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THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-Fourth Annual Conference
of the Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter-day Saints will be held in the
Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday,
April 3, Monday, April 4, and Wednesday,
April 6, commencing each day at
10 a. m. A general attendance of the
officers and members is requested
and expected.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We repeat the advice we have given
to the people of South Jordan, to come
forward and unite with the rest of the
water-users of this county, in the application
to the government for a portion
of the funds made available for irrigation
purposes under the reclamation act
of Congress. We do so because such a
step will be for their own permanent
benefit. If measures are not adopted,
on a large and expensive scale, to bring
more water into Utah lake than has
flowed into it of late years, all the
decrees of court and claims to a given
number of second feet of the supply will
count for so much wind.

By the plans proposed the lake will
receive a much greater volume of water
than ever, and the means of its delivery
into the canals in this county will
be so improved, that a full supply will
be assured to all, and it will be possible
to reclaim large areas of land that are
now dry and uncultivated. All farmers
having rights to its use will share
in the results. To stand aloof just now,
when the question of obtaining the necessary
funds to effect the purpose in
view turns on their action, is suicidal as
well as selfish and unreasonable.

We are ashamed at the course of some
of the opponents of the plans agreed to
by four of the five canal companies.
They have indulged in groundless and
unworthy suspicions until they have become
irrational and unjust, and have accused
their best friends of wrong motives.
The notion that the chief movers
in the plans have either speculative or political
ends in view is simply absurd and without
a shadow of foundation in truth.

There is no excuse for its utterance or
reception. It is slanderous and vile and
contemptible. It should be resented by
the solid settlers who know better, and
they ought to withdraw from companionship
with such wild and rampant
obstructionists.

We cannot understand why so many
of our friends in that part of the county
stand in with the class of persons
who are blocking the way of this grand
movement, and stand out against sound
reason, fair action, and the advantages
that are offered. They have given way
to folly and false reasoning, and will
be very sorry if they are left out in
the cold when measures are adopted to
proceed without them.

We advise the sober-minded, good-
principled people of South Jordan to
shake off all improper influences, and
eschew claims that conditions will not
support, and unite with their fellow
farmers of Salt Lake county, for the
accomplishment of works that, when
completed, will transform the face of
the land here and make it a garden of
delight. The turning point is at hand.
Come to the front, and join with your
fellow-citizens on the basis proposed,
or they will endeavor to proceed without
you and the consequences will be
the cause of everlasting regret.

HORRORS OF WAR.

Whenever a war is waged in any part
of the globe, stories of unnecessary
cruelties and outrages are sure to be
told. German soldiers during the war
with France were accused of all kinds
of savagery on French soil. Within recent
years reports have been published
about American outrages in the
Philippines, the "pig slaughtering" of
the British in South Africa, and the horrors
committed in China by the combined
forces of the civilized powers. War

means horrors, and although the methods
that prevailed during the thirty
years' war in Germany, for instance,
when cities were burned to the ground
and innocents massacred, are abolished,
yet war remains what General Sherman
so well designated it to be.

The powers that be, in the Asiatic
conflict now on, are jealously guarding
all channels by which news might leak
out concerning the doings of the soldiers.
They have, perhaps, sufficient reasons
for this, besides the desire of
preventing the other side from obtaining
information regarding strategic
movements. But London papers are
nevertheless publishing reports of atrocities
committed by Russian soldiers
now in the field. And they charge even
the higher officers with flagrant violations
of the laws of morality. According
to extracts made in the Literary
Digest, it is charged, for instance, that
one hundred Japanese ladies at Port
Arthur, wives and daughters of respectable
men, were outraged by Russians
who also stole their property. Other
women are said to have been massacred.
At Kanchal, a Korean town near the
frontier, girls, it is said, have been
found dead after hours of maltreatment.
In other Korean towns, women
of high social position have been dragged
from their homes by the troops.
"Atrocities are being committed daily,"
declares the London News, "and, if it
be feared, will precipitate an immediate
reign of terror if the powers do not inter-
fere."

It is further charged that the efforts of
our consular officials to protect refugees
have been baffled by the action of the
Russian authorities. The London
Standard lays the chief blame upon the
Cossacks, who, it believes, have now
inspired hatred throughout Manchuria
by their excesses. "The Cossack," it
remarks, "is a sufficiently useful
instrument of government so long as
the only purpose is to overawe the
natives; but one of the weaknesses of
Admiral Alexieff's position is that his
garrisons are, after all, mere handfuls
of armed men in the midst of a dense
population. There has not been time,
even if there had been inclination, to
establish relations of confidence, or
even to get in touch with Manchurian
society."

