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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of annoy-
ance if they will take time to notice
these numbers:For the Chief Editor's office, 74-3.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74-2.
For City Editor and Reporters, 339-2.
For Business Manager, 339-3.
For Business Office, 339-2.

"POSITIVE" EVIDENCE.

The Tribune has just obtained what
it calls "positive evidence" of Church
domination of the public schools. It is
in the form of an alleged circular from
a stake board of Religion class work,
to some school teachers in a certain stake.In the circular teachers are asked to
"take hold" of religion class work, be-
cause they are "most eminently fitted"
for that kind of work. And that is the
"positive evidence" of Church influence
in the public schools!We could name teachers—non-"Mor-
mons"—who take part in Sunday school
work, presumably because they are
eminently fitted for that kind of work.Is that evidence, positive or otherwise,
of ecclesiastical influence in the public
schools? A teacher can, we hope, en-
gage in Sunday school work, temper-
ance work, Young Men's Christian As-
sociation, and Religion class work, as
far as these do not interfere with his
or her duties as a teacher.We admit that the alleged circular is
not penned in the best possible phrase-
ology, but it is clear enough to convey
the idea that the teaching of religion to
"Mormon" children is considered an im-
portant work and that those best com-
petent to teach are requested to do so
as a labor of love and self-sacrifice.That is all there is to that alleged cir-
cular. The fact that the rabid anti-"Mor-
mon" organ produces it as "positive
evidence" of Church influence in the
public schools is positive evidence that
it has no proof of the allegation. For
if it had a proof, it would have pro-
duced it long ago, and not resorted to
an argument, the fallacy of which is so
transparent.With regard to Religion class work,
it is not in any way connected with
the public schools. There is no sec-
recy about it; nothing to be obtained
"by accident." All is free and open as
the beautiful view of the valley from
the City and County building, on a
clear, sunny day. We claim that the
"Mormons" have perfect liberty to
teach their children the religious prin-
ciples that are dear to them, and to do
so, at home, in Sunday schools, or re-
ligion classes, as long as nobody's rights
are interfered with. And that is all we
do claim.We are aware that school houses
have, in some instances, been used for
Religion class work, after school hours,
when trustees have given their permis-
sion, and where there is no objection to
it, as in places where strife-breeds
have not succeeded in getting in their
work, we can see no harm in that.
School houses are sometimes used for il-
lustrated lectures, and other purposes,
without fatal consequences to the
schools. But where such objection is
made, it would probably be wisdom for
the majority of the citizens to waive
their possible rights in the matter in the
interests of peace and good will, par-
ticularly as in most places other
houses can be obtained for pur-
poses of religious instruction. The
question of a place in which to hold
religion classes is, after all, a small
matter.One thing is certain. Church officials
have no desire to interfere, in any man-
ner, with the public schools, and never
have interfered with them. If, in iso-
lated instances, zeal not wisely direct-
ed has caused friction, this has been
as much deplored by the leaders of the
Church as by any class of citizens, and
their effort has always been directed
toward the rectification of mistakes and
the restoration of harmony and good
will.The schools themselves furnish the
best evidence of the impartiality with
which they are conducted. In Salt Lake
City at least 75 per cent of the teachers
are non-"Mormon," and not a complaint
was ever heard from "Mormons" on
that account. In Ogden the proportion
of the non-"Mormon" teachers is about
the same as in Salt Lake. In Eureka
and Park City the proportion is about
50 per cent. Outside these cities it hap-
pens that the greater percentage of
teachers is "Mormon," but even in the
smaller settlements, where there is a
large non-"Mormon" population, the
teachers are largely non-"Mormon." These
are facts that furnish positive
evidence for the fairness with which
the schools in Utah are managed, if
further proof were needed, than the ex-
cellent results obtained by the teachers.The anti-"Mormon" organ knows
very well that it has taken up its posi-
tion behind ramparts reared of false-
hoods. But its purpose is to deliver a
"body blow" to the Church. It knows
that it is easy to raise a clamor in the
half of the schools, and that in the
midst of clamor there is no longer anyreason. And so it talks about the
schools, as if these were in imminent
danger of assassination.We have no candidates for members
of the board of education. But we
speak for the conservative people of
Utah of all classes, when we protest
against the attempt at rendering the
schools anti-"Mormon." That, as we
have asserted, is an anti-American as
it would be to make them anti-Catholic
or anti-Jewish. Let the schools be
kept non-partisan and non-denominational,
and let all good citizens go to the
polls and see that they are not
taken out of the hands of the people,
to be disposed of by would-be political
bosses.

