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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 annoyance 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, 389-2.
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"LET THE HEATHEN RAGE!"

In the darkest days of defamation of the Latter-day Saints, there were never any viler or more grossly untruthful tales told by press writers and platform orators, male and female, than during the present political campaign in Utah and Idaho. It is somewhat difficult for many of our people to abstain from resenting the shameful acts, and speeches, and writings of beings whose personal lives are open to just recrimination, and whose motives are of the lowest and most despicable order. But we advise the people who are thus maligned to keep calm and quiet and when they are reviled to "revile not again." Nor should they stoop to retaliation in any form. There will be a proper way to meet such detestable attacks when the right time comes.

The general public, however, should be cautioned against accepting for fact that which is entirely false, on the ground that if there was not something in it such charges would not be boldly made and printed. They should understand that there are creatures in the world who will resort to anything and everything to effect their nefarious ends, and that they hide their cowardly heads behind the conviction that the people whom they assail will not deal out to them the just return for their abuse and vilification.

Wise men and women will study the principles and the personality of candidates for public office, and pursue their own course according to their best judgment, unswayed by the stories that are invented by unscrupulous partisans, and without regard to influences that are improper to be exercised in political affairs. And the voters of this State ought, by this time, to be able to decide for themselves what is for the best good of Utah, and to stand by that which is just and right to all concerned. As for the rest, let the heathen rage and the wicked send forth their vain things, but let the truth be maintained and fidelity to it never falter.

As a sample of the stuff dealt out by the anti-"Mormon" workers in Idaho, which is no worse in one way than that which is dealt out by their confreres in Utah in another, we clip the following from the St. Anthony Chronicle, a non-"Mormon" Idaho paper. Referring to the hired associate of the Senator who is trying to build up a new party on anti-"Mormon" issues it says:

"Mr. Stalker asserts that there are 700 men living in polygamy in Idaho. This statement, extravagant as it is, pales to insignificance when compared with his other statements, that the Mormon people erect whipping posts in their back yards where their plural children are beaten to insensibility; that the women would be murdered if they refused to live in polygamy, and that these conditions have been known to exist all these years."

The Chronicle, on this, makes the annexed sensible comments:

"Such statements do no injury here at home. Mormon and non-Mormon live side by side, are engaged in business enterprises together, have common interests, ambitions and hopes, live neighborly and friendly lives as free from friction as in any country or community. Is this agitation demanded or desired by the non-Mormons resident in this part of the state? Were their wishes consulted and obeyed would not this denunciation cease? The vote in this part of the state will show that the people, without regard to race, religion or political convictions, deprecate and deplore to the fullest extent, the harmful agitation that political grafters have instituted."

"The anti-Mormon party is a gigantic fraud, full of guile, hypocrisy and deceit, hatred, intolerance, venom and the spirit of persecution, and primarily a longing for office which they knew could not be gratified in the field of legitimate politics, and hoped to be able to work up a religious prejudice that would in turn work to accomplish their personal ends and satiate their cravings for office."

The Salmon, Idaho, Recorder, publishes such abominable and disgusting falsehoods about the "Mormon" people that we will not defile our columns by copying any of them, but decent Idaho papers denounce them and their authors in unmeasured terms, and their castigations are equally deserved by the tribe of calumniators in Utah. We could fill this page with the terrible tales told by male and female Dubossites on the stump in Idaho, and the denunciations against them by respectable papers of both parties. But the libels may be passed by, as may the foul effusions from similar sources nearer home, with pity for the miserable defamers that utter them, and the hope that no decent citizen will be affected by them when casting a ballot for good and honest government.

ONE OF THEIR TRICKS.

The circulars that are being distributed among members of a secret order, in aid of two of their number who are candidates on the ticket of the galvanized Liberal party for election to county offices, suggests some reflections. They are not thus supported because they are either Democrats or Republicans, Populists or Socialists, but because they are members of that particular order or fraternity.

Suppose any body of "Mormons" were to issue such a plea to their brethren or "neighbors," for the election of two of their number to office simply because they were "Mormons." What an outcry would be raised! What a wail would go up from the throats of the very persons who are now working the secret society pull! The whole country would be called upon to protest against it, and the old denunciation would be sounded anew. But it all depends upon who it is that uses the "influence" that is deemed improper.

The history of this State proves beyond reasonable dispute that the "Mormon" people have been as true to the non-"Mormon" candidates of their respective parties, as to those of their own faith. Rational and candid opponents of the religion of the "Mormons" have frankly admitted this. The alleged clannishness of our people has not been borne out by the election returns, and the offices held by non-"Mormons" attest the fidelity of our friends to the parties of their choice, and refutes the charge that they only support men of their own faith.