It is to be feared these reports are
but too true, and that half of the story
is not told. Wars brutalize men. It
is used to be urged by the war lords, as
an evidence in favor of militarism, that
a soldier may be as gentle and as good
a man as any preacher. But anyone
who will investigate the subject thoroughly
will find that wars do not pass over
a country without injuring the nobler
instincts of those who take part in it,
and generally it leaves its ugly
scars upon a nation for generations.
Wars wear off civilization, which is but
a thin veneer at best, and lays bare
the savagery underneath. When the
unnecessary cruelties practised by soldiers
are related, one feels tempted,
with Tolstoi, to doubt whether there
is any civilization. One feels the force
of his contention that "war is a monster
scourge and that everything
leading to war is to be utterly
condemned." This may be going too far,
as there are wars for the defense of
home and country which must be
considered justifiable, but if the sentiment
is applied to wars of aggression, it
must be endorsed.

UTAH SUFFRAGE COUNCIL.

The Woman suffrage Council of this
state is to be held tomorrow, Thursday,
April 7, at 3:30 p. m. sharp, at
room 202, Business College building. All
interested in the cause are invited to
attend, and it is safe to say that the
meeting will be large and productive
of much good. The women of Utah who
enjoy the boon of suffrage, do not forget
that it is their duty to do all they
can, that the sisters in other states
may receive the power and opportunity
of doing good through the ballot, as
well as by other means. The cause of
woman suffrage is slowly, but surely,
gaining ground, and the Utah ladies
must be in the first ranks in the battle
for that cause. They have always
been in the advance columns of civilization,
and they always will retain that position.

IS CRIME INCREASING?

Few social questions are asked more
frequently than, what is the increase
of crime? The national Census Bureau
is seeking an answer to this inquiry. It
is undertaking to secure a record of
all the persons who are sentenced to
the various jails, penitentiaries, and
other prisons in the United States during
the year 1904.

The wardens of the state prisons and
the sheriffs of the counties are being
requested to act as special agents to
report certain facts concerning every
person delivered into their custody.
Some counties have not been heard from.
In some perhaps there are no jails.
In others perhaps the local jails are
no longer used, in still others the
sheriffs have possibly neglected the
matter. But the records of the Census
Bureau and the resulting statistics
will not be complete until all are heard
from, and it is hoped that the pressure
of other business will not cause the
sheriff of any county in Utah to block
this most important inquiry.

FLEEING FROM RUSSIA.

The New York Tribune says thousands
of Hebrews, Poles, and Finns are
fleeing from Russia to this country.
They are spending their savings in order
to be able to pass the guards and
buy transportation. They prefer exile
to conscription, as they have no love
for the government that has deprived
them of their rights. Lyoff Veresteh-
gofsky, one of the immigrants from
Warsaw, says that a few days before
the sailing of the Pennsylvania he was
told that his name had been drawn in
the conscription. In Warsaw about
twenty-five others had been drawn.
They got together and planned to flee.
To mislead the Russian officials all
bought tickets to their homes, but in
some of the officials got wind of their
plan, and most of them were arrested
as they were preparing to flee.

One of the Finns, Christian Karoff,

the leader of a party of eight that es-
caped, said the Finns were united in a
resolve not to fire a cartridge for the
defense of Russia. Agitators, he
claimed, were at work in the province,
and were boldly declaring that the time
of passive resistance to Russian op-
pression was past.

The Hebrew refugees claim that their
persecutors are again planning meas-
ures of further oppression. They are
fearing another massacre, such as that
at Kishineff.

When the war with Japan broke out,
it was suggested that the Japanese
probably would find allies among the
disaffected classes of Russian subjects,
and this expectation seems to be fully
justified. But it is by no means cer-
tain that the smouldering embers will
burst out in flames. They are too
closely watched to get a chance to
make headway. Charles XII once
hoped to find allies in Russia against
Czar Peter, but he was disappointed.

Others have been disappointed in the
same way. Should, however, Japan
be victorious, it is not impossible that
the internal agitation in Russia will
become more violent than ever.

INDESTRUCTIBLE GLASS.