NOT CROWDED HERE.

The idea that there is no more good
land in the country, for settlement, is
not entertained by Mr. William R.
Lighthouse, who claims, in the Boston
Transcript, that it will take at least
six centuries, at the present rate of in-
crease, to bring the land of this coun-
try into full use. He thinks that "if
all the people of the earth were quar-
tered on this continent they could not
not fully use the land, provided none
but rational, modern, scientific methods
were observed."He calls attention to the fact that, so
far, land here has been so cheap, that
the farmers have not taken good care
of it, and that there is room for im-
provement even of the improved land.
He says that of the 220,000,000 acres of
land in the country which are classed
as "improved," not 100,000,000, perhaps
not 80,000,000, have really been im-
proved. And even of this 80,000,000,
not one-tenth is cultivated according to in-
tensive—that is, scientific and fully ef-
fective—methods. As an illustration, if
Nebraska were to improve all its land
that is capable of improvement, and
cultivate that land as it ought to be
cultivated, it could take care of 15-
600,000 people.The figures may be a little too round,
but it is evident that we need not fear
over-crowding for a long time to come.
It is evident, too, that those who take
up more land than they really need,
and can cultivate to advantage, stand
in their own light. It would be better
to give others a chance, too. That
would increase the population, and add
to the prosperity of all.

"MORMONS" AND THE NATION.

Every time the little clique in Utah
that hopes to profit by the continuation
of strife between neighbors, finds itself
in danger of exposure, it takes refuge
behind patriotism. It tries to mask its
real aims and purposes behind frantic
appeals to the American people, as if
the foundations of the government
were about to collapse.The tactics are those of cowards.
And yet it has been the misfortune
of the faithful builders of the magnificent
State of Utah to be harassed in their
work by just that kind of camp fol-
lowers. Missionaries who have failed
in their efforts at convincing the "Mor-
mons" of error in doctrine, have sought
revenge by stirring up prejudices in
the Nation against the people. Politi-
cians who have failed in their am-
bitious plans, have followed a similar
course, and the two sets of "discon-
tents" have, more than once, united in
one loud outcry against the "Mor-
mons." In the hope of arraying the
country against the Church. For it is
—on the authority of the chief anti-
"Mormon" organ—ultimately an anti-
American war upon the Church. It is
the Church against which a "body
blow" is aimed. It is a wonder that
Utah, under the circumstances, has
developed as it has; that it has brought
so much wealth, so much talent, so
much loyalty, so much pure, moral in-
fluence to the sum total of the nation's
material and spiritual prosperity.It is almost superfluous to state that
the "Mormons" have no quarrel with
the American people, or the American
government. This government was,
we hold, established by the Almighty.
The American people have been given
a most important mission in this age
of the world—to be the standard-bear-
ers of liberty and progress among the
nations. Under the protecting wing of
this government, the Church has been
established and fostered. The "Mor-
mons" are well aware of the fact that
in no other country under the sun
could this Church have been built up,
and they never cease to offer up pray-
ers, privately and publicly, for the
leaders of the nation, that they may
have wisdom and strength, each in his
own exalted position, to perpetuate
American institutions, and leave them
to posterity as free and unshackled as
they received them from those who
went before. The "Mormons" have no
quarrel with the American people or
the American government. There are
no more loyal citizens in the land, than
they are. In spite of clamor
and vilification, they are loyal.
They are so, as American citizens
believing that government is a di-
vine institution, and that loyalty, con-
sequently, is a religious duty.The mobs that, at times, have assailed
the people and at the hands of whom
many have suffered exile, imprisonment
and even death, were not the American
people; nor the American government.
The strife-breeds in Utah, who at
times have succeeded in making them-
selves heard from one end of the coun-
try to another, are not the American
people; nor the government. They may
be impudent enough to claim to be all
there is of Americans in this State, and
they may cry bitterly for the tempo-
rary control of the entire American
government machinery, in order to
crush those whom they cannot make to
dance to the blaring notes of their in-
flated babbles. But that does not
make their pretenses valid.They tell us that the "Mormon" lead-
ers must abandon their old claim of
right to "dictate in politics," and leave
their people free in secular affairs. That
is said purely for effect. It is an al-
most silly appeal to the galleries. How
can anyone abandon a claim never
made? The "Mormon" leaders never
claimed the right to "dictate" in any af-
fair, political, or religious. They have
always taught the people that they are
free. They have endeavored to teachthem correct principles, and then asked
them to govern themselves. That is
"Mormonism." Also Americanism.We, too, believe, that God—to quote
the anti-"Mormon" champion—"has
been with these [the American] peo-
ple from the time their fathers made a
Nation until now," and from that be-
liever it follows that we must refuse to
believe that this Nation can for any
considerable length of time be deceived
by a handful of ambitious agitators,
unprincipled and without conscience.

