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SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 20, 1901.

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

Feeling the necessity for a Central
Woman's Building, the Relief Society,
Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement
Association and Primary Association
have joined forces for the purpose of
erecting one in Salt Lake City.

We commenced the undertaking, and
have contributed a valuable building
site opposite the Temple, valued at \$18-
000.

LORENZO SNOW,
JOSEPH F. SMITH.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Attention is directed to the announce-
ment of President Lorenzo Snow and
Joseph F. Smith, of the donation of a
valuable piece of property facing the
Salt Lake Temple, on which to erect
a building devoted to the interests of
the Relief Society, Mutual Improve-
ment Association and Primary Association,
making it in all respects a woman's
building for Church auxiliary
purposes. The situation of the real
estate thus appropriated renders it not
only of great pecuniary value, but of
such surroundings as will make it at-
tractive to all who are connected with
these Church institutions. The sisters
are bestirring themselves to obtain the
necessary funds among these societies,
for the erection of a building suitable
to them. It is a work worthy of
their energies, and we are sure that
with the spirit of devotion and ear-
nestness which attends all their labors,
they will succeed in accomplishing the
end they have in view. The Deseret
News cordially supports the move-
ment, and now urges upon the peo-
ple, young and old, to aid as far as
they possibly can in the construction of
this woman's building, so that it may
stand as a monument of the faith and
works of the women and children in the
Church, such as will not only attest
their interest in the work of salvation
and elevation of mankind, but be emi-
nently useful to them in the special
work entrusted to those associations.
Do what you can, and do it on time!

NO "MORMON" EXODUS.

It becomes necessary, every now and
then, to take notice of the attempts to
arouse public interest in the coloniza-
tion of lands in Old Mexico, purport-
ing to be under the direction of the
"Mormon" Church. In order to obtain
concessions of large tracts of the public
domain, and to induce people to invest
money in the establishment of settle-
ments thereon, persons engaged in
these schemes manage to get the press
correspondents at certain points to send
out the word, that a thousand, or five
thousand, or some larger number of
"Mormons" are about to establish col-
onies in those places. The projectors of
such movements are usually announced
as "agents of the 'Mormon' Church,"
when they have no connection with the
Church and are not authorized by the
authorities thereof, or associated in any
way with the Latter-day Saints.

The latest statement of this kind
made in the press dispatches, is to the
effect that somebody by the name of
Cannon was in the City of Mexico,
where he was endeavoring to obtain
concessions in Sonora on the plea that
he would settle a thousand "Mormons"
thereupon. It was stated that in re-
presenting the "Mormons," he announced
that they had no fear of the Indians
and did not require arms to protect
themselves against the Yaquis. This
announcement has already been com-
mented upon by some of the papers,
and even a local journal has treated
the matter as though it were a fact, and
has associated it with the visit of
Apostle John Henry Smith and Presi-
dent A. W. Ivins to the City of Mexico.

The press of the country, and the
people generally, should understand
that any endeavor to obtain lands on
the part of members of the "Mormon"
Church will settle, will not be pro-
ceeded through some unknown in-
dividual unconnected with the Church,
but will be conducted under the
supplies of the Presidency of the
Church and through some of its recog-
nized representatives. Elders Smith
and Ivins went to the city of Mexico
a short time ago, for the purpose of
organizing the members of the Church
in that vicinity into a branch, so that
they might have the benefit of the regu-
lations that belong to such establish-
ments. Their advent at that place had
nothing to do with any of these
schemes that are periodically pressed
upon public attention by private ad-
venturers, who make a handle of "Mor-
mon" colonization in aid of their
scheme for personal benefit.

There is no probability, as there is no
intention, of any extensive influx of the
"Mormon" people into Old Mexico.
Occasionally a few families migrate
thither, for the purpose of bettering
their temporal condition and obtaining
a wider field for their exertions, but
there is no likelihood of the de-
parture from Utah of "large colonies"
to any point outside of the
State. If any of them should
make settlement upon lands where
there would be a probability of trouble
with the Indians, while it is true that
they believe in the policy of President

Brigham Young: "It is cheaper to feed
the Indians than to fight them," they
will as a rule be found quite prepared
for any emergency that is likely to
arise. Though they trust in God they
also "keep their powder dry."
Self protection is not in any way ob-
noxious to their creed. They believe in
doing all that is proper to take care of
themselves, at the same time invoking
the protection of divine providence.
They do not expect God to sow their
fields or reap their harvests, nor do
they think of requiring Him to do that
which they can do for themselves.
These newspaper stories of big colonies
of "Mormons" flocking into Mexico, or
Canada, or the Big Horn country, or
anywhere else, are only sensational ru-
mors, which the press of America ought
by this time to discern in their true
character.

