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DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903.

and fashionable daily of London, prints the following article on the Mormons in Canada from the pen of its special correspondent, W.

Arthur Gill; When a man enters a country of scattered pioneers fighting hard with nature he may begin to doubt if he ever be-lieved in the supreme importance of politics. Surroundings such as those in which I now as make politics seem fri-volous, akin, as it were, to Faris fash-ions, and from the banks of the Belly river Mr. Chamberiain and Lord Rose-berry have the sir of finitastical shad-ow-fighters. The real politicians there are the rival travelers in agricultural implements and the rival buyers of live stock. Ask one of the settiers what he thinks about imperial preferential trade; he will be ready enough, how-ever with the local values of grain and cattle, and little heed as he and, his kind give to the political grame they are among the pieces on the board, and may help by their position to decide the next moye. he may begin to doubt if he ever be-

I have spent the last few days among some such conditions of life in southern Alberta and the mining districts of the Alberth and the mining districts of the Crow's Nest, close to the internation-al boundary and the Rocky mountains, where the means of communication are primitive and the accommodation, as a son of the West put it, "almighty weak be easily "

in spots." This district was represented to me as having special reasons, commercial and social, for desiring closer union with the social, for desiring closer union with the neighboring republic, and if anywhere in the Dominion such a desire exists it might be expected to exist here. You are about two days by rail from Win-nipes, as far or further (in time) from Vancouver, with no direct outlet to the const, and on the other hand close to some considerable American center, such as Spekane in Washington, and the tewns of Montana.

THICK BELT OF MORMONS.

It would be strange if along the coterminous frontier of over 3,000 miles the most attractive market was not sometimes to be found on the other side, but truth has a trick of being strange, and the specious assertion that the natural outiet for Canadian produce thes to the could appear to me after lies to the south appears to me, after inquiring nearly from coast to coast, to have little other foundation than ignor-ance of the actual local conditions. It may be true in a few insignificant cases —of some thousand bushels of oats here, of some thousand bushels of oats here, -of some thousand bushels of oats here, of some thousands tons of coal there-but as anything like a general proposi-tion it can only be classed with many other popular delusions about this country, such as that the climate is Artic, or that the West desires an-nexation, or that the West desires an-nexation of the desired a Protectionist government by a vast majority. But I will return to these matters later on. One of the notable features of this district is the large Mormon immigra-tion into it from Utah. This movement began some fifteen years ago, when the

conding in large numbers. Already they have established four towns of some size in the Dominion besides holding many farms and ranches, and it is probable that there will eventually be a thick belt of Marmons stretching for miles along the Canadian side of the Frontier from the foothills of the Bock-ies into the tagriftory of Assinibola. When it is remembered that they are nearly all American born, and are gov-erned from Utah, and still send tither of their possessions there, it may seem that their presence on British soil is not

unimportant. IN THE BISHOP'S "RIG."

