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Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 18, 1901.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

The morning papers contain special dispatches from New York, announcing the wonderful news that two ladies had joined the "Mormon" Church. Proclaiming: "Sound the loud timbrel! Let the cannon boom! Proclaim the startling tidings in all the religious journals of the land! True, such events have been happening right along for the last seventy years. Mormonism has made converts of men as well as women in both hemispheres and in many nations, and the work thus accomplished made possible the settlement of Utah and the regions round about, by people of both sexes who had embraced the "Mormon" faith.

But we are informed that "a perfect storm of wrath" has been raised in Harlem among members of the Congregational church, over the acceptance by these two ladies of the doctrines of "Mormonism." One of them was president of the society of Christian Endeavorers there, and the other its secretary. They are married ladies, and it is announced that they have not accepted polygamy. Of course not. That is not being taught by the Elders of this church. It is stated, however, that these ladies "will head a party of converts to Utah," but that is qualified by the expression "it is understood."

It should be "understood" that women do not lead parties of converts to Utah. When such companies travel to this point they are usually under the direction of an Elder or Elders. But the notion about this party of converts is simply speculation on the part of the dispatchers, who thought the conversion of two ladies to the "Mormon" faith could be properly classed as news of special importance.

Another item telegraphed to the Herald and Tribune is that the Elders, who have been preaching on street corners, and also occasionally in the Congregational Church, have moved from their lodgings and, astounding to relate, in doing so removed "all their furniture, clothing, etc." That is something quite as remarkable as the conversion of two persons to "Mormonism." If the Elders, in changing their residence had left their "furniture, clothing, etc.," perhaps it would not have been worthy of a special dispatch, but to take away their belongings when they shifted their quarters, is an occurrence worthy of big head lines in the largest kind of type.

It is noticeable that whenever special accounts are given through the press about the success of "Mormon" missionaries in their work of proselytism, mention is made of the number of male converts. It is always the female converts who are thus spoken of. The purpose of this is easy to perceive. It is to keep up the false impression that the Elders of this Church are sent out into the world to persuade women to emigrate to Utah. There never was any truth in that idea.

This Church has a mission to perform in preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ as restored to earth in these latter times, to every nation, kindred, tongue and people. The companies of immigrants that have entered the ports of the United States coming from different nations have been chiefly composed of families. Among them were occasionally single women, but just as many single men. This Church has had no object in view that required special efforts to convert women more than men.

It is difficult to impress this fact on the minds of the public because of the untruths that have been spread abroad concerning our faith and our aims in the building up of the Church. One of the instruments by which these erroneous ideas have been conveyed, is the kind of dispatches to which we now refer. They tend to influence the public mind and keep up the erroneous notions that have so long prevailed concerning the Latter-day Saints.

There is no occasion for any fuss to be made over the occurrence of two members of a Christian denomination becoming converts to the faith, commonly called "Mormonism." The hundreds of missionaries who are out in the world preaching this Gospel of the kingdom, expect to find honest souls who will receive their testimony. As the truth and beauty of this Gospel become more and more apparent, there will be many others among the various Christian sects who will accept it and become willing to live or die for it. Most of them will have a desire to gather with the Saints to learn further concerning the mind and will of God in relation to His great latter-day work. So the gathering will go on, and as this is a free country, men and women and children will continue to flock to Zion, and those who do not wish to remain here have perfect liberty to go elsewhere.

New York need not be aroused to wrath or great surprise over the simple incident that is said to have occurred in Harlem, and certainly there is no need for its announcement as something startling and extraordinary in papers published at Salt Lake City.

AGAINST PAN-AMERICANISM.

European statesmen are said to be exerting themselves in South America for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the convening of the Pan-American congress this summer. And the statement appears well founded. The United States has already distanced the European countries in some markets. South America is now considered one of the most promising fields of industrial and commercial enterprise. When North and South America come together in friendly intercourse, it is feared that the result will be the preponderance of the northern Republic in the southern continent, to the exclusion of the European competitors.