AFRAID OF THE CHINESE.

The San Francisco Chronicle calls at-
tention to the fact that the Chinese ex-
clusion act will expire on the 4th of
next May, unless it is re-enacted, and
that the Mongolians in the country are
organizing for the purpose of prevent-
ing its extension. The paper urges the
people of the western states to organize
their forces and institute a counter in-
stitution for the re-enactment of the law,
as it is needed for the protection of
white labor. How this can be done con-
sistently with the policy of the western
world in China, is quite a problem. Open
trade and an open country is demanded
for the Occident in the Orient. We
want to introduce there our industrial
products and even our ideas of right
and wrong, and have the liberty of hold-
ing property, building roads, and teach-
ing the people, but at the same time
we want to close our own country
against their enterprise. We want a
Chinese wall, and every Chinaman in-
side, and we expect them to receive
us as they would receive the Chinese
in the United States, and all that we bring
to them, with open arms, without asking
for the privilege of stepping outside the
surrounding wall.

The Chinese who live in this country
exhibit many peculiarities, some good
and some bad. It is noted that
although there are large colonies both
in San Francisco and New York, they
are the most orderly race in the United
States—that is, as far as misdemeanors
readily detected by the police are con-
cerned. A drunken Chinaman is a
thing unknown; theft is exceedingly
rare; the prompt payment of debts is
almost a part of the religion of the
people, and they are reliable in business
transactions.

On the other hand, they are smokers
of opium and gamblers, and seldom tell
the truth except to friends and people
in whom they have confidence. They
believe in the superiority of their own
habits and customs, and preserve them
with as much pride as does an Ameri-
can who locates in China. They have
a society that exists by levying tribute
upon places of bad repute. It protects
such places in various ways. It will,
for instance, furnish for money any kind
of evidence desired. Even a charge of
murder with the accompanying corpse
can be had for \$100.

The Brooklyn Eagle has investigated
the nature of the occupations of the New
York Chinamen are engaged in, and
found the following: There are:

Artists 7
Bakers 2
Barbers 20
Candy makers 4
Cigar makers 75
Doctors (United States graduates) 3
Doctors (native style) 52
Farmers 50
Gamblers 725
Goldsmiths 400
Highlanders 400
Interpreters 15
Laundrymen (Hong union men) 3,300
Manufacturers of wingers, etc. 130
Merchants 100
Operators of sewing machines 50
Peddlers 25
Restaurant keepers 60
Sign painters 6

This is a fair representation of the
occupation of Chinamen all over the
country. They will take any kind of
work they can obtain. They are in-
dustrious and frugal, at least in some
respects. They spend but little on
American products, and yet manage to
save money.

Such are some of the characteristics
of the Mongolians that are here, and
who seem to come in spite of all ex-
clusion laws. In all probability the
Geary law will be re-enacted. It will,
to some extent, stem the tide of Chi-
nese immigration, but it will not ex-
actly prevent it. The Mongolians may
be behind the time in many respects,
but in the matter of cunning laws and
fooling the courts, they are far ahead.

A REFORM THAT FAILED.

From all accounts it appears that the
anti-vivisection crusade in New York, in-
augurated by Bishop Potter and carried
on with great ostentation by a commit-
tee of fifteen, has suddenly collapsed.
Raid on gambling dens has ceased
and Justice Jerome, who has taken an
active part in the crusade, does not
issue any more warrants for the search
of suspected places. The detectives
have been dismissed, and the gamblers
are once more at their ease.

The reason given for this collapse is
that the crusade, instead of having the
desired effect, made friends for the
Turk organization, the overthrow
of which was aimed at by the crusad-
ers. Some members of the committee
are said to have arrived at the con-
clusion that the suppression of gam-
bling dens is impractical. They ceased
to contribute to the funds, and the in-
dications are that the committee will
disband.

