

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Latter-day Saints.
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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 2, 1901.

A DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.

The New Year's services in the Tabernacle were rendered unusually interesting, by the interpolation of a number not placed upon the program. It was the introduction to the vast audience of Brother Joseph H. Ridges, the builder of the great organ which has become famous throughout the civilized world. The sweet music of Lemare's Andantino had enraptured the assembly, the fine tones of the instrument having been exquisitely brought forth, when President Angus M. Cannon introduced the veteran mechanical artist. The whole congregation was moved with a common impulse, and the only demonstration of applause during the ceremonies was indulged in with enthusiasm.

It was a pleasing and deserved recognition. Every Sunday the grand and thrilling notes of the splendid instrument, which he built in the '60s, have charmed the attendants at the Tabernacle. For many years visitors to Zion have listened on week days to its sweet strains, under the manipulation of our talented organists, and its fame has gone abroad, carried by noted musicians as well as by ordinary tourists. It has been conceded that no organ anywhere can eclipse it in quality, and that with the addition of modern improvements in appliances, it can be made the equal if not the superior of any other.

It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the builder of the organ is unknown to the people who inhabit these mountains. There is scarcely a man, woman or child among the "Mormons" who has not heard of Brother Ridges, as the maker of the organ of which everybody is proud. That there were new-comers and strangers in the Tabernacle on Tuesday, who did not know or had not thought anything about the builder of the organ, is doubtless correct. But to hosts who have shaken hands with the well known mechanic who is one of Salt Lake's celebrities, the notion that his recognition was a "discovery" is truly humorous, and has been the subject of hilarity during the day. Some of our new importations in the reportorial line, show an unfamiliarity with Utah affairs which is quite natural but at odd times is perfectly ludicrous.

The suggestion by a morning paper, that a testimonial to the veteran organ builder would be fitting at this juncture, we believe will be endorsed by the people of Salt Lake. Not on the ground that he has been "in unrecognized obscurity for so many" years, but because he is deserving of public appreciation, and his financial circumstances are at present not of the best. He has been a prosperous man, but some of his ventures have not been successful. To regard him as one recently "discovered," is like making a discovery of the builder of the Saltair Pavilion, or of the fact that Utah had some pioneers in 1847.

A musical treat in the Tabernacle, in which the organ shall be given the place of honor, with Daynes, Radcliffe, McClellan and other experts if necessary, as performers, would be a suitable expression of the sentiments of the public stirred to action by the occurrence at the Tabernacle on Tuesday. The testimonial should be given previous to the work that is to be done on the instrument, which may cause many changes. We believe every musical artist in town would be willing to aid in the festival, and that our prominent and wealthy citizens would patronize it by purchasing blocks of tickets to ensure its success. Hon. Heber J. Grant has already dropped a hint that he will take a hundred dollars' worth for a starter. Now is the time to take up the movement and push it forward to a happy termination.

We are all proud of our Tabernacle organ. There could not be a better time to show how we feel about it than now, not a more worthy manner of doing that than by giving the proposed testimonial to its builder. When we consider the difficulties that were in the way of its construction in those early days of Utah's history, of the time it took to complete it, of the materials which were utilized for its manufacture, of the comparative poverty of the people, and other obstacles in the path, we are led to wonder at the work accomplished, and to admire not only the genius of the builder, but the great soul of the Pioneer and Prophet Brigham Young, who projected the big Tabernacle and found the means for the big organ, which was then the wonder of the times, and is today the admiration of all beholders of its beauty and listen to its glorious music.

Let us not forget any of the veterans who laid the foundations of our Zion in the mountains, and paved the way for the pleasures and prosperity that we enjoy today, when a new century smiles upon us so cheerfully. Who will come to the front in aid of the testimonial?

ANOTHER AFRICAN WAR.

A writer in the Monthly Review predicts another war in Africa, which, he believes, is to be pregnant with consequences to Europe. This time the scene, it is said, will be northern Africa. The struggle will be between France and Morocco. Forecasts of wars are often made without the spirit of true prophecy, and this may be one of the many that fall of fulfillment. And yet it is always to be remembered that the world, in all probability, has to pass through mighty convulsions of war before peace and tranquility become permanent.

