

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

(SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Center of South Temple and East Temple Streets Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor.

Ernest G. Whitney, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

One Year,	in advance,	\$9.00
Six Months,	"	4.50
Three Months,	"	2.25
One Month,	"	.75
One Week,	"	.25
Saturday edition, per year,	"	2.50
Semi-weekly,	"	1.00

EASTERN OFFICE.

109-105 Times Building, New York City. In

charge of H. P. Cummings, Manager Foreign

Advertising from our Home Office.

Correspondence and other reading matter

for publication should be addressed to the

EDITOR.

Address all business communications:

THE DESERET NEWS,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY - MAY 22, 1901.

Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

The General Conference of the Young

Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Im-

provement Associations of the Church

of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

will be held in Salt Lake City on Sun-

day, Monday and Tuesday, June 2nd,

2nd and 4th, 1901.

General public meetings will be held

in the Tabernacle on Sunday, June 2nd,

at 10 a. m. and 2 and 7:30 p. m., and

business meetings will be held on the

succeeding two days; for the Young

Men, in the assembly hall of the new

building of the Latter-day Saints' Busi-

ness college; and for the Young Ladies,

in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms.

All officers and members of the associ-

ations are requested to be present at

all the meetings, and a cordial invita-

tion is extended to all the Saints to at-

tend the Tabernacle meetings.

LORENZO SNOW,

General Superintendent Y. M. M. I. A.

THOMAS HULL,

General Secretary Y. M. M. I. A.

ELMINA S. TAYLOR,

General Superintendent Y. L. M. I. A.

ANN M. CANNON,

General Secretary Y. L. M. I. A.

FIGHTING A SHADOW.

Our Presbyterian friends seem to

find much pleasure in periodical ful-

minations against "Mormon" polygamy,

which sits upon the ministerial breast

as a continual nightmare. At the gen-

eral assembly in Philadelphia, part of

the business of the session on Tuesday,

was the commendation of the proposed

anti-polygamy amendment to the Con-

stitution of the United States. Action

was desired for the following reason:

"We earnestly urge upon Congress

the importance of prompt action in

this matter, so that such an amend-

ment may be submitted to the States

before the Mormons secure the balance

of political power in any additional

States of the Union."

People who are not afflicted with the

anti-"Mormon" distemper that troubles

secular assemblies, will wonder what

the passage of the proposed amend-

ment would have to do with the

dreaded "balance of political power,"

which has been talked of for so many

years, but so far, has not materialized

into anything important. The only

change that could be effected by the

proposed amendment, would be the

vesting of power in the national govern-

ment to punish persons who practice

polygamy. That would have no bearing

upon the political influence of the

"Mormons" in any part of the Union.

Their votes would count the same,

whether the Constitution was changed

or not. It seems remarkable that a

body of intelligent and educated men

should be so dense as not to perceive

that at a glance.

There are now but a very few indi-

viduals among the "Mormons" who can

be said to have the status of polygam-

ists. There are vastly greater numbers

of actual polygamists who are not con-

nected in any way with the "Mormon"

Church. There are many more through-

out the country who violate the mono-

gamous marriage laws, whose practices

do not appear to disturb the Presbyter-

ian mind in the smallest degree. How-

ever, that does not matter, in the con-

sideration of this subject. It is conceded

by everybody who understands the

actual situation, that all that is left of

"Mormon" polygamy is the relation

existing between men and women

formed several years ago, and that

this cuts but a small figure in the so-

cial condition of Utah.

The State laws are stringent enough

to meet all probable contingencies. The

"Mormon" Church has itself put a stop

to further marriages of the kind com-

peculiar creed, so that it may not shock
the reason of its devotees and make in-
fidelic of their children, than by in-
flaming the country against a fast dis-
appearing shadow, that only needs to
be left alone to pass away from the
land.

THE CHINESE PRAY FOR HER.

