

DESEET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 18, 1901.

SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-second Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Friday, October 4th at 10 a. m. in the Tabernacle in this city.

LORENZO SNOW,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

FAST DAY.

As one of the sessions of the General Conference of the Church will be held on Sunday, October 6, 1901, the regular monthly fast will be observed and services attended to on the last Sunday in September instead of the first Sunday in October.

LORENZO SNOW,
President.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT.

President Theodore Roosevelt has commenced his career as the Chief Executive of this great nation, in a manner that has gained for him much confidence and support from the people, irrespective of party and in spite of previous prejudice. It cannot be denied that there was a feeling of doubt and uncertainty in the public mind, as to the course he would pursue when entrusted with the enlarged powers devolving upon him in his advancement to the Presidency. His rapid, dashing and really impetuous style, caused many to fear that he would be rash in his policies, and less considerate in his methods than would comport with the important position, and its grave responsibilities, which require calm deliberation and well-weighted judgment. But he has begun his administration by taking two steps which command the respect of the people, and show that he is more of a statesman than was popularly supposed.

The first of these was his enunciation of the views he entertains of measures for the conduct of public affairs; and the second was his endeavor to retain intact the cabinet of his lamented predecessor. Who, except some extreme partisans, can reasonably object to the policies presented in this brief formula to a number of his personal friends, in Buffalo on Sunday September 15?

"A more liberal and extensive reciprocity in the purchase and sale of commodities, so that the overproduction of this country can be satisfactorily disposed of by fair and equitable arrangements with foreign countries." "The abolition entirely of commercial war with other countries and the adoption of reciprocity treaties."

"The abolition of such tariffs on foreign goods as are no longer needed for revenue, if such abolition can be had without harm to our industries and labor."

"Direct commercial lines should be established between the eastern coast of the United States and the ports in South America and the Pacific coast ports of Mexico, Central America and South America."

"The encouraging of the merchant marine and the building of ships which shall carry the American flag and be owned and controlled by Americans and American capital."

"The building and completion as soon as possible of the Isthmian canal, so as to give direct water communication to the coasts of Central America, South America and Mexico."

"The construction of a cable, owned by the government, connecting our mainland with our foreign possessions, notably Hawaii and the Philippines."

"The use of conciliatory methods of arbitration in all disputes with foreign nations, so as to avoid armed force."

"The protection of the savings of the people in banks and in other forms of investments, by the preservation of the commercial prosperity of the country and the placing in positions of trust of men of only the highest integrity."

Whatever personal feelings and doctrines may be held by the political opponents of the party in power, we think there will be a very general acquiescence in the wisdom of the purposes disclosed in the foregoing summary. And if President Roosevelt continues along the lines he has marked out at the beginning of his official course, he will gain the support and esteem of the nation and disarm his foes at the same time.

The policies outlined are somewhat of a surprise. They are liberal and popular, and might be considered as a concession, in some respects, to the views of parties not in accord with his own. But his position and fearless disposition preclude the idea of an attempt at compromise, and we must take him at his word, and regard his statement as an expression of his own opinions as to the proper things for the nation to accomplish.

The determination to retain all the members of the cabinet in their present positions, if they are willing to remain, exhibits wisdom greater than might have been anticipated. The temptation to surround himself with his personal friends, and to reward his special supporters and intimate associates, which is very common under circumstances like those now environing him, has had no effect upon him, in view of the necessities of the nation, and the benefits to it of the experience and knowledge of affairs possessed by the heads of the

several departments of the government.

The new President has started out well, and it is the duty of all good citizens to recognize his position as the Chief Magistrate of this Republic, and to sustain him therein, no matter to what party they may belong, or what may be their views as to the future. We wish success to the new incumbent who, in the permission of Divine Providence, has succeeded to the duties, cares and responsibilities of the greatest government on the face of the earth.

SPEEDY JUDGMENT DESIRED.

The evident purpose of the assassin, Leon Czolgosz, is to foment insanity and thus if possible preserve his worthless life. His refusal to plead to the charge against him of wilful murder, and his dorged dumbness before the court, are indications as to his purpose. But against anything he may assume, stand the evidences of his guilt, comprehended in his premeditated actions and frank admissions, disclosing full and deliberate intent and preparation for the crime, and a clear appreciation of what he meant to do and its probable consequences to his victim and to himself.