Of course it is not to be expected that there will be any objection on the part of the bogus party to any scheme or device that promises aid and comfort to its promoters, but the public ought to know of this attempt to influence members of a fraternal organization to help elect men to office, simply because they belong to that order. There are many queer actions by the same un-American outfit that will make interesting reading when the right time comes for their disclosure.

JUSTICE TO ALL.

The supreme court of Massachusetts is said to have decided recently that a pupil cannot be expelled from school without an impartial hearing of his side of the case. It seems that a boy was awarded $750 damages for expulsion without a proper hearing.

Such a decision certainly is eminently just. We believe that in very few cases are there grounds for complaints of a serious nature against American teachers. But it is absolutely necessary that the rights of pupils and parents are protected against the effects of exceptional cases of unjust partiality that may occur; for, there can hardly be any more serious mistake made than that of crushing the laudable ambition of a child, by an act of tyranny. Discipline must be upheld, and no wise parents will neglect to support teachers and educators in their responsible and difficult labors. But neither teachers, nor boards, should be permitted to assume powers unwarranted by the fundamental principles of justice. An accused pupil should be heard in self-defense. If, after a fair hearing by an unbiased tribunal, he be found guilty, it is right that he should suffer the penalties of guilt. But no pupil should be condemned unheard, or be obliged to defend himself before either a prejudiced teacher or school tribunal of any kind.

The importance of this truth must be apparent to all. In an autocracy, every little official, puny though he may be, considers himself an autocrat bound to imitate the high Mogul over all. He crawls before his superiors and spurns those below him. But in a country where autocracy has no home, justice to all, high or low, rich or poor, great or small, must receive the first consideration. And especially must the weak be treated with justice. Injustice meted out to them may deform them morally and make them less fit to perform their duties throughout life, than they otherwise would be.

A PHILOSOPHER'S VIEW.

Professor James Ward, a noted professor of Philosophy at Cambridge University, England, not long ago startled an audience by declaring that the result of the philosophical tendencies of today would be the remoulding of Christianity, or perhaps an entirely new religion. The declaration was received in silence by the clergymen and educators present. In his eulogy of philosophy he said in part:

"Some people are hopeful that the century may see philosophy dead, and are scarcely disposed to give it a decent burial. Well, if philosophy should die, a good many other things that we ought to value would follow it to the grave. It is true that philosophy can 'bake no bread,' and it may be uncertain whether 'she can procure for us God, freedom and immortality,' but at any rate, it is certain that philosophy has flourished most among the foremost races and most in the periods of their greatest progress. It has always maintained ideals of which even religion has more than once lost sight."

It is evident that to the mind of this philosopher, the common forms of Christianity are not satisfactory. He looks for something new. Naturally the conservative standard-bearer of sectarianism shrinks from the thought. And yet, true Christianity has nothing to fear from true philosophy. One truth cannot contradict another. It is the falsely so-called philosophy that is mischievous, and it is to be feared that there is in the world more of that kind of philosophy than of the genuine brand—more sophists than philosophers.

INQUIRY NOT ARBITRATION.

The agreement between Great Britain and Russia, to refer the North sea dispute to a court of inquiry, as provided, in certain cases, by the Hague convention, obviates any immediate conflict and renders a final settlement by arbitration reasonably certain. But all danger is by no means yet averted. It will devolve upon the court of inquiry to ascertain all the facts in the dispute, and present them to the governments. But it is expressly stated that the report of that commission "has in no wise the character of an arbitral decision. It leaves the disputing powers entire freedom, either to conclude a friendly arrangement on the basis of this report," or have recourse to other means. (Section 3, Article 13, Hague Convention.) Whether this inquiry will avert a clash of arms depends, first on what the facts in the case really are; secondly, on whether Russia will submit in good faith to the findings of a court of arbitration.

As to the latter, we fear the prospects are not very bright. Russia broke every agreement made with the world, regarding Manchuria, and that while loudly protesting its intention to keep faith. This perfidious policy plunged her into this war, and if similar tactics are adopted in her dealings with Great Britain, arbitration will be useless. And neither France nor Germany would, in that case, dare, or care, to interfere. We hope the inquiry to be entered into will avert a war, that in this case would be most deplorable, but no one has forgotten that our own war with Spain was preceded by an inquiry as thorough as any commission sitting at The Hague could have instituted. In this case Japan will be called upon to testify as to the whereabouts on the date of the North sea tragedy of any ships in her service. And as the Japanese minister in London has already denied any knowledge of the existence of Japanese craft in the North sea, Russia will find it extremely difficult to prove the St. Petersburg version of Admiral Rostvansky's report.

According to the British, Rojestvensky is a good story teller.

Ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner has taken the offensive.

Of all kinds of clouds the war cloud has the most depressing effect.

After all it is the silent vote that talks and not the spouting orator.

Mr. Perry Heath is in Egypt for his health. He was not in Utah for that purpose.

On the theory of "Any port in a storm," the Baltic fleet must find Vigo a snug harbor.