USELESS TEACHING.

Frank Morton McMurray, professor
of the theory and practice of teaching
at Columbia university, has been
criticizing the schools and some
of their teaching. On the subject of
civics he has this to say: "As to civics,
I am prepared to say that you can
study all the civics taught in all the
schools of America today and not un-
derstand your duties as a citizen one
iota the better. How does it help a child
to know his duties as a citizen to learn
by heart the salary of the comptroller?
What startling value does the salary of
the comptroller have in his future life?
What mental discipline has it afford-
ed him to memorize it? Civics, as taught
in our schools today, is practically
worthless, and the time spent on it is
wasted. Teach the things in history
and civics that light up and explain our
modern life, and let the rest go." Pre-
tly drastic that, still there is much truth
in it. The basis of good citizenship is
moral teachings, and without it no
amount of civics or any other study
will give a pupil a proper idea of what
his duties as a citizen consist in.Surely Nan Patterson is having her
trials.Neither the ice men nor the coal men
are cutting any ice now.Is it true that the money power is be-
coming greater than the many power?Prince Fushimi saw Liberty Bell in
Independence Hall, but it did not a pen
to him.Dr. Wiley says that pure food pro-
motes good morals. But the doctor is
just as Wiley as ever.It is a legal maxim that the power to
tax is the power to destroy. So is the
power to make rates.Of late every time the Japanese have
assaulted Port Arthur they appear to
have been badly bumped.Panama: army being so small that it
cannot get up a revolution, will have
to content itself with a riot."The President does not make laws,"
says Professor Henry Loomis Nelson.
Still he has some "influence" on legisla-
tion.Sir William McEwan, a professor at
Glasgow university, wants a course in
chewing established at that institution.
Rag, gum or food?Some crank patted stones at the Pres-
ident's pilot train. Let him that is
without sin cast the first stone—but not
at the President's train.To U. S. Circuit Judge Morrow's de-
cision in prohibiting picketing, the peo-
ple who are not dominated by strike
leaders will say, Amen!General Kuropatkin has an automo-
bile with which he rushes from one
point of the line to the other. Doing a
Russian business, as it were.If Senator Cockrell accepts a place
on the Panama commission it will not
be for his health, for Panama was never
yet renowned as a health resort.Desperate diseases demand desperate
remedies, so a Russian physician pro-
poses to establish a sanitarium for con-
sumptives as near the North Pole as
possible.Governor Vandaman of Mississippi
has made the President's visit to the
St. Louis fair the occasion for a fling.
Vandaman is so insignificant that he
scarcely rises to the dignity of the fly
on the wheel.Yale has established a new course
in her forestry department. The stu-
dents are given practical training in
transportation of outfits in all kinds of
conditions, special attention being paid
to the art of packing. Mr. Henry De-
aley, chief packer of the United States
army, is the instructor. He will teach
the hitches, each student learning to
throw the diamond hitch, the square
hitch and the stirrup hitch. Both
horses and mules will be used. Good
training that, and it will tend to make
the students MEN. Yale is to be con-
gratulated on its new departure.