In default of other conveyance I got

leave to ride in a cattle truck, or on the empine, at my choice, to a point within a few miles of one of their towns, from which I set off across the prairie in pouring rains. In such weacher there is no difference between a Canadian prairie and a Ertlish field which has re-cently been put down in grass, except that, the prairie is larger and stickier. Nothing was in sight but is vast tree-less plain, spreading in waves and wells less plain, spreading in waves and well, of leaden green. After a time I saw i row of black dots on the horrizon, and and then I met a young man conjng from that direction. He had a handsome Satyr face, but it was the only specimen of that type, which I caw during my visit. He was wearing a cost of yellow oilskin like a fisherman's known in these parts as a "slicker." He asked me where my "slicker" as. I answered that I my "slicker" see. I answered that I had been told the country was no dry as to need irrightion. I soon discovered that he belonged to the Mormon Church and ventured to injuipe wheth-er he believed in polygamy. "Belleve in it sure," he said, "but the law of the land forbids it." Even with polygamy left out there was, he explained, as much difference between the Mormon religion and any other as between day. much difference between the Mormon religion and any other as between day-light and dark. He repeated som for-mula about the Diety which sounded uncommonly pantheiatic, and left me to make it out by mynelf. Presently the black dots on the horrizon grew into little houses of unpainted pine, scattered around a wooden spire. Then I reached a wire fence, which enclosed the whole town in a space two miles square. I had to follow it to a gate, and was sur-prized to motice among the buildings bad to follow it to a gate, and was sur-prised to notice among the buildings inside what looked like a grand stand and a judge's box. From the gate I made for the neurest shack, surrounded like all the rest by a neat paiing and garden, and inquired for the residence of the Bishop, to whom I had brought a letter. I was told that I might find him at his office alongside the store up the street. I could not see at first where the street was. The town, which has 2,000 inhabitants, sprang into existence of some thousands tons of coal there-but as anything like a general proposi-tion it can only be classed with many other popular delasions about this country, such as that the climate is Artic, or that the West is in favor nexation, or that the West is in favor of Free Trade. The day I reached Win-nipeg Manitoba elected a Protectionsit government by a vast majority. But I will return to these matters later on. One of the notable features of this district is the large Mormon immigra-period of storm and stress. The Ameri-can government had not only prohibited polygamy, but was trying to enforce the law retrospective, sea sto amout plural marriages contracted before its enactment. Those who came to Canada did not hope to be allowed to practise

Utah, and particularly well suited to e culture of the beet. His father, a llionaire, who founded the settlement, the contine of the beet the settlement, is putting up a sugar factory at a cost of 2100.000, the beet-raising will be the industry of the poorer inhabitants. We next drove out into the country, where miles of farms are owned by the towns-people. According to the regular Mor-mon system the farmers live at the common center and drive out to their work every day. This saves them from isolation and keeps them under disci-pline. The Mormons are said to sur-pass the Jesuits in organization. At one end of the town was a large mill. The people were already exporting flour the Bishop said, to Australia and Ja-pan. Considering the newness of the settlement and its distance from the coasi, this fact may cause surprise, But coast, this fact may cause surprise. But the exportation of flour from Canada to the far east is increasing every month. The yellow man is taking kind-iy to wheaten bread, which should be remembered among other things by those who speak of the United States as the natural market of the Dominion.

CAUGHT BY BARBED WIRE. It was now growing dark and we re-

ntered the town, where I got a room for the night. My host was a Welshman who had married two sisters. One of them lived, as a rule, in Utah-the Mormons pronounce it Uta-sh-but she happened just now to be on a visit io her lord. When i knew him a little better, I asked now it was that the wo-men, who had votes and other unusual powers in the community, could ever be induced to consent to plural mar-riages. Nothing, one would suppose, could be more contrary to the normal instincts of the fair sex. My host re-plied that they assented from religious schedule, and expected to be rewarded principle, and expected to be rewarded for the satrifice hereafter. He added: "You require to be a man of the high-est order to be a polygamist"—to which I felt inclined to assent. Others whom I questioned made the same answer, and surely the Mormon creed must have a rare virtue in it to obtain such suba rare virtue in it to obtain such such mission. I had an opportunity next day of attending one of the Mormon ser-vices in the upper chamber of the church. I have never seen so large a proportion of bables at public worship. More than a hundred attended in arms. The fruitful and multiply" is a first principle of the Latter-day Saints, and the Welshman remarked to me after-wards: "If the government would only change that foolish law of theirs we'd charge that foolish law of theirs we'd have this country settled up for them in no time." An Apostle from head-quarters-some potentate visits the set-tlement every three months-was pres-ent at the service. He delivered an ad-dress which was partly about ririgation and partly about the pre-existence of the soul, to a loudish accompaniment of infantile bables. Early next morning the Bishop sent me in his "rig" to the mearest railway station, a distance of eight miles. My driver was an ex-Gor-don Highlander, who after taking part

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MORMON BULWARK.

