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A GREAT DIFFERENCE.

"Our little differences of opinion having 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 fool can tear down in a few days what it has taken years of intelligence to construct.

We clip the foregoing editorial paragraph from the Provo Enquirer. Quite right, neighbor. But mere "differences of opinion" are one thing, and "deliberate falsifying and libeling are another and different thing. Spreading false reports and attacking candidates personally, 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 caripaign now closed, tht 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 misunderstood. 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 disappointment. They have reveled 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 workings of time will not wipe them out, "The work of tearing down," we have reason to believe, will not be discontinued unless it may be for a rest and a respite. It is in the nature of such beings to demoralize and destroy. It is their prime delight. That is congenial work for them, particularly when it pays. So while there is pelf 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 despising but with pity.

are matters of record and they were made very plain during the recent contest, in reply to the charge of wilful waste, by ex-Governor W. J. McConnell, as published in Idaho papers. What he said is sufficient, and we uote it without comment as follows:

"The state of Idaho expends annual-ly an amount approximating \$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 rust attempted to crush the enterprise. It was, however, reinforced by the facwas, however, reinforced by the fac-It was, however, reinforced by the lac-tory at LaGrande, Oregon, and that again being reinforced by the industry now established in southeasteru Idaho, sugar has assumed its normal value and may be purchased at approximate-ly six cents per pound. Therefore we by 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 he seen that our saving in one year is ne-third of \$1,500,000, or \$500,000, all wing to the establishment of our sugar

peet factories. "When the Dubnis 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 \$250,000. For the sake of upument factories. is \$200,000. For the sake of argument, admitting that the latter figure is cor-rect, we save in one year on the price of sugar \$500,000, which is double what of sugar \$500,000, which is uback which is 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 abead in two years \$750,000, and have the inlost. dustries permanently established."

COALING AT MANILA.

It is stated in European papers that the commander of the Russian Baltic fleet-also called the second Facific 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 Philippines. The inference is that these ships are chartered by Russia, and that their business is to supply the squadron with

Possibly, the conjecture is not well founded. But it looks plausible, Russia must have made some secret arrangement for coal, before deciding to send her large armada to the other end of the world. The fuel supply for the journey alone must be enormous, According to the London Times, each of the batfarm tleships 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-DER. ply this fuel along the route, as needed, and then for the replenishment of the coal bunkers, before any engagement 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 neutrality. And even if she is not in a position at present to put strong emobrais on a protest, it may lead to fu-

REVENCE 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 parties-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. Persian brigands who resent the practise of enlightened peoples of interfering with their benighted faith must pay for their impertinence with their lives. It

is probably necessary to vindicate American rights in foreign lands. But it is also true that the cause of missions will never prosper as long as the gospel is supported by guns and swords. The first missionaries were sent out to the world as "lambs among wolves," and, if they remain true to their calling, 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 lumbs, their cause is

The strenuous life won,

Better late than never-election returne.

Its 'adieu and not au revolr," Senator Dubols. The South stood "pat," but the North stood 'patter."

Half the people don't know how the other half won-

Anyhow, when Port Arthur falls all the world won't fail. 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

How many ante election claims have become post election hot air-y noth-

Stoessel must be very tired of hearing 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

dhlal school question, is Rev. Dr. Henry Moeller. He was, we are told, consecrated bishop of Columbus August

25, 1900, and three years later was chosen coadjutor to Archbishop Elder, with the right of succession. He is a native of Ohio, was ordained in 1876, and was for 20 years chancellor of the Cincinnati diocese. Archbishop Moeller has had remarkable success in financing church matters. At the time of the Mannix bank failure he saved over \$3,000,000 to the church, and while hishop of Columbus in two years he lifted a mortgage of \$150,000 on the cathedral in that city.

