

DESSERT 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. 25, 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.

A LEGAL OBJECT LESSON.

The expedition with which the trial of the assassin Czolgosz was conducted meets with the approval of the whole country. It was right that the murderer, though taken in the act of which he was convicted, should receive a fair trial according to law, so that all the needful rules and regulations attending such proceedings should be observed, and that he should be provided with competent counsel for his defense, in order that justice might be legally dispensed and no advantage be taken against him because of anger or prejudice.

The outcry against the blood-stained Anarchist was very natural. His crime was so foul, and his victim so much loved that the demand for summary measures was not surprising. Yet it was an exhibition of a wrong understanding of the rights of all people under the institutions of our country. Judge Lewis was appointed to defend the assassin, rightly explained the matter in this paragraph which is a summary of his argument for the supremacy of the law:

"Now, it is the duty of every American citizen, of every good man, to stand firmly by the law and put his voice against any idea that a man should be punished for any crime until he is proven guilty in court, beyond any reasonable doubt."

This is the doctrine repeatedly enunciated in these columns. Mob law is to be opposed, denounced and suppressed, no matter what may be the provocation for lawless violence. Every individual who aids in the lynching of an accused person is guilty of the crime of murder, and places himself on the same level as the victim of that lawlessness. This truth ought to be impressed upon the minds of all people and be taught to the rising generation. The liberty which we so much prize can only be maintained by obedience to wholesome law. No one has the right to take human life except in self-defense, and that only when his own life is in danger.

The swiftness with which justice has overtaken the murderer of our beloved President has been greatly accelerated by the rapidity with which a jury was empaneled. The usual quibbles and senseless objections commonly interposed in such cases were conspicuous by their absence. Yet we have no doubt that the jury which tried Czolgosz was impartial, and fully competent to pass upon the evidence and return a just verdict; and yet all of its members must have been somewhat familiar with the terrible circumstances attending the crime, and had read the newspapers which reported the tragedy and commented upon it freely.

There is no law with which we are acquainted, which justifies the exclusion from juries of persons whose intelligence and good judgment fit them for the position, simply because they have read accounts of the offense and the person accused of committing it, or have talked on the subject. Of course one who has formed a decided opinion and expressed bias either for or against the accused, which is of a nature that would influence him in deciding on the merits of the case, ought to be rejected from the panel. But the system which prevails in our courts frequently shuts out from the jury box the most competent and fair minded men, and there is no reason for wonder that such peculiar verdicts are frequently rendered in important cases.

Perhaps the number of challenges which are permitted upon either side, opens the way to this hindrance in the course of justice and the foolish rejection of really qualified persons. It does not appear to be the intent of either the civil or criminal statutes to foster this kind of discrimination. The object in view is to obtain a jury that will be impartial, unprejudiced and able and willing to decide in accordance with the evidence adduced, in an intelligent manner. Friends or enemies of the defendant are properly barred from serving as jurors in his case, but it is certain that very often juries are composed partly, if not wholly, of individuals whose mental caliber is not of the highest order, but who can be carried

away by the special pleading of attorneys and by other influences than that of exact justice.

It may not be possible, on common occasions, for the example set in the Czolgosz case to be followed, but it forms an object lesson to the courts of this country, showing how a fair and impartial trial may be conducted, with due dispatch and with every right of the defendant protected. Also how attorneys may do their full duty, without resorting to any improper methods and without doing anything contrary to truth, fairness or regard for responsibility toward their client. Both lawyers and courts may learn some lessons from the manner of the trial of the murderer of President McKinley. All that is now left to end this lamentable case is the speedy execution of the self-confessed assassin.

ON THE AUTOPSY.

The New York Medical Record, in reviewing editorially the revelations of the autopsy on the body of the late President, expresses the opinion that all was done for the distinguished patient, that was possible, and that "the case was a fatal one from the start." The operation, it says, was timely, proper and, so far as it went, brilliant. The skill of the operator is beyond question.

But with all these admissions, the Record points out that the good condition of the wound behind the stomach, of which all the surgeons were so pronouncedly confident, "was an illusion and a snare." This suggests the question "why all the gentlemen on the case were so satisfied with the real nature of a wound that they, obviously, knew nothing about."

