SERET EVENING NEWS of this sect, it is said, is only waiting

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah. Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager,

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A NEW BOOK BY ROBERTS.

We take pleasure in announcing the uppearance of a new volume by Elder E. H. Roberts, of the First Council of Seventies. It is called "Dofense of the Faith and the Saints." and the aim and character of the volume is well indicated in that title.

In his preface the author explains that years ago he intended publishing a bolce selection of his writings, and that this is the beginning of the carying out of this long cherished plan. In the course of years a great mass of material in the form of discourses and papers, he says, has accumulated, and from this the articles published in the new volume have been selected. Other volumes of a similar character will probably follow this.

The book under consideration conains, among other features, a paper submitted to the Parliament of Religious at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, 1893, on "Mormonism;" reviews of some recent literature on "Mormonism;" Relation of Church and state; Conditions in Utah; Book of Mormon controversial questions, and historical and doctrinal papers.

It will be seen from this mere referince to the contents that the valume is one of the most important contributions te Church literature. It is of importance to the student of Church doctrine and Church history alike, as well as to the intelligent reader who desires to keep himself informed in a general way about current topics.

Mr. Roberts is, as is well known, a vigorous and interesting writer, as well as speaker. He always presents new and original thoughts in an impressive manner, and no one can perare his works thoughtfully without deriving pleasure and benefit from them. We bespeak a large sale for this book, which will be found of special interest at this time. It is published by the Descret News and is for sale at the Deseret News Book store.

In the defense of the Gospel and the Saints; Elder Roberts has found a tople which he is well qualified to handle, owing to the many years he has devoted to the study of it, from every point of view. The Church writers and speakers, because of the position in which they have been placed, have found it necessary to devote their talents and energies largely to apologetic writings and addresses, just as the early apostolic fathers and Church fathers did. It is not that the Church per se needs a defense, but the misconceptions of the world are so general and so numerous, that the very best talent is needed for their correction. Elder Roberts' efforts in this direction have been very successful, and are very much appreciated by those who love truth.

for an opportune time in which to proclaim a "holy war," They are said to number 10,000,000 followers now, They are scattered all over Africa, and their spice are to be found not only in every African city from Cape Town to Cairo and from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, but also in Turkey, Afghunistan. India, China, and even the great islands southeast of Asia. The question that presents itself when

the status of the world is surveyed is. whether the time is not approaching when the Christian elvidgation must ence and other reading mat-ation should be addressed to has managed its stewardship. It would seem so. Though Christian in name. na William Ellery Channing in his day pointed out, it presents much to awaken doubt and apprehension. It stends in direct hostility to the great local of Christhanity. It is selfish, mercenary, sensual. As such it cannot endure for even. But what will the end be7 Roman civilization was quenched in blood. Mr. Channing expressed the

hope that this would not be repeated. "I trust," he said, "that the works of ages are not to be laid low by violence rapine, and the all-devotring sword. I trust that the existing social state contains in its bosom something better than it has yet unfolded. I tiust that a brighter future is to conm, not from the desolution, but from graduat, me-Borating changes of the present, Among the changes to which I look for the salvation of the modern zocli en of the chief is the intellectual and moral elevation of the laborant class. supply. The impulses which are to reform and quicken society are probably to come net from its more conspicuous but from

fis obscure divisions; and among these I see with joy new wants, principles and aspirations beginning to unfold themselves.

Such are the hopes and expectation of all who desire progress and development in peace and harmony. They look for salvation from the intelligent efforts of the struggling, laboring classes, rather than from the so-called "better" classes who are timld and fearful of new developments. They recognize that the Damocles sword is apt to fall, unless prevented by th un-

foldment of something better than that which now exists. And this must be an era of justice, unselfishness, and brotherly love, such as that for which the foundation has been laid in the Gospel of the Redsemer.

TROUBLE WITH UTES.

According to statements made b) officials of the Indian Bureau, the White River band of Utes will not be permitted to cause any more trouble. For some time they have been camping on the Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota although they belong properly to the Uintah. Reservation in Utah. Now they will be compelled to go to work for a living. Captain Johnson, who was sont to the Cheyenne River Reservation to pacify the Utes, reported that some flour and a little patience would go fur to quell the disturbance, but the Commissioner regarded this humane report as a reflection upon his polley and insisted that able-bodied Indians be compelled to work. The Commis sioner has been sustained, and developments will now he watched with some interest.