Bulletin 54 of the Bureau of Labor, is a volume containing about 1,500 pages of interesting and useful information. Commissioner Carroll D. Wright explains the working of the United States Bureau of Labor. Then follows articles on foreign labor bureaus; wages in this country and in Europe; cost of living and retail prices in the Unlied States; wholesale prices, and numerous other subjects of interest to all. "Housing of the Working People in the United States by Employers," is interestingly described by G. W. W. Hanger. The volume is profusely illustrated. Such bulletins are published every other month.

HE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

New York Evening Post. The defeat of the Conservatives in the Dominion was expected; actually, they have suffered a rout. A slight reduction in the Liberal majority in Quebec is made up by a clean aweep in Nova Scotia. Manitoba and the in Nova Scotia, Maintoba and the roothwest generally-very doubtful provinces politically-have declared strongly for Sir Wilfred Laurier. The Opposition leader, Mr. R. L. Borden, was defeated, meeting the fate of his predecessor Sir Charles Tunner, four predecessor, Sir Charles Tupper, four years ago. Sir Wilfrid Laurier re-turns with an undiminished, later re-turns may show with an increased, majority-probably not less than 50 in a house of 214.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Since the organization of the Dominion of Canada thirty-seven years ago ten general elections have been held. In the first, that of 1867, the Conserva ives had a majority of 20. In that of 1872 the majority was reduced to 6, and wo years later it was transformed into Liberal majority of 60. The election of 1868 evidenced a strong political re-action, there being a Conservative maaction, there being a Conservative ima-jority of 68. Four years later the Con-servatives were continued in power by exactly the same majority. In 1887 the Conservative majority was reduced to 29, and in 1831 it was 30.

Boston Transcript.

Reciprocity with the United States was not recognized as an issue of the elections of yesterday. The Conserva-tives who are defeated are the ultra protectionists and as such are opposed to reciprocity. The triumphant Liber-als are at present non-committal. If we are to have reciprocity, or even if we are to make a serious bid for it, the offer must come from this side of the line. The Canadian Liberals, naturally, must take time to consider such a pro-posal, for the Dominion has a large debt, compelling her administrators to husband the revenues, and the new en-terprise warranted by yesterday's re-sult will make the necessity of guard-ing against any depletion of the receipts all the more imperative. Of course, by negotiations, this difficulty can be over-



SUGAR AND "THE CHURCH.'

During the campaign of slander and bigotry waged by the Dubols faction in Idaho which has gone down to overwhelming and inglorious defeat, the falsehood was promulgated that the sugar bounty granted by the State legislature 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 shameless attacks made by the anti-"Mormon" associates of that faction in Utah.

Now that the battle is over and anything we say cannot be construed as affecting the election, we may, without fear and trembling as to threatened results, make some allusion to this sugar question. There are a number of "Mormens," 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 half of the stock of some of those companies is held by eastern non-"Mormons," and other portions by persons in Utah and Idaho who do not belong to the Church. The stock was offered for sale to all who desired to invest, without regard to cread, politics or so cial or mercantile standing. The absurdity of the falsehood in the first count of the charge must, therefore, be evident to every fair inquirer.

We may say, before passing to the other count, that if it had not been for the enterprise, business foresight, financial courage and desire for the public welfare of prominent "Mormons" high in Church and commercial circles, the sugar industry would not have been started then in Utah or Idaho. As it was, those gentlemen were considered too venturerome for business safety, and for a long time sugar stock went begging, and desired support from both "Mormon" and non-"Mormon" financlers was closely withheld. There was no prospect of dividends, and the "wiseneres" shook their heads in doubt and disdaln. Now that the industry has proved successful and sugar stock has been often at a premlum, the persistent maligners of the "Mormons" declare that it is the Church that manve business and rakes in al

the profits. But as to the charge that the Idaho bounty was "a wilful waste of public We will not argue of money." the political doctrine of bounties, eithepro or con. That is still a matter o dispute between political economists and need not be ventilated in these colunins. But the facts in the Idaho case