The crusade has been characterized
by a series of sensational proceedings.
Justice Jerome, at the head of a squad
of detectives, raided gambling houses
and pool rooms and with a flourish of
trumpets smashed in the doors of sus-
pected places. For a time the commit-
tee of fifteen was satisfied with this
plan of campaign, but it soon discovered
that these proceedings did more
harm than good to the cause, and the
Judge was severely criticized. Justice
Jerome then got angry and declared he
could not connect a body of hono-
rable men in action, and then sudden-
ly "facing about," "unless," he added,
"they have sunk to depths of dishonor
that you cannot even find among the
crooks of the city."

The fiasco of the committee teaches

the lesson, that reforms cannot be ef-
fected by the Carrie Nation method.
Those who set out to wipe out law-
breaking must first of all respect the
law. Destruction of property, in a civi-
lized community, even for the promo-
tion of morality, is but anarchy, and
its effect will be contempt for the law
and more anarchy. By violence a
gambling den may be destroyed, but
the gambling instinct upon which it
depended for existence, cannot by that
means be extinguished, and as long as
it exists, it will always find a den to
hide in. Reform must proceed on the
line of the enlightenment of the indi-
vidual. Its object must be to bring
new life to the individual conscience,
to lift him up to a higher sphere of ac-
tivity, to make virtue more attractive
than vice, and thus secure a permanent
moral change in the individual. Reform
efforts, not thus directed, are lost.
Intemperance does not reform ruffians,
temperance does not make Christians
out of pagans. The presence of the Al-
mighty is not in the strong wind that
tears the mountains; nor in the earth-
quakes or the fire, but in the "still,
small voice." Even the great economist
of the ancient covenant had to learn
this truth, of which so many modern
reformers do not even seem to have the
least idea.

PREDICTIONS OF PEACE.

Emperor William, in a speech at the
conclusion of the regatta held on the
lower Elbe, the other day, expressed
himself to the effect that European
peace is now guaranteed for many
years to come. He said he regarded
the events in China as such a guarantee.
What special events, among the many,
reference was made to, did not ap-
pear, for the statement that the ser-
vices performed by the individual con-
tingents of troops had called forth "ap-
preciation based on mutual esteem and
comradeship," did not cover the
ground. If Europe's peace is to be
built on the "esteem" one nation at
present has for another, the structure
will not stand long.

It is probable, though, that the Chi-
nese affair has put a damper on the
European war spirit. It has demon-
strated to the several powers the im-
mense cost of military operations, and
the sacrifices demanded by the god of
war in his modern equipments. The
nations have about found out that a
war between two first-class powers
would mean financial ruin to both. And
the moral certainty that such is the
case, is a pretty strong guarantee that
the various governments will exhaust
every means at their command for a
peaceful solution of international
troubles. War will continue, but it
will be between the industrial forces,
rather than between armies and navies.

An illustration of the effects of the
Chinese campaign, in this direction, is
furnished by the present relations be-
tween Russia and Japan. Those two
countries it was predicted, must fight
for supremacy in eastern Asia, and the
outbreak of hostilities has been ex-
pected any moment. But now it is
stated that the two countries have, for
the time being, buried their jealousies,
and compromised. Russia is to be per-
mitted to absorb Manchuria, and Japan
to take control of the affairs in Korea.
Evidently Russia has found it safest
not to provoke Japan to hostilities. And
thus one cause of war is removed.

Russia and Japan uniting about a
Chinese policy is quite an event. It
means that the rest of the powers are
practically left out of China. And that,
too, may be a guarantee of European
peace, for none of the other powers
would undertake to stay their progress,
if they two act together.

The nations of the earth have had
enough of war, to last them for a gen-
eration. Their efforts will be to pre-
serve peace with one another, even if
they continue to fight naked savages.
The High Court of Nations at The
Hague will be appealed to in the fu-
ture, and while its deliberations last,
passions will cool off, and diplomacy
have a chance. And thus the world
can look forward to an era of peace
and triumphs of arts, sciences and in-
dustries.

JEFFERSON AND WILLIAM.

