

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 1, 1902.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-third semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Saturday, October 4, 1902, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. A general attendance of the officers and members of the Church is invited and desired.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The regular conference of Sunday school workers is called for Sunday evening October 5th, at 7:30 o'clock in the Salt Lake Tabernacle. It is urged that all Sunday school workers attend, as matters of a very interesting and instructive character will be presented.

There will be an important meeting of the Stake Superintendents held in room 25, Lion House, on Sunday evening, October 5th, at six o'clock. It is earnestly requested that all visiting superintendents and their aids will attend, as business of importance is to be transacted.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
J. M. TANNER,
General Superintendency.

A PUBLIC INVITATION.

An invitation appears in another part of this paper to the general public to attend the dedication services of Barratt Hall, tomorrow at 3 p. m. This building is a part of the Latter-day Saints University, and was erected with funds generously donated by the late Mrs. Matilda M. Barratt, in memory of her much beloved and generally esteemed son, Samuel M. Barratt. It stands as a monument to her generosity and the sterling virtues of her son, and as a suggestion to our wealthy brethren and sisters, that endowments and other gifts for the training of our young people are worthy means of exhibiting a desire to do good to mankind. The employment of riches in this direction will stand to the honor of the donors in time, and will bring them added blessing and glory in eternity. As the services in Barratt Hall will be attended by the First Presidency and a number of the general authorities of the Church, people who are interested in the cause of education will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity to meet in that splendid hall, participate in the exercises, which will be of uncommon interest, and show their appreciation of the good works of the departed lady and her son, whose name is given to the edifice. We advise all our friends who possibly can be present to attend this dedication at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

AN UNJUST DECISION.

We have been requested to express our views in regard to a matter that has disturbed the so-called "Christian Scientists" throughout the country. As it concerns the general public as well as that body of believers in the notions of Mrs. Eddy, we respond with pleasure.

A Pennsylvania Judge has refused the application of a "Christian Science" society for a charter, on the ground that it is a business organization, and therefore, not entitled to a charter as a religious society. Upon investigation he learned that the sale of Mrs. Eddy's book, which, with the Bible, is made a text book for her followers, was one of the duties required upon members of that body, and that a profit was made out of the sale for the benefit of the author, and so he construed this as evidence of the mercenary purposes of the organization, and, therefore, denied the charter.

This has aroused much discussion throughout the country, and of course there are people who take strong ground on either side. While it is admitted by "Christian Scientists" that the book is in general use among them, and that its sale and circulation are vigorously promoted, it is denied that this is an essential duty of the membership. On the other hand, the opponents of the cult show the mischief, as they view it, that is being done by the promulgation of the ideas contained in the work, and the large pecuniary profit that is being reaped from its sale by Mrs. Eddy, the head of the organization, and contend that a society engaged in the circulation of the work to so large an extent, is a business organization, and therefore, not entitled to a charter as well as legal grounds the charter was properly refused.

While we disagree most emphatically with many of the notions set forth in the book, which is placed side by side with the Bible in "Christian Science" services, we regard the action of the Pennsylvania Judge as wrong in principle, and subversive of that religious liberty which should be promoted and maintained throughout this republic.

There is not a religious denomination in Christendom that does not associate with its propaganda, the sale of religious books according to its particular tenets. In almost every instance

there are profits on the sales effected, and these go either to the authors of the publications, or to the society that issues and circulates them, or partly to each. Other means are adopted for the raising of funds by those religious bodies, such as amusements, lectures, lotteries, fairs, prize exhibitions, festivals and other methods by which profits are obtained. If the same principle laid down by the judge in the one case were applied generally, what would be the effect in all these other cases?

We do not suppose that the denial of the charter will greatly injure the cause of "Christian Science," either in the locality where the charter was denied, or elsewhere. Indeed we are of the opinion that it will help to advertise it, and gain sympathy for those persons and their opinions that have been thus unjustly treated. The judge and many other people will doubtless deny that what is called "Christian Science" is a religion, just as thousands of prejudiced persons have denied that "Mormonism" is really a Christian faith. But it should be understood that "Christian Science" is a religion to its followers, and they have a perfect right to their belief, and the practice of their faith while it is not injurious to society in a positive sense.

The question involves a matter of conscience, and that cannot be properly passed upon by a court, and should not be interfered with by dissentients, no matter how much they may disagree with those who are influenced by it. The "Christian Scientists" are as much entitled to the protection and support of the law as any other body of religious worshippers in the United States, and also to equal privileges with the most orthodox in the land. It would be most unfortunate, and a very dangerous thing, if the decision of the Pennsylvania Judge were made a precedent in judicial circles.

