to give facts.

The fact is that every religious denomination extant could be assailed in that cowardly manner, and some with more telling effect than the Latter-day Saints.

We can refer, by way of illustration, to the outspoken defense of slavery by many religious teachers of anti-slavery days. In 1835 the General Assembly of the Presbyterians resolved, that "Slavery is recognized in both the Old and New Testaments, and is not condemned by the authority of God." The Charleston Baptist Association issued the following, the same year: "The right of masters to dispose of the time of their slaves has been distinctly recognized by the Creator of all things, who is surely at liberty to vest the right of property over any object whomsoever He pleases." A Virginia professor said: "Extracts from Holy Writ unequivocally assert the right of property in slaves, together with the usual incidents to that right. The right to buy and sell is clearly stated. Upon the whole, then, whether we consult the Jewish policy instituted by God himself, or the uniform opinion and practice of mankind in all ages, or the injunctions of the New Testament and the moral law, we are brought to the conclusion that slavery is not immoral. Having established the point that the first African slaves were legally brought into bondage, the right to detain their children in bondage follows as an indispensable consequence. Thus we see that the slavery that exists in America was founded in right." In fact, a modern writer quotes these sentences, condemning the churches for their failure to remain true to the message of love entrusted to them by the Master.

Such were the infamous doctrines preached by many religious speakers of that day. But it would be unfair to urge the errors of that time against the churches of today, in order to stir up strife for political purposes. To do so is too contemptible, even from the viewpoint of the unscrupulous politician. It should be remembered that even the infallible utterances of inspired men can be perverted, but that those engaged in that kind of pastime do so to their own destruction.

WHY NOT?

The writer that furnishes the "stuff" for a political column of the Tribune asserts that another Manifesto is under discussion at the headquarters of the Church, to be ready for the April conference. The text of that Manifesto has, we presume, been prepared with due consideration in the Tribune office and can be had there on application, as its existence is known nowhere else, as far as can be ascertained. But, if the writer of that "stuff" were employed by any other paper, the Tribune would, we believe, give him a certificate for being a clumsy liar and a "blatherskite," to borrow two of that paper's pet terms.

The alleged "Manifesto" of the Tribune writer suggests the disfranchisement of all citizens engaged in religious work in the Church, from the Bishops up. This is too modest. The dictators of the Tribune demand the disfranchisement of every Latter-day Saint, on the false and hypocritical allegation that the Church is a treasonable organization. The Tribune stands for disfranchisement. If it can do no better, it is willing to accept, temporarily, the disfranchisement of Bishops and other functionaries. That much gained, the principle can be extended. But why should not bishops, pastors, class leaders, and Sunday school teachers of other churches be disfranchised, too?

DR. AKED ON THE BIBLE.

It is customary with some critics of the Latter-day Saints Articles of Faith to ridicule the statement: "We believe the Bible to be the word of God, as far as it is translated correctly." And yet, this is one of the evidences that the builders of the Church were guided by the Spirit of truth. Bible scholars know very well that, though our modern Bibles are substantially identical with the original, yet many errors have crept in and are now found in the text. Some are errors of transcription and some of translation.

Dr. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York, has recently called attention to this fact, in an article in Appleton's Magazine. In this he makes the claim that "Bible worship" is responsible for many religious indifference than is atheism. He insists that there is no reason why the Bible should be considered free from errors any more than any other book that has been handed down from century to century, passing through scores of translations from one language to another. "In the pages of the Bible," he says, "are to be found historical errors, arithmetical mistakes, inconsistencies and manifold contradictions. . . . Moreover, the English Bible is a version of a translation. It has come down through Hebrew, Greek and Latin into English. In all its earlier stages it was copied by hand from one manuscript to another by different

writers, a process certain to result in many mistakes."

Scholarship admits the truth of the Latter-day Saints Article of Faith relating to the Scriptures, thus testifying to the inspiration of men who stated scientific truth though they were not scientists.

The straw vote harvest is very heavy this year.

Too many riding tests make an officer testy.

At last peace instead of bullets reigns at Springfield.

A man of few words isn't necessarily a man of many ideas.

The best guarantee for peace is a profound sense of justice and righteousness.

It is never necessary to notify the candidate who wins. He takes notice ex-officio.

The real declaration of independence is the hired girl's notice that she is going to quit.

That "greatest trick mule in the world" seems to be more of a liability than anything else.

In life's race the poor cannot hold their own because the poor haven't anything to hold.