The versatility of Emperor William
has been often referred to in the press,
both admiringly and otherwise. It has
been said justly that a monarch who
can govern an empire, paint a land-
scape, command a navy, preach a ser-
mon, and superintend the culinary mys-
teries of his kitchen is no ordinary per-
son.

But it appears that this country has
had among its chief executives at least
one who in versatility compares favor-
ably to any man now living. Of Thomas
Jefferson it is said that he was a fine
mathematician, an astronomer who
could reckon latitude and longitude
as well as a sailor, and who calculated
the eclipse of 1778 with accuracy. He
was also able to read and write in
Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and
Italian. He discussed art, architecture,
the treatment of infants, meteorology,
music, astronomy, the practice of medi-
cine, the breeding of sheep, the science
of government, the apparel of women,
the origin of the meteoric storms and
the temperature of the moon as freely
as politics or religion. In all the
sciences he advanced propositions and
solved problems with equal audacity.
He invented a hemp brake, a plough,
a pelometer, and, in fact, various kinds
of machines. That surpasses, we believe,
even the marvelous record of Ger-
many's gifted ruler.

The weather favors the shirt waist.

The danger that confronts the new
third party is that of arrested develop-
ment.

Third term talk has given way to
head and tail. The latter we have
always with us.

Pail River advises say that the cloth
market is improving. It feels better
after its knap, no doubt.

The Boston Home Market club is said
to be passing. So is the Cobden club.
Why don't they pair and pass together?

Many men are having their names
mentioned these days in connection
with the presidential nomination, but
when the time for business arrives they

will not have even the prominence of
"has-beens."

Mrs. Nation will deliver a Fourth of
July oration in Nebraska. The
chances are that it will be a
"smasher."

Lord Pauncefote has great hopes of
the passage of a new canal treaty.
Others have hopes of a passage through
the canal.

Of course Chicago cannot annex be-
yond the boundaries of Illinois, but the
University of Chicago proposes to affil-
iate beyond the sea.

Quarrels over sugar houndies do not
produce sweet tempers. And while men
are bidden to love one another it is
duty that causes the quarrel.

People longing for a trip can satisfy
their desire by walking on any of the
paved streets in the business district,
where holes are almost as numerous as
in a colander.

Russians are disappointed because
the czar's last child is a girl. Russia
has had female rulers before. There
was Catherine. What was the matter
with her as an autocrat?

The superintendent of Chicago chari-
ties assigns as one of the causes of di-
vorce bad cooking. He is right. Bad
cooking causes dyspepsia and dyspepsia
causes bad temper, in most cases a
cause for divorce.

The mob that lynched the two ne-
groes at Shreveport, La., gave an ex-
ample and justification that they did so
as it was necessary to protect the lives
of the whites. Were the lynching not
such a horrible deed this would be
grim humor.

A writer in the London Lancet thinks
it probable that a female fly might have
35,000,000 descendants in one summer.
And then think of these descendants
descending in some devoted head.
These can scarcely be called pleasant
thoughts.

It is the day of graduation and all
the people are proud of the schools
and the manner in which they are pat-
ronized. But there is one school they
would gladly see empty, and that is
the reform school. The fuller the other
schools the less chance for filling that
one.

The Fourth of July, the time of fire
crackers and Chinese bombs, will soon
be here. Anticipating it, some of the
stores are displaying toy pistols. There
is a state law against the sale of these
and the officers should see that it is en-
forced. Their harm lies in the danger
of lockjaw to those who fire them off.

It should be pleasing to the whole
country to know that the thefts and
sales of government clothing at the
Presidio were, after all, very small af-
airs indeed, not of a size that would
cause any commotion in a big store.
That there should be any is a matter
of regret, for the army belongs to the
whole people and not to any party.
If scandals arise in it they bring dis-
grace upon the whole people, on one
part as much as upon another.

It is many, many years since the
name of "Boss" Shepard has been
heard in the land. No doubt most
people who remember him at all
thought he was long since dead. But
he is not for he has just had a miracu-
lous escape from assassination at the
hands of a Mexican. Twenty-five years
ago he was one of the most notorious
men in all the country. Whatever his
faults and shortcomings, and he had
plenty of them, it cannot be denied
that he made of Washington a city in
the true sense of the word. In fact, he
Hausmannized it.

