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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 4, 1904.

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.

A general Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle on Monday evening, April 4, at 7 o'clock.

A special Priesthood meeting will be held in the Assembly Hall, Tuesday, April 5, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A religion class convention will be held in the Barratt hall on Tuesday, April 5, at 2 o'clock p. m.

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

A special meeting of Sunday school
state officers will be held in Barratt
Hall, Tuesday afternoon, April 5, at
4:30 o'clock and a full attendance is
desired.

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

LET THEM STAY OUT!

A great many people are inquiring if
something cannot be done to compel
the "obstructionists" at South Jordan
to come into line with the majority in
this county, so as to ensure the success
of the water projects upon which the
future advancement and prosperity of
this city and all middle and northern
Utah depend. We do not think any
such compulsion should be attempted,
even if it were feasible.

The South Jordan Canal company
holds certain rights which its stock-
holders should maintain, within the
bounds of reason, equity and justice. If
they cannot or will not see the advan-
tages that will come to them from
unity with the other companies on the
basis proposed, they should merely be
left to the consequences of their re-
fusal. It is to be regretted that some
of them are not only blind to the facts,
figures and reasonings presented to
them, but have been abusive and unjust
to the gentlemen who have no private
projects in view, but have been work-
ing as much in the interest of the South
Jordan people as of the rest in this
county.

Now, for the interest of this city
which is joined with that of the other
canal companies, we hope some plan
will be matured by which the gen-
eral measures for the benefit of Utah will
be accomplished, without the South Jordan
company, leaving it entirely out
of the benefits to be derived and with
its bare share of the water, the propor-
tion only which recent developments
show it to be entitled to. Let the grand
results to be achieved without that
company's participation be enjoyed
only by those who unite in the scheme.
Let the obstructionists severally alone.
Leave them to stand or fall in their
separate state, until they become ra-
tional and appreciative of the general
welfare, through reaping the fruits of
selfishness and obduracy.

The municipal authorities will do well
to take steps looking to those water
rights to which the city is entitled, and
to its part in the work needful to be
done in preparation for that future
supply which must be had as the city
grows, and which forms one of the
most important problems that confront
us. Let the Mayor and council
confer and meet the issue!

TOO TRUE.

In these times of hypocritical en-
mity by politicians and religious agitators
about "Mormon Church influence," it
is refreshing to see the frank acknowl-
edgement we here reproduce from the
Caldwell, Idaho, Tribune. The efforts
that have been made by many of the
very individuals who figure so grotes-
quely in the movement against the
Church, and against Senator Reed
Smoot because of his association with
a body that is charged with controlling
political affairs, would prove very in-
teresting if they were exposed side by
side with their present endeavors. Our
Idaho contemporary puts the matter
fairly and forcibly before its readers
in this way:

"In times of tranquility, touching
the Mormon question, Republicans and
Democrats vie with each other in
courting alliance with the Latter-day
Saints. It is then the welkin is made
to ring with fine tributes to their indus-
try, enterprise, frugality and moral
strictness. It is then that statesmen
and politicians and laymen tell us that

the canker of polygamy is, by natural
process, eating itself away; that in a
little while the last vestige of it will
be disappeared. It is then we are
urged to view with serenity the con-
duct of those who entered into the
plural relation, prior to the manifesto,
and continue to live in it. But every
once in a while the leading politicians
in one or the other party see fame and
position for themselves in agitating
the Mormon question, and then there is
side stepping all along the line."

WHO KNOWS HIM?

We clip the annexed account of an
attempt by one of our missionaries in
New York State to refute the slanders
of D. H. Bays, who is arousing hostil-
ity against the Elders there, and claims
to have been a prominent "Mormon" in
Utah. The story here given appeared
in the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, and
shows how intolerant and unjust so-
called "Christian" people can be when
aroused by prejudice and misrepresentation:

"The lie was passed in the Brown
Memorial church last evening when
amid heartless hisses and jeers, in the
face of united opposition and with in-
dignation blazing from his eyes, Elder
Jesse S. Miner of the Mormon Church
stood for 20 minutes near the pulpit of
the church and refuted the statements
made by the Rev. D. H. Bays, a former
Mormon Elder, who during a long speech
had arraigned Mormonism and the
Strangites in bitter terms, laid bare
some of the horrible practices, told of
the blood-curdling oaths and denounced
the Mormon Church and its disciples in
good round terms.

"Such a scene has probably never be-
fore been witnessed in a house of God
in Syracuse. At one time it looked as
though a general riot or at least melee
would be precipitated.