In their welcome of the fleet the Australians have shown more zeal than the New Zealanders.

Just imagine Sir Roger de Coverly listening to a phonograph repeating one of the sermons of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

In the endurance test between the Canadian Pacific and its striking employees, the road was the first to holler "Nuff!"

If he succeeds in reaching Jackson's Hole the Yellowstone bandit will almost certainly pull the hole in after him.

Every party thinks its platform a panacea for the nation's ills while often the platform is one of the nation's worst ills.

That lone highwayman having been able to hold up sixteen Yellowstone coaches would he not have been able to have carried away the gates of Gaza?

International altruism is something rather new and should be thoroughly studied from every point of view before being taken up and adopted by the United States.

"I would like a little house on the Hudson, somewhere near Nordica's place. I may want to try my voice," says Evelyn Nesbit. Don't try it for so far as 'known it is that of the siren.

So the Cody-Meeteetse stage hold-up was made to order for a moving picture show. So was the Yellowstone sixteen-stages hold-up made to order—the lone highwayman giving the order.

Judge Taft is going to Bass Island to fish for a week or so, and it is stated that he may hold some political conferences. At these latter the question of fishing for men undoubtedly will be discussed.

Artist Ferdinand Pitney Earle and his "soul's mate" wife Julia Kuttner appear to be leading a regular cat and dog life notwithstanding they are each other's "affinity." An "affinity" seems to be a rather unknown and dangerous quantity.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Washington Herald.
Postmaster General George V. L. Meyer believes there is no doubt that at the coming session of Congress a bill will be passed authorizing the establishment of postal savings banks and he recalls that such a bill was favorably reported to the Senate at the last session. In the current issue of the North American Review, he gives his arguments in favor of such a bill, and points out that both the Republican and Democratic platforms contain declarations in its favor.

BRUSHING THE HAIR.

Philadelphia Record.
"Very few men brush their hair enough," said a downtown barber. "Fact, most ills of the scalp can be traced to that fault. You see it's this way, a man is generally in a hurry when he dresses, and he never takes time to brush his hair, simply smoothes it down, generally only with a comb, and as a result dandruff is allowed to accumulate and trouble begins. Now, with a woman's hair, it's different. A woman has to carefully brush her hair at least once a day. If she didn't, it would be a pretty mess, its very length saves her, for brushing it each day she gets out all sorts of impurities, dandruff and the like, all of which is for her own good. Now, that is the chief reason why fewer women suffer from dandruff than the unfortunate members of the opposite sex, and it is also the reason why the hair is a woman's crowning glory, and it is a fair, fat and forty. So brush your hair every morning thoroughly, if you want to keep in the swim. You're right. Next, sir."

WHAT WE'RE COMING TO.

Budapest Zeitung.
One may safely profess that in less than a century hence newspapers will be "made up" of pictures, the only letterpress being devoted to commercial matters; only women will write novels; every man will be an engineer, men will live quicker and die quicker, and there will not be one more atom of happiness in the world than now.

MOB COSTS IN ILLINOIS.

Springfield Republican.
Having had or permitted a mob dance, the tax-paying citizens of Springfield, Ill., will next be compelled to pay the piper. The law of the state permits property owners to recover from the city or county three-fourths of the value of any property destroyed by a mob; and the dependent heirs of any one killed by a mob may recover \$5,000 from the same source. Following criminal prosecutions of mob leaders will come civil suits for damages to life and property, and they will aggregate a large sum. Nevertheless, they will not represent anything like the whole material loss and expense resulting to the locality from the indulgence in riot, murder and arson. Quite as important as the criminal prosecutions for deterrent effect upon mob impulse in the future will

be these suits for damages and the payment of the same from the general tax fund. This will bring every tax-paying citizen onto a close pocket interest against riot and for law and order. It will moreover keep keenly alive his sympathies with the efforts to hunt out and punish the mob leaders. Nor can he justly find fault with the law which holds him financially responsible for the destructive work of a mob. The property owner has paid for protection to his property, and he is entitled to it at the hands of the community in general. Failing to get it, he may fairly demand compensation from the community.

JUST FOR FUN.

Paternal Pride.

Sir Pompey—I say, Blaggs, you've got a fine lot of ancestors.
Mr. Blaggs—Bless yer 'eart, Sir Pompey, they ain't mine—they're the children's.—Ally Sloper.

A Jolly Joker.