BIRTH OF FREE RUSSIA.

New York World.

It is not without reason that the
meeting of the presidents of the zemst-
vos has overshadowed the war as a
subject of discussion in Russia. Russia
has had many wars, but never since
the Tartar flood drowned out her early
free institutions has she had the sem-
blance of a national parliament. The
zemstvo is an institution founded forty
years ago by the murdered Czar Alex-
ander II as a step in the gradual lib-
eralization of Russia. It is something
like a magnified county board of su-
pervisors in America. Each province and
district has its zemstvo, elected by the
land-owners, the village communities
and the municipalities within its limits.
Each zemstvo exercises both legislative
and executive powers—the former as a
body, the latter by a standing commit-
tee which forms a permanent council of
administration.

Chicago Record-Herald.

If the meeting had been held in pub-
lic the delegates might possibly have
confined themselves to the subjects they
were to be allowed to discuss, such as
local charities and hospitals and edu-
cation. Now they are petitioning for
nothing short of a constitutional govern-
ment, though they do not mention a
constitution in so many words. Free-
dom from arrest and punishment with-
out trial, freedom of speech and of the
press, and a measure of local self-gov-
ernment they quickly agreed in de-
manding. A representative national
legislature is a further demand they
are discussing.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The action of Saturday's meeting of

these presidents of the provincial
zemstvos is a protest. It may or may
not be heeded. It is not likely, how-
ever, to be the last protest, and some
one of them must be heeded. Naturally
the government will be shocked; and
Prince Mirsky, who has encouraged the
zemstvos, though warning them to
cherish no illusions but attend strictly
to their proper business of considering
purely local affairs, will be not less
surprised at the demands so clearly
formulated and so boldly proclaimed.
They will tend to make his position
embarrassing if not perilous. The voice
of the Russian people has at last been
heard by St. Petersburg and the world.
It may or may not be heeded, but in
either case will which are manifestly
likely to have momentous conse-
quences.

Los Angeles Express.

There is a great deal of the pathetic
in the present Russian spectacle. The
local legislative assemblies ask for so
little in the eyes of those who live un-
der a constitution and parliament. The
zemstvo representatives are tired of
the force of legislating for local needs
and then have their work subjected to
the veto power of governors and po-
lice. And all appointed by the czar
through his bureaux at St. Petersburg.
These puppet legislators demand their
liberty and simply ask that they be al-
lowed to "get next" to the real govern-
ment. Their clamor for a constitution
and national assembly is louder than
ever before has been heard in Russia.

Springfield Republican.

A very cursory examination of the
issue raised by the zemstvo presidents,
for the first time in two decades ar-
ticularly, shows that the issue cannot
fail to be regarded by all the forces of
reaction and absolutism as a challenge.
In view of the probable character of the
czar, it may be too much to hope that
the forces of progress will triumph.
The opportunity for a truly great man
is now presented, but Nicholas II has
yet displayed few signs of that master-
fulness and will which are manifestly
needed by a ruler who has to fight his
way toward the light through all the
entanglements with which family,
dynasty, religion and tradition have en-
compassed him about. He may, how-
ever, remember the liberal tendencies
of Alexander II, his grandfather, who
was about to create a national legisla-
ture, when he was assassinated, and
finally and for all yield to the persua-
sions of the forward party. Such is the
hope.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The successive defeats of the Rus-
sians on land and on sea have demon-
strated in a striking manner the defects
of the present system of government
and the necessity for a reform that
would bring about a more general and
intelligent participation by the people
in national affairs. The recent assas-
sination of Minister von Plehve, follow-
ed by the appointment in his place of a
man of liberal views and tolerant policy,
seemed to indicate that the imperial
government would not adopt an arbi-
trary policy to suppress the movement
of the district assemblies toward a more
liberal system of government.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Madame announces in its December
number the publication during the com-
ing months of a series of articles by
celebrated artists, describing what roles
they love best and the reasons for their
preference. The first article, which will
appear in the January number, will be
from the pen of Ada Rehan, to be fol-
lowed month by month by additional
articles from such artists as Julia Mar-
lowe, Maude Adams, Madame Modjeska,
Rejane, Viola Allen, Ethel Barrymore,
Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert Annals, Bing-
ham, Nordica, and Maxine Elliott. This
series will be illustrated—Ford Pub-
lishing Co., Indianapolis.The National Geographic Magazine
for November contains with an article on
"The New English Provinces of North-
ern Nigeria," the creation of which has
almost escaped public attention, on ac-
count of the events in other parts of
the world. "Scientific Work of Mount
Weather Observatory" is another paper
of interest. Special notice is given to
"Some Facts About Japan," "The Gla-
ciers of Alaska," "Problems in the Far
East," "Geographic Notes," etc.—Hub-
bard Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C.