"There were cries of 'Down with the
Mormons!' 'Put them out!' 'The
wretches!'

"Women with righteous indignation
hissed the two Mormons in the church.
They crowded around them, jeered
them and called them bad people.
But in spite of the opposition a plucky
little Mormon scarcely 21 years old,
stood his ground bravely and gave the
former Mormon, the Rev. Bays, argu-
ment for argument, characterized the
statements of Bays as false, 'I wonder,'
he said, 'how you can stand here before
your God and say such things as you
have said.'

We would like to know whether the
man Bays, who figures as an anti-
"Mormon" lecturer, ever belonged to
the Church or lived anywhere in Utah.
Anyone who can give us information
concerning him will do well to address
a communication to the Editor of the
Deseret News, which will not be pub-
lished without the permission of the
writer.

DESERET NEWS OF 1850.

Through the kindness of Mr. George
Stead we have received a copy of the
Deseret News Vol. I, No. 1, published
at G. S. L. City, June 15, 1850. The
prospective "a sketch of a debate" in
the U. S. Senate. Terrible fires in San
Francisco and Stockton, office of de-
livery, a singular dream related by
John C. Calhoun, the organization of
"Council of Health," an Irish letter, a
letter from Wales, the organization of
a State Government, President Z. Tay-
lor's message to the U. S. Congress,
a squabble in the U. S. Senate be-
tween Mr. Foote and Mr. Benton,
charges of dupe and some other
subjects were treated. W. Richards
was the editor. Some "old timers" may
remember this first issue which was
published four years ago. The most strik-
ing thing which comes to mind is the
wonderful growth of this paper, which
now publishes a daily and occupies one
of the finest brick and stone edifices
in our State Capital.

The foregoing article is clipped from
the Fremont, Boxelder county, Times,
a sprightly weekly paper which is
especially devoted to the interests of
that section of northern Utah. Fred
Nihart is editor and manager, and he
and the people of the county are to
be congratulated on the issue of a neat
and newsy journal. It appears to re-
ceive advertising as well as other pa-
tronage, and we hope it will "live long
and prosper."

GOVERNMENT COLONIES.

Mr. Booth Tucker, of the Salvation
Army, is endeavoring to have a bill
passed by Congress, providing for the
colonization of the lands brought under
cultivation by the operation of the
national irrigation act. Mr. Tucker
evidently considers it the duty of the
government, not only to place the water
where it can be utilized for the land,
but also to aid the people of the con-
gested districts of the large cities,
in obtaining a foothold on the re-
claimed land, and building homes
there. His idea is that a colonization
bureau be established in the Depart-
ment of the Interior, and that this be
authorized to lend money to settlers,
to the extent of \$1,500, at 6 per cent.
the land to be held in security until
paid. Out of the money borrowed,
the settler would pay the cost of trans-
portation of himself and family, and
necessary implements, etc. Mr.
Tucker proposes the creation of a colo-
nization fund, by the issue of \$50,000,000
3 per cent. bonds. He has experience
in colonizing, and it is claimed that
this is most satisfactory. At a cost of
\$200,000 about 400 people have found
good, comfortable homes in the Salva-
tion Army colonies, and as these were
all poor, their colonization is a true
work of philanthropy. It proves what
can be done by intelligently directed
effort. The only question is whether
the government ought to engage in
that kind of business. On that ques-
ion, the opinions will be divided.

AS SILVELA SEES IT.

Senor Silvela, ex-premier of Spain, the
other day delivered a scathing rebuke
to his countrymen. He blamed the
common people for the recent misfor-
tunes of Spain, and intimated that if
there had been more patriotism, the
colonies would not have been lost. He
said in part:

"Patriotism is disappearing in Spain
because the cost of it is money. Only
the poor went to fight in Cuba and
the rich did not even give what was so
easy to give, namely, money. Spain is
destitute of money and without it
And yet, if a national subscription were
to be opened to build ships, not enough
money would be collected to suffice for
the construction of one single ironclad.
Finally, the Spaniard of today is either
a bullfighter or desires to become one;
anything in fact, except a Spaniard."