From Belgium comes the welcome
report that a pottery manufacturer in
that country has succeeded in making
"unbreakable" pottery and glassware.
The consular official who makes the
report says that he has often seen this
kind of ware thrown violently to the
floor or knocked off a table with no
other result than to send the dish
bounding unharmed across the floor.
Great quantities of this goods, he says,
are handled daily in the warehouses of
the firm with scarcely an accident in
the way of breakage. The workmen
throw dishes about with utter reckless-
ness as to the consequences. Provided
the glass and china thus rendered in-
destructible, are not too dear for com-
mon use, the secret now said to be dis-
covered will be a great boon to man-
kind. It should be welcome to the
artist too, for with this kind of material
he stands a good chance to immortal-
ize his skill both in fashioning and de-
corating.

AN IDEAL CHURCH.

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis has his
own ideas of what the future church
building will be. In Everybody's Mag-
azine for April, he expresses this view:

"The ideal church is one noble build-
ing, centrally situated, crowded from
Sunday morning until the next Satur-
day night, a church that is the center
of the social, the musical, the literary,
the ethical life of the community; the
home of light and joy; the pride of all
the people. With number comes en-
thusiasm, economy, emulation, effi-
ciency. When all the teaching forces—
and the art of teaching is a great gift,
and there are only a few teachers out
of two thousand that know how to im-
part wisdom—are united, the Sunday
school will again become popular. The
great library of this church and its so-
cial rooms, equal to those of the best
club rooms in the great cities, will be
the center of the artistic life of the
town, where the new painting, pur-
chased by some merchant prince, will
be exhibited for all to see; where the
club life for young men, the literary life
for young women, and the musical life
for all classes will center. On the Sab-
bath there will be a great sermon in
the morning, that represents the
thought and study and prayer of six
days and nights, of a man whom God
ordained through his ancestry for moral
illumination. There will be a great
Bible school, toward which all the fam-
ilies will converge. There will be a
great choral service in the afternoon,
that will be more attractive than all
the things of the park, or the ball field.
There will be a practical address to
young people at night, that will lead
men out of ignorance into wisdom, out
of selfishness and sin into righteous-
ness, and the manhood of Jesus Christ."

It beats the Dutch—Kid McCoy.

The Japanese and Russian fleets both
seem to have sunk out of sight.

Speaking of "the American type,"
what's the matter with the linotype?

There seems to be considerable of the
law's delay in Senator Burton's case.

When one reads the war news these
days he reads naught but words, words,
words.

Perhaps the Russians are waiting for
the first of May before beginning to
move.

Mr. Cleveland favors Judge Parker.
Small favors thankfully received, larger
ones in proportion.

War is to be made on the paper trust.
If war must come then let the trust be
reduced to a pulp.

Edwin D. Mead is "Boston's most use-
ful citizen." Could greater meed of
praise be given man?

Panama Canal construction bonds are
to be made as good as United States
bonds, the best on earth.

Judge Parker is said to be getting
stronger each day. Still he does not
approach Samson, or Sandow even.

The Fuerst Bismarck has been sold to
a Russian firm, it being their last bout.
A case where the Fuerst shall be last.

Into what insignificance will the cam-
paigning in the Orient sink when the
presidential campaign in the Occident
begins!

Booker T. Washington advises the
negroes to remain in the South. To
which advice they must feel like reply-
ing. Be hanged!

The Russians have selected the spot
where they intend to fight their great
battle with the Japanese. Their inten-
tion now seems to be to knock the spots
off the Japs.

Leroy-Beaulieu, the distinguished
French economist, says the United
States is controlled by the spirit of war.
At the utmost the country is controlled
by a desire to spread civilization.

Mr. Bryan is back in Lincoln and

says that he is there to look after the
spring work, and to help the men. Had
it not been for this explanation people
might have thought he was looking af-
ter his "fences."

At this distance it looks as though,
in the trouble between militiamen and
regulars at Trinidad, Colo., the latter
were at fault. The matter is to be in-
vestigated and if the regulars are at
fault they should be, and doubtless will
be, punished.

A Chicago preacher has confessed to
robbing the railroads, through pur-
chasing tickets at clergymen's rates and
selling them to ticket brokers, and dis-
tributing the "make" to the poor. It is
a case of doing evil that good may
come, and a very poor way to aid the
poor.