That very question is one which presented itself to the lay reader when following the daily bulletins, which all at once changed from a tone of hopefulness and confidence to one of despair, without any cause as far as the public was aware. But a fuller and more detailed report by the attending physicians is expected in the near future, and judgment can be suspended, until that report shall have been made. But after all explanations, the most philosophical one will be that of the departed President himself: "It is God's way." That covers even the possible errors of diagnosis that the autopsy seems to have revealed.

LABOR LAWS.

The testimony concerning the benefits of the labor laws of New Zealand is singularly contradictory. A correspondent of the Boston Herald is of the opinion that industrial conditions are by no means bettered by legislation concerning hours of labor, arbitration, rates of pay, taxes imposed for old age pensions, and the like. Manufacturing establishments, he says, cannot support themselves for the reason that the cost of production under these various conditions is much greater than in other and competing countries. The trade with New Zealand formerly had with various islands of the South Pacific has been to quite an extent lost, because the producers in other countries could supply the needs of the purchasers at much more favorable prices than those which could be profitably named by merchants of New Zealand. Large quantities of American manufactured goods are now sent to the colony, and to some extent take the place of commodities that were formerly made by the colonists themselves.

On the other hand Michael Davitt, speaking specially of the compulsory arbitration law, says:

"The operation of the law so far has not been injurious to capitalist interests, nor have Trades Unionists found it detrimental to their rights of combination in the working of such a law. The state has secured almost industrial peace, and public opinion, if not absolutely unanimous in its approval of the law, finds satisfaction in the cessation of active warfare between Capital and Labor."

He asserts that in almost every instance where this law has been put in operation, it has resulted in general satisfaction and approval by the public, and his testimony is of value, because he has spent many years in New Zealand and is familiar with the conditions of the country.

To one not personally acquainted with the operations of the New Zealand labor laws, it is not easy to find the exact truth in the conflicting stories, but it is quite certain that the constant strife between capital and labor is a source of loss to the industry of a country, compared to which any loss caused by restricted hours of labor, old age pensions, etc., is trifling. The millions that are lost by wage earners and employers, by one great strike, would pay the cost of a moderate war, and to this must be added the loss sustained by the general public through interference with all lines of business. When a country's industry is strong enough to carry the burden of strikes, it cannot be too weak to stand the expenses of a friendly settlement of difficulties.

DOES IT MEAN WAR?

According to advices from Constantinople, the sultan is in constant dread of a European combination against him. His refusal to pay the French claims, his refusal to pay the protest of the Shick ul Islam, his chief ecclesiastical adviser, against any payment made to "infidels" to the detriment of the Mohammedans, but he is now convinced that France is in earnest, and that energetic steps will be taken, as soon as the visit of the czar to France is all over. He is anxious, because even in gunnery it is semi-officially declared that "the time is rapidly approaching when he will be called to account for his many broken conventions and unfulfilled pledges."

Naturally the question arises whether the meeting between Czar Nicholas and the French president had any bearing on the Turkish situation. As far as the speeches made public indicate, the two countries have no other intention than to promote peace and good will among all mankind. President Loubet said in part:

"The alliance has developed with the years, and the questions which have arisen have found it watchful and resolute, reconciling its own interests with

the general interests of the world. It is moderate because it is strong, it is won over in advance to settlements which are inspired by justice and humanity. The good which it has done is a pledge that it will do still more."

To which the czar replied: "We shall continue both far and near to associate ourselves with all that concerns friendly France. The intimate union of the two great powers, animated by the most pacific intentions, and which, while able to make their rights respected, do not seek to injure in any way the rights of others, is a precious element of appeasement for the whole of humanity."

There is a note of peace in both of these utterances, but its harmony is broken by the assurance that the alliance—which is now admitted by both parties—is "won over in advance to settlements which are inspired by justice and humanity," and that its voice will be heard "both far and near." To the cabinets of Europe these words must have peculiar significance. They must convey a meaning, if not a threat, coming, as they did, at the close of a great military review, and they may not inappropriately be construed as referring to plans in which the ever present "eastern question" is involved.

