## DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1901.

Strat C: the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-da Saints-ICFENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 19, 1901.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-first Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday, April 5, at 10 a. m.

LORENZO SNOW, GEORGE Q. CANNON, JOSEPH F. SMITH, First Presidency.

MONTHLY FAST.

As the general conference of the Church will be in session on the first Sunday in April, the monthly fast which would otherwise be held on that day, will be observed on the last Sunday in March and the fast meetings be held on that day, March 31, 1901.

> LORENZO SNOW, GEORGE Q. CANNON, JOSEPH F. SMITH, First Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CON-FERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will convene Sunday, April 7th, 1901, at 7 p. m., in the Tabernacle. It is desired that each Stake of Zion be represented at this meeting, and that Stake superintondants, officers and teachers attending the General Conference of the Church be present.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

> GEORGE Q. CANNON, GEORGE REYNOLDS, General Superintendency.

special, in the Winnepeg, Manitoba, Daily Tribune, a sample of others in different papers:

"Salt Lake, Utah, March 12 .- The Utah House passed a bill to restore and continue polygamy in Utah. The bill goes to the governor, having al-ly passed the Senate. This action te part of the legislature meets universal condemnation of the the tile element. The opinion is general t the author of the bill, in introducing the measure, merely did what he was counseled to do by the Church."

The St. Paul Pioneer Press published dispatch, not headed "special," commencing thus:

"The Utah Legislature has practically passed a law permitting polygamy. \* \* The Mormon Church through Angus H Cannon ordered its members in both houses to pass it.

But this appeared simultaneously in other papers as a "special," and in one public funds is quite another. The lat-Los Angeles paper as an "Exclusive

Dispatch." The lies in it were not exclusive, and the dispatcher was not any more particular as to its "exclusiveness" than as to his own veracity. Both assertions in it are absolutely false and. the members of the Legislature know as well as President Angus M. Cannon knows, that he was not authorized by the Church to urge the passage of the

bill, and that he made no visit to the Legislature for any such purpose. It is on the strength of just such false dispatches, either special or doc-

tored for the occasion, that the absurd comments of many leading newspapers are made, New York and Chicago editors commence their tirades against the "Mormons" by stating that, "The Legislature of Utah has passed a law which provides that no prosecution for polygamy shall be instituted except on complaint of the legal wife or the plural wives of the defendant." Then follow remarks about the violation of agreements and of the State Constitution, which show the dense ignorance of the writers on the whole subject treated upon, as well as of the simple provisions and purport of the vetoed measure, and an appeal is made for an amendment to the National Constitution to meet the alleged danger to the country.

It is of no particular use just now to say anything further, in denial of the falsehoods wired from this city to the press of the country. The click of the telegraph touches off kegs of wildfire in every town in the United States where a newspaper is published. While the flames extend, the foolish excitement will continue and all kinds of nonsense may be expected from both pulpit and press.

When the noise subsides and the country cools down, rational people will wonder why such a racket was made, by a simple proposition to apply to Utah the same rules for prosecutions, in certain cases, that prevail in such comparatively modern States as Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, North Dakota. It will then perhaps be possible to make our New York and Callfornia contemporaries see that any regulations as to prosecutions for adultery, would be superior to the rule in their own States, where that offense is not made a crime by statute. Also the country may be persuaded to look into the matter far enough, to see that there

recognition. Dishonest pension agents should have no encouragement in their business. Unless something is done to prevent it, there seems to be no end to the presentation of claims. On the contrary they are increasing. The Fiftythird Congress passed 115 private pension bills, the Fifty-fourth 378 and the Fifty-fifth 694, while the Fifty-sixth

passed 1,391, with 3,551 more referred to the proper committee. That all this is square and honest, nobody will seriously assert. The public is taken in by somebody, and in the interest of right and justice, the entire system should he revised. It is all very well to talk about the liberality of the country towards those who risked their lives in the war, but such liberality, or generosity, is one thing, and a system by which sharpers are permitted to rob

ter is really no cause for virtuous pride. PALESTINE COLONIES.

