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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 22, 1903.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-fourth semi-annual
conference of the Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter-day Saints, will com-
mence on Sunday, Oct. 4, 1903, in the
Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. A general
attendance of the officers and members
of the Church is invited and desired.JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency.

CHANGE OF FAST DAY.

The last Sunday of this month, Sept.
27, will be observed as fastday in the
Salt Lake Stake of Zion, on account of
the General Conference occurring on
the first Sunday of October.
ANGUS M. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. TAYLOR,
CHARLES W. PENROSE,
Stake Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The general conference of the Deseret
Sunday School Union will be held at
the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday
evening, October 4th, at 7:30 o'clock,
and the attendance of all officers and
teachers is desired. A general invita-
tion is extended to all Sunday school
workers and Saints to be present.
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
JOS. M. TANNER,
General Superintendency.

MORMONISM AND UNIONS.

A few remarks by President Angus M.
Cannon at the quarterly conference of
the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, have oc-
casioned some press comments which
are evidently based upon a false im-
pression as to his words. Papers have
taken their views from dispatches
which, while not intending perhaps to
misrepresent him, have not rightly in-
terpreted his utterances. The Oakland,
California, Encounter recently had an
editorial headed "Mormonism Against
Trades Unions," which not only con-
veys a wrong idea as to the address,
but also as to motives alleged to be
entertained by him and by the "Mor-
mon" Church. It opens in this way:"The attack which President Angus
Cannon of the Mormon Church makes
upon trades unionism may have a
deeper motive than appears upon the
surface. It might be supposed that
President Cannon arrived at his con-
clusions on a purely philosophical
basis, after a study of the principles of
trades unionism, or that he voiced a
popular protest against some of the
abuses of organized labor, but those
who are acquainted with the adminis-
trative policy of the Brighamites will
suspect that there is a more deep and
underlying cause in the fact that the
subjection of the masses to the Mor-
mon Church in Utah is largely due to
their economic dependencies. Anything
which tends to improve the material
condition of the laboring classes, there-
fore, tends to make the hold of the
Church less secure."The lack of understanding of the
tenor of the address criticized, is dis-
played with equal force in the notion
expressed as to the supposed "subjec-
tion of the masses to the Mormon
Church." The speaker attacked nothing
but the tyrannizing methods of
unions, in preventing non-members of
their societies from obtaining an honest
livelihood, and in stopping the pro-
gress of buildings and enterprises by
combining against the liberty of labor.
He argued in favor of the freedom of
working people to join or abstain from
joining labor unions. He admitted the
right, and in some instances the bene-
fit, of associations to shorten the hours of
toil and secure for it just remunera-
tion. So much for that point.Now for the assertion that the Church
in Utah is opposed to "anything which
tends to improve the material condi-
tion of the laboring classes." Why what
has the editor of that paper been read-
ing and thinking about during the past
half a century? What society, associa-
tion or union in the land has done as
much as the "Mormon" Church to im-
prove the material condition of the la-
boring classes that have come under its
influence? It has taken thousands
upon thousands of them from poverty
and subservience to capital, and put
them on the road to independence and
affluence, living in their own homes, on
lands to which they have the title, and
from which they reap the fruits of their
own planting. There are no more in-
dependent people anywhere than these
"Mormons" who harken to the advice of
the Church.The very genius of "Mormonism" is
to make men and women materially
and spiritually free. They do not oc-
cupy Church lands, but their own.
They are not subject to any such re-
straint as imagined by people and pa-pers ignorant of the facts. Why do
such critics not learn something of
"Mormonism" before attempting to
talk and write about it? The "Mor-
mons" are a free people, and their in-
dividual prosperity is remarkable to all
who become acquainted with the facts.
They are advised to steer clear of all
combinations which interfere with the
rights of man, simply because it is de-
sirable that they maintain their per-
sonal liberty and refrain from infringe-
ing upon the rights and liberties of
their brethren and of all human beings.
They will find in the long run to be
best for them as well as for working
people everywhere.The bondage of a society which pre-
vents their laboring except on such
terms as it dictates, and requires them
to cease work whenever some walking
delegate or other "boss" orders a strike,
is and ought to be so obnoxious and
repulsive, as to be spurned by every
freeman. It is liberty, not coercion
that "Mormonism" advocates, and it
will triumph eventually over every op-
posing combination.

THE CANAL TREATY LIMIT.