France, it is well known, has for a long time steadily been encroaching upon the territory of Morocco, and its aim is, no doubt, to obtain control over this little country. Morocco is not only rich in natural resources, but it is the strategic key of the Mediterranean. And in this lies one of the dangers of the situation. If France should take steps for its annexation, Great Britain would undoubtedly object. For the port of Tangier is, as the writer in the Review points out, so important as a source of supply to the garrison at Gibraltar, that Great Britain could not without concern see it pass into the hands of an unfriendly power.

It is believed that a war between France and Morocco would be a prolonged struggle. Modern rifles and ammunition are now being distributed all over the country, and what even a small nation can do with modern guns and inspired with patriotism, has been shown in South Africa for the past year. Then it is thought that a few initial successes by the people of Morocco would induce the Mohammedans in other countries to rise in defense of this western outpost of Islam. A holy war would perhaps be proclaimed, and no one can say what proportions it might assume. But in the mind of the best statesmen, Morocco is likely to become one day as much of a menace to the peace of Europe as Turkey used to be in the latter half of the last century.

The situation at present is, briefly, explained to be that France for several years has, through her consuls extended "protection" to the Sultan's overtaxed subjects. These, to escape the taxes of the government of Morocco, have been in the habit of entering into partnership with foreign merchants and traders in the country, and by that means they have secured immunity. France sets no limit to such partnership, and therefore entire districts have become alienated to the sultan and are enjoying French "protection." The sultan has protested to the foreign diplomats, and the protests may be followed up by an ultimatum, and unless this is taken notice of, hostilities may break out at any time. The writer in the Review believes that a cause for war exists. "France," he says, "has already furnished Morocco with a casus belli if the sultan were seeking an excuse for war, Morocco's claim to Tangier has always been regarded as of a very shadowy character, but there is no doubt whatever about it, which is some 200 kilometers within Moorish territory. There the French have established themselves, and the sultan has addressed an appeal to the diplomatic body in Tangier on the subject."

Morocco is a country about which comparatively little is known. Its population has been estimated at six million souls, consisting of Berbers, Arabs, Jews, with a large sprinkling of Europeans and Africans. The government is undoubtedly in a deplorable condition; and it would be a blessing to the country, if it, like Egypt, could be brought into conformity with modern ideas and requirements, but any attempt to do so would most likely call forth another contest between the civilizers themselves. France considers herself the logical "protector" of Morocco, and would not be willing to share her duties and responsibilities with any other power in the world.

PRESENT CONFLICT.

The hopeful view of the South African situation taken by the British press, notwithstanding the discouraging news received lately, is not surprising. The British have been able to cope with situations successfully, when the outlook appeared much darker than at the present.

When the war first broke out, the British force in that part of the world aggregated 9,622 men of which 1,127 were cavalry and 1,025 artillery. This was reinforced with 12,600 men from England and India, and with such a small force the Boers were virtually held in check at various points until further contingents could arrive. Troops were speedily dispatched to the scene of trouble. The Boers were scattered to the winds. Their most famous generals were captured, or died, and the capitals of the two Boer republics fell into the hands of the invaders.

At present the British forces, according to official returns for the 1st of this month, consisted of 29,283 officers and men, of whom 142,893 were regulars, 33,000 colonials, 8,000 yeomanry, 7,500 volunteers, and 18,000 militia. If the Boers could make no headway against 20,000 men, they are not likely to overcome 200,000, at a time when their resources, after more than one year of hostilities, must be nearly exhausted. Undoubtedly, the British press looks upon the situation in this light, and therefore sees only prospects of final victory.

It is one of the most remarkable facts of the Boer war that Great Britain was able to transport about a quarter of a million men a distance of 6,000 miles, or more, without a single mishap to any of the ships. This speaks volumes for British seamanship, as well as for the efficiency of the war department.