NO MORE OF IT.

We are pleased to see the following editorial note in the Logan Journal. The announcement that no prize fight will hereafter be permitted in any part of Cache county, if Sheriff Rigby can prevent it, and that the Logan city officials are in the same mind, is entirely satisfactory. We are sure the people of Cache valley will endorse this decision, and that they will be supported in their views by the Logan Journal, which has extensive circulation and influence among them.

"The Deseret News deprecates that the recent prize fight was allowed to take place in this educational and temple city. As a matter of fact, it did not occur in the city, but that is begging the question. It was so close that all those who desired could attend. Public sentiment here is against exhibitions of the kind, and while there was nothing brutal in the one referred to, Sheriff Rigby has announced that hereafter no prize fight will be permitted in any part of the county under his jurisdiction if he can prevent it. No prize fight would be permitted by the Logan city officials, and if those of other incorporated cities of Cache follow the same example, as no doubt they will, prize fighting will be effectually barred.

CUBA AND THE TARIFF.

The subject of the relief of Cuba is still open, and there are great differences of opinion as to the best course to pursue, in order to fulfill the alleged moral obligation of this nation to the new republic, and still protect our own industries. It has been held by some of the most prominent beet-sugar producers and dealers, that a low tariff on Cuban sugar imported into this country, would not materially injure their business. But there are others who contend to the contrary, and the question is one worthy of consideration from all standpoints. We therefore give place to the following communication, which contains some suggestions that may be of value to the contestants on either side of the controversy:

"Editor Deseret News:

"The self-styled friends of Cuba, who are continually talking of our duty to that island, seem to be afflicted with a form of myopia which prevents their seeing anything but sugar. They assume that the only way to help Cuba in our markets is by reducing the tariff on that article, and the friends of the beet sugar industry are too willing to concede this point. As a matter of fact there are many other ways in which our tariff might be modified to the advantage of the "Gen of the Antilles," and that too without ruining any American industry.

"I offer the following as a few suggestions. Place a high duty on crude rubber, coffee, cacao and palm oil, exempting the products from Cuba. This of course would not afford any considerable immediate relief, but in 10 years would give the Cubans a monopoly of those imports.

"Remove the duty on iron and manganese ores coming from Cuba.

"Bananas are quickly grown and the importations at New Orleans and New York are enormous. A duty of 10 cents a bunch would hardly be felt by the consumers and, if the Cuban product were admitted free, employment for thousands of laborers would be provided at once. In Jamaica the wages of farm laborers have increased about 100 per cent as a consequence of the development of the banana industry.

"There is a shrewd suspicion in the minds of many people that the proposed reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar is not intended as a relief to Cuba, but rather to give the American refiners a free hand in the market. The sugar in St. Louis last fall was an object lesson of the love that the refiners bear to the best product. It is so probable that by next year (1903) beet sugar will supply all the demand west of the Missouri river, and the industry is one which, above all others, needs protection for its first years. Let us hope that its enemies may not prevail.

"I remain, sir, Yours, etc.,
LOS GATOS, CAL., Sept. 23, 1902.

IN BEHALF OF BOERS.

The appeal of the Boer generals for aid for the widows and orphans of the South African patriots, is likely to be liberally responded to. One gentleman of Pittsburgh, Mr. Henry Phillips, is said to have given \$100,000, and others have contributed more modest sums. The signers of the appeal state that 30,000 houses were destroyed during the war, and that most of the people are homeless and without means. Some Boer representatives, it is said, will visit the United States and solicit aid.

It is but right that the people all over the world, who sympathized with the Boers during their struggle and thus encouraged them to continue, now should have an opportunity of showing

in a substantial manner, that their sympathy was genuine. At the same time we believe Great Britain should be able to give all the assistance needed for the rebuilding of the country, without much outside aid. It should be a matter of national pride for Great Britain to do the work of reconstruction without the solicitation of aims either directly or indirectly.

English financiers now are figuring out that the South African war costs Great Britain in cash about \$1,500,000,000, or considerably more than the war indemnity exacted by Germany from France. But Great Britain expects to reap profits from the conquest. She can consistently spend the sums needed for the rebuilding of the country and the re-establishment of its trade. This will undoubtedly be a general sentiment in regard to Boer aid, but if Great Britain for some reason or other fails to do all that is actually needed to relieve the survivors, Boer sympathizers and friends will no doubt respond liberally to the appeal in behalf of widows and orphans.

Al is fair in love and war and Salt Lake City.

All things come to him who waits, even the police.