The time limit for the ratification of
the canal treaty by Colombia expires
today, and after this date our govern-
ment will be at liberty to declare its
position and state its further inten-
tions. The Colombian government has,
practically already rejected the treaty,
for it cannot be reconsidered in the
form in which it was presented, and
that form, it is understood, is the one
in which this country desires it to pass,
except for minor changes that Colom-
bia might deem necessary.The suggestion has been made that
one state of the Colombian republic,
Panama, might secede and continue
the negotiations with this country for
a canal. Such an outcome of the re-
jection of the canal treaty is, of course,
possible. Should, however, the seces-
sion occur, the United States would be
bound, by honor, to keep out of the
quarrel and in no way encourage the
insurrection, neither morally, finan-
cially or otherwise. But if the insur-
gents should happen to be successful,
and ask for recognition as an inde-
pendent state, after having won inde-
pendence, there is no reason why re-
cognition should be withheld. And in
that case Panama might grant what
Colombia refuses. But there is no
necessity of considering a so remote
possibility. If Colombia refuses the
benefits the canal would bring to her,
there are other routes that will do just
as well.There is a suspicion though, that
the treaty was defeated through the
employment of American money. If
that is the case, the country has traitors
within its borders, who do not
hesitate to employ the wealth they
have extracted from the people, to de-
feat the plans of the government. That
is the most serious phase of the entire
canal question.

WAR EXPECTED.

According to a dispatch to a London
paper from the seat of trouble in the
Balkans, the general impression there is
that there will be war between Turkey
and Bulgaria and that it is only a question
of a few days till it will break out.
Bulgaria, we presume, will not declare
war, or shoulder the responsibility of
commencing hostilities, but if the killing
and burning continues much longer,
the Bulgarian government may be in a
position to declare to the powers, that a
state of war exists, and then Bulgaria,
though nominally a Turkish principality,
may be accorded the right of a bel-
ligerent to defend itself.War between Turkey and Bulgaria
would almost be certain to mean inter-
ference by the European powers, or by
some power acting for the others. Pos-
sibly the intervention would take the
form of a congress, and the powers
could then hardly fail to correct the
blunders of the Berlin congress, by
which the people of Macedonia were
thrown back upon the tender mercies of
their oppressors. That is what the in-
surgents hope and expect. They hope
for a congress that will give them lib-
erty, and they believe that if they can
provoke war, their deliverance is cer-
tain.Russia and Austria, it is supposed, do
not desire war, but Prince Ferdinand of
Bulgaria has once before defied Europe
and made Russia come to terms. He is
said to be one of the most subtle dip-
lomats of Europe.

IN MEMORY OF SERVETUS.

People of this country are being asked
to contribute means for the erection,
in Switzerland, of a monument to the
martyr, Servetus. The monument will
be erected by Protestant ministers and
professors of Geneva, as a kind of atone-
ment for the burning at the stake of
that advanced thinker. As everybody
knows, the judicial murder of Servetus
is the blackest stain on the annals of
the reformation, and this effort to blot
it out is natural enough. Whether it
is successful, is another question. Serv-
etus was a brilliant Spanish Protestant,
who was possessed of a keen intellectual
curiosity. He reached a point of view
which was practically that of the Unitar-
ian of the present day. Calvin
warned him that if he came within his
reach he would have him sent to the
stake for heresy. Unfortunately Serv-
etus arrived one day at Geneva on his
way to Italy, and Calvin kept his word.
The Spaniard was tried by the Geneva
authorities for heresy. Calvin was prac-
tically his prosecutor, and on the 27th
of October, 1553, he was publicly burned
at the stake. It is claimed that even
the mild Melancthon sanctioned the
outrage.The monument is to be raised on the
spot where the Spaniard was killed. It
will be of granite. The inscription will
set forth that the monument is "expi-
atory," and that it is raised by adhe-
rents of the great reformer, Calvin, who,
however, condemn the error of his age
and who are "firmly attached to the
liberty of conscience according to the
true principles of the reformation and
the gospel." It will be, therefore, a
condemnation of Calvin's great mis-
take, but at the same time offer the
only excuse possible, that the error was
that of the age, rather than that of the
individual.