As will be remembered, these Indians left Utah some months ago, They were dissatisfied with the allot ments of land made them by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and said so when Commissioner Leupp visited them at their reservation and had a talk with them. They were very angry. Red Cap, one of the chiefs, told the Commissioner that he should not have permitted the sale of the Uintah lands in the first place, and in the second place he should have disapproved of the selection of lands made for his people. When Commissioner Leupp returned to Washington he received advices that the Utes had reached South Dakots and had put up thair tepees on lands of the Sloux Indians. Soon after reports came to him that the Utes were getting ugly, and troops were dispatched to the scene, It soon became evident that the Indians were not on a marauding ex-

17 THE REPORT OF 1991 NEWS SATURDAY NOVEMBER 9 1907

knowledge. Any restriction of the ans of enlightenment in a free country is an anomaly and a contradiction in terms. The tax on paper should be removed, even if its existence had not afforded a bulwark for extortion. But when in addition to the effect of taxing knowledge, we consider those of monopolizing the national forests, killing competition, restricting production, and selling more cheaply abroad than at home, we think that nearly all will agree with the reported views of the President.

A STARTLING PROGRAM

Comments are made by the press on the failure of the Socialists to make the expected gains at the polls in Lon-Their program is not yet generally accepted by the British public. is using prominent men as well as those of the rank and file sympathize ion their enderts at terornic and some who are not in sympathy with them, maintain, nevertheless, that they repremovement which, "whether we

like it or not. Is going to be the master cent of the me mand people of singin the twentieth century."

The London Socialists contemplate a omplete upheaval of society. They and the following program:

allion of the monarchy. repudlation of the national debt. sollison or all insurect taxation.

mes and inheritances exceeding \$1. we maintenance for all those at-

THE STREET, SCHOOLS ablie ownership of food and coal

sustantization of trusts. establishment of state pawnshops, establishment of some resultions. Public ownership of drink traffic Free state insurance against illines

Abolition of standing armies. Abolition of courts-martial. There is no uncertain sound in this

war blast. It leaves no uncertainty at to what the party demands. But London is not yet ready for a radical reconstruction. And, then, supposing that this program were carried out in all its details, would that result in conditions very much better than those now prevailing?

It seems to us that reform ought to ommence with the "regeneration" of the individual. We need a new education by which man is taught to revere and love man. As long as human beings look upon other human beings as brutes, they will treat each other acordingly, no matter under what form of government they live; no matter what the industrial conditions are. Each will try to live by the skill, the genius, the labor and toll of others, and there will be perpetual competition and strife. But let men and women regard their fellow-beings from the view point of the Gospel, and the road to reform will be easy. The acceptance of the plain truth regarding the relationship of man to the Infinite would revolutionize society in the right direction in the twinkling of an eye. It was that truth that freed the slave and emancipated woman. That truth wH huri from the usurped throne the soulless plutocrat and give to all the rights that are theirs as human beings.

THE HIGH PRICE TIDE.

The Philadelphia Inquirer asks whether the high-price tide is now turning. For years the upward tendency has

been so pronounced as to render the of existence a problem to all

NOVEMBER 8 1907

now than in 1898. At any rate, it is to be outed that the 1895, bank deficit reached its maximum early in August, or soon after the earreney pressum ap-pleared and gold began to be ongaged in quantity for import. By August 19 the deficit had railen to \$12,000,000, by the 36th to \$15,000,000, and by Sept. 5 it has promittedly disappeared, and with its going went the currency premium and most of the clearing imuse certi-ficates.

PLET AN YABETTAR DA DATKAR

ficates. "Then succeeded appully a condition of congestion in Bank reserves, the int-ural result of extended injuidation. By September 16 the surplus reserve reached \$10,600,000, and this item con-tinued to enlight week by week tuili on Decomber 2 it had reached \$15,000,000. The New York associated banks at the latter date held each reserves amount-ing to 40 per cent of their net deposits. If they should now begin to accumulate cash in equal proportion to deposits cash in equal propartion to deposite they would show within a few weeks a Surplus reserve at some \$100,009,000. But so great an excess as that is not to be xpected and is certainly not to b desired.

"As the panic phase of the crisis of "As the panic phase of the crisis of 1583 was over after gold had begun to arrive in quantity and back reserves to increase toward and beyond the legal minimum, so will it be to this case; and from present inducations, week or two 1893 from present indications a week or two more should see quiet restored and such normal conditions privaling as are pos-sible with a sick patient lying ex-hausted after the crisis of the fever has been passed. Of the ultimate effects of the disturbance upon trade and indus-try—whother they are to be as severe and prolonged as following the pante of 1863-eit, can only be said at present that much depends upon the ability of the American industrial community to preserve confidence in itself, while in the fact that the money of the continues increasingly large, we have a most im-portant improvement upon the situation om present indications a week or portant improvement upon the situatio of a dozen to fouriern ycars ago. It is thus rendered imposchic or most im-probable that commodity prices can fall as far, to the undermining of business enterprise and courage, as was the case in the years about 1808.

