

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 29, 1907.

## STATE MINERAL LANDS.

Governor Cutler has directed the attention of the Legislature to a condition relating to certain mineral land transactions and titles in this state, that is worthy of prompt and serious consideration. The law-makers. Unless definite action be taken upon the subject, complex problems may arise in the matter of the issuance of patents to the same.

It appears from the Governor's communication that the state board of land commissioners three years ago entered into a contract to sell certain lands, which the Enabling Act describes as school lands. This contract was later transferred by the person with whom the board dealt, to another. The latter complied with all the requirements imposed in the terms of the agreement, paying all monies and interest as they fell due. When the last installment was paid the party making it asked for his patent. But here is where a halt came.

While the terms of the contract were being gradually discharged the government commenced its land fraud war, and, through its attorneys, intervened and asked that the patent be not granted, basing its request on the ground that the intent of the Enabling Act was not to give to the state for school purposes, lands, the chief value of which, is in their mineral deposits; and averring that whatever lands are found to contain mineral the state has no authority to dispose of. A complaint before Judge Marshall in the Federal court specifically demands the surrender of the contract and asks that it be officially and formally cancelled.

On this state of facts Governor Cutler appeals to the Legislature for the consideration and formulation of some plan or method by which the state and the government can get on common ground, not only for the settlement of the question that has arisen in this case but that may appear in innumerable other cases of like character. That the matter is of decided importance to the state there is no doubt, a view that the legislators will unquestionably take of it and act accordingly.

## WHAT AN ARCHDEACON SAYS.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the New York Evening Post, one Archdeacon Wm. L. Bull, entertains the readers of that excellent publication with a complaint against President Roosevelt and the leaders of the Republican party, because the triumph of that party, he says, "means another lease of power to the Mormon Church."

The Archdeacon explains that he was an admirer of President Roosevelt; in fact, he "voted for him twice;" but now he is indignant. And the cause of his indignation is, as he sets forth, that the President, in conjunction with the Republican National committee, exerted his influence for the re-election of Hon. Joseph H. Howell, a "Mormon," in addition to the two United States senators. The word "Mormon" is italicized in the communication. The writer then makes this special complaint:

"The Republican National Committee, with the President's approval, of course, sent Judge Taft to Idaho and Mr. Littleton of Maine to Utah, conferring the real and most vital issue in the late campaign in these two States, which is not the tariff nor the punishment of the Cour d'Alene rioters, if found guilty, but whether an ecclesiastical organization shall control the politics of these States, and a hierarchy rule in defiance of the democratic principles on which our government was founded or not."

The Archdeacon then goes on to explain that there are three political parties in Utah at present. He ignores entirely the Socialist party, and passes over the Republican and Democratic parties with a few lines. Then he takes up the so-called American party, and says:

"To be frank, its leaders are not in every instance, as is often the case with reform movements, men who have the confidence of the community, however sincere the rank and file may be. The principles, however, should appeal to every true American and every patriotic citizen, irrespective of their past affiliations. It stands for the fundamental principle of absolute separation of Church and State in matters political—principles absolutely essential to the maintenance of a republican form of government as every American worthy of the name must acknowledge. On the other hand, the American party does not antagonize the religious beliefs of the Mormons as such, in taking the position that every man in this country is free to hold whatever beliefs or non-beliefs he chooses," etc.

Whoever this Archdeacon may be, and whoever delegated him to write his apology for the party to which he, undoubtedly, belongs, he certainly is not particular as to truth, or consistency. He alleges, for instance, that the "Americans" do not antagonize the religious beliefs of the "Mormons," as such, and then he, figuratively speaking, raps himself over the knuckles for giving expression to that bit of hypocrisy, by admitting that he is indignant at the re-election of Howell, against whom he has no other complaint than that he is a "Mormon." And he italicizes that word, just to show, we presume, the nature of the crime of Hon. Joseph Howell! And yet, his party does not antagonize the religious belief of the "Mormons."

To prove further, that there is no antagonism against their religious belief, the Archdeacon might have mentioned that in Idaho, the conspirators against American institutions threatened to prevent every "Mormon" from voting,

and that they are now endeavoring to establish a precedent that would make it possible for them to throw every "Mormon" out of office, for no other reason than his membership in the Church. What, according to the Archdeacon's ideas of right and wrong, does it take to prove antagonism to "Mormons" because of their faith? Must they be murdered, before antagonism is proved?

