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BALT LAKE CITY. - NOV. 29, 1903.

### REFERRING TO HISTORY.

While the ignoranness that know ab solutely nothing of the history of Utah are applauding the daily traducers who are belitting the work of the Ploneers for the development of this region, and insultingly referring to their descendants as "mosabacks" and "reactionaries." It seems necessary to remind them, once in a while, of the testimony of history on that point. Contemporary evidence shows that these valleys de veloped at a rate that seemed marvet ous to all, under the bands of the first wettlers. The leading spirits of the Latter-day Saints were then, as they are today, a choice lot of American offizone, enterprising, active, and energetic, and the blessings of heaven rested upon their efforts.

In 1805 Colfax and party visited this City. Mr. Bowles, a newspaper correepondent, in his account of the trip sald, in part:

"This is I'tah-these the Mormons. do not marvel that they think they are a chosen people: that they have been blessed of God, not only in the selection

their home, which consists of the has region, in all the elements of a to, between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific show, but in the great success that have attended their fabors, and developed have the most independent and self-on, inking industry that the western half of our continent wit-nesses. Surely great worldly wisdom neases. Survey great working whoon has presided over their settlement and organization; there have been toil and statesmanship in their leaders; there have been industry, frugality and in-tegrity in the people or one could not witness such varied triumpts of indus-tions and industry, and anduratics as try and ingenuity and endurance as here present themselves."

One of the sympkers of the Colfax party was Lieutenant-Governor Bross of Illinois, editor of the Chicago Tribune. In an address from the balcony of the Salt Lake House, he gave ulterance to his impressions, as follows:

"To see what I have seen today-you beautiful gurdens: where, less linan twenty years ago, sage brush hold un-disturbed possession of the soil, now side by side, grow in Juxuriance and tempting sweetness the peach, the ap-ple and the strawberry, is a matter of setoniburgant to me beyond southing. ple and the strawberry, is a matter of autonishment to me beyond anything I ever saw before in my life. And it shows to me, my fellow citizens, be-cause we are all citizens of this great and glorious Tropublic, what industry and energy, guided by intellgence, can do for this broad land."

1. 4. 4 I may, therefore, go on developing

Jurisprudence. He said, "If it is expected that this court is to be used by this community as a means of protecting it against the peccadditios of Genilles and Indians, unless this community will punish its own members. such expectations will not be realized. If this court cannot bring you to a proper sense of your duty, it can at least turn the savages held in cus-

This optratody longe upon you." ordinary threat was carried out. Say ages hold in custody were turned loose. Mr. William G. Mille, writing to T. R. H. Stanhouse, told the story:

"The officials and others among the troops are employing their influence and means to bribe the Indians to steal the cattle, and horses, and mules from the settlers here: and alrendy some have succeeded in stealing, and have massacred several persons in the outer mettlements. . Dr. Hunt, the Indian agent, who decamped from the Indian farm, to create an excitement a his favor, in pretense for persona afets The wicked flocth when non safely. The wicked field when none pursuelth has collected a band of In-dians in Unitah Valley, among whom is the morderer Tintic, and placed himself an their chief at their hend, to make an attack on the southern settlements, and promising not only blankets, powfler, etc., but a share of the oilinge, as the reward of their nefacious acts. Murder in the north is to be responded to by murder of quiet and pearsable citizens in the south. Every mule and horse that the Indians steal is blaned on the Mor-mons, though the latter may be a hunafetsons, though the latter may be a hun

dred miles from the scene of action. Mr. Stenhouse, himself, in his "Rocky Mountain Saints" paints a dark picture of the conditions that became prevalent as a result of the strife for which

agitators were responsible. He says: With such a large body of troops With siten a large hogy of troop-there were, as usual, numerous camp-followers plying their petit industries, gambling, thisving and drinking. Gen-eral Johaston, with strict surveillance and severe military punishment, had been able to control them on the march been able to control them on the march been able to control them on the march and at Camp Scott, but when they found in the valleys of the Saints a wider and safer field for operations, they gave rein to their wildest pas-sions, and a worse set of vagabouds never afflicted any community with their presence than did the followers of Jahnston's arms the labelite set of Johnston's army the inhabitants of the chief city of Zion. Quite a number of young Mormons-and some not so young-became as reckless and daring as any of the imported Gentiles, and life and property for a time were very insecure in Salt Lake City."