The Chinese Daily World, a paper
published in San Francisco, is quoted
as calling upon its readers to offer daily
prayers for the restoration to health of
Mrs. McKinley. The paper adds:

"We may differ materially in our re-
ligious faiths, and because of thousands
of years of training it is sometimes dif-
ficult for us to agree on certain cere-
monial laws. Still, our love for those
whom we have taken to our hearts is
identical, and the same tender love for
wife and family is common to all man-
kind. Our sympathy for the President
is as sincere and as intense as it could
be were it expressed by his own peo-
ple."

People are wont to think of pagans
as a lower class of human beings, but
the sentiments expressed in the para-
graph quoted would do honor to any
professed Christian.

The head of the Chinese government
has for a year past been in sore dis-
tress. She has been a fugitive from
her capital, threatened on all sides.
Have any of the "Christian" foreigners
in China offered daily prayers, "fer-
vently and tenderly," for the restora-
tion of peace and the safe return of the
imperial family to Peking? Have any
of the missionaries in that country
said: "We may differ materially in our
religious faiths, and because of thou-
sands of years of training it is some-
times difficult for us to agree on certain
ceremonial laws. Still, our sym-
pathy for the queen and her house-
hold is as sincere and as intense as it
could be, were it expressed by her own
people?" That sentiment could have
been expected among the followers of
the Cross. But if they have not been
taught to utter it, by the Bible, they
should learn it from the disciples of
Confucius.

A REMARKABLE STRIKE.

It is a time of unrest among the la-
boring men of the country. Strikes are
the order of the day. But among the
most unreasonable of these is the one
inaugurated at Dayton, Ohio, where the
employees of the National Cash Regis-
ter company a short time ago were in-
duced to quit work. In this establish-
ment everything went smoothly until a
labor agitator came and "effected an
organization." Shortly afterwards four
were discharged for insubordination.
Then a committee of laborers proceeded
to take the matter of employment in its
hands, and demanded the reinstatement
of the discharged men, and when the
manager refused to comply with this
demand, the strike was called. Em-
ployees of other establishments struck
out of sympathy with the cash register
men. Large business houses are resort-
ing to lockouts, and thus a general war
has been inaugurated, and the city is
threatened with financial ruin, because
some of the business men are deter-
mined to close down for good, rather
than yield to the unreasonable demands
of the labor unions.

All this is surprising. The Dayton
Cash Register company has a wide rep-
utation for its advanced business meth-
ods. For years the manager has studied
diligently to promote the interests of the
laborers. The factory buildings are al-
most perfect. They are surrounded by
lawns and gardens. Bath rooms have
been placed at the men's disposal, and
sufficient time given for intellectual
improvement. Restaurants furnished
the workmen and working women,
wholesome food at actual cost. Cook-
ing schools were kept and the sick
were provided for liberally. There were
lectures, entertainments and social
gatherings. Laborers were paid
extra for any acceptable improvements
they might suggest, and prizes were dis-
tributed at regular intervals to those de-
serving of special recognition. It was in
every respect a model establishment,
and the last one at which we would
suppose the laborers should quit work
at the instigation of agitators. Yet,
they have struck as a protest against
the right—which should be indisputable
—of the employers to discharge men
considered incompetent or otherwise un-
fit for the work.

Generally public sympathy is with the
working men, and naturally so, because
in the struggle with combined capital
they are the weaker party; but in this
case one can but deplore the short-
sightedness that creates disturbances in
the industrial world, without just cause
or without prospect of success. There
should be a compulsory arbitration law,
according to which such disputes could
be settled equitably and speedily. The
industrial interests of the country de-
mand such a measure.

The times now are prosperous. Labor-
ers generally can save something of their
wages for a rainy day. They should
not act foolishly and spend the surplus
of their earnings on strikes, or the
support of strikers, unless a man-
ifest injustice is being done, that calls
for adjustment in that way. And if
disputes do arise, arbitration should be
tried first. Generally that succeeds,
and always if both parties are willing
to let reason govern their acts.