But though the British press naturally takes a hopeful view of the situation, it would do well to exert its influence for a speedy termination of the hostilities. England has already had over 2,000 of her young men killed on the South African battlefields and 8,000 more slain by disease or wounds received in battle. Besides, there are 12,000 in the various hospitals in South Africa. This is a heavy sacrifice in life, and the cost in money has been enormous. How much more will it cost to subdue the people by only military

methods? Great Britain might consider Paul Kruger's appeal for arbitration, and perhaps find a way to end the war to her own advantage, without punishing the patriotic Boers to death. The only crime of the Orange Free States is that they loyally stood by their brethren in the hour of extreme peril. To them might be restored their country, after part of it had been ceded to the conqueror. They might be given another chance to govern themselves, under certain guarantees, and then the Transvaalers unwilling to live under British rule, might trek south and establish themselves among their own kindred. In all probability the Boers would accept some such arrangement, and go back to their peaceful occupations.

American canned beef is to be supplied to the Russian army. Can this be due to the "embalmed beef" advertising?

A scientific authority says there is no blue food. But many people unable to get sufficient food are decidedly blue over it.

China wants the allied powers to withdraw. No doubt of it. Most of China's troubles are from foreign interference.

The alleged slayer of the German minister to Pekin has been beheaded—maybe. It is easy in China for officials to find a substitute.

It's a question in South Africa which of the two opposing armies has most heart for wishing its own country a happy New Year.

Pneumonia is prevalent in Denver. People hereabout need to exert care, lest they have a taste of the same trouble in the present cold snap.

So far as glory is concerned, the British people are according more to the Boers for 1900 than they are claiming for their own troops.

The Emperor of China says he assents to all the demands of the powers, but is very careful to insist that those demands be changed in important particulars.

Much has been said in the past of the decadence of Great Britain, and there may be some foundation for it, but it is not revealed in the trade statistics for the past year.

In all the eastern cities, the incoming of the century was joyfully celebrated. May the new cycle of time bring to earth that greater joy which has been so long looked forward to.

Kentucky feuds figure up a total of six killed and twelve wounded the past two weeks. No matter how times go, Kentuckians seem to be determined on having a bloody record.

The Pennsylvania senatorial fight is on in earnest, and so far, the dispatches say, ex-Senator Quay appears to be in the lead. In this State the senatorial fight probably will reach its height about two weeks from today.

The London Daily Mail wants 50,000 more troops sent to South Africa. Since the British now have ten to one for the Boers, it would seem that proper arms and supplies were far more needful than additional men.

A Boston society has been organized with the purpose of educating Americans concerning the situation in the Philippines. Boston probably needs such education as badly as any section of the country.

The talk about Canadian independence may not have a serious phase at present, but the indications are that the situation is likely to drift toward something of a socialist republic in the present British North American possessions.

London's note of warning as to financial trouble is not unexpected. The stringency referred to has been anticipated ever since the opening of the Transvaal war; and not only Great Britain, but Germany, too, is in a shaky financial situation.

President Kruger is so seriously ill from bronchitis that he is compelled to keep to his bed. At his advanced age, and with that disease, it would be no surprise if the career of the great South African burgher were brought to a close.

Omaha has offered \$25,000 reward for the capture of the kidnappers of young Cudahy, and the boy's father refuses to withdraw his offer of a like amount. That is business, and ought to result in the punishment of the cowardly abductors.

It is said now that Venezuela is defiant to the United States, in the claims of the latter for defense of American rights. The defiance will disappear upon an explanation of the situation. Venezuela knows she has no better friend than Uncle Sam.

The death of Ignatius Donnelly removes one of the notable characters in current literature. He may not have been successful in his ambitions, but certainly he acquired fame by his Shakespearean cryptogram discussion and by the promulgation of his peculiar political views.

It is said the Chinese promptness in accepting the terms of the powers took away the breath of the ministers. That must be classed as a Chinese triumph, though not on the same lines as the attempt to take away the ministers' breath during the attack on the legations in Pekin.

Britain has called on the Dutch farmers in Cape Colony to fight the Dutch farmers who train under the Boer flag. It is a knotty question for the hard-headed farmers, many of whom feel that the ties of blood bind more strongly than any allegiance they have given the British crown.