The U appears to have a real football crimmage on.

If Edward Payson Weston wins, il will be in a walk.

Banks that cannot raise the cash raise the discount.

The financial disturbance is all over all over the country.

The President proposes to reduce the paper trust to a pulp.

King Alfonso is a queet combination He is good but in health is bad.

Strange that no money seems to be oming through the Golden Gate.

It doesn't reduce the price of meat to get a slice off the quarter,

American eagler by the millions are flying across the Atlantic these days.

The Lusitania behaves as though records, like ple crust, were made to be broken.

The Prohibitionists have opened their national dampaign. Their "barrel" has no spigot.

Discount rates in Europe are going up as though in international balloon race were on.

The Cleveland election's post importance seems to be much less than its ante importance.

"What is whisky?" asks the Indianapolis Star. About 29, with a downward tendency always.

Secretary Taft will sail for Viadivostok on the Rainbow. The voyage may give him some iridescent dreams.

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

Sum Spots Are At times, when the Whirlwinds upper atmosphere is Of Raging Fire, charged with smoke-

lise of the sun sharp and well defined, an be observed without discomfort, a number of frequently shaped black dark cavity beneath. (This extreme blackness of the chasm is, however, only relative, for Six W. Herschel prov-ed that, a brilliant jet of exphythogon lime infit projected before a spot, it-self appeared as a black finme, the black spot therefore being infinitely brighter than the most brilliant light we could produce.) The size of some of these sun-chasms is, producious, ranging up to a computed area of to least han twenty-five thousand million square miles! Our earth, rolled into this argumendous abyss, would be no larged comparatively, thus, for he-stange, a small boulder in the cratic of a volcano. Observed with the ald of one of the modern giant telescope these yawaning suffs are found to be one of the modern giant telescopes these yawang guits are found to be accompanied in some cases (orchans invariably) by terrible cyclones roaring hurricanes of the spiral teritadoes of blasing meandeaceot gass, gyratias round and reach in these shows an en-of convulsive starsets in a pre-ating wildles now an outburst of vivid, dazzing transplendency, a very whiched, a catanet of surging, ro-tating wildles now an outburst of vivid, dazzing transplendency, a very whiched of switching flaraces or now a fire-shaft of meteoric splendom, pulsat-ing from the slowing side of the abyem haif way across the black guif, where for a short time it remains, a paipitat-ing achieved thread the spectrum for a short time it spans. er phenomenon some years ago caused a temporary disturbance of the toles graphs throughout the world. It was therefore probably a solar electric dis-turbance.) And so the mighty jurnoh goes on, day affire day, until gradu-ally the fore phenomenon of the staturbures) And so the mighty jurnally gees on, day after day, until gradu-ally the flexy photosphere of the sun essumes its normal conditions, and the gapting chasm, rent in its surface, at length disappears from view. And yet this stupendous orb is but one of un-told invriads of similar suns, many of them of a magnitude far exceeding our own sun, which, compared with some of the glants of creation—as Sirius or Arcturus—is but an insignificant, dim-inutive stat. And yet the august Cre-ator of all this serried array of mighty suns was content to leave for a time (for we are expressly told that the Al-mighty made the worlds by his Son), in order, by becoming main's substitute, and receiving Himself the punishment due to sternal justice on his behalf, to open the gates of the kingdom of heaven to all who, notwithstanding their forfeiture, by sin, of all right of eaviers that kingdom, will accept that prophtation.—A Banker.

that propitiation.—A Banker. An Era of The present is an era Unreasonable of unreasonable and agitation unreasoning, clamor, both on the part of people geterally and on the part of the federal government. To an ex-tent I agree with John D. Rockefeller when he calls it a runaway adminis-tration. He spoke the truth about it. The attitude of the government is neither just to the large corporations against which its crusade is aimed, nor just to the people who are behind the movement. It is exaggerated When we, as a nation, settle down there will come a whelesome, stable, just public opinion which will bitng a reasonable stimution to pass. I take this stand for the reason that it has been my observa-tion that at intervals the people of this nation rise in a great clamor, which is very far from their solve means hode nation rise in a great clamor, which is very far from their sober second judg-ment. This is what is happening now. were the provident of the second seco area, the judgment of the officials and of the people is not what it will be when there comes the sober second judgment or thought. We declare we are being oppressed, strangled, if you will, by monopolles. This is not so.