This is sufficient to give an idea of the difficulties the people here have had to contend with Still, the Latter-day Saints have never lost night of the glorious future which is the destiny of this region. They have never cease ! laboring with that fullure in full view. They have warned against reckloss expenditure of public money, and against indebtedness contracted for private benefit; but they have willingly should ernd every responsibility arising from the actual needs of the State, or the communities in which they live. They have been the ploneers in every enter prise calculated to build up, as is evidenced today in the magnificent buildings that are being erected under the control of the Church authorities. The reference to the children of the Utah Pioneers as "mossbacks" and "reactionaries" is particularly contemptible. n view of the wonderful work of development that has been going on here

DESERET EVENING NEWS MONDAY NOVEMBER 29 1909 Senator Aldrich may that "Andrey

Jackson was a great man, but he is

dead." But his soul goes marching on.

The United States rightly plumes It-

self on the fact that the finest estrich

teathers in the world are grown in this

That grand old Tory, Dr. Johnson,

wrole a pamphlet to prove that taxa-

tion is no tyranny. Let the lords find

You may sweep, you may clean the

but the ment of corruption will hang

Miss Elizabeth Colton of Northampton, Mass, can express her thoughts

in fifty-six different languages. The

lady should always he able to speak her

The Porto Picans want to become

citizens, but it is doubtful if they will

be allowed to. Their political status

may be described as ower guid for ban-

"There is," says President Hutler of Columbia University, "a curious inabil-

many college reformers, to see the

necessity of furnishing minds and char-

acters for the simple profession of gau-

capacity is to be furnished those why

When a speaker at a meeting of the

Clan na Gael in Cooper Union said it

ooked as though war between England

and Germany were inevitable, and he

hoped that Germany would win, he was interrupted by long and loud demon-

strations of approval. With apologies

to Princilla, why don't you hope for

John Hays Hammond appeared be-

fore the tax assessors at Gloucoster

and asked to have his assessment rais-

ed from \$100,000 to \$500,000. What a

queer thing to do. No wonder he had

no show for the nomination for Vice

President. But his request does honor

to him as an upright American citi

ning, ower bad for blessing.

country.

their cousolation in H.

round it still.

mind.

tleman."

lack H

yourself. John ?

It is a menace to the American home, if there ever was one. And the anloon is responsible for most of the divorces. In this country we sometimes heat preachers and prelates direct their aloquence against divorces, and at the sama time fight the reformers who plead for the closing of the saloons, They see in the divorce evil a national danger but they place saloonkeepers and "stockade" buillers in public office. As long as such inconsistency, not to say hypocrisy, prevails, there is little prospect of better conditions.

A pass word to the wise is sufficient. Speaker Cannon is the true chief of edmance.

One touch of winter makes all the vorid shiver In Paladino any foxier than the Fox

sistern were? What did the man in the moon do during the collpse?

It is so much easier to point the way than to lead it. These is nothing more contemptible

than a bluffer exposed. Sunshine cake is the latest delicacy. Of course, it has no frosting,

Today the diet of bookworms is more talked about than the dist of Worms.

It is a year or more since the beef trust was stirred up. Isn't it time that somebody prodded it? When a person is called a gossip, that

he word sums up all that goasip can say about that person. The administration is more inclined o favor the insurgents in Nicaragua than those in Washington.

There is always talk of football reform just after the season closes. It is rarely heard as it is beginning.

Col. Roosevelt's travel route does not nelude Elba. This fact seems to have been overlooked by some people.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

#### THE SPIKE BOOKS THAT EDISON KEPT.

By E. J. Edwards.

By E. J. Edwards. This daily series of anecdoles and incidents that throw new, Interesting and frequently dramatic light on fam ous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less inti-mate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each anecdole or instant is fresh from Mr. Edwards's notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, garnared from the men who made the news-the history-or from equally authoritative sources. As im-portant contributions of the "Human In terest" fort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all the tr own.

Thomas A. Edison now knows the value of money, the independence and the sense of power which it gives. But here was a time in his early experience when he had no other conception of money than that it was a good thing to have in the pocket, so that it could be taken out and spent whenever any of it was needed.

