

# 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.  
(In Advance)  
One Year \$3.00  
Six Months \$1.50  
Three Months \$0.75  
One Month \$0.25  
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00  
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$1.00

NEW YORK OFFICE.  
In charge of R. P. Cummings, manager  
Publishing Advertising, from Salt Lake City,  
Box 127 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.  
In charge of F. J. Cooper, T. Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading mat-  
ter for publication should be addressed to  
the Editor.

Address all business communications  
and all remittances to  
THE DESERET NEWS,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered as the Postoffice of Salt Lake  
City as second class matter according to  
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALE PRICE: 10 CENTS.

## WHY THEY FAIL.

A lady contributor to the so-called Christian Herald deprecates "that little bit of knowledge" which she says is the reason why the women of the country have worked hard to wipe off that "blot" especially by their efforts to secure the exclusion of a Utah Senator from the United States Senate. But she is afraid that the "real paper" of the politicians will undo the good work of the women. She hopes, however, that "the moral horizon of the American people" is not so "befogged" that they will all complacently by and allow the question to remain unsolved.

Something in this agitation seems to us to partake of the character of a profound mystery. The so-called Christian Herald could acquire fame by solving it, with or without the aid of its gentle lady correspondents and their coarser friends of the male persuasion. The point is this: Supposing for a moment that polygamy is being practiced in Utah—which is certainly not true—but supposing, we say, for the sake of the argument, that it is; then, how can that "blot" be removed by the exclusion of a monogamist from the United States Senate, as the agitators have set their hearts on to do? We have asked the question before, without receiving any answer. For the sake of comparison, is there a fool so foolish as to endeavor to further the cause of temperance by annoying and persecuting persons who have never touched intoxicants? Do the agitators and their tools act with more reason, when they clamor for the exclusion of a monogamist from the Senate? Can that be in the interest, as is alleged, of morality?

Several of the agitators give their time and energy to that work, because they hope thereby to break up the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. We presume the Christian Herald and its friends belong to this class. Their objection to this organization is that its founders and leaders claim to have been divinely commissioned to establish this work, and to proclaim the Gospel in this age. Without a thorough investigation, they take for granted that these claims are false, and like Saul of Tarsus, of old, they deem it a virtue to engage in a warfare upon the Church. They labor under the erroneous impression that the exclusion of a Utah Senator from the national legislature body would be a "body blow" to this Church. In this, however, as in so much else pertaining to the Church, they are misled and mistaken.

They often wonder why, notwithstanding the hostility of men of influence, learning, wealth and adroitness, the Church is still prospering and extending as it is. Sometimes they account for this fact by ascribing it to the influence of money. But the Church does not depend on such means. It has passed through periods of poverty, of scattering and of suffering, more than any religious body in this country in recent years, and yet under all vicissitudes it has continued to grow, sometimes rapidly, sometimes more slowly. The antagonists fail to understand the secret of this. We can tell them. It is due to the same Power that has sustained itself throughout the ages, in the great movements for the lifting up of mankind towards the higher levels of perfection.

The falsehoods directed against the Church from all sides cannot stop this progress. Falsehoods are always powerless. If only half of that which has been proclaimed from the housetops as it were, about the Prophet Joseph and his followers in the Presidency, as well as of the people generally, had been true, the Church would long ago have been a thing of the past, but there is no power in falsehood. Only fools trust to it to do their work.