His refusal to select counsel for his defense, and to take any steps in that direction, will not help his crafty design. Counsel appointed by the court will conduct his case, and however reluctant those lawyers may be to engage in such a cause, they will doubtless perform the duty thrust upon them with fidelity, and do everything expected of them in his behalf. But truth and legality, set up a business idea of insanity or attempt to obstruct or hinder the course of justice, in that prompt investigation and decision of the case which the public have the right to expect.

The atrocity of the murderous attack the plain proofs of his guilt, the indignation of an outraged country, will not and should not deprive the assassin of any lawful right to a fair trial before a competent jury. There may be great difficulty in obtaining "twelve good men and true" who will be found absolutely impartial. But it is to be hoped that the common practice of excluding from a jury intelligent, well informed and thoughtful men, because they have read or heard of the case, will not be carried to the absurd extreme which usually shuts out some of the fittest persons to act as jurors. Anyone who has not heard of and reflected upon the awful crime with which Czolgosz stands indicted, must be incompetent to decide upon anything of public importance.

The summary disposal of the murderer without judge or jury, demanded by many excited individuals, would not do under any circumstances in this government of law and order. The disposition to do such an unlawful and imprudent act, needs to be checked and frowned down wherever manifested. Anarchy cannot be suppressed by lawlessness. Assassination cannot be stamped out by murder. The law must be respected by its administrators and by all good citizens. Therefore the slayer of our beloved President must be accorded a full and fair trial, and such defense as he can make or can be made for him. The only thing that can now be properly urged is as speedy action as is consistent with the demands of law and justice.

SHORTEN SCHOOL HOURS.

The Boston Herald says the superintendent of schools in Milwaukee, Mr. Sifer, has become convinced by experience, that half-day schools for the younger children are best. It appears that lack of accommodations necessitated the arrangement of half-day schools, and that the results obtained were so satisfactory that he arrived at the conclusion mentioned.

The health commissioner of the city is said to agree with the superintendent on the ground that small children cannot attend school profitably more than two or three hours a day. Their brains are too weak to be advantageously applied to such knowledge-getting as schools afford opportunity for a longer time. He thinks it would conserve both the physical and mental health of the children to give them shorter school hours, and would grade the time spent in schools according to age, from two to five or six hours a day. Children who are overworked when young, he says, fall behind their companions when older, and he opposes cultivating the mind at the expense of a child's physical welfare.

It is not believed, though, that the plan will be permanently adopted, because the parents object to it. They want the children kept at school, so as to have them out of the streets. If, strange, though, no doubt, true, if experience establishes the fact that long school hours for young children are both mentally and physically injurious, parents should not object to a new and better arrangement. It may be convenient for some to shift parental responsibility to the shoulders of school teachers for the greater part of the day, but few would do that at the cost of the health of the child, if it were certainly known to have such a result.

PEACE THROUGH FEDERATION.

Recently an international peace congress was held in Glasgow, attended by representatives from many European countries as well as from the United States. One of the topics discussed at that gathering was the duties of so-called Christian missionaries in non-Christian countries. The proposition was prepared in the form of a preamble and resolution, setting forth that inasmuch as the missionaries go to such countries voluntarily, to combat the existing forms of belief, they ought to be ready to endure death, if necessary, in testimony of their faith, and that the protection of governments to their citizens in foreign countries can be claimed only on condition that they abstain from systematically combating the ideas and convictions of the people whose hospitality they receive.

The conclusion is: "That the powers should rigorously abstain from all armed intervention intended to protect, succor or avenge the

missionaries of their nationality who are voluntarily exposing themselves to the hostility or resentment of peoples of an absolutely different civilization."

Another proposed opinion embodies an idea akin to this, namely:

"That the nations of Christian civilization ought to rigorously abstain from requiring or even accepting the diplomatic protection of the subjects of non-Christian powers who adhere to one of the Christian confessions."

It cannot be successfully disputed that this position is correct. Much trouble in Mohammedan and pagan lands would have been avoided, had some missionaries assumed a less arrogant attitude among the nations they visit. Non-Christian governments generally are aware of their weakness in combat with the so-called Christian powers. They are therefore sensitive to criticism, and easily aroused when they suspect that their subjects are being encouraged to acts of disloyalty. It is a proper subject for discussion at a peace congress, for a change of policy on the part of many missionaries would obviate much strife in the world.

