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SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 7, 1904

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-fifth Semi-annual
Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints will be held in
the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, com-
mencing on Thursday, October 6, 1904.
A general attendance on that day of
the officers and members is requested
and expected.JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHON H. LUND,
First Presidency.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

The General Priesthood meeting will
be held in the tabernacle on Friday
night, Oct. 7, commencing at 7 o'clock.
The special Priesthood meeting usually
held on the day after conference
consisting of the General Authorities,
Stake Presidents and Bishops, High
Councilors, Patriarchs, Presidents of
temples and Presidents of missions, will
be held in the Assembly hall on Satur-
day, the 8th, commencing at 10 o'clock
a. m. The members of the General
Boards of the Sunday School Union and
Y. M. M. I. Association are also invited
to this meeting.The General Conference will adjourn
on Friday afternoon to Sunday morn-
ing at 10 o'clock.Religion class stake officers and class
teachers will meet with the General
Superintendency at the Assembly hall,
Saturday Oct 8 at 2 p. m.Sunday School Union will convene in
the Tabernacle on Sunday night, com-
mencing at 7 o'clock.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

The officers and members of the dif-
ferent stakes of Zion are hereby in-
formed that the second volume of the
History of the Church, published under
authority, is now printed and ready for
sale at the Deseret News Book Store.
We deem it of great value to the Saints
and consider it essential, with volume
one, to every Latter-day Saint library,
public or private. We desire that its
publication shall be made known
throughout the Church.JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHON H. LUND,
First Presidency.

A SHABBY SCHEME.

It is a matter of astonishment that a
large majority of the City Council gave
their sanction to the transfer of a sal-
oon license, to enable its holders to
open and run a liquor business right
in front of the State Fair grounds dur-
ing the exposition. The Mayor will re-
ceive the hearty approval of the best
people of the city of all shades of polit-
ical and religious opinion, for vetoing
such a measure, as contrary to public
policy and injurious to peace and good
order.It is very much to be regretted that
the action of the District court, in
granting a temporary injunction
against the closing of the bar, protects
the dealers in their traffic at a time
when it is likely to do the greatest
harm. We are not blaming the Judge,
who probably acted within the lines of
the law and of his jurisdiction, but it is
unfortunate that the public interest
should be set aside for the private
profit of traffickers in intoxicants.Whatever can be lawfully done to
suppress and abate the nuisance thus
created ought to be effected, and it will
receive the support of the great body of
our citizens. If disturbances arise at
the Fair grounds, where, so far, good
order has been maintained by the many
thousands of visitors who have flocked
to the exposition, the responsibility
should be placed upon the active cause
and the damages resulting should be
sued for.The onus of the wrong, however, rests
upon the members of the council who
favored the scheme, to forest upon the
Fair a most objectionable resort that
constitutes a menace to that worthy
exhibition of the products of the State,
which should be free from such contam-
inating adjuncts as that established
near its portals. It is not at all to the
credit of the guardians of public rights
and the public welfare, and we voice
the public condemnation of their action.

DON'T FOLLOW BAD ADVICE.

It seems strange that experienced and
public-spirited citizens and associations
of business men, with usual good sense
and appreciation of the value of things
in general, should favor any scheme
to give away for nothing, public fran-
chises of immense worth to private in-
dividuals or corporations. We hope
the elected representatives of civic in-
terests will not be swayed from the
path of common business judgment to
join in any such a movement. Rights
of way along the public thoroughfares
are not to be gratuitously granted to
any person or company without a pro-
test from the people who are the own-ers of those highways, and a contest
for the maintenance of their rights.The question of the propriety of per-
mitting any further occupation of the
streets of this city for railway traffic
is still an open one. The faculty of
throwing them open without financial
compensation, seems so apparent that
it is beyond dispute. And yet this is
a proposition recommended to the City
Council. Why, a franchise of that kind
could be sold for a vast sum in an
eastern market, and the speculator reap
for his harvest that which would right-
ly belong to the public but which was
flung away by the natural guardians of
public rights.This paper has no purpose in view other
than the public welfare and interests.
If country towns recklessly give away
valuable privileges without anything
in immediate return, that is no reason
why cities with experience of business
affairs and imbued with an understand-
ing of speculative schemes and the
rights of the community, should follow
like sheep in the rush away from pru-
dence and fair trading sense. Look be-
fore you leap!