CAN HUNGRY CHINA PAY?

It is not strange that the Chinese
authorities should be anxious to secure
the evacuation of the country by the
foreign troops at almost any cost, and
that they, on that account, should
agree to pay the enormous indemnity
demanded. But can they pay it, even
if they promise to do so?

It is now known that at least in one
province, Szensi, the people are driven
to the very verge of destruction by
famine. McKinley Conger says that
great numbers are daily perishing of
hunger. He heard Li Hing Chang say
that they were eating one another, and
from another source he heard that par-
ents were even eating their children for
food. They have eaten the grass off
the ground and the leaves of the trees,
and are practically without any food at
all.

This is the condition in one province,
densely peopled, but without doubt
there is more or less suffering in other
provinces, too, on account of the dis-
turbances that resulted in foreign in-

tervention. Can \$550,000,000 be pressed
out of a nation in the midst of which
the terrible spectre of famine has made
its appearance? And can "Christian"
nations exact their pound of flesh,
while fathers and mothers are sacrific-
ing their offspring to allay the pangs
of hunger? Without doubt pestilence
will follow in the wake of the famine,
if the conditions are as described. The
dead are being buried in pits. Fields
and highways are being dotted with the
victims of hunger. With the sanitary
regulations existing in the Orient, or
rather not existing, there is no doubt
that pestilence will complete the work
of destruction. It will take years be-
fore the traces of the past year's mis-
ery in China will be effaced. If China
can raise some millions of dollars in
excess of what is needed for govern-
ment expenses, that money should be
applied for the relief of her own suf-
ferers. It is by no means sure that the
rest of the world will not be affected
by the distress now prevalent in Shan-
si. If once pestilence breaks out, it is
almost sure to sweep through other
parts of the world.

The Chinese condition is now as se-
rious as it ever was. It calls for the
wisest action possible. In the first
place, the powers ought to listen to
China's representations as to her
ability to satisfy the demands made.
Moderation should be the policy. Mercy
should accompany justice. In the sec-
ond place, the western world should
hasten to the relief of the famine suf-
ferers. No matter what has been the
past, and no matter what the diplo-
mats are doing, humanity should listen
to the piteous cry of humanity and re-
spond in the spirit of charity. In China
it does not cost much to live. If west-
ern philanthropists would send some-
thing out of their abundance to the
starving millions, many lives would be
saved. The Chinese government, under
its present status, cannot do much. And
for this "Christian" nations are partly
responsible. The charity that extended
an open hand to India's starving mil-
lions should not be closed against Chi-
na's multitudes in extreme distress.

We notice that the New York Chris-
tian Herald has organized relief work,
and that contributions are commencing
to come in. Among the contributors are
President McKinley, Secretary of State
John Hay, and many other prominent
public persons. It is pleasant to see
this country taking the lead in this
work. If China is ever to be opened
up to the influences of civilization, it
will be by means of steamers loaded
with provisions, and committees dis-
tributing food and clothing to the
needy, and not by engines of war thun-
dering hatred and resentment into the
hearts of the people.

RUSSIA IN PERSIA.

The announcement that the Shah of
Persia is seriously ill is causing alarm
in Great Britain. It is feared that the
death of that ruler would give Russia
a new opportunity of strengthening her
position at Teheran.

This is by no means improbable. On
the death of the Shah, the question of
succession would furnish the diplo-
mats an excellent excuse for maneu-
vering with a view to obtaining the pre-
dominant influence at the new court.
And Russia has a good position from
which to make further advances in Per-
sia. She has loaned the Shah millions
of dollars, and obtained railroad con-
cessions and the use of a Persian port
as terminal for a road. She has conse-
quently "interests" in Persia which
she is justified in protecting, just as
she has in Manchuria, and the natural
consequence is that she will exert her-
self to the utmost to obtain predomi-
nance at the Persian capital.