The question whether Palestine can be successfully colonized is discussed by those interested in Zionism, and naturally the status of the already existing colonies is considered in this connection. Pastor Schneller, an author on the Holy Land, is quoted, in the Literary Digest, as taking the view that

that country is not favorable to colonization enterprises. He says: "Palestine is not a country that in-vites the establishment of colonies or

that promises rich rewards for such enterprises. Success can attend only special efforts, and the chances for suc-cess depend largely on the character of the undertaking, whether it is indus-trial, commercial, or agricultural. Ventures of the first class have been made in several cities, but as a rule they have ourished for only a short time, as the needs of the Orient are very small in this line. Commercial enterprises, es-pecially in Jerusalem and Haifa, have, to a limited extent, been successful; but, largely on account of the attitude of the government, they are doomed to department have been the Jews. failure "Even the agricultural colonies founded by and for the Jews have been

but partially successful, and some of them are total failures. In reality, the only ventures of this kind that have been paying investments have been the vineyards, and, to a limited degree, the dairies and the vegetable gardens. The raising of grain has brought only meager returns. As both the hill coun-tries and the plains are favorable for the growth of the grape, the Jewish col-onies have confined themselves almost exclusively to the vineyard, and do rea-conable well as the Botheshilds buy the onably well, as the Rothschilds buy the grapes at a good price, but themselves lose heavily on their investment. Mat-ters have improved recently for the Sarona colony, since both Egypt and Germany have begun to buy Palestinlan wines, and the orange trade of Jop-pa has also developed by the growth of export trade. But exceptionally favor-able conditions prevail in Sarona, Even the colony at Haifa can not support itself without assistance. Here olive plantations have been established, but the profits have not been encouraging.

As there is a steady demand for olive oil, a number of the Jewish colonies have turned almost exclusively to the culfivation of the olive-tree. have

"The experiences of the Jewish colo-nists, as also of the Christian Tem-plars, who have been established in Palestine for half a century and more, go to show, therefore, that even agri-cultural colonies in that country can count only on meager returns, even if system and industry prevail in the management. The colonist in Palestine can never become a rich man. At most, the he can gain by hard industry a fair living."

in that country. But the hard strug-

gle of the colonists, both Jews and

Templars, is due to the undeveloped

state in which the resources of the

country still remain. When the time

for the building up of the fallen walls

of Judah shall have arrived, different

conditions will be created. The build-

ing of cities with modern monumental

structures and highways will furnish

employment for a vast host of laborers.

This will stimulate commerce and in-

beyond will be brought under cultiva-

tion. The grape, the orange, the olive,

will find markets. The products of the

Holy Land will go to Egypt, to Asia

Minor, to the countries of the east, and

far beyond, as is the case already now,

though to a limited extent. If the

country at one time, thousands of years

he is well and the next ill, just as the negotiations at Pekin fluctuate. It really seems to be a clear case of "When the Devil was sick, the Devil a Saint would be but when the Devil was well. devil a saint was he."

So great is the tension on some of the strings of the instruments in the concert in China that they may be expected to break at any moment. Once broken, it will be impossible to repair them or get new ones.

If the President is authorized to select either the Nicaraguan or Panama route for an interoceanic canal, he would not be given the choice of two evils. Rather it would be a case where he could be happy with either were the other dear charmer away.

Yesterday Mr. Cleveland was sixtyfour years old. He enjoys the distinction of being the only living ex-President. Once before he enjoyed this distinction, none of his predecessors being alive after the death of Mr. Hayes, January 17, 1893. Within less than two months, however, Gen. Harrison's name was added to the list.

Gen. Ian Hamilton's suggestion that the Boer prisoners should be sent to Canada to work on the rallways, where they would learn the English language and also learn to like English institutions, might be looked upon as a joke if Scotchmen had any humor. Boer prisoners in Canada would soon be working their way into the United States, if not kept in fortresses or under strong military guard. Gen. Hamilton should withdraw his suggestion even if he does not make another.

The New York World suggests that there may be a contest over the will of Gen. Harrison. It also hints at skeletons in closets. If there are any skeletons in the Harrison closet it is to be hoped that they will be kept there. Any contest over his will would be deprecated by the whole people, for as a citizen of the Republic, they held him in the highest esteem and they would greatly dislike to see his name bandled about in the courts and by people. It is to be hoped there is nothing in the World's suggestion.

#### HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

### Boston Transcript.

The result of the Senate's action should be the subject of regret to all people of the United States, Massachusetts has especial cause for regret that one of her senators should have been so conspicuous in bringing Secretary Hay's labor to naught. It has alw. appeared to us that Senator Lodge made a great mistake, all the more not able in a man of his ability and experience, and we are confident that he was not in harmony with the sentiment of Massachusetts, which is distinctly dis-posed to cultivating friendly relations with Great Britain. At one time he is understood to have been heartly in favor of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as originally submitted. If such was his position he undoubtedly can give his position he undoubtedly can give his reasons for his change of mind as due to altered views of public policy.