The British-Boer situation emphasizes the fact that the war is not over, proclamations to the contrary notwithstanding. The Boers may be in the throes of their last struggle, but cer-

tainly the events of the past month have been war, as much so as those of any previous month in 1900.

Lord Roberts has reached the Isle of Wight on his return from South Africa, and is having a conference with the queen. Certainly the good news he had to start out with when he left Pretoria has been marred a little by subsequent events, especially the advance of the Boers toward Capetown, as related in this afternoon's dispatches.

A New York clergyman says that the statement that in this country the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer is not true. He says that while there are more rich people than formerly, there are not more poor. Certainly the statistics of this part of the country bear out his assertion, when the ratio to population is taken.

With storm, and war, and worry, Great Britain sees a gloomy ending of the old century and a sad beginning of the new. But brighter days will come again to that nation which, notwithstanding faults it may have shown, has been by far the greatest civilizer of modern times among the nations of the Old World.

American beer brewers are charged with introducing an arsenical antiseptic into the beverage they sell, to prevent the fermentation process going too far. Adulteration of food and drink is carried almost to the point of criminality nowadays, but as for beer, the public can leave that alone and thus escape the dangers of consuming poison.

The denominational ministers of the United States are combining for what is termed a national gospel campaign. It is hoped that they have learned the greatest lesson of past big sectarian revivals, namely, that these have degenerated quickly into persecution of some one or the other class of people, and thus have had an anti-Christianizing influence.

Now that J. J. Crowe, charged with kidnapping young Cudahy, has been arrested, the strange fact will be brought out that Nebraska's criminal code does not recognize kidnapping as a crime. He can be prosecuted for extorting money and be given a term of seven years in the pen. Other States should look to their criminal codes. Stealing of children should be punished by nothing less than life imprisonment.

The senatorial contest in Pennsylvania is becoming very interesting. It is not so much the question of electing a senator as of preventing his election, that worries the opponents of ex-Senator Quay, who now has but one vote short of the 127 necessary to elect him on joint ballot. Whether he can secure the additional legislator is a question that likely will not be determined until close to the day of voting.

The New Year's reception at Manila seems to have been a great affair, participated in chiefly by natives as callers, the receiving party including the American military, naval, and civil officers, among whom is Judge Richard W. Young of Utah. This important official social function cannot fail to have a good effect among the Filipinos, as the carrying out is also a guarantee of improving conditions there.

The story comes from a newspaper correspondent at Washington that Jamaica is to come into the possession of the United States in exchange for a portion of the Philippines. The trade is unnecessary, since the United States now has control of the Gulf and its approaches, and a division of the Philippines might invite trouble. Where the archipelago goes, it should be in a body, as this country received it, and there is no reason to believe that Britain can give the Filipinos any better government than they will get from the United States.

Ex-Congressman Lentz of Ohio is making a contest for the office of congressman, for which he was defeated at the last election. His reference to Utah items is childish, to say the best of it; and when he says that voters who would have balloted for him were bribed to change, he casts an aspersions upon citizens who normally align themselves with his own class. Taking his own statement for it, Mr. Lentz seems to have been a good person to keep out of Congress, not on account of his political affiliations, but his personal disqualifications for the important position.

THE CUDAHY RANSOM.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.
The Omaha kidnapping affair is yet a profound mystery, and the country will not be satisfied until that mystery is solved. Poynter, the Populist governor of Nebraska, still remains as dumb as an oyster. A \$5,000 reward from the executive of the State would exert more effect than the same or a larger amount offered by an individual. It is merely stated that Mr. Cudahy has offered \$25,000, but as yet he has published no paper with his signature, to that effect. Does Governor Poynter think that it is not a serious crime to steal a child from a wealthy family and then demand a heavy ransom? In a few days Poynter will be kicked out of office by the fiat of the people of Nebraska, and perhaps the new governor will better understand his duty to the families of the United States who are anxious to protect their little brood of children from the grip of unscrupulous miscreants.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Childstealing is the most despicable crime in the calendar, and the authorities of Omaha and Nebraska should make every possible effort to capture and punish the wretches who stole the young son of E. C. A. Cudahy and then surrender him for a ransom of \$25,000. If the accomplices are not caught, the business of stealing rich men's children for ransom will be established upon a basis which will make the brigandage of Italy and Spain insignificant. No blame can attach to Mr. Cudahy for the result. The government failed him in a matter of life and death. He had to organize himself into a government for rescue, and he did it. Any other father with the power would have done the same thing. He has done all he can do for the protection of other parents by offering a reward equally large for the capture of the abductors.