In Europe the future of the United States is regarded with much apprehension. It is instinctively felt that this country has just commenced to expand, and that its growth will continue. This view was recently voiced in the London Spectator, where it was argued that the recent Supreme Court decision removed the greatest danger attending expansion. Formerly, the writer argues, the Americans were restrained from conquests by the dread of including so many colored voters, and of anarchy arising in so many new and half-civilized states, but now the United States can hold acquired territory, as Great Britain holds India. For this reason, the Spectator thinks that, if for any reason our statesmen desire to rule a Spanish-American state, there is nothing to prevent them from doing so. "Suppose they buy or conquer Nicaragua, and so terminate all complications as to the control of the canal by cutting it through territory absolutely their own, what, except force, which would hardly be applied, would prevent them? Or, suppose, what is quite possible, that under a new and less wise president than Porfirio Diaz a furious quarrel arose with Mexico, what is to prevent the Union from annexing it entire?"

With such views about the possibilities and ambitions of this country, it is no wonder that a Pan-American congress should be regarded as suspicious. It is no wonder that foreign diplomats, under government instructions, should do all in their power to keep the small republics in a state of unrest internally, and externally. For where there is friction between governments and citizens and between country and country, there can be no union for commercial purposes, and no strength, since this can be developed only in union.

If, however, the Central and South American republics are wise, they will not listen too attentively to those who aim at perpetuating quarrels, and who pretend to know that the United States aims at annexation. If they are wise, they need no argument to see that European diplomats are really more concerned for the advantages they may gain for their own countries, than for the well-being of the American states. They should understand that their safety is best secured in the Monroe doctrine of this country, and in cordial relations with us.

There is a wide field for American diplomacy in Central and South America. The problem there is to make peace between the various little countries. All the differences should be settled amicably without much further delay. Then the citizens of all those countries should be given a better understanding of the citizens of the United States. The Pan-American congress was conceived in a spirit of broadmindedness and the interest of peace. It should not be permitted to fail, if this country has any influence at all beyond its southern border. It is clear enough that when all the Americas stand together for the preservation of peace and common interests, the turmoil in the rest of the world need not concern us a great deal. But if those turmoil are allowed to ferment mischief on these continents, some states will perish, and it is always those that are weakest that go down first in the maelstrom of popular strife and agitation.

UTAH ART INSTITUTE.

The Utah Art Institute announces its third annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, silk fabrics, decorative work, artistic mechanism, etc. It will be held in this city some time in November of the present year. The announcement is now made, so that artists who desire to compete for the prizes which are offered may be prepared for the occasion. They will consist of the following: A bronze medal of honor for the best work of art in the exhibition, by either resident or non-resident artists; \$500 for the best painting by a Utah resident artist. Also the following prizes to resident artists: \$50 for the best water color painting; honorable mention for the second best. \$25 for a perspective sketch and floor plan for a perspective city cottage, to cost about \$2,000. \$10 for the best study in clay or plaster from life. \$10 for the best study in color by a student of the State; honorable mention for second best. \$10 for the best study in black and white by a State student; honorable mention for second best. \$5 for best design in poster, china decoration, watercolor, cabinet work, lace handkerchief, photography, wood carving, tiling, wrought metal, lace collar. \$5 for the most artistic collection of photographs; \$5 for second best; honorable mention for third. Further particulars can be obtained from the secretary, Alice Merrill Horne, Latter-day Saints college, or of the president, H. L. A. Culmer, No. 4, Culmer block, city. This is a State institution for the encouragement of the fine arts, and it is hoped that our Utah artists will avail themselves of the opportunities afforded to compete for these prizes. The paintings and other works of art that gain prizes will, of course, become the property of the Art Institute.

A FINE EDITION.

A special edition of the Bingham Bulletin was issued last Friday. It should have received notice in our mining department, but this was overlooked, and the Bulletin was not mentioned in the manner that it deserved. It has now been brought to our attention, and we hasten to say that the Bulletin, which is always a good mining paper, has published a review of the mining indus-

tries of that long established camp, which is worthy of the place and the paper and does very great credit to the ability, energy and skill of its editor, Mr. J. R. Graham. It is printed on good paper, and therefore the half-tone cuts it contains are brought out in good shape and thus finely illustrates its pages. The people of Bingham canyon, and mining men generally, ought to appreciate the great labor expended on this excellent edition of their newspaper. We commend it to the attention of all people interested in mining enterprises, and wish the editor many years of useful life, and that prosperity which ought to come through the exercise of more than ordinary talent, devoted to the welfare of the community in which he lives and labors. Success, always, to the Bulletin!