The lady correspondent of the Christian Herald furnishes some illustrations of the nature of the "falsehoods" by which the world is seeking the overthrow of the Church. She says, for the sake of the argument, that in one of the "Mormon" States—wherever that may mean—there is a district school of fifty pupils, and that forty-five of these are the children of one man, and that their teacher bears witness of their "mental, moral and physical degeneracy." Such a story carries its own refutation with it, and what effort can it have, except creating disgust in the minds of all who are better informed as to the affairs in this region? The lady further says that polygamy is practiced, but that "the complete education and training under the same" the Mormon subjects are held in "secrecy." And this subjugation and tyranny, we are told, are so complete that, according to our informant, even the Gentiles dare not openly betray the actual facts. Now, think of that "Mormon" tyranny is so terrible

that even Gentiles dread to reveal facts! And that, although we have in our midst a regular, active volcano (through which volumes of literary mud, smoke, sulphur and brimstone are emitted every day) is there any fact the manipulators of that fiery furnace would not dare to divulge, except the facts concerning themselves? Is there any lie they do not welcome, if by it they can feed the flames? But such utter disregard of facts characterizes the attacks on the Church all along the line. And that is one reason, mark you, why they are without effect, and must remain without effect forever.

We can understand that our Christian friends in the country are anxious about the moral status of their fellow-citizens. But they should not permit disappointed politicians who are masters in deception, to obtain their influence for plans of revenge. They should not be found enlisted in so bad a cause, no matter under what pretense. The end will be only disappointment to themselves.

## A BEGINNING, ONLY.

The representative assembly which is to be created according to the proclamation of the Russian ruler, will be more of a shadow than a reality, if modern requirements are considered. It will not be "representative" in the true meaning of that term, and its powers will be limited on all sides by the power of the autocrat, but, for all that, it is a beginning, and it opens the door wide for further reforms.

According to the text of the proclamation, the autocratic power is retained, and the new addition to the government machinery is to be a "Gosudarstvennaya Duma," or lower house of the assembly. The emperor reserves to himself the right of proposing the organization, and promises that when the course of events shall have shown the necessity for changes corresponding completely to the needs of the times, and the welfare of the empire, he will not fail to give at the proper moment the necessary directions.

The Duma is to be a consultative and advisory body. It will have initiative in the matter of the repeal of old laws and the enactment of new laws, but it will not be allowed to interfere with the fundamental laws of the administration; the public is not to be admitted, and when closed sessions are held there shall be no publication of proceedings unless ordered by the president. The emperor may dissolve it at his pleasure. Should the assembly pass a bill over the veto of a minister by a two-thirds majority, it is the emperor who will decide whether it shall become a law or not. Initiative of legislation is vested in the Duma, for a measure having the support of thirty members may be introduced. In provinces where there is no zemstvo, the assembly is to have jurisdiction of taxation. Free speech will be allowed; that is to say, "members shall enjoy freedom in expressing their opinions on matters within the competence of the body, and are not to be responsible to the electors."

Such are the limitations placed upon the powers of the proposed assembly. It is, practically, without power to act, except as the emperor may decree. And yet, it is the first step toward full liberty. The czar claims that it has always been the aim of his ancestors to develop the government in the direction of a law or not. Initiative of legislation is vested in the Duma, for a measure having the support of thirty members may be introduced. In provinces where there is no zemstvo, the assembly is to have jurisdiction of taxation. Free speech will be allowed; that is to say, "members shall enjoy freedom in expressing their opinions on matters within the competence of the body, and are not to be responsible to the electors."

## NOT DUE TO IMMIGRATION.

Many evils have been charged to immigration. One of the latest theories is that "race suicide" can be traced to that source.

In a recent bulletin issued by the census bureau on the "Proportion of Children in the United States," it is set forth that in 1890 the number of children under five years of age to every thousand women of child-bearing age was 631, in 1900 it was only 474. Thus the proportion of children to potential mothers in 1900 was 25 per cent. less than it was in 1890. On an average the birth-rate has declined five-eighths of one per cent each year. The other fact with which this is to be grouped is that in 1900 the proportion of children born to foreign-born women was 319, and the proportion of children born to native women only 462.

In order to account for this falling-off in the birth-rate, it is thought by some that it is due to the heavy immigration. It is argued that the native American is dying out because the immigrant is coming in to do the work of the country which, in the natural operation of economic law, American children would have been born to perform. In other words, they argue, because 20,000,000 foreigners have come to this country, 20,000,000 American children that would otherwise have been born have not been born.