velopment that has been going on here, from the day of the first settlement till the present time, under difficuities that no other part of the country has experienced. The history of Utab has many lessons to the serious student but none more important than this that the State can never come fally into its own, until religious prejudices are heid in check by reason and every citizens accords to others the privileges he claims for himself. The history of Utab is a pow-

paper upon which I had inked these words: What is owed me.' Upon the other, I pasted another slip of paper, upon which I had written the words: What I owe." 'What I owe' One slood at one side of my desk, and the other at the op-posite corner. What was owed me was at my right hand, because that

was at my right hand, because that was of more consequence. "So, when I had done and sold a piece of work. I stuck a memorandum upon the spike to tell what was coming to me. When I got any bills against my-self. I stuck those upon the other spike. I thought that at the end of a month, or certainly at the end of a year, these memoranda would match one another, memoranda would match fill my pock-and what was left would fill my pockets. Sometimes, while I was filling these spikes, I got short of actual money, and the bank would cash my note. I had learned as much as that. Then I never paid any more attention to protest. I thought that my note had gone to protest. I thought that was the way the bank had of telling me that it was due, so I would shin around and get the money to pay the note. The bank ever made any objection. I guess they "At the end of the first year my methods of keeping accounts showed me that I had made quite a good bit of me that I had made quite a good bit of money. There wasn't any mistaking the accounts. There was the record. I had made the money—no doubt of that. And then it occurred to me: "Where is that money? I haven't got it: the bank hasn't got it, and yet I have surely had it.' I puzzled over the problem for a time, then I became satisfied with the thought that I had had the money, and let it go at that. But afterwards, when I had moved to Menio Park. I saw that that way of keeping accounts wouldn't do. So I ordinary telegraph wire, sharp at one and and stuck at the other end thic a leaden support or base. Upon one of these lead bases I pasted a strip of about that end of my affairs."





"I say, therefore, so on developing this valley as you have done. Build your canal from Utah Lake, cut your canal the other side of Jordan: they say it is a hard read to travel, but I have not found it so. Cut your canals and water this whole land, that it may bud and bloesom and bring forth abun-dance of wealth, cuitivation and prog-ress as would supprise any man, let him come from where he will."

The visitors found marvelous evidences of enterprise, and they also forecasted the future greatness of the region. Mr. Colfax referred to the fact that this country is the granary of the world, and then added:

of the world, and then added: "But this country has a prouder mast dam that—it is the treasury of the world. God has put the precious metals through and through these Rocks mountains, and all these moun-tains, in fact, and I only say to you, that if you, yourselves, do not devel-ep it the rish and tide of population will come here and develop it and you cannot help h. The tide of emigra-tion from the Old World, which even has going to pour over all the valleys and mountains, and thy are going to equing the development of natures and 1 will tell you if you do not want the I will tell you if you do not want the gold they will come and take it them-selves. You are going to have this Territory increases is population, then there will not be much danger about this State matter."

Brighten Young and his followers were the first to reallize the future massimilities of this region. That is why that settled here. In preference to some other localition auggested They were the first to apply to the woll the work necessary as a beginning of future greatness. They laid the foundations sold and broad enough for generations to build on It is true. they could not begin by laying content. sidewalks or building myseraper They dould not bond the sugehrush and borrow money for seconds. It was necessary to make the property worth something before they could hand it "hisy provided to do." And that They cour not even start prospecting for gold an long an thore was no food supply within a thousand miles, med andy the most primitive made of transportation. The problems con franting the Flatteers were to binks the land yield ford; to buing water to the thirsty ground: to make houses; to establish achools; to bring sattlers here; and to establish lines of communication with the rest of the country, such as mail, triegraphe and retiroads, and thas problems were solved, one after another, with marvelous rapidity.

To these problems were also. In the course of thus, added that of defending the communities against the outrages of agitators who followed as soon as they found these valleys de-To what extent this agitation increased the difficulties against which the people had to contend may also be gathered from the history of White Judge Craddlebaugh failed to obtain an indictment for which he was particularly anxious, he delivered bicoust of a most pepullar Atterance, which is, undoubtedly, ex-

and in the history of American . The divorce svil is quite a problem.

himself. The history of Utah is a pow erful sermon on the necessity of unity. harmony, and peace.

THE DIVORCE RECORD.

George Elliott Howard, in the Decem ber number of McClure's, discusses the divorce statistics of this country and finds that we are ahead of every country, except Japan, in the number of dissolution of marriage ties. During the twenty years covered by the last census, 945,635 divorces were decreed to 12,832,044 marriages celebrated: about 1 docros to 12 weddings; wheras it is believed that in 1870 the ratio was about 1 to 34. This is bad enough, but the omputation may fall short of the reality. Professor Walter F. Willcox believes that not far from one-tenth of all marriages in the United States are now ended in the divorce court. 'The statistics by states show an incroase everywhere, except Connecticut and Utah. The writer quoted says that "in 1900 North Dakota had an annual average rate of but 268 per 100.000 married population, whereas Kansas reached 256. Missouri 281, and Jillnois 267. In the anme year South Dakota had a rate of but 276: whereas Indians, not so famous for colonization, actually achieved tate of 355, the highest east of the Mis-Yet even Indiana is out-.logeglautes claused in the South and West; 391 is the figure for Texns: 399 that for Arizona; while Washington reaches the

highest mark of all, with a rate of 515. lovely followed by Montana with 490 and by Colorado with 409." The North Atlantic division of states. unites a better showing. In Connecticut,

ing U Judge,

Washington Star

an actual decrease is found. This is also the onse in Utali. We quote:

"There is plenty of room at the top." quoted the Wise Guy. "Not for all the people who think they ought to be there." added the Simple Mug-Philadelphia Record. "The best showing is made by th States of the North Atlantic division oft, on the same basis of 100,000 mar Patiance "You ought to just see her in her new half it improves her looks immensely." Patrice "Oh, is it one of those things that entirely hide the ried population, between 1899 and 1999 the average annual rate for the time States of this group taken toates of this group taken to-advanced from 51 to 195, New Hampshirs and Rhode face?"-Yonkers Statesman. Island show an astonishing accelera-tion in the movement during this dec-ade: Massachusetts, like New York class newspaper man" "I should say so When the 'end-of-theward' scars was at its beight, he had two editorials written-one to publish if it did rome off, the other if it didn't."-Puck. s Jersey, and Pennsylvanta, does the botter; while Connection; with ste of 150 in 1969 as compared with 171 in 1830, has the high honor of being the unity commonwealth in the Union for an iong a period to check the rise of divorce. However, if we take the general rather than the married popu-lation as the basis and compare the figures for 1880 with those for 1800. Utah

"You roung semme," should the owner of the ke pond. "don't you see that sign 'No Skaling'?" "Ow, per don't call this skating, do yer, buse?" answered the lad who was learning. "It hooks more like sitting down to me."--Chicago Daily News. must be accorded a share in that credit for in the twenty years har rate sank from 114 to \$2 in the hundred thousand. The touring car had turned upside down, burying the motorisi under it, but the rillage official was not to be so lightly turned from his duty. "It's no use you hidding there, air!" he said severaly. "I must have your name and address."-Utica Herald. latter also being precisely the ratio Por 1870. We are straid our State has not held this honorfible position during the last

decade. "American" control has brought with it, among other things, an influx of people from other states, east, south and wast, who have come here to live only long enough to get a divorce, and we faar this will show against than in the next ceasus

to secure competent assistants who will took carefull, and accurately after the business and of my undertakings. But there was a time when I was as green about such things as a boy who hoes corn upon prairies would be. That was whun I had received several thousand dollars in part payment for my micro-phone transmitter patent, which, as you know, aided vitally the perfecting of the telephone. "This was the first 'big money,' so to speak, that I had ever possessed, and

"This was the first big money," so to speak, that I had ever possessed, and with it I decided to establish my own plant and laboratory and begin work upon the other things I had in mind. So I secured a place in Jersey City, equipped it and started to work. "I was pretty much the whole thing about the plant. I figured out that the hest way for me to keep my accounts was the simplest; so I had two spikes made, each about the thickness of an ordinary telegraph wire, sharp at one

Is he what you would call a first

Faithful Official.



Percy-Me physician advised me to-aw-take more exercise, doncher know. Algy-How will you do it, deah boy? Percy-Heahafter I shail woll me own signhwetts, doncher know.-Chi-Vicar-"I have been hearing a sad account of you, Mrs. Jones." Mrs. Jones-"Ah! Sir, this is a shocking place for gossip!"-Punch. cago News.

#### Flying the Kite.

Crawford-My wife has a habit of spending money before she gets it. Crabshaw-Mine is worse. She spends it before I get it myself.-Judge. Mr. Gunhusta-"Will you go sailing down the stream of life with me?" Miss Aviatola-"No; but Til go aviat-ing through life's air with you."-

The Flight of Time. "It's three months since I saw you The one who met her plainly states, last?

ays she: "Can that be possible? It's awful how time aviates." —Harper's Weekly.

Frills. Mrs. Crababaw—The now girl I have said she hud taken a course in domes-Mrs. Crawford-Is she different from

the other girls you've had? Mrs. Crabbles -- Only in one way; she wanted \$5 a month more.-- Lippincott's





Carl Klein-Violinist

Thatter.

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Mrs. Crawford-You must love your husband very dearly if you save all the letters he sends you while you're in Mrs. Crabeiuw-J'm keeping them