When it is a success. He will be brighter for the wives and children of functors of thousands of fathers and hustands. putromage and appeals to the classes. So long as a church is a peculiar cult charged with the propaganda of a pat-ticular dogma it is pay-relative and the possible that it is build escape the fatu of palitheal parties. The church cannot be antifund until it consets to be don-Now Wanted: Announcemen A Square Deal that hundreds For All Alike, farmers to the p districts contribu

of palitical parties. The church cannot be spiritual until it ceases to be dog-matic. Af the sublic refuses to sup-port the church it is because the churches are not public affairs. Many of the churches of today that are called. "Institutional" are only fine enterprises of brave adventarers suppercy meas-ures but not cuduring. The church of tomorrow will free itself from sewing effects, swimming pools and day nurs-cles. It will be a house of peace, a phase of aphritual recuperation.—From the floston Transcript. to New York city have formed

Curse of Drink, To arinking, says Apd Spread of Temperance. tributeg most of the crime and an in-

ation; and what is true of England s frue of the United States. "We rick," said on English writer of 1657. as if we were nothing but sponges to the following century retailers with secusioned to hang out announcements that their customers could be rus-in ucunk for a pervs, dend drunk for two-triner, and coult have straw to lie on prime, and could have straw to be an to mothing, and they furnished dens hi which they could recover afficiently to drive again. "Those accursed spirit-nous liquions," we so on observet from Landon, in the eighteenin solary, "which, to the share of aut give. P-ment, are so eachly to be had, and a such quantifies draid, have observed the very pature of our people." And as the beginning of most violent crime on a big scale in English history, is par-allel, which the spread of strong drive, a big scale in Edgish move, is pro-allel, with the spread of strong drink, so in our country crimes of victure, orimes of debauchery, political corrup-tion, the wasts of wages, the rule of femilies, all have their home and origin in the sation. Civilization will not be a increase uvil the satom is but

ne a success until the salorn is but memory of what men once endured. Vest and south in the Valtad States odey the path to temperance is bring ollowed with more determination fram var in the history of our country 'n nare territory is the saloon made fl-sgal, and in a greater part of this terstory is public opinion sufficien ly

to New York city have formed a men's lengue, to control the p milk in New York. The own 15,000 cows have already sign-agreement, and the lengue wi brace all the dairymen in New New Jersey, and Connecticut, yspectrally call the attention members of this lengue to in that they are in danger. They a lating the anti-trust law, and, undoubtedly their purpose to me the price of milk at a fairly rem undoubledly their purpose to maintain the price of milk at a fairty remainer, filve rate is entirely proper, yet their action in combining to control the price of a commodity is in direct violation of the law, and if they happen to be hauled into court before some judge of the Landts stripe the fine that may be imposed will when out all the values of their farms, including the cattle there, on. It will be borde in mind that enon. It will be borne in mind that of the allegations of the governm against the Standard Oil was that formed a combination to control the formed a combination to control the price of oil. Perhaps some of the farm derstand the balture and operation so anti-trust legislation a little better after anti-trust legislation a little better after they have had a personal experian-with it. The cotton growers of Texa, who have organized a league to mak-tain the price of cotton at the reaso-who have organized a league to mak-tain the price of cotton at the reaso-which also be taught a lesson if the authorities at Washington and the rampant anti-trust governor of the state of Texas should turn on the light in that direction. Wanted: A square deal.-Lestier' Weekly.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The November Truvel M be a special Mid-Winter Results mus-ber and will describe many places both at home and abread that are structive to people who fear the first a cope of winter. All the articles its fusely illustrated. The cover de shows a typical Florida hitsepp-is attractively printed in orange rong to make prohibition a success, | green -- 233 Fourth Ave., New York,



IS OUR CIVILIZATION DOOMED?

Several years ago the German emperor had an allegorical picture painted, in which he represented our civilization as menaced by the wild hordes of Asla and Africa. It was a strong appeal to Europe for union against a ommon danger.