Chicago Record.

The Salisbury ministry in delaying its reply until after the adjournment of the Senate has cleverly postponed final



S. P. Salar and

HORACE S. ENSIGN. General Secretary.

# THE SOURCE OF THE TROUBLE.

The comments of the press of this country on the Evans bill and its veto by the Governor, afford one more illustration of the very common misapprehension of "Mormon" affairs by the editors of the public journals and, as a natural consequence by the people generally. They also make plain the fact, so frequently exhibited, that the cause of that misunderstanding arises in this city, and accomplishes its purpose through the electric telegraph, which, of course, carries falsehood with as much facility as it flashes truth and the errors thus conveyed form a basis for editorial mistakes.

We understand that most if not all of these bits of untruth, sent over the wires about the Evans bill, were speclais to the papers that published them. They do not always appear in that light. A large number of them are published as though they were received in regular service, and one Chicago paper, the Record, heads its misinformation: "By the Associated Press." Then follows this shameful perversion of the provisions of the bill, preceding the text of the gubernatorial veto:

"Salt Lake City, Utah, March 14 .--Governor Wells has vetoed the Evans bill, relating to the making of com plaints and commencing of prosecutions in criminal cases against polygamists. The veto message was sent to the Senate tonight.

"The bill as passed provides that no person may bring a charge of polygamy except the plural wife or alleged plural wife of the accused or a blood relation of the accused. As a result, the bill, it was claimed, let down the bars com-pletely for polygamous marriages. The only opportunity to prosecute was a case of an actual marriage within the State of Utah after its admission to the Union, A man might go into Mexico and marry as many wives as he wished, and acturn to Utah to live with them with impunity unless one of the plural wives began the suit."

Of course "the bill as passed" contains no such provisions. It does not "let down the bars" nor change the law against polygamous marriages or the manner of their prosecution. There is nothing in it about such marriages, either before or after Utah entered the Union. The second paragraph quoted above is totally untrue.

In examining other Chicago papers which publish the regular press dispatches, we do not find the objectionable statements that appear in the Record. Is it possible that a journal claiming respectability and veracity would interpetate those paragraphs in ity they unfold bears fruit in pension an Associated Press dispatch? We leave that for the interested parties to determine. But we notice that in a It is due to them that the country is number of the newspapers that use those dispatches, no such misleading comments are inserted; the news is given simply as the facts occurred, and that is in strict line with the functions. of the Associated Press. We are thus. led to the conclusion that the Record has published as an Associated Press dispatch comments of its own, and thus not only maligned the Utah Legislature, but committed journalistic forg-

has been no attempt to change in any way whalever the very stringent laws This is a true statement of facts, as in Utah against bigamy, polygamy or plural marriage, by whichever name

it may be called. Our friends and foes have been greatly exercised over a very small matter. They have been grossly deceived. The deception has come as usual from this city. The morning papers called the bill which was vetoed a "Polygamy bill," when they knew it was not any such thing. The framers of the special dispatches sent over the country knew that by the use of the same term they were creating a false impression. The whole attempt was despicable. If any evil results from it, the responsibility will rest upon them. There was no attempt to revive polygamy. There was no intent to bring about any such change. The severe penalties in force here against every sexual crime known to the law, were not in any way modi-

fied. ago, through the industries created by The wisdom or otherwise of the prothe expenditures of David and Solomon, posed regulations, is a fair subject for became capable of sustaining millions discussion, and it was debated with full of inhabitants, there is no reason why sincerity on both sides. There is no it should not again become the comfeeling among fair and rational people fortable home of millions of well-to-do against either the supporters or the citizens. opponents of the measure. It is only the miserable and malicious creatures who onists lead an easy life, depending on manufacture falsehoods, and take de-Arab labor for the cultivation of the light in arousing animosities to the insoil given to them by generous jury of a Church and a people whom founders of colonies. If they can live they hate, that provoke the just censure without work, as some of them seemof honest men and women. In this ingly do, they are better off than they category we do not include the agents were in the countries whence they of the Associated Press, because the came. The German colonists have been evidence is strong that a fair statedoing well, as a rule. But they have ment of the actual facts was sent done so by hard, intelligent work. through that source to the papers east and west that use that service. Let the blame rest where it belongs, and he finds more pleasure in giving than let the people of Utah understand the in receiving. source from which the falsehoods go The way to withdraw from China forth, that they have so frequently to is to withdraw, just as your Uncle

meet. Some time justice will claim its own; God speed the day!