The senator does not seem to realize
that patriotism thrives only in com-
pany with liberty. The Spanish govern-
ment has been the government of

mismanagement. Under it, wealth has
been pressed out of the common peo-
ple, for the benefit of the few favorites.
And when the home resources were in-
sufficient for the rapacity of the occu-
pants of thrones and their friends, the
colonies were exploited, and squeezed to
the limit. It is unreasonable to ex-
pect "patriotism" from starved cattle,
and it is as unreasonable to demand
that people who are treated as cattle
should display that virtue. If a coun-
try gives its citizens nothing but op-
pression, why should they be anxious
to die for its government? Even dur-
ing the late trouble, in which Spanish
pride was so deeply wounded, the pitiful
appeal of the Queen to the country
was in behalf of her poor boy, whose
patrimony was in danger of being cut
into. Why should the Spanish mothers
be so anxious to rush their boys to
death, in order to save her boy from
humiliation? True patriotism does not
work that way. It means devotion to
the country, to the common fatherland,
not to a class.

What Spain needs is a change of pol-
icy. If the government is given to the
people, there will be both patriotism,
bravery and sacrifice. Spain might
profit by the example of Holland, Bel-
gium and Switzerland.

THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

"Is a world-language feasible?" is a
question in which the scientific world
seems to take an untiring interest. A
Leipzig professor, William Ostwald, has
just issued a pamphlet on that subject,
in which he, according to extracts from
it given in the Literary Digest, ex-
presses the belief that the so-called Esperanto
has a great future. He thinks that
artificial language goes a long way to-
ward the solution of the problem forced
upon mankind by the folly of the build-
ers of the Tower of Babel, and in proof
of this he mentions the fact that at a
recent international geological con-
gress, held in Vienna, three of the dele-
gates, a Norwegian, a Rumanian, and
a Belgian, none of whom could under-
stand the language of either of the oth-
ers, readily found a medium of com-
munication on all scientific subjects
through Esperanto. One of these gen-
tlemen, we are told, assured the Leip-
zig geologist, Dr. Gredner, that he had
acquired the new language in about
three weeks' time.

The objections, however, to "Esperanto"
or any other artificial tongue are
serious. Language is not artificial, but
a natural growth, and it is only as far
as it is natural that it fulfills its pur-
pose of being the medium through
which souls commune with souls and
with the Father of all. An artificial
language will always occupy, among
the living tongues, the position of an
artificial flower in a botanical garden.
It may be admirable; it may be beau-
tiful; it may be a testimony to the skill
of the artist, but it can never take the
place of the humblest flower that
blooms on the roadside.

The universal language will be a liv-
ing tongue. Education is becoming
general among the nations of the earth,
and finally every school child will
know, besides the mother-tongue, some
English, German, French, or Spanish,
and then scholars will find no difficulty
in holding intercourse with one another
on subjects of international interest.
Language study, it will be admitted, is
difficult and requires much time. But
when it becomes general, the difficulties
will gradually be less. Practice renders
it easier for each succeeding genera-
tion. This is illustrated by the fact
that nearly all Hebrews, who for ages
have been scattered among the nations
of the earth, are natural linguists. It
comes natural to them to pick up a lan-
guage, and many of them speak a dozen
modern tongues. The question of a
world-language will be solved gradu-
ally by universal education, and not by
artificial means.

The following will give some idea of
the new language. This is part of a
verb: Ami, to love; amanta, loving;
aminta, having loved; amonta, about to
love; amata, being loved; amita, having
been loved; mi amas, I love; vi amis,
you loved; it amos, he will love; ni
amus, we should love; ili estas amata,
you are loved. These forms will hard-
ly strike the average reader as any
lovelier than those with which they
may be acquainted from old grammars.
It cannot be any more difficult to learn
to say, "amo," or, "ich liebe," or,
"j'aime," than it is to say, "mi amas."
Then, in Esperanto, there are other
things, such as feminines in "in," dimi-
natives in "et" and an introductory
"eu" as a question mark. "These par-
ticles," we are told, "are particularly
useful in constructing words." For in-
stance, "pli" means "more." "Pli bona"
is "better," "malpli bona" is "less
good" and "pli malbona" "worse." "Ici"
means the art of making, and bona is
"good," so "bonigo" means "making
good" and "pli bonigo," "making bet-
ter" or "improvement."
"The Easter music was beautiful; the
Easter hats were divine."

Port Arthur is quiet though Tozo
signally failed to put a quetus on it.

Somewhat other reformers usually
reform and re-reform, then die the
same.

Admiral Togo finds it impossible to
make his fire ships run in the same
channel at his thoughts.

In the Burton case the government
secured the conviction but the senator
is securing the delays.

If the authorities catch the Copley
train bandits the latter can write their
own "ballad of Reading gaol."

"I will never 'pench' on Dick Canfield
or any one else," says Reggie Vander-
bilt. This shows that Reggie himself is
a pench.