That painting was not, we believe, egarded as anything more serious than a peculiar dream or vision of a young. eccentric ruler of a great nation. But, somehow the questions suggested by it will not down. Again and again vents that occur in the so-called non-Christian world remind Europe of the anomaly of the present distribution of political power and influence. There is unrest in the world. The clouds are gathering, now here and now there. And no one can tell, from the menacing romble of the distant thunder where the hammer of Thor will strike Among the present signs of unrest are the resentment of the Japanese of any restrictions of their privileges among white nations; the actual revolt in parts of Africa against European mination: the formation of a Mo hammedan sect the aim of which seems to be the restoration of Islam to its primitive glury and its expansion at the point of the sword; the dissatiafaction in Egypt and the actual beginning of a revolt in India, and finally, the prospect of China entering the council of nations as a great and influential factor in world politica When all these signs of the times are considered, it is no wonder the wise men of the world are commenting to feel some concern for the future of the now predominant civilization.

The Chinese are a strong race. This is best proved by the singular fact that they alone have been able to ab sorn and assimilate the Hyprews that found their way to their country. In other lands the Hybrows have maintained their traditions, their religion. their peculiar characteristics, but in China they have lost, practically, their identity. This is one proof, - umong many others, of the strength of the Chinese races. What will their policy when they rise to the level of the Japanese. They constitute about onefourth of the total population of the world, and are hound to exercise a strong influence upon the affairs of he world, whenever they are in a position to make their demands heard.

But the activity in the Mohammedan world is no less significant than the avakening of the Mongollans. We have previously montioned the Mohammedan sect known as the Bennussi. These are said to be making converts every day for Jeinm, and teaching

pedition and for a time little was heard about the band. Last winter they sent a delegation to Washington to see the "Great White Father." They had an audience, but were told they must go to work, and they left sore at heart.

Other Indian braves have been ompelled to go to work on irrigation ditches, railroads, and other enterprises requiring manual labor, and the Utes must do the same, as soon as the funds for their maintenance are exhausted. This is the pollcy the covernment has adopted. Still, the advice of Captain Johnson is good. A little flour and patience would go further toward the solution of the problem, than powder and ball.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

Should the President recommend, as the news disputches report that he will, the removal of the tariff taxes from printing paper, the recommendation will receive the endorsement of the publishing bouses and bookmakers generally, and perhaps of the civilized world

The tax on printing paper is in no sense necessary to the fostering of any national indusiry, and does not exemplify any necessary principle of party

The tax serves only to create monopdy by making possible the creation of paper trust that unfairly advances prices under cover of the tax on imports, and restricts production to prevent any lowering of prices in the home market.

A tax on printing paper is a tax on the education of all school children and on the reading of every adult. It restricts the possessors of limited means from making known their wares or wants, and is responsible for a part of the present high prices of printed maltar,

No other form of tax and no other species of monopoly could be more objectionable to the spirit and genius of the

but the men of large incomes. Especially the food products have soared to altitudes where the common laborer could reach them only with difficulty. Although the country year after year has been blessed with bountiful crops all the products of the farm are growing steadily more expensive. It is with vegetables as it is with meat and with fruit as it is with vegetables. The rule has had no exceptions and the sufferer who hoped to escape the added tax by changing his delection was doomed to disappointment. It has often been said that this could not continue indefinitely. The Inquirer now believes that the signs indicate a change in the upward tendency. One of the big Western packing companies the paper says, has made a substantial and un solicited reduction in the price of all the ments it handles. They will cost ten per cent less hereafter than they have heretofore, and the head of the concern making this concession frankly declares that "general conditions seem ripe for a lowering of the cost of living which has become abnormally high within the last year or two. The precedent which has thus been set others. voluntarily or otherwise, must follow and so a movement is begun which may be expected to go far: The decline reported from New York

of one cent a dozen in the price of eggs and the rumor that there are 350,000,000 in cold storage at Chicago, ready to he throws on the market, are other facts not without significance, should the recent financial crisis be followed, as ordinarily happens, by a prolonged spell of dullness, a tumble in prices may be expected.

The lowering of prices is possibly necessitated by the inability of the consumers to follow any further. If, however, this move is accompanied by the closing down of mills and factories and consequent idleness of worklogmen, the turn of the tide may be watched with apprehension.

A COMPARISON.

The oresent crists has been compared to the conditions of 1892. We have had the crash in stocks, lack of circulating. money, bank fallures, runs, and suspensions, and the other characteristics of the paule fourteen years ago. A comparison between 1893 and 1907 leads the Springfield Republican to make the follewing reflections as to the probable future autlook

tax on printing paper is a tax the education of all school children i on the reading of every adult restricts the possessors of limited ans from making known their wares wants, and is responsible for a part the present high prices of printed tar. To other form of tax and no other cles of monopoly could be more ob-tionable to the spirit and genius of American people than a tax on

Anthony Comstock has burned 250,000 picture postal cards in Philadelphia. Anthony is a man who "does things."

