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A GREAT DIFFERENCE.

"Our little differences of opinion hav-

ing been peacefully settled at the bal-

lot box. It should be the part of good

citizenship played by every lover of

Utah to discontinue the work of tearing

down. Any foot can tear down in a

few days what it has taken years of in-

telligence to construct."

We clip the foregoing editorial para-

graph from the Provo Enquirer. Quite

right, neighbor. But mere "differences

of opinion" are one thing, and "deliber-

ate falsifying and libeling are another

and different thing. Spreading false

reports and attacking candidates per-

sonally, are outside the pale of those

"little differences of opinion" that are

"peacefully settled at the ballot box."

There have been such totally untrue

and malicious charges during the cam-

paign now closed, that they cannot be

forgotten, but will leave broad scars

even when the wounds are healed, and

that no ballot boxes or election returns

will efface.

In saying this, we do not allude to

anything that has appeared in our

Provo contemporary. We make this

explanation so that we may not be mis-

understood. We refer to the infamous

course pursued by the chief promoters

of the un-American movement, whose

intentional falsehoods and coarse abuse

have disgusted people of all parties and

persuasions, and whose infamy cannot

be purged by the results of the contest,

no matter how pronounced may be

their defeat and deep their disappoint-

ment. They have revealed in the gutter

and cast the vile rakings their hands

could grasp, at men who were too far

above them to make their missiles

stick, and who have not deigned to

publicly notice their impotent assaults.

But the stains of the muck will remain

on the paws and the hides of the crea-

tures thus defiled, and even the work-

ings of time will not wipe them out.

"The work of tearing down," we

have reason to believe, will not be dis-

continued unless it may be for a rest

and a respite. It is in the nature of

such beings to demolish and destroy.

It is their prime delight. That is con-

genial work for them, particularly

when it pays. So while there is self

to be gained, we may expect the

"tearing down" process to go on, until

the tearers perish in the debris of their

own scattering. We can at present

calmly look on with despairing but with

pity.

SUGAR AND "THE CHURCH."

During the campaign of slander and

bigotry waged by the Dubois faction in

Idaho which has gone down to over-

whelming and inglorious defeat, the

falsehood was promulgated that the

sugar bounty granted by the State leg-

islature to secure the establishment of

that industry in Idaho went into the

pocket of the "Mormon" Church. Also

that the measure was "a wilful waste

of public money." Both the statements

were grossly untrue, but on a par with

the shameful attacks made by the an-

ti-Mormon associates of that faction

in Utah.

Now that the battle is over and any-

thing we say cannot be construed as

affecting the election, we may, without

fear and trembling as to threatened

results, make some allusion to this sug-

ar question. There are a number of "Mor-

mons," some of them prominent men,

who hold stock in the sugar companies

in Idaho. That does not constitute one

share of it as Church property. About

are matters of record and they were

made very plain during the recent con-

test, in reply to the charge of wilful

waste, by ex-Governor W. J. McCon-

nell, as published in Idaho papers.

What he said is sufficient, and we

quote it without comment as follows:

"The state of Idaho expends annu-

ally an amount approximately \$1,500,000

for sugar. We formerly paid an aver-

age of eight cents per pound for gran-

ulated sugar, the market being con-

trolled by the sugar trust, up to the

time that the state of Washington es-

tablished a factory at Waverly. The

trust attempted to crush the enterprise.

It was, however, reinforced by the fac-

tory at LeGrand, Oregon, and that

again being reinforced by the industry

now established in southeastern Idaho,

sugar has assumed its normal value

and may be purchased at approximat-

ely six cents per pound. Therefore we

are saving two cents per pound, or one-

third of the price we paid for that

commodity in Idaho. It therefore will

be seen that our saving in one year is

one-third of \$1,500,000, or \$500,000,

all owing to the establishment of our sug-

ar factories."

When the Dubois people first started

on this campaign, they claimed that the

subsidy, during the two years which it

runs, will amount to \$150,000; but they

have raised that limit and say that it

is \$250,000. For the sake of argument,

admitting that the latter figure is cor-

rect, we have in one year on the price

of sugar \$250,000, which is double what

they claim the subsidy will be in two

years; therefore, if the supreme court

sustains the constitutionality of the

bill, the people of Idaho will be ahead

in two years \$750,000, and have the in-

dustries permanently established."

COALING AT MANILA.

It is stated in European papers that

the commander of the Russian Baltic

fleet—also called the second Pacific

squadron—has instructions to call at

Manila, in certain emergencies. The

basis of this prediction is the fact that

a number of merchant vessels are said

to have left Cadiz, laden with coal and

destined for the capital of the Philip-

pines. The inference is that these ships

are chartered by Russia, and that their

business is to supply the squadron with

coal.