The regents, president and faculty of
the University of Utah, may well be
proud of the success that has attended
that excellent institution. Its pros-
pects are brilliant, too, and before
many years have passed, there will be
no need of sending our young people to
"finish their education" outside of
Utah. We congratulate the graduates
of the different colleges and schools on
their advancement, and hope the cause
of education will continue to be pro-
moted, until Utah will take its place
at the head of the States, first in all
those institutions that are devoted to
the elevation of mankind.

THE SHADOW OF AFRICA.

San Francisco Chronicle.
As the last act in the South African
drama is about to close, the shadow
of a new difficulty is beginning to
rise before the vision of the British
people. In the course of a discussion
before the Parliamentary committee on
ways and means toward the end of last
year it was drawn out of the chan-
celor of the exchequer that a considerable
proportion of the cost of the Boer war
should be obtained from the Transvaal.
Sir David Barbour recommends the
confiscation of all concessions made by
the Transvaal government and the levying
of a tax of \$175,000,000 on the gold
mines. A late London dispatch says
that the British government has decided
to raise it to \$250,000,000. By the adop-
tion of this policy of confiscation and tax-
ation, the British government is un-
doubtedly raising more trouble for it-
self at the close of the war than it had
to face at the beginning of it. In con-
fiscating the dynamite and railroad
concessions, particularly the latter,
England will be furnishing counter to the
Dutch and German governments, the
citizens of both of which are heavily
interested in the Netherlands South
African Railway. The proposition is
already attacked in Berlin as "high-
handed and denying private property
rights in war, against the theory and
practice of all civilized countries."

Springfield Republican.

The sum and substance of Sir David
Barbour's report on the resources of the
Transvaal and the Orange River "eco-
nomies" is that they can pay no consid-
erable part of the expenses of the war to
make them colonies—end not yet
achieved. The Orange state can pay
nothing, in fact, and, as the London
correspondent of the New York Tribune
says: "It seems practically certain
that the Rand mine will be in no bet-
ter position after the war than they
were before." This war has been as
fatuous and costly a scandalism as
history records. It has not killed so
many men as Napoleon's Russian cam-
paign, but nothing better can be said
for it.

New York Evening Post.

Sir David Barbour suggests that after
paying this tax they will be better off
than before because, while the tax may
amount to \$250,000,000 a year, the saving
from the abolition of the dynamite
monopoly will be \$200,000. If this esti-

mate is correct, the tax on the profits
of the mines should be more than ten
per cent, if a larger revenue is needed.
On economic grounds, the profits de-
rived from mines, at least where they
are exceptionally rich, are properly
taxable at high rates, because the value
of the mines is out of proportion to the
labor and capital employed in their de-
velopment. In the Transvaal such a
tax as is proposed would fall where it
could easily be borne, and give the
ruined farmers a chance to retrieve
their fortunes.

THE INSULAR DECISIONS.

Chicago Journal.
The decision is a step forward, but is
in line with the historic cases in the
same great court, which has developed
the government of the United States
from a weak and discordant confeder-
acy of uncertain powers into a great
and dominant nation, containing in
posse every element of sovereignty that
may inhere in its nature. The decision
is a wise one, but one could have wished
there had been more unanimity in the
court.

Terre Haute Gazette.
We will have a great deal of editorial
argument from anti-imperialists to
prove that the majority was wrong,
but why argue a case that is settled
lawfully? Above all, why doubt the
American people? Whichever way the
decision of the Supreme Court had gone,
the United States would have adapted
itself to it.

Columbus Dispatch.
It is to be noticed that the decision is
a marked vindication of the power of
Congress. It likewise puts upon that
body a responsibility commensurate
with its power. It will be for Congress
to say, therefore, how long it is for the
mutual interest of this country and its
new island possessions that the status
as now recognized shall remain, and
how soon these islands shall be brought
into closer relationship with the United
States. This may be a hard problem to
decide.

Cleveland Leader.
The divisions among the justices of
the Supreme Court are so grave and af-
fect the weight of its authority so seri-
ously, that the decisions will leave ques-
tions of immense national importance
still open. When one or two changes in
the personnel of the court might reverse
its position, the lawyers and the states-
men of the country may still go on
fighting the battles over, which have
been waged through great campaigns
before the people and in the courts up
to the highest judicial tribunal of the
land.

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