We pass by the blunder by which Mr. Littlefield of Maine is called Littleton. But we stamp as absolutely false the charge that "an ecclesiastical organization," if thereby is meant the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, aims at controlling the politics of any state, whether near or far off. The history of the Church proves that its members, as citizens, whether of Missouri, Illinois, or Utah, or any other state, have always stood for the independence of church and state of each other, and that they have carried out this principle in practice more consistently than their antagonists. This statement remains true, notwithstanding all the falsehoods to the contrary, by the traducers of the "Mormons."

In one particular the Archdeacon is eminently correct. "To be frank," he says, "the leaders [for his party] are not in every instance, as is so often the case with reform movements, men who have the confidence of the community." This is not disputed. But, when he excuses them by alleging that their principles are correct, he again errs. It is extremely improbable that men unworthy of the confidence of the community can be the champions of correct principles. The probability is that their principles are in full accordance with their character. Both logic and theology compel that conclusion.

It has often been falsely asserted that the Latter-day Saints are boycotting business men not of their faith, and trying to form imperium in imperio. The Archdeacon repeats that falsehood. This reminds us of an incident occurring in 1896, when a number of Salt Lake business men offered to leave Utah on certain terms. President Brigham Young, to whom their communication was addressed, promptly replied that it was not true that intimidation or coercion had been used toward anyone, but that every man who deals fairly and honestly, no matter what his creed was, had found friendship in the Church leaders. "To be adverse," he said, "to Gentiles because they are Gentiles, or Jews because they are Jews, is in direct opposition to the genius of our religion." President Young then proceeded to explain just what class of people had found antagonism here. He said in part:

"There is a class, however, who are doing business in the Territory, who for years have been the avowed enemies of the community. The disruption and overthrow of the community have been the objects which they have pertinaciously sought to accomplish. They have, therefore, used every energy and all the means at their command to put into circulation the foulest slanders about the old citizens. Missionaries of evil, there have been no arts to base, no stratagems too vile for them to use to bring about their nefarious ends. While soliciting their patronage of the people and desiring their support from them, they have in the most shameless and abandoned manner used the means thus obtained to destroy the very people whose favor they found it to their interest to court. With the regularity of the seasons their plots and schemes have been formed; and we are warranted by facts in saying that, could the heart's blood of the people here be drawn and be coiled into the means necessary to bring their machinations to a successful issue, they would not scruple to use it. They have done all in their power to encourage violations of law, to retard the administration of justice, to foster vice and vicious institutions, to oppose the unanimous expression of will of the people to increase disorder, and change our city from a condition of peace and quietude to lawlessness and anarchy. They have donated liberally to sustain a corrupt and venal press, which has given publicity to the most atrocious libels respecting the old citizens. And have they not had their emissaries in Washington to misrepresent, and vilify the people of this Territory?"

This was written in 1896, but it is almost in its entirety applicable to conditions now existing. There are many honorable men and women outside the Church, who have the respect and friendship of the "Mormons." Unfortunately, there is also another class, small but bolsterous, which is accurately described in the letter quoted. It is from that class that all the trouble comes.

## "THE LANDLESS MAN"

As a result of the dry farming interest that has been aroused in the Transmissourian country, there is, just now, a great deal of talk in the east about the "landless man" and the "landless man," the former referring to the desert wastes of the west, and the latter to the farmless and homeless individual, more or less from everywhere.

The success that has attended the efforts of dry farm experiments in Utah and surrounding states, in the so called arid belt, is turning the eyes of thousands of home-seekers towards the setting sun. They see here opportunities, under the new system of farming, that may make them independent land owners, even in the places that have hitherto been regarded as desolate and valueless forever. And it is to commence the reclamation on a larger and more comprehensive scale, of these "landless lands," as much as possible, by "landless men," that the Dry Farming Congress has just been held in Denver. Between now and the time that it will assemble in Salt Lake, some general definite plan may be looked for. Meanwhile the land offices of all the western states are overwhelmed with business and private land concerns are becoming, in some instances, enormously rich. This condition causes the New York Post to remark:

"It is the last rush of the 'landless man' to take possession of the manless land." When the "boom" has spent its force, there will remain many a "landless man," but the "manless land" of America will be only a memory. There never will be any more, for the work of creation is finished, and the work of occupation will also antedate the first of the pastures of other decades. Therefore, so far as Uncle Sam's broad farm is concerned, the man who is born landless will die landless."