Apropos of peace congresses, a French author, M. Novikoff, thinks that the peace movement now should change its name to "federalist" movement. That, he says, would better express its aims and object. It is because it is said to aim at universal peace that it meets all kinds of objections from those who understand that human nature cannot be changed, while human institutions may be modified. Were the friends of peace agreed to labor for universal federation instead of universal peace, M. Novikoff thinks, they would not be charged with entertaining impractical, illusory schemes.

Then they should be less modest than they are. They should enthrone the masses with promises of a paradise on earth. The peace people make no such promises, and for this very reason they meet with poor success. And yet they, more than any others, would be justified in forecasts of a golden age. When the peace party succeeds in imbuing the masses with the idea that there is no real obstacle to the immediate suppression of international feud, there will be an immense reaction. Federation will then, in the opinion of the author quoted, be the first popular cry. Very soon it will reach the "passionate stage," and then, "exit international Anarchy and enter the United States of Europe."

According to Chicago papers Emma Goldman continually paces her cell. Here is the pace that kills.

Chicago rather expects to get Paganini's violin. And like the great maestro she will continue to harp upon one string.

The war chief of the Cheyennes is named Standing Yellow. He should make a first class member of a yellow journal staff.

The Sultan has compelled Fakh Pasha to flee the country. He may have dropped on to the Sultan's faking schemes for paying foreign debts.

Memorial services in honor of President William McKinley will be held in the TABERNACLE tomorrow, at 11 a. m. The public are invited to attend.

In the 60's Pension Commissioner Evans fought for his country and in his administration of the pension bureau he is fighting for his country.

Bret Harte still retains his delicious humor. Recently he peremptorily declined to be interviewed and then gave a long interview telling why he declined to be interviewed.

That Indiana minister who was tarred and feathered for speaking ill of the late President McKinley, was indeed a "bird" and henceforth will not indulge in such "flights" of oratory.

The Schley court of inquiry will cost about a thousand dollars a day. And it is said that it will last nearly two months. Whether the game will be worth the candle cannot be determined until the game is played out.

"Will Sampson prove to be the strong man in the Schley inquiry?" asks the Boston Herald. He will have a chance to show his strength, but this time the prize will not be the gates of Gaza.

"Interested," "Subscriber," and other anonymous writers who ask questions of the Deseret News, ought to know that their letters will go into the waste basket unanswered unless their right names are attached, after the repeated announcements we have made to this effect. Send your names, or don't ask questions or make assertions.

It will take \$10,000,000 to run Greater New York this year. This is \$10,000,000 more than it cost to administer the various boroughs composing the great city the year before consolidation, yet the main argument in favor of consolidation was the great saving it would effect. It appears to have afforded greater opportunity for exploitation. New York's experience should make other cities that are infected with the "greater" craze, go slow.

The Chinese troops have re-entered Peking. The old city may to outward appearance seem to be itself again, but never again will it be as it has been. The foreigner has been in control for a year and during that time many things in the ancient capital have been revolutionized, and nothing more than the Chinese mind. A great light has been let in upon it, but whether it will prove to be a light to guide or to blind it remains to be seen. Henceforth China must advance with the nations or be dismembered by them.

The press of Europe generally speaks in kindly terms of President Roosevelt and bespeaks him a successful administration. Such expressions of good will are pleasant and will be fully appreciated by the American people. Of the new President it has been said that he is very impulsive and inclined to be erratic. That he is a man of strong impulses, is well known; that he is erratic is not so certain. But he is impulsive or erratic or both, the responsibilities of his great

office will have a most sobering effect upon him. And this the European press recognizes and it doubtless has its influence upon its comments. They will tend to make the feeling of friendship between this country and those of Europe stronger than ever and to draw them nearer together.

The people of Utah know how valuable is the alfalfa crop and appreciate it at its true worth. Without it there would be no hay, crop in many parts of the state. Other states of the semi arid region are beginning to find out its worth and are giving it attention accordingly. Now Kansas has become a great believer in lucerna and a bulletin has been issued by the state on it. At present there are 219,000 acres planted to this crop. The bulletin says:

"The past summer of diversified weather has served admirably to emphasize the desirability of growing alfalfa in the Middle West, and also testified forcibly to its adaptability. The wonderful performance this year of this widely exploited plant have attracted attention anew to its worth, it having already yielded two, three or four cuttings, and the stockman who possessed of even a small acreage is in an enviable situation."