Possibly, the conjecture is not well

founded. But it looks plausible. Russia

must have made some secret arrange-

ment for coal, before deciding to send

her large armada to the other end of

the world. The fuel supply for the jour-

ney alone must be enormous. According

to the London Times, each of the bat-

tle-ships require from 5,000 to 6,000 tons,

and the smaller cruisers need at least

2,000 or 3,000 tons. Some extraordinary

provisions must have been made to sup-

ply this fuel along the route, as need-

ed, and then for the replenishment of

the coal bunkers, before any engage-

ment with the Japanese fleet.

It is to be hoped, though, in the in-

terest of peace, that Manila may not be

made a base of Russian operations

against Japan, not even to the extent

of furnishing shelter for coal vessels

in the service of the czar. For Japan

is sure to resent such breach of neu-

trality. And even if she is not in a

position at present to put strong em-

phasis on a protest, it may lead to fu-

ture disputes. If the Philippines under

the American flag are used against Ja-

pan, the latter country has just cause

for complaint, and the consequences

may be extremely serious. This coun-

try cannot afford to permit anyone to

violate its neutrality. In the case of

Great Britain's Boer war, the neutrality

of other countries was not respected, for

the simple reason that the African re-

publics were unable to do more than

feebly protest. But the Japanese are

not the Boers. And international laws

are just what the strong nations are

able to make them. The attitude of the

neutral powers should be "correct" in

this conflict.

THE HUMAN BROTHERHOOD

Somebody has looked up Emperor

William's genealogy, and found that he

REVENGE ON BRIGANDS.

An American missionary, Dr. Larra-

bee, was murdered in Persia some time

ago. It is now learned that, through

the efforts of the American minister at

Teheran, prompted, no doubt, by the

missionary societies, ample punishment

has been meted out to the guilty par-

ties—or perhaps to others. One cannot

always tell in Oriental countries. At

all events, six alleged accessories to the

assassination have been already killed,

and two of the supposed ringleaders

have been decapitated and their heads

set on poles as a warning of the awful

fate awaiting those who assail modern

apostles of the Prince of Peace. Per-

sian brigands who resent the practices

of enlightened peoples of interfering

with their benighted faith must pay for

their impudence with their lives. It

is probably necessary to vindicate

American rights in foreign lands. But

it is also true that the cause of mis-

sions will never prosper as long as the

gospel is supported by guns and swords.

The first missionaries were sent out to

the world as "lamb among wolves,"

and, if they remain true to their call-

ing, they will necessarily retain that

character until the kingdoms of this

world have become the kingdom of the

Lord. Whenever the character is

changed, and the missionaries become

wolves among lambs, their cause is

lost.

The strenuous life won.

Better late than never—election re-

turns.

Its "adieu and not au revoir," Senator

Dubois.

The South stood "pat," but the North

stood "pat."

Half the people don't know how the

other half won.

Anyhow, when Port Arthur falls all

the world won't fall.

New York is prouder of its subway

than of its suburbs.

Governor Bates at least knows where

the Douglas shoe pinches.

From running for the presidency

Judge Parker has gone to running his

farm.

How many ante election claims have

become post election hot air—noth-

ings.

Stomachs must be very tired of hear-

ing Kuropatkin sing, "Hold the fort, for

I am coming."

If the doubtful states had been sure

how large would the majorities in them

have been?

Colonel Roosevelt's reply to Judge

Parker's congratulations was more

formal than fervid.

Mrs. Maybrick has begun publishing

the story of her wrongs in serial form.

This is perpetrating a wrong on the

people.

Mr. Douglas must make seven league

boots as well as shoes to judge by the

way in which he outdistanced his com-

petitor.

If Utah had not moved with the

general landslide, wouldn't that have

been proclaimed as an evident result of

"Church influence?" Sure.

Russia is just a little bit puzzled how

to so frame her answer to President

Roosevelt's invitation to participate in

the peace congress as not to give of-

fense.

USE FOR THE SUBWAY.

Springfield Republican.

Unexpected uses of the New York

subway are suggested in the fact that

taken up an apparently permanent

domicile just inside of the railing at

the Forty-second street and Broadway

station. She has a soap-box to sit on

and for use in storing away her slender

food allowance, and there she has re-

mained day and night ever since the

war was opened. Policemen who try to

scare her away are told she is waiting

for a train, and as no one else is al-

lowed to molest her she is free to wait

to stay. It is fairly warm down there

and sheltered, and what will happen

when winter sets in and the unheated

class seek cover becomes a question of

possible interest.

LILY LANGTRY.

St. Paul Globe.

Lily Langtry, it seems, has struck

a vein of unhappiness days. She cannot

see her daughter and grandchildren,

she has lost heavily on the races and

none of the former admiring world pays

her any attention. Which emphasizes

the painful fact that beauty is a fatal

gift.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The November number of Business

Women's Magazine opens with a de-

scription of "The Dakota," by W. J.

Wells. This paper is illustrated with