The absurdity of this reasoning is clear when the conditions prevailing in France and other European countries are considered. There, too, the birth-rate is decreasing, although certainly not on account of immigration. The causes are moral, rather than physical, or social. The remedy must therefore be of a moral character, in the first place.

Another impression about the consequences of immigration is seen to be false, in the light of reliable statistics. Whenever the increase of crime in this country is spoken of, some account for it by the presence here of the foreign element.

In McClure's magazine, some months ago, it was shown that there are now four and one-half times as many murders and homicides to a million people in this country, as there were in 1881. But the writer further goes on to show that the majority of foreigners come from countries where killing is much less frequent than here. Those from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, for instance, come from countries where murders and homicides are less than one-tenth as common as they are here. Furthermore, American States, we are

told, in which American blood is purest, Kentucky for instance, have their full share of crime.

It is convenient, of course, to have a scape goat, but the facts do not warrant the accusation that our sins are due mostly to immigration. Disregard of divine authority is the prime cause of all sin and all transgression, and that is a characteristic of our age—a condition that can be remedied only by sincere repentance.

The protocols are the protoplasm of a treaty.

Is the backbone of the hot spell broken or merely bent?

The Russians do not think that half an island is better than none.

The submarine boat Plunger should be very popular with the bookmakers.

In Russia self-government and self-government are regarded as much the same.

In the matter of accepting presidential peace suggestions, it looks as though Komura would outwit Witte.

Rev. Dr. Gladden is still "kicking" about "talented" money. As Dr. Johnson would have said, "Sir, he is a good lucker."

If the weather man would thoroughly ingratiate himself with the public, he will furnish a few more thunderstorms and good rains.

It is not surprising that dead men's names are found on the lists of the Philadelphia assessors. Philadelphia is noted for being dead.

Charleston, S. C., is said to be the most exclusive city in the country. That may be, but New Orleans is the most excluded city in the country.

A certain contemporary cannot get over its soreness over the result of the Utah drawing. But it has Provocation.

A cousin of President Roosevelt is going on the vaudeville stage. No matter what her success, she can never occupy the stage so completely as her distinguished cousin does.

Should Mr. Rockefeller give the University of Chicago fifty million dollars, it would make it by far the richest university in the world, but it still would be far from the greatest university in the world.

A hale Brooklyn dame of 105 offers this observation concerning her sisters: "If women would spend more time at housework and less at nonsense they would be better off." True, O king; or rather, O queen.

And now it is charged that smelter smoke produces barber's itch. This is the silliest charge yet. If the barbers will keep their hands and razors and combs scrupulously clean, there will be no danger whatever of barber's itch from smelter smoke.

"If 4,000,000 of the 8,000,000 of negroes in the country were to be moved to the north and west, I believe we should have a race problem far more difficult than now exists," said Mr. Boker T. Washington recently. A true remark. The north and the west feel that they could easily solve the negro problem simply because they do not have it to solve. If they had it, it is very doubtful if they would do any better than the south. That problem is one that time, which always prejudice and broadens men's minds, alone will solve.

## WAVE WAVES ARE POSSIBLE.

Dr. Henry Maudsley to British Medical Association.

It seemed to the speaker that two brains could be so tuned in sympathy as to transmit and receive a subtle vibration of mind and emotion of sense. Considering that from an electric station waves of energy radiate through the wireless air to be received by a receiver thousands of miles distant, it was not inconceivable that the human brain might send off still more subtle waves to be accepted and interpreted by other tuned receiving brains. He was inclined to think that in the treatment of disease by regular practitioners of medicine the influence of the mind on the body was somewhat overlooked or that insufficient value was attached to it.

## REALISM.

Baltimore American.