Persia may not become a Russian
province, but in all probability that
country will, before long, be so closely
identified with the northern giant, that
in the great conflict which seems to be
coming in Asia, Persian troops will
fight under Russian banners. Russia is
expanding slowly but surely. She is ac-
complishing by diplomacy what cannot
be done by force of arms. And she
seems destined to become some time the
power of the Old World.

Thus far the great strike has worked
as smoothly and perfectly as a ma-
chine.

Servia is said to be on the verge of
revolution. A short time ago the trou-
ble was all about an heir.

If the Shamrock II beats the Sham-
rock II so handsly, what would the
Constitution do to her?

Really with such frequent and
copious rains it looks as though Salt
Lake were destined to become a "wet"
town.

The minimum pay of a public school
teacher in Chicago is \$600 a year, and in
St. Louis \$400. Little straws like this
tell which is the progressive city.

The Scotch universities are as canny
about accepting Mr. Carnegie's gift of
two million pounds as though it were a
gift from the Greeks. The Modern
Athens at least should know better.

There are nearly two hundred and
seventy thousand British soldiers in
South Africa. Could these men settle
there permanently and become men of
families, England would have the Boer
question soon settled, and settled in the
very best way.

The Shamrock II seems doomed to
disaster. In a squall off Cowes she
was today totally dismasted. Sir
Thomas Lipton, her owner, will have
the sympathy of America as well as of
England in his misfortune. He is
every inch a genuine sportsman.

Yesterday President Loubet received
Mr. Pierpont Morgan. During the
course of the conversation the presi-
dent complimented him upon the flu-
ency with which he spoke French. If
Mr. Loubet desired to hear Mr. Morgan
at his best he should have heard him
talk syndicate.

The dismissal of five cadets from the
West Point military academy and a
suspension of a number of others for
breach of discipline, will have a most
salutary effect upon the young men in
attendance at that institution. There
seems to be a strong tendency to lapse
into barbarism there, and these dis-
missals and suspensions will have a

correspondingly strong tendency to
check it.

"Cut out the 'booze' for a year and I
will send you \$100," said President
Schwab of the steel trust to a mill
hand, and the latter went before the
mayor of the town and took the pledge.
And the mill hand will not only make
the hundred dollars but he will have
more than that amount and will have
gained a strength of will that will be
invaluable to him.

The elms of New Haven, the most
famous in the whole country, are de-
caying. The reason for this is not
known, and the city authorities asked
advice of the Connecticut agricultural
experiment station. If the decay can-
not be checked they must die, and their
loss would be irreparable. They are
most noble trees and whoever has seen
them will ever remember them as
among the noblest monarchs of the
vegetable kingdom.

At a United Service club dinner Lord
Raglan intimated that England might
have to resort to conscription to fill
her army. Whenever any country
does this it takes the first step towards
military domination, which strip-
ply means regulated tyranny, the subordi-
nation of civil liberty to armed force.
But the English people, always bull
dogs in their fight for freedom, will
resist conscription as perhaps no other
people in the world would. Such talks
as this of Lord Raglan are feelers put
forth to learn the temper of the people.

There is not an American who cannot
and does not look with pride upon this
country's dealings with China during
the last year. Professing to be a
Christian nation the government has
acted in a Christian-like manner to-
wards China. The crowning act is the
instructions to Special Commissioner
Rockhill to tender to China the offer to
reduce one-half the indemnity to be
paid to the United States in the
hope of inducing the powers to re-
duce their demands. What the effect
of this offer will be no one can tell.
It cannot fail to convince the ministers
of the powers of the sincerity of
American professions, while upon the
minds of the Chinese it should have the
effect to cause them to see in the Uni-
ted States their truest and best friend.

DEFEAT OF THE CHALLENGER.

Sacramento Record-Union.