San Francisco Call.

Life has hitherto been free and easy for all classes. One French dandy has not had to go abroad, attended by guards, and the children of our richest millionaires have been able to go about the streets to and from school

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and to visit the parks and playgrounds with as much freedom from danger as the children of ordinary citizens. If abduction goes unpunished, however, there will soon be little safety for the child of a rich man unless he be guarded every time he leaves home. To treat kidnappers leniently will be in the future as foolish as it would be to treat lightly a man who should assault the President. With the increase of our population we have developed many of the criminal tendencies of the Old World, and we must guard against them with all the force and vigor of American law.

Kansas City World.

While there may be something in the claim that the situation called for a precedent, it was no part of Mr. Cudahy's duty to sacrifice the liberty of his boy for mere considerations of what other people would do or think. It is all very well to moralize on public safety and the protection of other parents in like instances, but the pertinent point is that Mr. Cudahy's first duty was to his own family and his own child. So when we learn from the millionaires and ministers of New York that Mr. Cudahy was lacking in his duty to the public in paying the ransom demanded, we may well ask the question, whose business was it but Cudahy's? What consideration, moral or otherwise, can step between the tears of a mother and the anguish of a father and their desire to recover a dearly beloved child?

Baltimore Sun.

The payment of \$25,000 by Mr. Cudahy to rescue his son from the kidnappers has been variously criticized. A detective officer, speaking through the newspapers, declares that it was wrong in every phase; that it will encourage the practice of abducting children of rich people and that hereafter none will be safe. It will be only necessary, this man says, for a brigand to pick up a rich man's child upon the street in order to obtain wealth. The case of Christian Ross, whose son, Charles Ross, was kidnapped in Philadelphia in 1874, has been referred to in this connection, and it has been said that the failure of the brigands to obtain any money from Christian Ross put an end to kidnapping for many years. But seen from Mr. Cudahy's point of view, the case looked different, and the fate of poor Charles Ross impelled him to rescue his child at all hazards.

New York Mail and Express.

A natural result of the sensational kidnapping case in Omaha appears in the vigorous agitation in several western States for legislation that will provide more rigorous penalties for crimes of that character. The discovery that under laws of Nebraska the only way in which kidnappers of the Cudahy could be punished would be for extortion will undoubtedly lead to more effective legislation at an early day. In Iowa there is a strong sentiment in favor of making child stealing punishable either by death or life imprisonment. A member of the Wisconsin legislature has already prepared a bill prescribing a life sentence as the penalty, and steps in the same direction will be taken in South Dakota, while in North Dakota and Wyoming there is a strong feeling in favor of the death penalty. Since the abduction of little Marion Clark in this city, for which the kidnappers were sent to prison for periods ranging from ten to fourteen years, no crime of that character has excited such widespread alarm as the mysterious affair in Omaha.

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Is he ready?
No doubt he needs something, for with a couple of weeks of hard play he has probably kicked out something.
We sold lots of boys' clothes last year.
We're going to sell more this year.
We're going to try and give you better values, too.
Boys' Suits are \$1.50 to \$10.00.
Boys' Overcoats are \$1.50 to \$15.00.
There are forty other things boys need.
Waists, Shirts, Underwear, Caps, Gloves.
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Gloves, lined and unlined, 25c to \$1.00.

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MUSIC LOVERS.

All who desire information of the address, etc., of Salt Lake's music teachers, should consult the Musicians' Directory, published on the Dramatic and Musical page of the Saturday "News."