

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted.)Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose - Editor.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

One Year	\$1.00
Two Months	.40
Three Months	.20
One Month	.10
Saturday Edition, Per Year	.50
Bi-monthly, Per Year	.25

NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager.
Foreign Advertising from our home office,
122 Park Row Building, New York.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 73 Geary St.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to
the EDITOR.Address all business communications
and all remittances.THE DESERET NEWS.
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, DECEMBER 12, 1905.

SLANDERING SALT LAKE.

From the reports of discourses in the various churches, delivered on Sunday, it appears that the ministers of this city generally are in accord with the movement for the establishment of manufactures and other industrial concerns, and particularly in the denunciation of gambling, Sunday liquor selling and other social evils that have recently been declaimed against in various quarters. All that is commendable, so far as it goes. If it leads to anything practical in the direction pointed out, it will prove of value to the community.

At present it amounts simply to talk. We are aware that talking is often necessary to do, and that theory precedes practice. But merely to declaim against vice and to praise industry, of itself accomplishes little or nothing. It is scarcely to be expected that gentlemen whose sphere of labor is chiefly confined to the pulpit will engage in the promotion of anything really practical, either for the establishment of home industries or the enforcement of laws and ordinances against vice. Therefore in doing what they can, consistent with their profession, they deserve commendation.

But associated with the themes enlarged upon by the ministers on Sunday, there was an endeavor to exaggerate conditions existing here that are unfavorable, and an implied censure of public officials, which was but the echo of political outrages and factional accusations. These can accomplish no good, either in getting at the root of existing wrongs or inviting capital and worthy people to this State. This was forcibly and eloquently pointed out by Rev. Elmer L. Goshen, in his discourse touching on the questions of the hour.

What benefit will accrue to anybody from magnifying evil and parading it before the country? Or what inducement will it afford to attract good people and their influence and means to a point where it is alleged the situation is so vile? It appears to be the special aim of some of the ministers to hold up this city before the world in such awful and lurid colors as to deter the virtuous and honorable and the wise of the world from casting their lot with a community painted in such distorted tints.

It is really a fact, as charged by some, that Salt Lake City is such an awful place compared with other towns of a similar population? We do not believe it. That gambling, Sunday liquor-selling and vice that we need name exist here in contravention of State laws and city ordinances is admitted. The Deseret News has done its part for many years in endeavoring to have those enactments enforced, so far as that was possible, but in doing so this paper has not magnified and exaggerated existing wrongs, nor unjustly attacked the officers of the law entrusted with the preservation of the public peace, and the suppression of crime.

We have not denied the existence of evils here, nor have we maintained that in a mixed community like ours they could be entirely suppressed. They have been in the world almost from time immemorial. They have followed the march of that which is called civilization down through the centuries. They are to be found in every city and town, not only in the United States but throughout Christendom where people of various faiths, professions and occupations freely congregate. Salt Lake City is no exception to this state of things, except that the evils complained of are not as great as those in other places in many parts of the world. We need not enter into the question of how they were brought here and who established and supported them, although that might be made a strong factor in the sum of the question. The point to be considered is how they shall be restricted, seeing that it cannot be expected that they shall be altogether eradicated.

Are we in favor of the enforcement of the laws and regulations against them? Most decidedly we are. The files of this paper will prove beyond question that we have urged that course. But there should be a steady and persistent course pursued in regard to them, and not merely a sudden flaming forth every now and then, for purposes ulterior to the great object in view. This spasmodic outburst of verbal virtue and virulent denunciation of public officials is of a theatrical character, and blazes out while the curtain is up and goes quickly out when the curtain is let down. It is periodical and not continuous. It serves as a sudden sensation for the pulpit and the press, and then passes by like the flash of a meteor.

We join in the desire and are willing to do our part in action to regulate, restrict and reduce to a possible minimum all the evils dilated upon, whatever may be the motive for drawing attention to them. But with the mixed population in this city it is not reasonable

to expect their entire extinction. Experience has shown that wisdom is necessary in handling them, lest they be scattered and diffused, instead of confined within narrow limits and kept down to the smallest possible dimensions.

We venture the assertion that there are many thousands of people living in this city remote from the business section, who know nothing at all of the crime and vice and corruption which are said to abound so greatly here, except what they hear from the pulpit and read in some of the papers. The great body of the inhabitants of this city and state are as free from these contaminations as are good and virtuous men and women in any part of the world. The evils existing are the exceptions. Honorable, virtuous and moral conduct is the rule. To hold this city in any other light is a libel upon it and is disgraceful to all who engage in the slander. We should not and must not ignore such wrongs as really spot the fair face of this municipality, but we need not magnify, exaggerate and distort them for sensational or any other unworthy purposes.

This, we believe, is true. The nations of the earth are becoming aware of the fact that they can spend their substance to better purpose than wasting it in engines of destruction.

To Bonaparte the Constitution may prove a Bellerophon.

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To daub this region of quietness and freedom and domestic harmony with the pitch and slime that have been used for years by persons who ought to be engaged in a different work, is too vile and malevolent and condemnable to be characterized in language suitable to our columns. For consistency's sake let such shameful work be stopped, and let us pull together for the promotion of good feeling, the development of our resources, and the building up of the state and its material interests, and for its growth in everything moral, intellectual and spiritual, instead of proclaiming to the world that this is no fit spot for Christians to make their abiding place.

HOW TO GET TOURISTS.

Commenting on the effort of the Salt Lake City Commercial club to divert tourist traffic this way, a writer in Harper's Weekly calls attention to the fact that it is so much easier and cheaper, to cross the Atlantic, than to take a trip west, and that Europeans understand, so much better than we do, the art of making it agreeable to tourists.

Bishop Lawrence has been arranging the Back Bay for its civic lethargy. And it has always been supposed that the Back Bay and Beacon street were perfect in each and every respect.

Of course there is politics in the elevation of John Burns to a place in the Campbell-Bannerman cabinet, but there is also recognition of a strong individual and a great personal worth. Outside of America, England is probably the only country where a man of Burns' antecedents could by any possible reach such a station in public life.

The court-martial that tried Midshipman Mertwether has acquitted him on the charge of manslaughter and found him guilty of such violations of the rules and regulations of the naval academy as to warrant a recommendation for his dismissal.

"Me, too," says Senator Platt.

What E. H. Harriman said to T. J. Ryan will interest the public much more than what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina.

In Albany it is reported that Senator Chauncey M. Depew will be asked to resign his seat in the Senate. If he is, it will remain to be seen whether to ask is to receive.

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We speak the sentiments of the great majority of American citizens. We do not need a navy large enough to inspire other nations with awe. We need not rival the European powers in navy building. If it is true that big battleships become almost antiquated before completed, it is folly to invest enormous sums of money in such war engines.

There is really, at least among the more enlightened nations of the world, a sincere desire for a reduction in the expenses incurred by the maintenance of armies and navies. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the noted French negotiator for arbitration, said not long ago, that "the English government, like ourselves, is involved in a vicious circle. It desires a general reduction of naval expenses, but it dislikes to confess its embarrassment by being the first to speak of it." As to the principle, he added, "There is perfect agreement in France and England, but nobody wishes to take the first step."

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