At the present time the British navy is about the most ubiquitous thing in the whole world.

It will be a long time before the Russian bear again toys with the tail of the British lion.

Once again the war in the Orient will take the most prominent place at the front of the stage.

If the push-cart men only had a pull they would not find the New York streets such a hard road to travel.

The thing to do is to put Sherlock Holmes on the North Sea incident. If he can't solve the mystery no one can.

The Russian Second Pacific squadron has been ordered to stay at Vigo. The order will operate as a stay of execution.

If he has any sense of humor, Prince Fushimi will find more entertainment in reading the press comments on him than in the official program.

Through the agreement of Great Britain and Russia to submit the North Sea incident to a court of inquiry, Peace may secure a most renowned victory.

It is rather strange that Mr. Tyner should have insisted on an epistolary controversy with the President. His years (they number four score) and experience should have taught him that "the least said the soonest mended."

Only the other day in New York a magistrate sent a man to prison for six months for carrying concealed weapons—a pistol. Now a Chicago justice has fined two men two hundred dollars each for the same offence. It would be an excellent thing to introduce this practice in our own city.

There is no lack of conjectures as to the real destination of the Russian Baltic fleet. The fact that its departure had the effect of depressing Russian 4's on the Berlin exchange, is taken to indicate that, according to German opinion, that squadron is to attack British interests, probably in India. That looks absurd.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS

Washington Post.

We all know that evangelists are honest, well meaning people, and we respect them accordingly. They seriously believe that they serve the Savior by invading the ancient civilizations of Asia and endeavoring to persuade them of their error. The notorious fact that they have never yet "converted" a single Buddhist or Mohammedan or Confucian of fair intelligence and respectable position means much to the philosophical observer, but does not disturb the unconquerable enthusiasm of the missionaries. The fact remains, nevertheless, that neither in India, nor Asia, nor China, nor Japan has our theology made the slightest genuine progress since the first launching of the propaganda. That missionaries have caused trouble, aroused bitter animosities and frequently ushered in a reaction to the worst forms of barbarism is undeniable. But that they have saved a soul, in any proper meaning of the phrase, has never yet been proven.

Portland Oregonian.

The churches are broadening their influences today; coming into touch with the people at more points, and they will probably continue to do during the next hundred years as they have done in the past. As Dr. Hale himself points out, "church and state are not parted in America as sophomores speaking at college exhibitions think they are. The organizations called by those names are parted, but the same sovereign appears. . . .The same man votes in a Presidential election on Tuesday who attends the vestry meeting on the day before or the day after." Surely this should make for the stability of the churches.

Topeka Herald.

With the rapid expansion of railway traffic came the Sunday train, and from its beginning there has been more or less opposition to it. At first this sentiment came almost altogether from those who looked upon Sunday travel as an unwarranted and wicked infraction of the sanctity of the Sabbath. But of late years there has grown up a strong sentiment against Sunday trains, especially Sunday excursions, based upon entirely different reasons.

Springfield Republican.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's speeches have been models of aptness and good taste, from which it follows that his Boston visit is making an impression altogether beneficial to his own country and to ours. As the primate of the church of England, he is a distinguished personage necessarily; as a man he evidently has both learning and good sense; and that makes a strong, impressive combination. It is understood that he has been using his opportunities in this country to study our secular public school system. If he has, then as a practical statesman and ecclesiastic he may discern already the only ultimate solution of the angry school controversy now raging in England. The archbishop cannot be expected, perhaps, to be a convert to the American idea of the absolute separation of church and state, but in the matter of schools for the people the American system must gradually be forced by the pressure of events upon his own country.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The complete novelette in the November number of Ainslee's Magazine is by Marah Ellis Ryan, and is entitled "My Quaker Maid." There are about a dozen short stories by popular authors, poems, essays, and papers on timely topics. Ainslee's is, as well known, one of the high grade publications.—156 Fifth Ave., New York.

The November 1st number of the Juvenile Instructor has made its appearance. Sarah E. Pearson contributes an interesting story, entitled "The Mysterious Visitor." "Three Common Trees" is a well written illustrated article by Professor Wolff. This is followed by the proceedings of the Semi-Annual Sunday School Conference. "The Value of a Church School Education," and the "Administration of the Sacrament in the Sunday School" are articles from the pens of the magazine's able editors. The second illustrated article on Cuba describes the ancient fortress of Cabana, a site which no tourist to Havana fails to visit. There are three original and selected poems, entitled "Utah's Best Crop," "The Mountain Monarch," and "Do the Best You Can." The sixth chapter of "A Short Story of Mexico" appears in this number of the Juvenile. The Little Folks are treated to several pages of very entertaining and instructive reading, and Sunday School and ward choirs are furnished with a choice musical composition, an anthem entitled "Great and Marvelous," the music for which was composed by Elder J. G. Fones.

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