The monument has been late in com-

ing. It has taken these centuries for
the Calvinists to advance far enough to
permit them to acknowledge the error
of their leader. The fact suggests that
the time will yet come, when "Chris-
tians" of this country will see the im-
propriety of raising monuments to the
martyrs of the Church, who fell victims
of the fury of the mobs in Mis-
souri, Illinois, and other states of the
great American Union. It is quite in
keeping with history for one generation
to build monuments in memory of the
martyrs of previous generations. Why
would it not be well for "Christians"
of this country, who still fight against
the Church, to consider this fact, and to
act accordingly?Eternal vigilance is the pride of
lynchers.The "unspeakable Turk" continues
to be heard from.There is nothing people dislike so
much as a "sorehead."Do you notice that the days are a
little shorter than the nights since
yesterday?One thing is certain about the dan-
cing question: Those who dance must
pay the fiddler.Nowhere is there a better location
for a military post than Fort Douglas.
Let it be enlarged.Mr. Chamberlain, it is said, wants
a party of his own. Does he desire
to flock by himself?Some people, like some children, are
only willing to play when they can
have things all their own way.Mr. Chamberlain is not a man with-
out a country, but he is a man with-
out a party, which is almost as bad.Colorado Populists have put up
Judge Owens for the supreme court.
They say: "Owens is a winning ticket."Bulgaria and Turkey are to be at
war in a few days. This will be a
great relief from the stories of mas-
sacres and pillaging.Salting mines to sell them is not a
new thing, but salt-watering oil wells
to depress their value and buy them in
for a pittance is.The Sultan regrets exceedingly the
atrocities in Macedonia. And the croc-
odile sheds tears just as it bites off
the head of its victim.Mr. Carnegie thinks that the United
States will some day go back into the
British fold. Impossible; the fold
would not be big enough.A Knoxville, Tenn. Judge has en-
joined a barking dog. Now if the
howling idiots could only be enjoined
the reign of peace would be pretty
near.A San Francisco man has sued for
a divorce because his wife called him a
schrimp. What remedy would he
have sought had she called him a lob-
ster?At the Bridge Workers' convention
Walking Delegate Sam Parks was
continually jumping to his feet. What
Sammy should do is to "take a tumble"
to himself.The New York papers note the arriv-
al home from Europe of "Mrs. Secre-
tary of the Treasury Shaw." Who the
deuce is she?—Boston Herald. A lady
to whom snobs today.The University of Kansas has estab-
lished a school of journalism. The
papers of the state think a sine qua
non for graduation should be the abil-
ity to spell correctly.The Philadelphia presbytery is op-
posed to Booker T. Washington's meth-
od of solving the negro problem. About
the chief objection seems to be that
it is practical and successful.It is proposed to give Turkey a free
hand in suppressing the insurrection
in Manchuria. Do those who make the
proposition intend to drive the Mac-
edonians into the shambles and there
let the Turks slaughter them?Some of the labor unions want the
President to "fire" Miller from the
government printing office, trying to
make it appear that he does not under-
stand the case. They will hardly be
able to "taffy" him out of his position.It is hardly likely that the govern-
ment will in any manner take steps to
put a stop to the atrocities in Turkey.
Of course they are revolting and out-
rageous every sense of decency and civi-
lization, but a protest from America
would do no good while armed inter-
vention is simply out of the question.There is a world of philosophy on the
negro problem in this from the Mem-
phis News: "We don't know so much
about this idea of deporting the ne-
groes. There is nothing on earth more
useful than a negro when you have
need of one." In other words, as
political officers they may not be
wanted but as beasts of burden they
are a necessity.The Socialists of Germany are evi-
dently prosperous. Of the newspapers
published with the sole purpose of pro-
pagating the doctrines of the party the
Vorwarts alone has 75,000 subscribers,
and has been able to place 72,339 marks
in the treasury of the party. To this
sum has been added another sum of 22,-
000 marks as profits from the sale of
socialist literature, the total revenue
of the party having been 973,347 marks,
an increase of more than 230,000 marks
over the preceding year. The expenses
were 554,247 marks, the recent election
having cost the party 252,089 marks.

THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

New York World.

The peaceful conquest of the arid
lands of the west means the actual an-
nexation to the United States of a
region several times as large as the
Philippines and infinitely more valu-
able from every practical point of view.
These lands constitute substantially
the only part of our public domain now
left for new settlers, and if they were
fully developed they could support more
than the whole present population of
the Union. They are by far the great-
est source of wealth in the possession
of the government. The next few years
will decide whether theyare to be preserved for the people or
seized by land-grabbers.

New York Evening Post.

The President wisely called attention
to the fact that forestry and irrigation
should go hand in hand. It would be
well if the delegates could also have
an object lesson at hand to convince
them visually as to the pressing truth
of this statement.

Los Angeles Express.

From President Roosevelt a message
was received evincing the deep inter-
est the executive has in the work.
He, too, considers the passage of the
national irrigation law one of the
greatest steps, not only in the forward
progress of the states, but of all man-
kind. "It was the beginning of an
achievement," he declared, "so great
that he hesitates to predict the out-
come." But with all his enthusiasm
in and for the movement, the president
advises caution.

Chicago News.