"My Ownest Own Love Dovey," wrote the red-headed traveling man, "your eyes are as blue as the sky, your hair is as yellow as the poppies, your teeth as white as the butter. Your cheeks and lips are as red as the face of the sun, but I like you best when you are smiling. You are the only one I have asked him the second time in one day for stationery. Your form is as willowy and lithe as my willow on their arrival from a jay laundry, and your voice is as low and soft as the inaudible knock of the porter at 2 A. M. when you have warned him to be sure not to let you miss your train."

## GENIUS BAD AT FIGURES.

Letter in London Telegraph.  
I know an eminent Greek professor who could not reckon his class fees. Faraday had, I believe, no gift for mathematics. Darwin declared that he never understood an equation. I question if Isaac Newton could have passed any exam in literary or aesthetic subjects with his idea that poetry was "luscious nonsense and statutory only stone." He is a most question if Napoleon Bonaparte would have passed a metric in French. I shrewdly suspect that neither Bonaparte nor Wellington would shine in a military academy examination.

## A BISHOP KICKS A KING'S TOMB.

London Express.  
Bishop Thornton, speaking at Rivington Grammar school, said he felt indignant when he saw the ruined abbey and monasteries which King Henry VIII despoiled. When he passed King Henry's tomb in Windsor he kicked it though it did not harm to what was beneath.

## THE SAME AS OTHERS.

San Francisco Chronicle.  
Lafe Young, in a letter to his paper, says, "It is hoped by the examination of witnesses in Manila and elsewhere in the islands the facts will come out which we believe to exist, which will show that neither from the tobacco production or manufacture, nor from the

sugar production in the Philippines ought either the cane or the best sugar interest in the United States to fear its furious results from free trade with the Philippines." We quite agree that there will be no danger to the interests of Hawaii, provided that the scheme to impose Chinese coolie labor on the islands is not carried out. If no special advantage is given to growers in the Philippines they will be on the same footing as other Americans, and it would be as unjust to place obstacles in their way as it would to discriminate against Oregon or California wheat because its production might interfere with the profits of the farmers of Iowa or Dakota.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The September Century is a fiction number, with 10 complete stories, besides the closing chapters of L. Frank Baum's novel of the sea, "Under Rooking Skies." First place is given to a study of English character by the "Smoke-eaters," contributors "Old Chalkers." The story is entitled "Miss Gladwin's Chance," and is illustrated by J. H. Hamblin. There is a love story, "Lady Quassa," by Elizabeth Robins, author of "The Magnetic North." Harvey J. O'Higgins, author of "The Smoke-eaters," contributes "Old Chalkers," another story of New York firemen; and there is another of Lawrence Mott's Jules of the greatheart stories, "Remember Jules." The Century is strong, too, aside from fiction. Count Louis de Perleford and Camille Gromkowski begin a series of articles on "Historic Palaces of Paris," with an account in this issue of the Hotel Monaco, and of strong interest is an authoritative description of "The Proposed Changes in the National Capital," by Christian Brinton, with illustrations, published now for the first time, from the plans of the consulting architects, Carrere & Hastings. The number is enriched by two pieces of color work: "The Green Gown," after a painting by John W. Alexander, and the new Madison Square Presbyterian church (Dr. Parkhurst's), reproduced under the architects' direction by Jules Crox.—New York.

American Homes and Gardens for September has an extended account of the country estate, "Woodcrest," of James W. Paul, Jr., Esq., at Rindor, Pa., by Barr Ferree. This is a property of some 300 acres, and is described and illustrated with great fulness. Timely articles treat of Autumn Bulb Planting by Leonard Gilbert, and Autumn Work in the Garden, by Ida D. Bennett. Some half dozen new houses are described and illustrated, and other articles include Helps to Home Building: Living in the House, The Arrangement of Cut Flowers, How a Valuable Suburban Place was Converted into a Productive Estate, by S. L. de Fabry. Science for the Home: Plumbing the Farm, Fire Protection: Safeguarding Temporary Structures, etc.—Munn & Co., Broadway, New York.

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