There is every reason to believe that a great influx of home-seekers will come into all of the arid land states within the next few years; and

many will be ill prepared for the obstacles they necessarily will have to meet. Much nonsensical talk is being indulged in and many articles written and printed by individuals of the far east who know little of the facts and alleged facts they are disseminating. The western land rush will be overdone as other land rushes have been. Many will be disappointed and others, not insured to desert hardships, will fall. They will not find ready-made farms or riches awaiting them. These will have to be snatched from the soil by those who are willing to work or who have the determination to learn. Even the most productive lands will have to be tilled with intelligence and care to yield profitable crops. It has been rightly said that the lands of the prairies, plains and deserts, demand more labor than the farmers of humid America have been accustomed to give. The eastern home-seeker and home builder who comes west must make up his mind to endure some hardships and deprivations of some comforts. He should understand that hard work and sweat far will be his portion at times. If he is not pleased with this kind of an outlook he had better, by far, remain where he is.

Burrows will attend his own political funeral in a couple of years.

The Corey-Gilman wedding is now set for April 1. Ominous date!

Mr. Carnegie says that the problem of wealth will never dawn. Neither will that of poverty.

The New York Sun calls Senator Tillman the endman. Is he not rather the interlocutor?

Palma living in a shanty on his Cuban plantation is going Cincinnati at least one better.

Which would President Fisher Harris rather do, see America first or engage in dry farming?

It is to be hoped that the investigation into the theatrical trust will not prove to be a farce.

Some of Captain Kidd's letters have been found. The same cannot be said of his buried treasure.

A beauty book says that "tight shoes are the height of imbecility." Rather the very foundation of it.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is still wearing the same blue dress at her husband's trial. Has she no other?

Nobody accepts as genuine and ingenious the reasons given for the coal shortage, not even those who give them.

If the Juvenile court judge doesn't like the decision of the State supreme court why doesn't he reverse it?

A three commissioners government or any other kind for the city would probably be an improvement on what the city has.

Is there any reason why an automobile should have a horn that sounds worse and more miserable than a band of coyotes yelping their hardest?

And now it is said that James Bryce suggested the arbitration of the Alabama claims. It was a good suggestion; and was made without any ulterior motive.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva is going to found a new colony, leaving Zion City to its discontents and its creditors. At present he thinks to find the promised land in California. It certainly is a promising land.

Circumstantial reports from London announce that William Waldorf Astor, the expatriated New York Croesus, will marry the Countess of Westmoreland as soon as that beautiful aristocrat severs the marriage ties that bind her to Lord Westmoreland. No fool like an old fool.

## COST OF OUR NATIONAL PRIDE.

The fortification bill, pending in Congress makes further provision for the military protection of our colonial possessions in the Pacific and the Orient by appropriating \$1,600,000 for the construction of the project recommended by the Taft board. The total cost of fortifying our insular territories, as estimated by this board, will be \$22,000,000, of which one-half will be required for the protection of the Philippines and Hawaii. It will take \$6,000,000 to complete those at Subig Bay.

## USE OF RAW MILK.

New York Mail.  
Reckless use of raw unpasteurized milk was recognized as the chief cause of excessive infant mortality at the recent meeting of the National Health society held at University college. The practical necessity of pasteurizing the entire supply was freely admitted and strongly advocated. Dr. Frederick Treves, who presided, made a vigorous speech. He said it was impossible to deny that to a large extent the appalling infant mortality was preventable, and if we had a pure milk supply it would be reduced to a minimum; and yet we did little to secure an uncontaminated supply. There was no concealing the fact, Dr. Frederick declared, that the absolutely useless use of raw, unpasteurized milk was little short of a national crime, for which we were paying very heavily in ill health, disease and death.