ture disputes. If the Philippines under the American flag are used against Japan, the latter country has just cause for complaint, and the consequences may be extremely serious. This country 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 republics 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 is of French extraction. According to French authorities, the Kalser, on his father's side, comes down from Coligny. and from his mother's side he derives blood from the Duke of Guise. In 1583, it is argued, the daughter of Gaspard de Coligny married William of Nassau-Dillenburg. There was born to them Frederick Henry of Nassau, stathouder of Pays-Bas. His daughter, Louise Henriette, married the Elector, Frederick William I. of Brandenburg, from which the Kaiser is directly descended. Another daughter, the account continues, of Frederick Henry of Nassau, Henriette Catharine, margied John George II., prince of Anhalt-Dessau. A daughter born of this un-Elizabeth Albertine, married Henry, Duke of Saxony. The issue of this marriage was the one son, John Ernest II., who married Sophie Augusta, princess of Anhalt-Zerbst. The first son of this union, Ernest August, married Sophie Charlotte Albertine, Margrave of Culmbach. His grandson, Charles Frederick, married Maria Pavlovna, daughter of Paul I. of Russia. And it is the daughter bern of this marriage, Augusts, who espoused Willlam, afterwards William I, of Ger-

many On the side of his mother, Victoria, wife of Emperor Frederick III., William II. is descended in a fashion from Duke Claude of Guise.

The French journal giving this genealogy finds it amusing to trace the German emperar to French parentage, out the fact of the matter is, that all human families are more or less closely related. Royal blood flows in the veins of many a beggar, and many a monarch comes of lowly parentage. Anyone who cares to make the calculation, will be astonished to find how the circle of ancestors narrows down or each generation he goes backward. By going back far enough it is easy to establish the relationship of everybody o everybody else. Somebody made out that Queen Victoria was a descendant if King David, and another genealogist woved that the French house of Bernis lotte came from the illustrious Vasa amily, supposed to have left the sphere

f royalty with Gustavus IV. Such facts should humble the pride that thrives on supposed superiority on secount of birth. They should facilitate he work for the unification of the humin family, and hasten the day of universal brotherhood.

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.

Russla 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 offense.

It was Edward Everett, grandson of the great Everett, who said that Mr. Roosevelt was Senator Platt's third great failure. He should never say taijure agalo.

Too bad that "Church influence" could not be kept away even from Missouri! The idea that a southern State should be pulled over to the Republican side! What next?

It used to be said that the Pope was the only man in Europe who speaks Latin. The saying must be amended so as to include the Kalser. As witness his congratulatory telegram to the President.

It is said that Chief Justice Fuller contemplates resigning his office on March 5, 1965, the day after he has administered the oath of office to President Roosevelt. When he has administered that oath he will have administered the oath of office to five Presidents-Harrison, Cleveland, Mc-Kinley twice and Roosevelt.

New York is very proud of its newly opened "subway," but it has now been found that the air in this underground road is absolutely injurious to the health of the passengers, on account of a deficiency of oxygen. The supposition was that the trains would push the polluted air out, thereby forcing fresh air to take its place, but this has been found to be a miscalculation. The trains merely churn the air in the long tunnel, and cause no vacuum for fresh aid to fill. It will be necessary to establish ventilation, or the public will soon cease to patronize the new

line.

Every American will rejoice that President Roosevelt has clearly defined his position on the question of a third term. He is against it, and holds to the precedent of Washington and the hest traditions of the country. There is no quibbling or shifting. He says, "The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination." That is the sentiment of the people, and emphasis has just been given to it in Massachusetts, where Mr. Douglas, a Democrat, has beaten Governor Bates, Republican, and candidate for third term.

The successor of Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, who made himself famous lately by a special letter on the paro-

Schedules could be r on a purely revenue basis for Canada's benefit, and Canada's benefit must be considered both by the Canadians and ourselves.

Boston Herald.

its pelicy of control.

possible interest.