MORMON BULWARK. The settlement is evidently exceeding-ly well managed. As far as religion may be judged by their material fruits the revelation of Joseph Smith would appear to be a useful addition to the Bible, which the Mormons accept in its entirety. The people seemed to be hap-py industrious, and pervaded by a most brotherly feeling towards one another, and the community is unquestionably more successful than anything else of the kind that has been attempted in Canada. Might not some philanthropist at home who would like to serve the poor of the empire at the same time at home who would like to serve the poor of the empire at the same time copy the example of this Mormon mil-lionaire? Without capital benind it the work could not be attempted. But the Mormons are shrewd at making the best of both worlds, and I fancy the founder of this settlement will get a fair return on his outlay in the long run. He owns the beet factory, and sells the land un-der strict conditions. Every purchaser of a town lot is obliged to put \$200 worth of improvements into it within two years. But the money mays be ad-

worth of improvements into it within two years. But the money maye be ad-vanced, and then he is allowed 10 years to pay it off. The inhabitants are inclined to be-come loyal Canadian subjects. I saw plenty of pictures of King Edward and Queen Alexandra in their cottages. On Dominion day (July 1) they had a race metting-every man in this concrete is a Dominion day (July 1) they had a race meeting-every man in this country is a semi-detached centaur-and a promi-nent citizen who had but lately crossed the border delivered a harangue from the aforesaid judge's box. It resembled an American Fourth of July oration, and vibrated with "tail-twisting." But the tail twisted this time was not the dion's but the eagle's, and his Mormon brethren applauded vehemently. "I'd shoulder a gun to defend this country tomorrow," declared an American-born immigrant to me. "We are well treat-ed here; the taxes don't amount to any-thing. And do you think we've any thing. And do you think we've any cause to be fond of Uncle Sam? Ho thing. cause to be fond of Uncle Sam? He-drove us into the wilderness to be scalped by Indians and then persecuted us for getting off. Land of freedom, in-deed! We don't forget what's written in history." The Apostic prophesied in his sermon that there would soon be a hundred thousand of his brethren on British soil, and I doubt if a more re-liable bulwark for this part of the Canadian frontier could be constructed in any other way. He in any other way.

More Riots.

Disturbances of strikers are not near-Disturbances of strikers are not near-ly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy its immediately employed. There's nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the Liver and Kidneys as Electric Bitters. It's a wonderful tonic, and ef-fective nervine and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems. It dispels Nervousness, Rheumatism and Neuralgia and expels Malaria germs. Only 50c, and satisfaction guaranteed by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

HE DIED CURED.

Carrol D. Wright, the authority upon jucations of labor, passed a good part of his boyhood in the New Hampshire town of Dunharton. There used to live near Dunbarton a physician remarkable for his pigheaded stupidity. Mr. Wright said of



enactment. Those who came to Canada did not hope to be allowed to practise polygamy under the Union Jack, but they were threatened with imprison-ment at home unless they reduced their existing stock of wives. They brought one wife apieco into exile-one of Brig-ham Young's daughters, who still lives, was in the first batch-and left the rest in Utah, where they continue to main-tain them and to give them their names without risk of being locked up. Since then the American authorities have

"A good story about this physician used to circulate in our town. According to it, an old woman stopped his gig one day, and pointed toward a house with a crape on the door. on the door. "So doctor,' she said mallelously. 'Mr. Brown is dead, for all you promised to cure him, eh?" "The doctor looked at her in his pomp-

"You didn' to kat a said. 'You didn't "You're mistaken,' he said. 'You didn't follow the progress of the case. It's true Mr. Brown is dead, but he diel cured.'"

FAN EA

ber of capable and enthusiastic women to the front, who either act as aids to on which their sympathies lie.

"MAP Showing MASANPHO where the eTAPANESE landed The trouble between Russia and Japan in the Far East, which may or may not, develop into war now, is over the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia and her attempt to assert Russian influence in Corea, which country, Japan claims, is within her legitimate sphere of expansion. Should these two powers fight for supremacy other powers may be drawn into the struggle-England as an ally of Japan and France as an ally of Russia: also, possibly, Italy on account of a naval pact with England. Russia can place an army of over 300,000 men in Manchuria to face the 250,000 spiendid troops of the

TENSION IN EAST.