## A BIT OF REASONING.

Juliette M. Babbitt in Outing.  
Talk about "animal instinct!" Some of the things our Vic used to do showed reasoning powers of no mean order. He was a handsome red-brown setter, part Gordon, part Irish, quick to learn and very affectionate toward "the family," but not apt to make friends readily with strangers. His master was devoted to hunting and in those days prairie chickens, ducks and geese were quite plentiful near his western home. Vic was a fine retriever and enjoyed his part in the numerous "side hunts" of his master's club as much as did the hunters. On one of these occasions the hunt was along a stream which, at one place turning abruptly around the point of a hill, was spanned by a railroad bridge about one hundred feet long and some twenty-five feet above the water. A duck fell across the stream and Vic

was sent after it. Returning, he was near the middle of the bridge when a heavy freight train ran through the cut and on to the end of the bridge. Vic's master held his breath, expecting to see his dog killed, or severely injured, but Vic, without the least apparent excitement, stepped down to one of the bridge timbers beside the track and remained until the last car had passed, then climbed up, trotted across and laid the duck at his master's feet amid the cheers of hunters and trainmen.

## JUST FOR FUN.

New York's a Big Place.

"Hello, Sam; where have you been?" exclaimed Manager De Wolf, of the Imperial, extending the glad hand to his old friend, Samuel G. McMillan, of Goldfield.  
"Oh, I've been east, made a big bunch of money in Bullfrog and Manhattan and spent December in New York City."

"Why, I was there then. I never saw you."  
"That's entirely possible in New York. I was there 30 days, spent \$10,000 and got a blamed good view of the town."—San Francisco Chronicle.

"What generous friends of literature will give to a poor author, whose manuscripts are always returned marked 'illegible,' a typewriter?"—Wiener Salonblatt.

Englishman (whose dog has fallen overboard)—Stop, captain, stop!  
Captain—I can't do it. I can't stop for anything short of a man.  
Englishman (jumping overboard)—Well, then, stop now.—Floh.

Elderly Lady (to workman who has given her seat in the street car)—O, thank you very much.  
Workman—O, that's nothing at all, miss. Many men only get up when the lady is pretty, but it never makes any difference to me.—Die Muskete.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The January-March Forum, a typical number of this high-class American quarterly review, is just out. In its regular departments are to be noted the comprehensive articles on "American Politics," by Henry Litchfield West; "Foreign Affairs," by A. Maurice Low; "Finance," by Alexander D. Noyes; "The Educational Outlook," by Ossian H. Long; and "Applied Science," by Henry Harrison Suplee. Two literary papers of authority and excellence are a few books on Shakespeare, by Prof. W. F. Trout, and "Some Recent Guides to Culture," by Prof. William T. Brewster. Henry Tyrrell contributes a minute and careful review of the season's drama, "Expensive Reciprocity," by Prof. John Bates Clark, is a highly suggestive discussion of the tariff question by a well-known and able specialist. Another special article of striking interest is "The Rehabilitation of China and the American Interest in the Orient," by Mohammad Barakatullah.—45 East 12nd St., New York.

McClure's for January opens the new year with a good number, distinguished as usual, by the clean-cut, vigorous tone of its articles, and by fiction of marked excellence. "Mary Baker G. Eddy: the Story of Her Life, and the History of Christian Science," opens its first installment its tone clear, conservative, and incisive, and it presents the remarkable story of Mrs. Eddy's childhood and youth, and the early influences which molded her career in a narrative of absorbing interest. Carl Schurz has an unusually strong article describing his first meeting with Lincoln, and the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate at Quincy, Ill. Eugene Wood writes of "The Drama in Our Town." Burton J. Hendrick takes up one of the most striking social phenomena of our times—the great Jewish invasion of New York.

"Carl," by Ada Melvin, the story of a Swedish pioneer child, is a tale of quite unforgettable and touching beauty. In "The Man Who Knew," Fernand Gibbon relates a tragedy of the vedits with great power and simplicity. "Remolding It," by Lily A. Long, is a fascinating comedy of situation. "The Pot-Hunters," by Rex Beach, a broad western farce about a professional foot-racer who "did" a Kansas town, is one of the funniest stories of the year. "Flood-Tide," by Margaret Cameron, "A Perjured Santa Claus," one of Myra Kelly's most successful east-side tales, and "On the Night Trail," an exciting out-of-doors story of adventure, complete the fiction in the number. Theodosia Garrison's poem, "The Daughter," will attract much notice. "The Fool's Mother," by John G. Neuhardt and "In Extremis," by George Sterling, are unusually good verse.—44-50 East 23rd St., New York.

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