Talking about adulteration of food,
it appears that a chemist of Nebraska
has found "strawberry" jam in the
market consisting of pumpkin colored
with tar dyes, preserved in benvoin
and given a touch of reality by means
of grass seeds, in imitation of the real
article. The revelations made con-
cerning the food that is offered an un-
sophisticated public, at advanced
rates, should induce those who have
homes to go back to the old methods
of preparing eatables at home, as far
as possible, rather than support the
manufacturers of fake productions.

THE DIVORCE CONFERENCE.

New York Post.

The conference indicates that some
headway is being made in bringing
about practical unity. As twelve Protes-
tant denominations were represented at
the conference, this may prove to be a
very far-reaching measure. The church
has always been strongest in evil days.
The period which witnessed its birth
and its most rapid development was
troubled with the same social laxity
that pervades our divorce prob-
lem. The church is today confronted
with conditions far more serious than
any fine-spun theories of apostolical
succession, or what not. The long,
hard struggle necessary to overcome
these conditions may possibly prove a
powerful means to permanent religious
unity.

New York Globe.

As things now are, in violation of the
community which should exist, clergymen
of one denomination often are parties
to the violation of the rules of other
churches, thus not only increasing dis-
respect for ecclesiastical authority but
actually encouraging the breaking of
solemn personal obligations. The re-
form proposed is simply an analogue
of the rule concerning the lex loci which
prevails in the civil courts. The con-
ference was of the opinion—and in this
it doubtless reflects the prevailing view
—that it is unwise to agitate for a con-
stitutional amendment on which a na-
tional divorce law could be based. It
is deemed better that effort should be
concentrated on persuading the several
states to take independent common ac-
tion more strictly limiting divorce.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Thoughtful persons have been agitat-
ing for a long time the reform of the
confused and clashing marriage laws of
these states, which legalize indirectly
practices hardly less disgusting and
more dangerous to society than the
plural marriages of Utah. The first
movement for a national marriage law
had to be abandoned in utter hopeles-
ness of getting practical results with-
in the next century. The secondary
movement for securing marriage reform
by all the states separately is hardly
more hopeful. That would require ac-
tion by every state legislature, while
three-fourths of the whole could ratify
a constitutional amendment for a na-
tional law. Now it begins to look as if
the senate's investigation might stir
the country to marriage reform more
than years of agitation.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Portland Oregonian.

"The Japs fear not" is a frequent
heading over news regarding the con-
flict in the far east. With all due
deference to the bravery of the little brown
men, this "fear not" habit did not origi-
nate in the land of the Mikado, nor is
it confined to the human race. The bull
that attempted to butt the fast express
off the track was imbued with the "fear
not" idea, and there is another race of
beings who are said to "rush in where
angels fear to tread." Fear is a pretty
good failing in some cases, and if the
Japs will only use it in mild doses they
may save themselves some unpleasant
surprises before this cruel war is over.

New York Tribune.

Admiral Togo reports that during his
fifth bombardment of Port Arthur the
Russian fleet came out of the harbor
and showed itself in the open roadstead.
This was probably done, as he supposed,
to tempt the Japanese ships to close
in against the Russians and thus come
within the range of a heavy plunging
fire from the forts on the hills. But
Admiral Togo was too wary thus to be
entrapped. What is perhaps more in-
teresting and instructive than the ob-
ject of the maneuver is the display
which was thus made of the Russian
strength. There were, says Admiral
Togo, five battleships, four cruisers
and several destroyers. Now, there
were originally seven battleships. Of
these three were injured, and of these
three one, the American-built Retvizan,
has since been partially repaired. We
may assume, then, that the five which
were shown were the Retvizan, the Pe-
tropaulovsk, the Sevastopol, the Peres-
viet and the Pobieda. The Poltava and
the Czarevitch are probably still dis-
abled.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A unique feature of the American
navy is a great vessel, fully equipped
as a machine and blacksmith shop,
whose function it is to follow our bat-
tleships and make repairs upon them at
sea. The facts regarding this peculiar
institution are given, with a number of
illustrations, in the current issue of
Leslie's Weekly. Other illustrations in-
clude pictures of the great circus as it
departs from its winter quarters for its
spring summer season; a page of
delightful Easter photographs; illustra-
tions of the French opera, and sporting
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—New York.

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\$1.25 quantities for, a yard.....	88c
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\$1.75 quantities for, a yard.....	\$1.24
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