THE WAR.

The reports from Port Arthur give no
distinct idea of the situation there. It
is evident that the repeated assaults
made by the Japanese have not been
perfectly successful, although great
sacrifices have been made. It is evident
that the fortifications there are con-
structed on the most scientific plans,
the defenders of the inner defenses be-
ing able to sweep with a murderous
fire the outer walls, whenever these
are occupied by the enemy. It is also
clear that the supply of food and am-
munition was as great as claimed by
the Russians, and it now looks as if
the Japanese could take Port Arthur
only by starving the garrison into sur-
render. This is not surprising, in view
of the fact that a small British garrison
successfully stood a siege by the vic-
torious Boers, during the late unpleas-
antness in South Africa. Port Arthur
is so much more fitted for defense than
was Ladysmith, that there is no com-
parison.The Russian government is now de-
termined to send another large army
into Manchuria, and the heroic resist-
ance of General Stossel at Port Ar-
thur cannot but stimulate whatever
Russian patriotism there is, to further
efforts. Russia fights really for the
maintenance of her position among the
great nations of the world. The prob-
lem before the Russian government will
soon be to feed so vast an army, so
far from home, and supply it with am-
munition. That problem alone is one
which the country might well hesitate
to attack. Great Britain solved a
similar problem brilliantly during the
Boer war, but at a cost almost too
great to the taxpayer.Japan presents the unique spectacle
of a small power conducting military
operations against a gigantic neighbor,
and at the same time making money at
home. The war, so far, has not taxed
her resources to any appreciable extent.
The financial reports from Japan for
the year ending with the last month of
August, are distinctly favorable. From
the bank statistics it is shown that
the postal savings bank deposits increased
by 4,000,000 yen, and the deposits of the
associated banks of Tokyo by 21,000,000.
The loans of the associated banks of
Tokyo increased 18,000,000 yen. Clear-
ing-house returns show an increase of
58,000,000 yen. Foreign trade exhibits
an increase of 20,000,000 yen for the first
eight months of the year. The rice
crop is above the figure of normal
years, and wheat, barley and silk all
promise excellent yields. It is esti-
mated that 70 per cent of the expendi-
tures on the war remain in the country.
Russia is not so favorably situated.
The claim is that the discontent in
Russia has already reached the point
at which a revolution is threatened. At
a recent outbreak at Odessa, great
crowds shouted "Down with this war!"
when the Czar came to review the
troops assembled there who are about
to depart for the far east, and this is
regarded by those familiar with inter-
nal conditions in Russia to be sym-
ptomatic. A high official is quoted as
having said:"That there is a strong revolutionary
feeling in Russia which is daily becom-
ing stronger admits of no question. It
might be that a sweeping Russian vic-
tory in Manchuria would hold the feel-
ing in check, and if it did not popularize
the war, make it at least somewhat less
unpopular. I greatly fear that should
Russia succeed in administering an over-
defeat to Kuropatkin at Mukden,
or even if he should succeed in forcing
the Russians back on that position, that
the Czar will need as many troops to
keep his own subjects in subjection as
he does to beat the Japanese. One pec-
uliar feature of the situation in Rus-
sia now is that the dissatisfaction is
almost as much against the royal family
itself as against the government. This
has not been the case heretofore. The
conscription, which is being rig-
orously enforced, is extremely unpop-
ular. It would not be surprising to
hear of similar demonstrations in Po-
land, Finland, and, in fact, in a dozen
other sections of European Russia."If this is correct, Russia had better
accept the suggestion of the peace com-
mission in Boston and submit the quarrel
with Japan to arbitration.

SAVE THE SMOKE.