People are not much surprised at anything that comes from the University of Chicago, nor at anything that goes with it. President Harper the other day received from a young woman of Preconica, Ill., a letter announcing her intention of becoming a student at his institution. It was in these terms:

"Dear Mr. Harper: I know you will be pleased to learn that I have decided to attend the university school of education this fall. I am going to Chicago next Saturday on the morning train, and as I have never been in the city before I would be glad if you would meet me at the depot."

"I am 5 feet 4 inches tall, have light hair and eyes and a pleasing appearance. I shall wear a dark brown traveling skirt and a blue waist with white yoke. I think I shall know you from your pictures, but for fear I make a mistake will you please wear your card in your hat?"

How unconsciously and modestly honest that expression "a pleasing appearance." History does not record whether Dr. Harper met Mr. Verdant Green's sister as requested.

THE NATION MOURNS.

Sacramento Bee.

In the calamity that has befallen the Nation every honest citizen must feel a sense of personal loss. It is Republicanism, Democracy in America, that has been stricken by the crime of Czolgosz and every member of the body politic has thus been assailed.

New York World.

His death at this time in this way can only be regarded as a national calamity. All classes, all parties, all sections grieve and lament as they have not done since the fatal day when Lincoln was stricken down, with "charity for all" in his heart and with his great work of peacemaking unfinished before him.

Chicago News.

With the death of William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, a great epoch closes. The beginning of a greater epoch was foreshadowed in the remarkable address delivered by the late President on the day before the assassin struck him down.

Kansas City World.

The close of his life was indicative of the character of the man. When he knew that dissolution was approaching he gave no thought to his place and power as President. He did not ask for priest or preacher. He pleaded for the presence of "Ida." Placing an enfeebled arm about the woman he loved, he murmured, "Good bye, Ida, good bye. It is God's will. Let His will and not ours be done." And thus he died, this gentle, kindly, earnest man whose eyes cast their last intelligent glance into a woman's loving and sympathetic face.

Sacramento Record-Union.

Let the offenders take heed. The accounting will be terrible; the righteous wrath of the chief of republics, crystallized in justice, will manifest itself in exercise of the right of self preservation, will descend upon these criminals and enemies of order, until they shall pray for the mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the face of offended freedom.

San Francisco Call.

He has fallen in the midst of his fruitless among men. By his fidelity his country is the foremost nation. No enemy or great power exceeded its position. He found it industrially depressed and financially depressed. It mourns with his household, a nation that centers within itself the power to dictate to the world.

Chicago Record-Herald.

That such a noble, true soul, such a high-minded gentleman should have been struck down in the very fullness of his powers, when his great abilities were receiving a broadening recognition and he was still growing in the affectionate esteem of his countrymen, is lamentable. But his fame is secure forever, and the sincere, the devout Christian has realized the aspiration breathed out in his last words: "Near-er, My God, to Thee."

San Francisco Chronicle.

President McKinley has died in the meridian of his strength and in the fullness of his usefulness. The work which was appointed to him is done. But his place in the Temple of Fame is secure. His nation will pass on to future generations as the most beloved of American Presidents, the restorer of peace to a once distracted country, and the first American martyr to the cause of civilization. It is glory sufficient to any man to have so lived, even if also he so died.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

McKinley is dead, but the Republic lives; and his spirit and principles will survive in the administration of the great office that never dies. The accession of Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency means a change of men in that office, but no change of administration and no change of policies. He has been one of the most loyal supporters and advisers of President McKinley, and his public utterances make it evident that he is in the most complete and cordial sympathy with all the leading measures and policies of the deceased President.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The first magazine number of "The Great Round World" has appeared. It contains, in addition to a digest of current events, an article by Sir Robert Hart on the missionaries and living in China; also an interesting article on "The Military Armistice," by Arthur J. Brown. A tasteful cover design and half-tone illustrations add to the appearance of the number. It is a magazine for busy people, containing a vast amount of information in a small space. Gates Publishing Co., New York.

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