Stockholm newspapers take this view. They assert that the visit to France was arranged suddenly, because Russia desires its republican ally to pull some chestnuts out of the fire for it. France, they believe, has delayed action against Turkey until it could arrive at a full understanding with Russia as to the disposition of Constantinople. The time for action, it is pointed out, is now ripe. For Great Britain has troubles of her own in South Africa, and would not be prepared to interfere until her army were completely reorganized. Italy is wavering in her fidelity to the Triple alliance, and could easily be kept neutral by concessions in Tunis. Then Germany would not be in a position to back up the Sultan, and Russia and France would have free hands. It is further pointed out that a blow at Turkey now would cut short German aspirations for expansion along the Persian gulf, and that this would be an immense advantage to Russia.

Such is, in brief, an outline of the present political situation. It looks warlike, and it appears that the fears of the Sultan are not without foundation. Still, war between civilized nations is an exceedingly expensive sport, and Russia and France may well hesitate before provoking a storm they may not be able to control, when first let loose in all its fury.

WATER FOR JERUSALEM.

Among the latest and most needed improvements in the Holy Land is a supply of good water for the city of Jerusalem. This, it is said, that city is now about to obtain. The governor of the division of country in which Jerusalem is the chief city has finally sanctioned the purchase of iron pipe by which water is to be brought into the city from the "scaled fountain" at Solomon's Pools, a distance of about nine miles. It is calculated that a six-inch pipe will bring 8,000 "skins" of water daily, for distribution at "fountains" in various places.

The spring from which this water supply is to come is described as a deep-down subterranean spring, which has, from the time of Solomon, flowed through the arched tunnel built by him to the distributing chamber or reservoir near the northwest corner of the highest of Solomon's Pools. Half a century ago the location of this "hidden" spring, which was still, as in Solomon's time, flowing into the reservoir mentioned, was unknown. The tunnel is roofed by stones leaning against each other like an inverted Y, the primitive form of an arch, which is also seen in the roof of the Queen's Chamber of the Great Pyramid. The entrance to this tunnel from the spring is one of the oldest structures in existence. The spring is supposed to be alluded to in the "Song of Songs," when the author of that poem says: "My beloved is like a spring shut up, a fountain sealed."

Several years ago wealthy tourists who perceived that one of the greatest needs of Jerusalem was a good water supply, offered the Turkish authorities to lay pipes from the famous pools free of charge, if the governor would guarantee the repair, so that the expenditure would not be in vain. But this kind offer was refused. The people are dependent mostly on rain water, gathered during the rainy season in huge cisterns, hewn in the rock. But of late years the rainfall is said to have been less copious than usual, and something had to be done. Hence the city will soon be modernized in this respect.

The piping, it is said, will be laid along the old aqueduct which formerly, from the time of Solomon, brought this same water to the Temple ground. There are eleven or twelve ancient fountains here and there in the city, long unused, but now to be utilized, and from which the water may be drawn, free to all, several taps being attached to each fountain.

Springfield Republican.

It is becoming evident that Lieut. Peary deserves to rank among the great explorers of the world. He has now been at work in the Arctic field for fifteen years, and the results of his labors already bulk large when viewed in the aggregate. He has not reached the pole, nor has he the peculiar distinction of having crawled farthest north, yet no other of the Arctic travelers of our time has added so much to the sum of geographical knowledge as Peary.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Lieut. Peary is satisfied that the pole cannot be reached from Greenland, as it does not project far enough into the Arctic sea. He will therefore make his next attempt from Cape Hecla, the northernmost point of Grinnell Land, with Fort Conger as his base of operations. This change of plan will concentrate geographical interest upon a new point of the Arctic map.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the October number of the American Mother, Dr. Mary Wood-Allyn commences a series of articles on "Boys and Girls—their Teens." The first question considered is "How much Shall School-Girls Help at Home?" This is followed by an article by Elizabeth Robinson Scott on "Education of Girls." Other articles are: "The Prevention of Deformity," "Something New to Play," "Heat as a Home Remedy" and "Is the Baby Sick?" In the article "Something New to Play," several games are suggested that may help to furnish indoor amusement.—Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Women's Home Companion for October comes with a number of entertaining features. There are several bits of fiction. Stephen Girard and his college is the subject of a three page article, and the great Cincinnati Fall Festival is treated at length and amply illustrated. The Companion devotes much space to fashions and household matters. Two notable features are a double-page of Southern Beauties and a reproduction of a painting by Alma-Tadema—"The Crowned Kirkpatrick Co., Springfield, Ohio."