A bill is before the New York legisla-
ture creating more statutory grounds
for divorce. This looks like an invasion
of South Dakota's preserves.

The people of New York are clamor-

ing to see the subway, but how can they
so long as Mayor McClellan insists on
keeping the lid on?

Having failed to bottle up the Port
Arthur squadron, the Japanese will
have to content themselves with bot-
tling up their wrath.

The Irish Nationalists of Cleveland,
O., have adopted strong resolutions
against an arbitration treaty between
the United States and Great Britain.

If politicians were as averse to giv-
ing interviews as railroad officials are
when an accident occurs, what a pleas-
ant place to live in this world would be.

A large portion of the Russian press is
doing all it can to make Americans
forget that Russia was their great
friend during the dark days of the re-
bellion.

The Japanese navy department has
no advice confirming the news of an
attack on Port Arthur March 30-31.
This simply means that the attack was
not successful.

Denver friends of Young Corbett now
claim that he was out of condition when
he went up against Britt. Be that as it
may, there is no doubt that his nose is
badly out of joint now.

The people of Indiana are not to be
pitied so much because of the floods
in that state as the people of
the country are. Some Hoosier writer
will turn all that flood water into a
novel and inundate the whole country.

One of the great attractions of the
concert in the Tabernacle Tuesday
evening, for the benefit of the new
Stockholm meetinghouse, will be the
violin performance of Professor Wil-
liard Weihe, whose name, unfortunately,
was omitted from the program publish-
ed in Saturday's "News." His art-
istic ability is too well known to need
any eulogy of ours, but it should be
understood that he will add lustre to
the array of talent on that occasion.

Evidently Johns Hopkins university
is not a theological seminary. Of
eighty students examined by Dr. Rem-
sen and the faculty as to two biblical
references in an editorial and where
they were to be found, only one could
answer. He is a rara avis at Hopkins.
For the benefit of students there and
in other universities we will give them
the references. That to the Ethiopian
in Jeremiah, 13, 23; that to the shadow
moving backward on the dial, 2 Kings,
20, 10-11; Isaiah, 38, 8.

THE MERGER DECISION.

The Chicago Tribune.

American corporations have widely
outgrown state bounds. They take out
a charter in New Jersey and do busi-
ness all over the country. Such an ar-
rangement is anomalous. The merger
decision is so important because it
tends to alter this arrangement and to
establish national control over what
are in effect national corporations.

The Boston Herald.

It hardly needs to be said that
prompt and positive proceedings will
not be taken, for the good and sufficient
reason that they would arouse a storm
of protests from the great financial in-
terests of the country. We feel certain
that the president's campaign man-
agers will tell him that he has already
done enough to justify himself on the
anti-trust side, and that additional ac-
tion would simply make it impossible
to collect any funds for the coming
campaign from those who in the past
have been the most generous contribu-
tors to the party treasury.

The Atlanta Journal.

It will not be understood as interfer-
ing in any manner with legitimate
combination of capital for the purpose
of establishing continuous lines. No
man person will for a moment question
the usefulness or the legality of large
systems built up by uniting short links
into a continuous chain. Such com-
binations are clearly within the scope
and purview of corporation law. It is
therefore not the use but the abuse of
law that is to be restrained. Oppres-
sive monopoly is no more to be en-
couraged than ruinous competition.

The Boston Post.

The law as it has been declared by
the highest authority in the land, and
as it must stand without appeal, places
every trust and combine at the mercy
of the authority charged with the en-
forcement of law. Will it be enforced
strictly, impartially, thoroughly?

New Orleans Picayune.

The questions passed upon are bound
up in the very fabric of this Republic.
It is true that assumptions of power by
the federal government should be closely
watched, because they may finally
destroy the constitutional power and
authority of the states, but there must
be power lodged somewhere, vested and
made operative to prevent corporations
and combinations that have outgrown
the ability of any state from oppress-
ing and inflicting great injury upon
the people. Great combinations of money
and labor have gone beyond the power
of any state to restrain them.

The Cleveland Leader.

Beyond all partisan limits is this in-
structive opinion that cannot fail of
being a warning to unjust monopolies
and a guarantee of judicial oversight of
the unrestricted commerce of a federated
people.

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able to take home.

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"PRINTER'S INK"

The National Authority on Newspapers,
says in its issue of August 19th: "The
Semi-Weekly Deseret News has a higher
circulation rating than is accorded to any
other paper in Salt Lake City or in the State
of Utah."

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

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tle money.

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