Not long ago some experiments were
made before the International Fire En-
gineers' Association convention at
Chattanooga, by Mr. William McDevitt,
chief of the electrical department of
Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' associ-
ation. He proved that smoke is com-
bustible and that it caused explosions
at the Baltimore fire, by which the
conflagration was so rapidly spread.
According to a brief report in the Bos-
ton Transcript he first pointed out that
when the first alarm was sent in by the
automatic apparatus, there was but a
small blaze in the cellar of the Hurst
building, which gave little evidence of
its presence until the dense smoke, ac-
cumulated in the upper stories, caught
fire and exploded, quickly sending the
flames to other buildings and putting
the fire beyond control. Chief McDevitt
demonstrated the combustibility of
smoke with a small model of a two-
story frame house. On lighting the sec-
ond story with smoke and setting fire
to it, a paper window was blown out.Taking an asbestos box and holding it
closely over a block of wood burning
over a gas jet, he applied a light to the
heavy smoke within, which was com-
pletely consumed, showing that the
smoke itself, and not simply the gases
contained in it, is combustible. The
demonstrations should be of interest to
all who are vainly struggling with the
smoke problem. If it can be proved
that, to let the smoke escape is not
only to endanger the lives of plants and
animals, but a great waste of fuel, there
is hope that American ingenuity will
find a way whereby to save it, and
utilize it in the service of industry.

ACCUSED OF CRUELTY.

As may have been noticed in the dis-
patches, M. Morel, editor of the West
African Mail, and secretary of the Con-
go Reform association, is in this coun-
try for the purpose of asking the
American government to use its good
offices for the amelioration of the con-
dition of the African natives of the
Congo Free State.This state was founded by King Leo-
pold of Belgium, as a result of Stan-
ley's explorations in the interior of
Africa, and it was recognized by the
powers as an independent state, in
1885. The vast territory was left un-
der Belgian sovereignty, because it was
hoped that by this means it would re-
main neutral ground, with an "open
door." M. Morel now charges that
Belgium has violated every pledge
made at the Berlin conference of 1885.
He says the king promised that the
natives—numbering at that time nearly
25,000,000—and their trade should enjoy
complete freedom in the Congo Basin.
These pledges have been violated. The
trade of the world is barred, while the
unfortunate natives have been reduced
to a condition of abject slavery. King
Leopold and his friends take all the
profits. Natives, he continued, must
work like cattle under the lash of their
drivers. Those who fall or falter are
first beaten, and then either mutilated
or butchered.The following is from an interview
with the African editor:"What Leopold has done is to arro-
gate to himself as his personal property
a million miles of Africa—a land that
was assigned to him for paternal pro-
tection. All this land he says, by his
actions, is mine personally, and since
it is mine, I do not need to pay for the
produce of it. Now, since the natives
will not voluntarily submit to such a
theory, since they are not willing to do
something and give something for nothing,
Leopold is obliged, in carrying out
his policy of slavery and extortion, to
organize a whole army of natives off-
ered by Europeans. The land is in-
fested with tens of thousands of native
soldiers, who are quartered on the vil-
lages, with power of life and death in
their hands, and under orders to compel
the natives to produce every week a
certain quantity of natural products—
of palm oil, palm kernels, or India rub-
ber. These soldiers are the absolute
rulers, the despots of the people, and if
the people fail to produce regularly
what is required of them, they goad
them on with unmerciful acts of
barbarity and mutilation. The method
of the soldiers is simply terrorization
in its most outrageous form."In proof of these assertions some
photographs were exhibited, in which
men and women with mutilated limbs
were shown—evidences of unmerciful
barbarity. As a result of this
despotism, depopulation of the land has
followed. Along a stretch of 600 to 800
miles of the upper Congo, the popula-
tion has been reduced by more than
50,000 in the last ten years. Whole vil-
lages are wiped out of existence, not
only by actual wholesale slaughter, but
by the terrible oppression. The country
is in a constant state of warfare—a
state of impotent rebellion.Such are the charges of M. Morel.
King Leopold, we understand, has sent
a lecturer over here, to refute, on the
public platform, the allegations made
against him, and the American people
will reserve an opinion, until both
sides are heard.A delegation from Armenia is also
here, to ask for interference of some
kind in behalf of the people that is be-
ing decimated by the Turks. It may
be said that this country has no busi-
ness to meddle with the affairs of Af-
rica, or Turkey, and this is true. But if
the powers whose business it is to see
to it that Belgians and Turks do not
outrage civilization, fail to do so, either
through indifference or inability, it
may become the duty of other powers
to exercise their influence for the sup-
pression of crimes. If murder is admit-
ted to be committed in a house, it may be-
come the duty of the neighbors to in-
terfere, although ordinarily undue in-
terference in the affairs of neighbors
would be resented. In fact, it would be
the duty to step in and prevent the
crime, if possible, and failure to do so
would be criminal. The case between
nations is similar. If the signatory
powers fail to protect the Armenians
and the Africans against their assas-
sins, as they are pledged to do, other
powers with influence must use this
in the interest of civilization, or accept
the responsibility as particeps criminis.