ZIONIST CONGRESS.

A Philadelphia dispatch says the fourth annual convention of the American Zionists commenced in that city on Sunday, May 16, and that the attendance was larger than ever before in the history of that movement. That does not appear to lend support to the statement frequently made that Zionism is not gaining headway in this country. The fact is that among the Hebrews all over the world there is a strong current toward the Holy Land and the revival of the nation.

The plan of the Zionists, as is well known, is to obtain in Palestine an asylum for the oppressed of the race, with the consent of the powers, and when the time comes, the wealthy American Jews will not be behind their brethren in the furtherance of this truly grand object. It is expected that Dr. Theodore Herzl will this summer visit the United States in company with a large and efficient staff of speakers, for the purpose of arousing still further interest in the cause. Dr. Herzl sprang into fame in a single day by making the announcement that Zion must be restored and that the holy land must be returned to the race to which God, through Moses, gave it. He proposes the rehabilitation of the Jewish state, the resurrection of the old glories of Judah in a solid nation, having the old site for its abode. The proposal has been fiercely fought by eminent Jews, who, in their prosperity among other peoples, have no desire to go back to the land that was desolated by Rome, but he does not appeal to these.

There are at present two great obstacles to be overcome. One is the fear of the great European powers of anything that may disturb the status quo in the Levant, and another the jealousy of the sultan of his sovereignty in Syria. But both these obstacles will be overcome in some way. Money is everything to the rulers of Turkey, and the most liberal concessions can be obtained for gold.

In the meantime the preparation of the Holy Land for the reception of the Jews is going on with rapid strides. In a recent number of the New York Evening Post the following appeared, which speaks for itself:

"The railway from Joppa to Jerusalem, at first an experiment, has been put upon a paying basis, and other lines which will connect it with points of interest up and down the valley of the Jordan have been projected or are actually in course of building. In Jerusalem there are now electric lights, telephones, telegraphs, sanitary plumbing, modern stores, houses built with most of the comforts of civilized life. Trolley lines are talked of to connect Jerusalem with Bethany, Bethlehem, the Lake of Galilee, Samaria, Jericho, Nazareth and other places made familiar through Bible history. With the introduction of these insignia of modern activity, the Palestine of the past will vanish."

"It is related that an American traveling salesman recently went to Jerusalem and Beirut, and in one day sold merchandise of an up-to-date type to the amount of \$3,500. Commission houses for the handling of American goods have been opened in nearly every city and town of importance in Palestine and Syria, and in many instances they are conducted by wide-awake American business men. In a single month this year one of the houses imported American leather to the value of \$700. Another has established a market for American flour, and predicts that in a few years the people of the Holy Land will be good consumers of this staple. Cheap American watches are in demand, and have been sold to scores of the natives, who regard them with increasing favor."

"More than 200 phonographs were recently sent there, one-half going to Damascus and the rest to Jerusalem and nearby places. The best customers for talking-machines, it is said, are the Moslems of Beirut, Jerusalem, and Damascus, who buy them for their harems. One commission house at Beirut has bought, according to G. Bie Ravndal, the American consul, a \$250 windmill from an Illinois firm, and will erect it on the Bakaa plain. This firm is confident that there is to be an important market for wind-mills in Palestine and Syria, and for irrigation machinery of all sorts. Rich foreigners are figuring to secure control of some of the once fertile valleys of the country, and should they succeed there will be an attempt to make them again a 'land flowing with milk and honey.' These foreigners in most instances are Jews, who are leaders in the 'Back to Jerusalem' movement which has been preached so stoutly by Israel Zangwill and others."

Zionism, though in its incipency, is already transforming the Holy Land. Its importance as a commercial and industrial factor is beginning to appear. How long will it take it to command the favorable attention of the world, when it is better understood? Kings and rulers will, in due time, become interested in its progress.

Have the ministers at Pekin installed the manana policy?

When the citizens demand a "dry" Sunday the only response they get from the city authorities is, "Dry up."