# A GROWING PENSION LIST.

Much of the time of the national legislature is devoted to pension claims. The Congress just expired had 5,942 private pension bills under consideration, of which 1,391 became laws, some granting new pensions and others increasing those already granted.

veterans annually \$145,245,239, and to the

soldiers in service \$115,725,649. That is

We believe a thorough revision of the

pension lists is called for. Worthy

veterans in need should be well cared

for by the country. But every camp

condition peculiar to this country.

and fifty-four million dollars. There To many it is an inexplicable mystery that although the members of the grand army are rapidly responding to their last call, the pension figures remain

about stationary, or even are increased. But the fact is that there are said to be no less than 60,000 pension agents throughout the country, and the activing. grants, some of which are believed to

Samuel has done.

be of a more than doubtful character. now spending more money for the maintenance of an army that went out of existence more than thirty years fond of words, particularly sesquiago, than for the army that now is enpedallan ones. gaged in actual service. We pay to

The late George Peabody, whose repuation as a philanthropist is world wide, gave away \$8,325,000. Andrew Carnegie, who is just beginning to establish a reputation as a philanthropist, has already given away \$16,363,252

Reports of Li Hung Chang's Awalth Here is a dispatch not announced as follower cannot be entitled to public continue very contradicting. One day was completed,

it is to be hoped and expected the Sen-This is a true statement of facts, as ate will be able to approach the prob-they can be observed by any traveler lem with new light. In the negotiations meantime it ought not to be impossible for the authorities at Washington and the British ministers to arrive at some satisfactory understanding, by which Great Britain could consent to the abro gation of the Clayton-Bulwer treats without appearing to cede too much. By that time, too it may be seen to be wise for this country that the principle of neutralization be kept intact.

### St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Although there has been no format expression from the British ministry on the treaty, it is known that that gov-ernment disliked it in the form in dustry. Land along the Jordan, and far which the Senate put it. The treaty ex-pired at noon on March 4, so that even an agreement by England would not revive it. It or some other treaty will have to be framed over again, and again run the gauntlet of the Senate, if another attempt is to be made to get England to consent to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer convention. The leading British papers were decidedly hostile to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty n the form it had when it was sent to England, and probably in this particu-lar case the press voiced the feelings of the British government.

## Boston Herald.

The official announcement from Some of the present agricultural col-Washington that a reply has been received from the English government, declining to entertain the changes made by the United States Senate in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, is merely the authoritative confirmation of a previously known fact. We have never believed for a moment, from the time that the amended treaty left the Senate, that the result would be in any way differ ent from what it now is, or that, in acting as it did, the Senate did other than invite the rejection of the treaty and the postponement, for at least a year, and perhaps for a good deal longer, of isthmian canal construction. It can be said of Mr. Carnegie that This conclusion of ours was due to no special consideration of the facts in the

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

We think it would have been much more promotive of future good will be. tween the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race if England had ac cepted the amended treaty; but she did not, because she is the most tenacious of nations when she is asked to concede what she deems to be a right. The United States had a good claim to the territory north of the forty-ninth par-allel of latitude, but Col. Benton, like wise statesman, insisted it was best compromise on the forty-ninth parallel, west of the Rocky Mountains. Our nation conceded considerably, but it gained vastly in the fifty-five years of peace assured to us by that comprome on the forty-ninth parallel of lati-

## Baltimore Sun.

tude.

There is nothing in the British rejection of the Senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to excite any American possessing ordinary common sense and a knowledge of the devious ways of diplomacy. Nor need there be any hurry about the construction of the canal. If it is essential to the mercial welfara of the United States as some of its advocates represent it to be, it will be constructed in good sea-son. It will be an enormously costly enterprise, and it is well that the peo-ple of the United States should have time to consider the immense expendi-ture that will be involved in the project before the money is appropriated from, the national treasury. The engineers who have investigated the cost of construction estimate the outlay at \$140,-000,000. The United States would be fortunate if a much greater expenditure were not required before the project

is nothing small about England except the size of the island. An exchange speaks of the discouraging features of lynchings. From all accounts of the many lynchings in all parts of the country, the victims' features seem to be the most discourag-

It should be an easy matter for a rich

man to set a good example. He has

It cannot be charged that the

United States Steel corporation does not

pay a fair wage for a fair day's work

England's naval estimates for the

current year are over a hundred

the "figures" with which to do it.

-in the case of Mr. Schwab.

The will of the late William M. Evarts contains twenty-four thousand words. So the ruling passion with him was strong in death, for he was ever