To the small boy the fruit of evil is the sour, unripe apple.

It is folly to aim high if the man or the gun can't carry there.

Be it ever so hot, a political campaign cannot take the place of coal.

If the fair and conference combined do not bring a rain, nothing can.

It is were only as easy to raise beef as it is to raise beef prices!

"By their fruits ye shall know them"—the horticulturists at the Fair.

One of the worst of the trust evils is that you seldom get it back.

One of the disagreeable features of the fall season is the college yell.

Down east the cry seems to be: "Coal, coal everywhere but not a bit to burn."

There should be a law forbidding people to wash their dirty linen in public.

As a seven days political wonder Speaker Henderson has ceased to be.

As the duck season opens today the hunters are bound to have a killing time.

He that can settle the coal strike will be greater than he that taketh a city.

Money makes the mare go, but the size of the purse determines the rate of speed.

It looks as though the congressional campaign were to be one of "in hot pursuit."

The Venezuelans must be a very patriotic people. They are all sons and daughters of the revolution.

The Morristown, N. J., caddies have gone on strike. Most likely they will make a fool of it.

Dr. Lung's name would indicate that he is a specialist in pulmonary diseases rather than in injuries to the leg.

Secretary Shaw will experience no embarrassment so long as he merely makes statements and does not write letters.

The storm stopped the military maneuvers at Fort Riley yesterday. The general doesn't live who can outmaneuver a Kansas storm.

The ineffectiveness and worthlessness of the many proposed trust remedies is shown by the fact that the trusts do not buy them up.

Lieutenant Feary says that the north pole can be reached for two hundred thousand dollars. The pole must be pretty tall timber to be worth that much.

The British war office has notified contractors that the mutton furnished British soldiers must be British bred. This is patriotism of the stomach and not of the head.

Mr. Kruger has intimated that he would like to go back to South Africa. This means that he accepts the result of the war and would pass his closing days in the land that he has loved so well and for which he has made so many sacrifices.

SECRETARY HAY'S ROMANIAN NOTE.

Boston Advertiser.

Cable dispatches from various European capitals make it increasingly evident that while Secretary Hay's note regarding the treatment of the Roumanian elects a great deal of favorable response, there is no sign yet that it will be backed up in any effective way by the nations which signed the treaty of Berlin. The trouble with that treaty is, in such a case as this, that it contains no provisions for enforcing its decrees. As for Roumania herself, she shows not the least intention of relaxing her cruel hand unless compelled by force to let go. Roumania was not a party to the great treaty. She is a child of that treaty.

Boston Transcript.

Secretary Hay's recent note to the signatory powers of the Berlin congress requesting them to compel Roumania to treat its Hebrews with what the twentieth century regards as humanity, does not mark the first protest of the United States to the same country on the same subject. Way back in 1872 when Hamilton Fish was secretary of state, he invoked the good offices of Russia and the good offices of Roumania as a protecting power to compel Roumania to treat its Hebrews with humanity. Mr. Fish's remonstrance had little effect, and probably Mr. Hay will meet with no more success, but nevertheless a word in season spoken for humanity is never wholly lost.

Los Angeles Express.

Nearly all the powers which signed the Berlin treaty have given voice directly to their opinions regarding Secretary Hay's remarkable protest concerning the treatment of the Roumanian Jews. They have not replied as yet, through the polite channels of diplomacy, though "official" organs have been allowed to make a few remarks concerning the beauties of benevolence, and the credit which must be extended to a nation which shows such kindness of heart, but these have been followed by intimations that the affair really is none of the business of the United States.

San Francisco Chronicle.

A suggestion comes from Germany that the great financial houses in which the Jews are so powerful an element may coerce Roumania quite as effectively

as it could be done by national action. There is much force in this suggestion. No one will dispute the strength of the money power. Roumania and its citizens are doubtless laborers. Tightening the purse strings may be very effective. The moral power of the world, also, is not to be disregarded. Although it seldom controls national action it always affects it, and it is to be hoped that out of all these influences some good will come to the Jews. It would be very interesting to watch the effect of a financial boycott of Roumania in this case. The calling in of debts and refusal of loans can bring very proud people to terms.

Kansas City Star.

It may be added as an interesting fact that in his action Secretary Hay was following a precedent set by Secretary Fish in 1872. At that time the state department instructed the minister to the Jews. It would be very interesting to watch the effect of a financial boycott of Roumania in this case. The calling in of debts and refusal of loans can bring very proud people to terms.

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Ladies' Fleeced Cotton Union Suits, regular price 35c, Sale price, 35c.

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