When ex-Gov. Pingree is fully restored to health the cause of his ailment will likely be announced as too much potato.

Uncle Sam proposes to establish steamship lanes across the Pacific. There will be larger than the famous ones that have no turning.

A local justice holds court clad in a shirt waist. But justice being blind doesn't know but what he sits upon the wool sack in wig and gown.

Members of the French chamber have determined to fight the trusts. Knowing what French duels are, the fight is quite certain to be a bloodless affair.

It is said the empress dowager will

announce the killing of the Chinese emperor by brigands. The announcement might or might not be true, but she has it in her power to make it true at any time.

"As a policeman the Irishman is not holding his own," says a New York paper. The question suggests itself, whose is he holding, then?

Emperor William disapproves of the praise bestowed on Bismarck by Chancellor von Buelow. Von Buelow almost trenched on the dangerous ground of lese majeste.

It will not be many days before the "glorious Fourth" will be here. Is it to be celebrated in the good old style or is it to be allowed to pass with no particular notice?

A Honolulu dispatch says the Hawaiian senate committee has made a report recommending the abolition of the entire national guard. The report suggested that the military paraphernalia be placed aboard a scow, towed out to sea and dumped overboard. The Hawaiian legislature must have been reading Lowell, who says "there is nothing foolisher than military glory except militia glory."

Happy days are in store for Porto Rico, and that in the near future, too. Her legislature is to be called in extra session July 4 to devise ways and means for raising a revenue for defraying the island's expenses. Soon after this is done a proclamation will be issued declaring free trade to exist between the island and the United States. That will draw the two peoples closer together than anything else. Commerce is the great civilizer of the world, and it was because it was not free and unrestrained between England and her American colonies that the latter rebelled and established their independence. The ultimate destiny of trade between the United States and its colonies is perfect freedom. And this destiny will be fulfilled in the not very distant future.

THIRD TERM TALK.

New York Tribune.

There has never been the slightest excuse for suspecting President McKinley of an ambition to achieve a third term, or to suppose that he could be induced to encourage the idea even if it were in any respect pleasing to him. He has a large endowment of cool common sense and a remarkably clear understanding of the American people.

New York Herald.

In his frank and manly announcement that he will not again be a candidate for the presidency and would not accept a nomination Mr. McKinley has rendered his country an important service. By unequivocally defining his position at this early day the President performs a peculiarly significant service to the Republican party, banishing all internal uncertainties and jealousies, and clearing the way for forehanded and sagacious action.

New York Sun.

During the few weeks past, events and apprehensions have brought President McKinley nearer to the hearts of his countrymen than ever before. This latest revelation of his nobility of character is a thing to be glad of. It puts him in a relation of sympathy and perfect mutual understanding such as has existed in the case of no former President save Washington and Lincoln.

New York Journal.

Mr. McKinley has met the issue frankly and explicitly. He does not fight with it as some of his predecessors have done. He does not "put his ear to the ground" and listen to see whether he can detect any popular encouragement to disregard the example of Washington. He says squarely that he not only is not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but that he would not accept a nomination if it were offered him. And in this, he declares, he is expressing a well-settled conviction. By this action President McKinley will increase the popularity with which he has been already so remarkably favored. The American people will recognize the sincerity of his declaration.

New York Times.

Gen. Sherman supplied what may be called the classical formula for men who really did not want to be Presidents. "I would not run if nominated, and I would not serve if elected." That is perhaps more emphatic than Mr. McKinley's language, but it is no more explicit. Nobody ever "mentioned" the general for the presidency, after his disclaimer. It is safe to say that nobody will mention the President for it after this. Such a mention would be simply an insult.

Philadelphia Press.
President McKinley has dealt with decision and without hesitation with the silly proposal of a third term. It never ought to have been made. It never had any basis. Its only value is that it has enabled President McKinley again to show the country that he is both a man of sense and a patriot. There are some things greater than the presidency. High public service is one. The respect and undivided support of a great people is another. By his prompt and vigorous veto of the well-meant words of his friends President McKinley wins both.

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THEODORE MEYER,
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Executors of Estate of Frederick H. Auerbach, deceased.

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