The irrigation movement should be
carried forward vigorously and with
energy, and as a necessary feature of
the work public pressure should be
brought to bear on congress to support
every reasonable measure of forest
preservation. Without forestry, Presi-
dent Roosevelt declares in his letter
to the Ogden convention, irrigation
must fail. Moreover, with increasing
study of the problem more effective
and economical methods should be dis-
covered. Senator Burton's suggestion
that the forest waters of great rivers
be stored for irrigation purposes obvi-
ously points in the right direction. Had
an adequate storage system been estab-
lished at the time of the enormous
floods of last spring, not only would
great destruction of life and property
have been avoided but the flood waters
might have done a work of im-
mense benefit.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The fact that twenty-six states and
territories were represented in the
eleventh National Irrigation congress
at Ogden, Utah, reveals the widespread
interest in the important work of mak-
ing fertile and productive by artificial
water courses large areas of arid lands
in the west and southwest. Pennsylv-
ania, New York and Vermont have
sent delegates, and representatives
were present from France and Mexico.

Sacramento Bee.

At the irrigation congress in Ogden
Utah, President Roosevelt was followed
by one by Commander Booth-Trucker of
the Salvation Army. They were un-
doubtedly both dry by that time, but
lack of a congenial companion pre-
vented further from venturing into the
well known invitation of the governor of
North Carolina to the governor of
South Carolina. So it is safe to say
neither "irrigated."

San Francisco Chronicle.

The object of the earlier congresses
was agitation for national aid to irri-
gation. The object of the present as-
sembly is to create that healthful pub-
lic opinion and watchfulness which
shall assure a wise expenditure of the
money, now that we have got it, and
assist the government departments to
accomplish that end. Such a concourse
of those most interested in irrigation
and most conversant with its needs is
capable of great usefulness. The im-
portance of the occasion and the stand-
ing of the men whose names and pos-
itions will add most dignity to the gathering
are such as to assure a most use-
ful interchange of opinion and general
agreement for the conclusions which may
be reached.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Congress voted \$2,000,000 for the
construction of an irrigation dam. Since
that time some \$16,000,000 has become
available from the sale of public lands,
more than half of which has been ob-
tained during the present year. Ac-
cording to a report of Commissioner
Richards of the general land office, six-
teen states and territories have con-
tributed to the sum thus set aside for
reclaiming arid lands. The prediction
has been made that before long the
total for this purpose will reach ten
times its present figure. In short, it is
just beginning to be realized what an
enormous sum the government will be
called upon to expend. It will be
money well spent if the confident pre-
visions shall be verified, and the lands
thus improved can be made to stand
most of the cost.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The author of "Wee Macgregor," J.
J. Bell, contributes a new Macgregor
story, "A Lesson in Kindness," to Har-
per's Magazine for October, in which
Grandfather Purdie attempts to show
the little Scotchman the way to be
kind to others. Macgregor's objec-
tions to too much self-sacrifice are of
the common human variety, most
amusing in their candid truth to na-
ture.—Harper & Sons, New York.The novel in Ainslee's for October is
"The Measure of a Man," by Francis
Prevost. Other well known contribu-
tors are E. F. Benson, E. Nesbit, Mor-
gan Robertson, Jack London, Ella
Wheeler Wilcox, Charles Battell Loomis,
Arthur Stringer, Elizabeth Duer,
George Horner, Kate Masterman and
Rafael Sabatini. The recently estab-
lished book review department, "For
Book Lovers," is continued, and con-
tains many valuable suggestions on
current literature. The poetry sustains
the reputation of the magazine.—Ains-
lee Magazine Co., New York.In Harper's Bazar for October, we
find the following list of contents:
"The Fashion Outlook for 1904," A. F.
Ashmore; "The Pathway of Faith," a
poem, Kate Upson Clark; "Acquaint-
ance with Grief," Margaret Deland;
"The First Battle," Grace Lolla Runcie;
"The Factory Girl and Domestic Ser-
vice," Ida Jackson; "The Story of the
Ensmiling Glass," Orson Lowell; "The
Ultimate Moment," a novel, chapter x.
William B. Lichten; "Fables, Gena-
mental and Practical," Ada Sterling;
"School Luncheon," Josephine Gren-
ier; "Autumn Recollections," Flora Mc-
Donald Thompson; "Auntie's Gossamer
Housewives," "Editorial Comment,"
"Cut Paper Patterns" and "Books and
Writers."—Harper Bros., New York.


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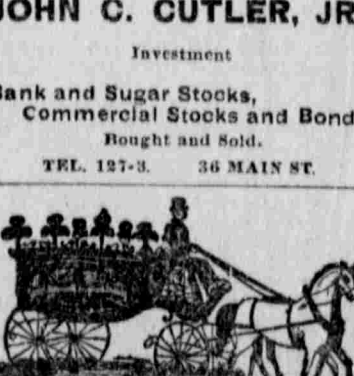
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