The mortification of Lipton must be
complete. To expend a very large sum
to have a "challenger" turned out of
the best shipyard his nation has, in or-
der to compete with the Yankee "de-
fender," and then to have the new
craft beaten by the old tub that went
to the rear in the last race—really it is
plunging Lipton into the valley and the
shadow of embarrassment. The sug-
gestion has been made that he may re-
enter the first Shamrock to compete for
the America's cup. But the New York
Yacht club authorities have put a seal
upon that, by quoting the rule that for-
bids the entry of any beaten yacht in
the new contest without an intervening
match with another boat.

Baltimore Sun.

If Shamrock II was sailed at her best
yesterday, in her trial race with Sham-
rock I, Sir Thomas Lipton has appar-
ently little cause for his confidence that
he will "lift" the cup. In the interna-
tional contest next fall, in a triangular
race over a course of 20 miles the cup
challenger of 1899 proved five minutes
faster than the new yacht with which
he sailed. "Thomas hopes to win this year.
There is the record," he says. However,
the new challenger was hurriedly sail-
ed at its best and that the shrewd
Irish sportsman has a trick or two up
his sleeve which will not be revealed
until he comes over to "lift" the Ameri-
ca's cup a few months later. Sir Thom-
as is a resourceful man, and he may
have good reason for the belief that
Shamrock II is a better racer than
she appeared to be in the trial with
the America's cup. The American defend-
er, the Columbia, beat so handsly. All
sportsmen on this side of the Atlantic
hope that Sir Thomas has this year the
fastest boat that can be built in Brit-
ain. There would be no pleasure in
beating any other sort of a racer.

Boston Herald.

This year it is likely that the races
between the two Shamrocks will kill all
the great scandal stories and, unless
Sir Thomas Lipton can win with his
new boat from his old one by full ten
minutes over a thirty-mile course, he
might just as well stay at home, as far
as any chances he may have of winning
the America's cup are concerned. Her-
reshoff has each time made his ad-
vance over his previous boat, and there
is every reason to believe that his Con-
stitution will be better than the Col-
umbia. We leave the Boston boat en-
tirely out of the argument as an un-
known quantity. Judging from the first
race on the other side of the Atlantic,
there is, therefore, only another defeat
waiting for the new Shamrock when she
crosses.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The defeat of the new Shamrock by
the challenger of 1899 is not hailed with
glee by American yachtsmen, who with
sportsmanlike spirit desire always to
meet the very best of the British yachts-
men have. The Constitution or the In-
dependence would win no fresh glory in
defeating a yacht that could meet her
superior on her own side of the water.

PENSION FRAUDS.

Springfield Republican.

The return of the volunteers from the
orient has stimulated the pension attor-
neys to obtain the cases of returned soldiers
seeking pensions call attention to the
demoralizing work done in these quar-
relsome pensions, call attention to the
often sharks preying alike upon the
elderly and the soldier. They levy
contributions which ought not to be
exactable upon the soldier who has a
good claim upon the government, and
they constantly offer temptations to
men without such good claims to ask
what is not their due. The blame for
defrauding the government in this way,
and for putting thousands of men on the
pension list who have no right there,
lies largely with pension attorneys.
Some of them have become very rich,
and a good deal of their plunder has
arisen from their unscrupulous dealings
in a profession upon which they have
brought discredit.

Boston Herald.

The reported strikes between agents
for pension attorneys in San Francisco
to obtain the cases of returned soldiers
seeking pensions call attention to the
demoralizing work done in these quar-
relsome pensions, call attention to the
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Ladies' New Goods

Just received, and placed on sale this
week, the most elegant lot of Ladies' Goods,
of all descriptions and newest and best
styles ever brought to this city. Do you want

LOVELY WAISTS?

We have them, better suited to you
than at any other place in the city. The
same can be said of all

Summer Goods, Laces, Etc.

And all are new, just received and offered
for sale. We have a magnificent stock to
select from.

Z. C. M. I., T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

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Fifteen kinds of our finest

CARAMELS . . 25c lb

Butter Scotch Wafers . 15c lb

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Dealers in Rock Springs, Castle Gate,
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clean coal, and full weight.

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