Coster (who has been rebuffed by short-tempered postal clerk)—Well, mister, you might tell me if I post this letter now, will it get to Birmingham tomorrow mornin'?

Coster—Then you're a liar, cos it's addressed ter Cheffeld!—The Sketch.

Preaching and Practice.

"Where did Maude get that dandy \$500 gown?"
"She earned it by writing an article on 'How to Dress on \$50 a Year'."—Judge.

A Dreadful Thought.

One day Mary, the char woman, reported for service with a black eye. "Why, Mary," said her sympathetic mistress, "what a bad eye you have!"
"Yes'em."

"Well, there's one consolation. It might have been worse."
"You might have had both of them hurt."
"Yes'm, or worse'n that; I might not ha' been married at all."—Everybody's Magazine.

What's the Difference, Anyway?

Would-be Purchaser (who is looking at works of art in the designer's studio)—Oh, what a delightful design for lacework! What is the price of the drawing?

The Artist—Madam, that is only a map of Suburbtown, showing the proposed subway, elevated and electric railways.—Puck.

Knocking the Proverbial.

Looks like Mary's lamb ought to be a full grown sheep by this time.—Florida Times-Union.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The most beautiful queen on any throne," this is what Kellogg Durland calls the Empress of Russia, in his great series of articles, entitled "The Romance of an Empress," which begins in the Woman's Home Companion of September 1. Kellogg Durland, who is the author of "The Red Reign," spent a year in Russia, getting together all the facts of the romantic and sad life of the most powerful queen in the world. In the issue being published today, he gives a new series of cricket tales, which bids fair to be even more popular than was his famous "Eben Holden." Other stories are "The Golden Wedding," by Alice Brown; "The Perilous by Juliet Wilbur Tompkins; "The Girl in the Mirror," by Hubert Footner; "Dare You to Love Me!" by Annie Hamilton Donnell, and "The Minister's Barrels," by Hattie Bosley Goldrick. Jack London on his trip around the world which he is making for the Woman's Home Companion in his little boat, the Snark, has stopped long enough to send to the Editor of the Deseret News a description of "The Nature Man" whom he ran across in that distant Pacific island, Jean Webster, who wrote "When Papa Went to College," has been in Japan and tells in the September number how she, with three or four girl friends, set up housekeeping in "The House of Wistaria Water." Paderewski has selected for Camp Red Cross, the best program of modern Polish music which is accompanied by the full music of one of the most beautiful of the numbers in the great pianist's program: "Slovak's Folk Dance." The September number is the great fall fashion number of Woman's Home Companion, and contains many things of interest for every woman.—Madison Square, New York.

The September Century's leading article is the first popular account given to the public of the Wright Brothers' airplane, written by themselves and liberally illustrated with pictures from photographs supplied by the authors. Of far reaching interest and importance in the September Century is the discussion of "The Future Wheat Supply of the United States" by Edward C. Parker, of the University of Minnesota. Agricultural development station. It notes that the many means which may be utilized to meet the future demands for wheat, prophesying that agriculture, still only in its infancy, is bound sooner or later to have rapidly and rapidly developed, and that the limit of its possibilities will be extended by each succeeding generation. Since writing the article Mr. Parker has been called to Manchuria by the Chinese authorities to organize an experiment station. Two notable biographical articles in the September Century are "Andrew Johnson in the White House" (written by Margarita Spalding Gerry), and "The Early Life of Robert Fulton," by Alice Gray Sutcliffe, grand-daughter of the inventor. "The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill" are in September, as in the previous months, an absorbingly interesting feature of the magazine.—Madison Square, New York.

"What's Bred in the Bone," the novelette in Young's Magazine for September hits its public interest in a day when the story of the city and the responsible for the sorrows of humanity. A grim tale of the under life of New York is "In the Black and Tan," pitiless in its realism, a brutal picture of a brute, an almost gruesome story of a beast in the form of a man unlightened by a spark of soul. Reading it, you will hang shivering on every word. In clever contrast is "The Satterlee Affair," by Fred Jackson, a quaint, dainty love story. "The Claimant" by Vingie E. Roe is a story of adventure and love in the high places of the world, a story revealing the atmosphere of the "smart set" and the mad swing of reckless pleasure. "Carmen of the Highway" by Richard Harold Warner is an entertaining story in the number. It's a summer tale of a big game, an almost gruesome story of a rich and a "lady adventures" who works her way into the center of the Soloksky set and then disappears in an automobile laden with booty.—114-116 East Twenty-eighth St., New York.

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