TEA

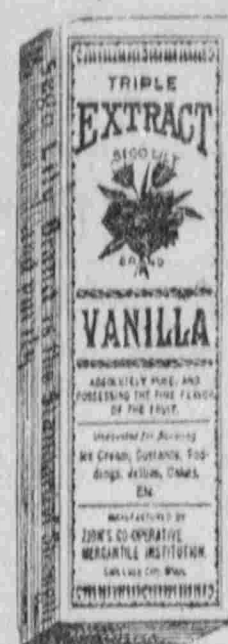
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poor tea, poor breakfast.
Unless it is coffee.SALT LAKE THEATRE
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"ZAZA."WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATUR-
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"THE ADVENTURES OF
"LADY URSULA."FRIDAY NIGHT
"TESS OF THE
D'URBERVILLES."SATURDAY NIGHT
"MARTA OF THE
LOWLANDS."

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ing flasks. They come in
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ently packed, two, three or
four of them to the case.
Prices \$6 to \$12. Sale opens
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cember 25th.SCHRAMM'S
Where The Cars Stop.

The action of Saturday's meeting of

These Are Pure!

The local press states that the City Chemist has
analyzed numerous samples of "Vanilla Extracts"
found on the local market but "ONLY FOUR
OUT OF TWENTY brands of vanilla decoctions
could be called extracts. Most of the vanilla sam-
ples proved to be CUMARIN DISSOLVED IN A
WEAK SOLUTION OF ALCOHOL AND COL-
ORED WITH COAL TAR DYE."We've Been Telling
Youright along that it pays to do business with a store
in which you can have confidence. WE CAN'T
AFFORD to sell you any such poisonous mixtures
as you can plainly see the market is flooded with.
YOU CAN'T AFFORD to use them. Take no
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versity of Utah Orchestra.Part II. One-act play, "The Porch
Chimney," presented by Mrs. C. E. Rich-
ards, Mrs. Teedyard M. Bailey, Mr. John
D. Spencer.Proceeds for the benefit of the Free
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Tickets on sale by the members of the
Association, and at the theater on Sat-
urday, Monday, and Tuesday, when all
tickets will be exchanged for reserved
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Several of YouWaiting anxiously for
Christmas to come, expect-
some surprise and probably
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can have a merry Christ-
mas every day in the year
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Coal."EDWARD L. BURTON,
11 E. First South St., Phone 277.BANK STOCKS,
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Ladies' Wool Golf Gloves 25c
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November 14, 1904.

To Whom It May Concern:

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some money today on an
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lect this money. After
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association succeeded.I take pleasure in recom-
mending them to everyone
who has had debts that
they want collected. The
difference between this association and all collecting agencies
that I have ever had business with heretofore is that they never
quit, and some people don't like them.

Yours very respectfully,

Joe Thompson

Merchant Tailor, 122 Main St.

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FRANCIS G. LUKER, General Manager.
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Some People Don't Like Us.Manual Training For
Your BoyMay commence long before he enters school. At least an earnest am-
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THESE TOOL CHESTS

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