The pretended Anarchist at St. Louis is doubtless the bogus kind, one of the crank order that loves notoriety and would risk his neck to obtain it. An asylum for the feeble-minded is the proper place for his species.

Emperor William has conferred the

grand cross of the Order of the Red Eagle upon Prince Chin, head of the Chinese mission of expiation for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, by compelling Chin to do the kowtow when received by the emperor was the great cross laid upon Chin. But it was not heavier than he could bear.

Tomorrow is the first of the races between the Shamrock II and the Columbia for the America's cup. The boats appear to be evenly matched and the one that comes out ahead tomorrow will make the hearts of the supporters of the other sink low. Until it is known which boat will win tomorrow it will be an anxious time for all interested in the great race.

The Chinese court will not return to Peking for two years. The news is not surprising though the contrary has been promised. Perhaps the court is desirous of having the recent scenes in its ancient capital somewhat forgotten by the populace before returning, that it may return with less injured dignity than it would now. When it took flight its prestige went too. It will require time for it to return.

It is said President Roosevelt will be formally asked to aid the Boers. It is not at all likely that he will comply with the request if made. The Boers have made a gallant fight for independence, but it is not the province of the United States to go around the world, like another Don Quixote in fighting the wrongs of other people. To adopt such a course would be to keep the government at war all the time.

Few are they who can draw comfort from adversity, but it seems our English cousins are getting some comfort out of the adversity that has recently overtaken them in South Africa. London advises say that the details of the recent reverses are reassuring in one respect. This reassurance consists in the fact that the evidence points to errors of judgment on the part of the officers rather than to apathy and staidness. Can there be any worse things in war than errors of judgment on the part of officers? They are the sure sources of disaster and defeat. But in the hour of adversity who will deny to those who are its victims any comfort from any source that they can get out of it. Still, it seems very humorous in the present case.

PEARY'S EXPLORATIONS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Peary started in April of this year for the north by way of Cape Hecla, but after some ten days' march over the ice he found both men and dogs unlit for the more arduous task ahead of them, and the expedition returned to headquarters at Fort Conger to prepare a better equipped force. In a brief letter to Secretary Bridgman, of the Arctic club, Peary expresses satisfaction with the work already accomplished, one of the scientific returns being the determination of the origin of the so-called paleocretic ice, a subject on which there has been much speculation. He looks the completion of the knowledge of the Greenland coast to be an event second in importance only to the attainment of the pole itself, and he says that if he does not capture the pole itself in the spring of 1901 he will try it again next spring.

Boston Herald.

At this very moment Lieut. Peary may be nearing the realization of his life-long purpose to reach the pole. Word received from him states that his purpose, at the time the letter was written, was to make a dash to reach the pole this summer over the same route he followed last summer. He then discovered that in this polar sea there are no islands on which food can be obtained, which makes it difficult to reach the pole the more difficult. Without cached food his means of subsistence is largely a matter of "catch as catch can." His familiarity with the problems that confront him makes it seem within the bounds of possibility that this opening year of the new century will see his efforts crowned with success.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Although Peary has been further north than any American explorer, he has nearly three degrees of latitude to overcome to equal either Nansen or Amundsen. The former reached 86 degrees 14 minutes on the Fram, but Amundsen carried the Italian flag to 88 degrees 33 minutes north, about twenty miles beyond "Nansen's furthest." Peary is, however, full of hope, and, being well provisioned, in good health, and well equipped, he will attempt, comparatively speaking, within striking distance of the pole, he may achieve his purpose next year.

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