Those who don't register don't vote.

Port Arthur is still standing like a
stone wall.Most nominations are but a sort of
honorable mention.There are more ducks on the wing
than on the market.The men who took poultry prizes are
doing lots of crowing.Court physicians say that the Kaiser's
health is good. May it be as they say!Steel preferred keeps dropping. Its
tensile strength cannot be up to stand-
ard.By their fruits shall ye know them,
for the exhibitors at the Fair all say,
"Don't touch."Next to his army and navy Emperor
William seems to be taking most in-
terest in technical education.The British expedition has left Tibet.
The reason is that Colonel Younghus-
band couldn't carry it away.

Senator Tillman has been speaking in

the Chicago stockyards district. It is
a good place for pitchfork oratory.J. P. Morgan says that railroad ac-
cidents are to be expected occasionally.
Here is a case where the expected al-
ways happens.Professor Golown of the Red Cross
society says that the health of the Rus-
sian troops is good. And yet they must
be sick of the war.With a peace congress and a great
church convention in full swing at the
same time, Boston's cup of happiness
is almost running over.It is very doubtful if even John D.
Rockefeller has enough oil to pour on
the waters of the Far East and quiet
the storm that is raging there.For and on behalf of Judge Parker,
Chairman Taggart says that the Judge
will make no speeches during the cam-
paign. No, not even with his eyes.After having listened all the day to
a hand organ one feels that music
bath no charms for the civilized ear,
no matter what it may have for the
savage ear.A young millionaire has slept in the
famous ten-thousand dollar bed of New
York's newest hostelry. His head must
have lain more uneasy than one that
wears a crown.Pension Commissioner Eugene Ware
has written dozens and dozens of
poems, yet he has achieved more fame,
or notoriety as one chooses to term it,
by one little phrase—"The Lord hates a
liar"—than by all his poetry.A delegate to the Episcopal con-
vention wanted to "go for" Bishop Potter
because of his connection with the sub-
way saloon. But he was promptly de-
clared out of order. At times a point
of order is as handy as an alibi.A "leading authority" among Eng-
lish sporting periodicals charges Sir
Thomas Lipton's yachting attempts
with being nothing more nor less than
advertising schemes. If so, then this
accusation is the best advertising
scheme of them all."Stand up straight, don't look at the
boys, and keep your shoes tied. Walk
right straight ahead, don't go looking
about, and be modest," says Dean Ir-
win of Radcliffe College to the fresh-
man class. Splendid advice, that will
be honored chiefly in the breach.

THE CONNECTICUT.

New York World.

The fact that the Connecticut is one
of the most powerful pair of battle-
ships afloat in American waters, if not
in the world, is the most interest-
ing feature of the event. Nor is the
fact that the Connecticut's last prede-
cessor on the ways at Brooklyn was the
Maine, then a triumph of American
ship-building, but a dwarf compared
with the modern monster of today. All
these points are interesting, but most
interesting and most important of all
is the fact that the construction of the
Connecticut is a test of the ability of
the government to build its own ships
in its own yards as well, economically
and quickly as the work can be done
by private contractors. From the start
the work on the Connecticut has been a
race with her sister ship, the Louisi-
ana, which was launched a few weeks
ago at the New York Navy Yard. It is a question
which is ahead in the speed test, the
figures show a slight advantage for the
Louisiana, but the officers at the navy
yard submit offsets that put the Con-
necticut in the lead.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The first-rate vessels of the United
States navy now in commission consist
of eleven battleships and two armored
cruisers. The Maine and the Missouri
are the two largest battleships, of 12,500
tons each; six other battleships are of
about 11,500 tons each, and three others
of about 10,500 tons. The cruisers are
of 8,200 and 9,200 tons respectively.