Discussion of various currency poliies has begun. In currency as in other matters, honesty is the best policy.

There seems to be just as much dyspepsia in the land as there was before the pure food law was enacted. It may be due to some old stock.

A New Jersey judge says that a mar ried man must wash the dishes when it becomes a necessity. This ludge, like the necessity he cites, knows no law.

That Goldfield jeweler and his friend could never have been caught in a trap had they not intended to steal the amalgam. In valu are such traps set for honest men.

No newspaper correspondents will be permitted to accompany the Atlantic fleet on its voyage to the Pacific. And thus is the element of fame eliminated before the voyage is begun,

JUST FOR FUN.

Would Cut More Ice.

Some time since, according to a story told at a regent banquet in this city, a couple of absery sons of the Emerald fale were walking down the street one day when they chanced to glance in the show window of a fewel-ry store where a large lot of precious stores laid in a dazzling heap. For a while they gazed in slience, and then Put emitted a long sigh. at emitted a long sigh. For "Shure, Molke," said he, turning to e companion, "how would yez tolke "Begorra," was the the set

"Begorra," was the prompt reply of the wise Mike, "I would rayther have me shovel."-Philadelphin Telegraph.

In the Foolish Days.

They had only been married two months and still loved each other de-votedly. He was in his den seeking impiration for his new novel. "Jack," she called at the top of her vote, "lack, come here quick"" He knew at once that she was in imminent danger. He grasped a stick and rushed up two fights of stairs to the rescue. He entered the room oreathlesity and found her looking out of the window. RALPH STUART in "Strongheart." Prices, Mr to \$1.50; matines, Me to \$1.00. Sale To day the window

"Look," she said "That's the kind of hat I want you to get me."-The Tatler.

An Easy Onesler as

"What" queried the man with the conundrum habit, "Is harder to keep than a diary?" "A silk umbrella." promptly answer-ed the party at which the query had been aimed.—Chicago News.

What it Lends to,

Wife (reading) - a setentist claims that cryptococcusanthogeniacos caus-es vellow fever. Husband-Indeed! I always imagin-id it was something of that kind that caused lockiew. - Chicago News.

will, by monopolles. This is not so, and, taking advantage of this cry, we have begun actions against these cor-perations which are not prosecutions. They really are persecutions to a cer-tain extent. In a little while-I know just how long-we shall begin to see that we are rushing ahead too fast, going at the thing too hurshly. We and the president will find that there is an-other side to the fight and that there is much to say for the corporations. We shall have our second thought, our so-ber judgment, on the thing.-Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle of Missouri.

Daniel S. Tuttle of Missouri. A Forecast No socials, cooking or of the Church sewing in an effort to of Tomorrow, raise the minister's salary will be nec-essary in the church of tomor. row, according to the recent sermon of a prominent divine. It is his prediction that the church of tomorrow will cut loose from charity organizations, social clubs and political parifes, to become a purely spiritual order. It is his argument that it is now necessary for the wom-en to cook and sew in order to help pay the parson's salary simply because the church is not a public affair and the public declines to furnish the nec-essary support. "Let the church be-come a public concern." he said. "and exary support. "Let the church be-come a public concern," he said. "and then, after a senson of wonderment and proof the public will support it well enough." Radical as the statement may sound, this preacher is not so far wrong, says the Brockton Times. The church is destined, in the very order of things to become the university of the people. The momentum, of history is driving it forward to this goal. It must become the champion of intellectual li-berty. When its destination is reached the church will be more solitual, more idealistic than it has aver been. The sectarian church of yesterday was in effect a political controversies. The der-gu has been show here the in an atter of stn in political controversies. The c sy have been driven to play the rob politicians and have built up their ders by political devices, the use

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

TONIGHT LAST TIME.

Henry B. Harris preser

The Lion 7 the Mouse

NEXT ATTRACTION. Monday Tuesday and Wednesday

RICHARDS ST. ROLLER RINK.

We have arranged to have twenty

minutes' moving pictures each even

ing: a change of program nightly

You will never see the same show twice at the Auditorium. Prices

will remain the same. Evening ad-

Where the bright lights shine. The Auditorium, Richards surgert.

intaston 15c.

By Charles Kieln. Prices, 50c to \$1.50.

GEORGE D. PYPER. Manager