New York Mail.

The Connecticut is the type, the ex-
pression, the advertisement of our na-
tional policy, which is to advocate and
further international peace, to trust in
God, and to keep our battleships up to
date. This mandate of international
law, peace, and honor, is named after
the state of Israel Putnam and Nath-
an Hale, is an affair of which we
have reason to be proud locally. She
has been built near the heart of Great-
er New York, and wherever her war-
doring sails take her she will remain
close to the city's heart. She is a
triumph of mechanical and engineering
skill, and is a credit not only to the
men of the navy who designed her and
have thus far built her, but to the
workmen of the metropolis who have
made her prompt launching possible
under conditions many of which were
new and strange.

Boston Herald.

Another battleship launched. To use
the poet's fine figure of speech, with
one exulting, joyous bound she leaped
into the ocean's arms. The Brooklyn
authorities once made objection to the
use of that figure as indecorous, but we
believe they subsequently relented.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the October number of the Im-
provement Era, which closes the sev-
enth volume, Dr. John A. Widtson con-
cludes his interesting article, "Joseph
Smith as a Scientist." "Some Stum-
bling Steps" is the subject of a sec-
ond paper by Edwin F. Parry. "Origin
for the Plan of the Exodus" is an ar-
ticle of historical interest by Elder Sam-
uel W. Richards, whose portrait forms
the frontispiece of this issue of the
magazine. The article is preceded by
a brief biographical sketch of this vet-
eran in the Church. Joseph F. Smith,
Jr., has a paper on the "Restoration of
the Melchizedek Priesthood." On "The
Editor's Table" we find an excellent ar-
ticle on "Social Duties" by President
Joseph F. Smith, and another on "The
Lesser Priesthood." There are several
other good things in this number, both
pleasing and instructive.—Templeton
Building, Salt Lake City.

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child needs or uses, fresh from the greatest markets of the
world and of the very best quality at but one small profit
above manufacturer's price.UTAH'S GREATEST STORE cordially invites Conference and State Fair visi-
tors to make this their headquarters. And if you wish to buy reasonable mer-
chandise, be convinced that the mightiest store in the West can serve you far
better than others. Following are but a few of our "Specials" for this week.Visit our Linen and Staple Department and get the best values for your money which we
have ever before offered. No other store can name such prices as we will give you the benefit of,
for goods which are standard, reliable and needed by most people every day in the year. We have
what you want and you will receive the best attention. Following are only a few of our big bar-
gains for Conference week in Table Linens, Bleach Muslin, Domestics, Calicos, Outing Flannels,
Quilts, Blankets, Dress Goods, etc., etc.:

Bleached and Unbleached Table Dam- ask, 72 in. wide, reg. price 75c, sale,	50c
Hope Bleach Muslin, regular price 10c, sale,	7c
Storm King Bleach Muslin, regular price 8 1-2c, sale,	6c
Goodhue Bleach Muslin, regular price 6 1-2c, sale,	5c
Dog's Head heavy Domestic, regular price 10c, sale,	8c
Pepprell R fine Domestic, regular price 9c, sale,	7c
L L Domestic, regular price 6 1-4c, sale,	4c

These are less than they can be bought
by the bolt at any other time, but we place
no limitation on the number of yards.Colored Outing Flannels, heavy and good;
cheaper than bolt prices—8 1-3c per yard.

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Women's fine over-seam Kid Gloves (warranted real kid) with Foster's hook fasten-
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price \$1.75, in sale..... 1.25

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Hats, all colors,

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SILK for SHIRT WAIST
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75c, atCARPET DEPARTMENT SPECIALS
All Wool Extra Super Carpets, 60c
were 75c, now, yard.....
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10 Pr. Cotton Carpets, were 40c
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Drink, which tastes like coffee but does not contain poison
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