

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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CLAYTON W. PATTERSON, Editor.
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Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 5, 1901.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-first Annual Conference
of the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-
ter-day Saints will continue Saturday
and Sunday in the Tabernacle at 10 and
2 p. m.

LORENZO SNOW,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CON- FERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the
Deseret Sunday School Union will con-
vene Sunday, April 7th, 1901, at 7 p. m.,
in the Tabernacle. It is desired that
each Stake of Zion be represented at
this meeting, and that Stake superin-
tendents, officers and teachers attend-
ing the General Conference of the
Church be present.

A cordial invitation is extended to the
public.
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
General Superintendency.
HORACE S. ENSIGN,
General Secretary.

A SIMPLE QUESTION.

In another part of this issue of the
News will be found a letter on Co-operative
associations. We have received
others which we do not print because
this one covers the ground of all. We
publish it lest the writers may think we
do not wish to let their views be known.
The letter contains nothing new. The
Rochdale plan is well known to all stu-
dents of co-operation, and has been ex-
plained time and time again in the
Deseret News. The subject may prove
interesting to some readers who have
not become familiar with it so we give
place to that communication.

The occasion of the correspondence is
an editorial that appeared in the
"News" on April 1, in answer to a
question from Iron county. We there
made it plain enough to anyone who
can read and understand a straight
legal proposition, that under the laws
of Utah a corporation such as that
designed in Iron county, must provide
that each share of the capital stock
shall have a vote on all matters per-
taining to the business of the corpora-
tion. One of our correspondents de-
nounces the provision in very strong
language. The letter we print today
presumes that the society referred to,
proposes to organize under the Roch-
dale plan. Both of them stray from
the point of our information and advice
and from the simple question propounded.

The parties in Iron county said nothing
about any system different from the
common co-operative organizations in
this State. All they wanted to know
was whether it would be valid, under
our laws, to provide that no shareholder
should own more than \$500 worth of
stock at \$5 a share, and that no mat-
ter how much stock he held, he should
only have one vote at any meeting. We
quoted the law as it stands, and showed
that the first provision would hold good,
but the second would not, because the
law expressly provides to the contrary.

Explicatives against the law will not
change it. Arguments drawn from the
old Rochdale system, or the California
plan, have no bearing upon it. Schemes
as to the gradual accumulation of one
share at \$100 value are wide of the
mark. The question asked of us was
based on a proposition for shares at \$5
each, the holder not to have more than
\$500 worth in all. Our replies were
straight to the point. All the contents
of our correspondents are irrelevant to
the subject. The notion of one of them,
that our friends in Iron county can
organize under the law on corporations,
and that then by mutual consent the
incorporation can elaborate the very law
under which they organize, and that the
courts would take their agreement as
superior to a statutory provision, which
is mandatory, is too feeble to strike
with a serious answer. It is a pity that
so many persons who wish to appear in
print cannot confine themselves to the
subject they attack or defend.

HOW TO GET THE AMENDMENT.

The Speaker of the late Utah Legisla-
ture has received from the secretary of
the State of Nevada a copy of a mem-
orial of the legislature of that State, ap-
pealing to Congress for the calling of a
constitutional convention to propose an
amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, making United States
senators elective in the several states
by direct vote of the people.

The foregoing appeared a few days
ago in the Ogden Standard. The action
of the Nevada Legislature is indicative
of a very general feeling throughout
the country. The conviction has be-
come strong that the only way to re-
form in the manner of electing United
States senators, is by an amendment
to the national Constitution providing
for their election by popular vote.

The biggest obstacle in the way to

this change has been, and probably
will be, the Senate itself. Arguments
against the amendment have come
principally from members of that body.
They would prefer what they deem "the
good old way." It is much easier, by
methods well known, to gain a major-
ity in a State legislature than to secure
a choice at the polls. A convention
perhaps may be captured, but the mass-
es of the people form another and dif-
ferent proposition.

It is scarcely to be expected, in view
of the opposition of the majority in the
Senate, that the first provision of Ar-
ticle Five of the Constitution of the
United States will be acted upon; that is,
the Congress, whenever two-thirds
of both Houses shall deem it necessary,
shall propose amendments to this Con-
stitution.

If the people wait until such a major-
ity shall deem it necessary, it will be a
very long time before they obtain their
desires in this particular. But there is
another provision in the same article
which is this: That Congress,

"On the application of the Legisla-
tures of two-thirds of the several
States, shall call a Convention for pro-
posing amendments, which in either
case shall be valid to all intents and
purposes, as part of this Constitution,
when ratified by the Legislatures of
three-fourths of the several States, or
by Conventions in three-fourths there-
of, or as the one or the other mode of
ratification may be proposed by the
Congress."

Here is a method of reaching the end
desired that may be made effectual. It
is the way adopted by Nevada. If two-
thirds of the States memorialize Con-
gress to call a Convention to make the
suggested amendment, "Congress
SHALL call the Convention." It is
made mandatory upon that body to act.
While it very properly requires ratifica-
tion by the Legislatures of three-
fourths of the several States to make
an amendment a part of the Constitu-
tion, it only takes the application of
the Legislatures of two-thirds of the
States to require action on the part of
Congress, looking to the framing of the
amendment.

If the sentiment now prevailing shall
continue, it will not be very long before
the necessary number of memorials
will reach the Congress, and then a
Convention will be in order, at which
the proposed amendment will carry
without a doubt, and in all probability
the ratification will come in due course,
and a change will be effected in the
manner of electing United States Sena-
tors which will do away with dead-
locks over contests in the Legislatures,
and to a great extent the scandals that
now attach to senatorial struggles in
many States of the Union.

ABOUT THE INDIANS.

A little volume entitled "The Indian,
the Northwest," and published by the
traffic department of the Chicago &
Northwestern Railroad company, has
reached this office. It is a compilation
of a great many facts of Indian history,
taken from a variety of sources. It
divides the Indian history between 1600
and 1900 in three epochs—"the red man,
the war man, and the white man"—and
places before the reader a valuable in-
dex to the events of the different
epochs.

As to the origin of the Indian, the
author states that "ethnologists are
slowly agreeing that his existence on
this continent certainly antedates 1000
A. D.; that he is of Aryan origin, and
that all of the families found on the
continent, from the Atlantic to the Pa-
cific, are descended from him. Histori-
cal evidence is given in proof of these
assertions.

Among the features of the publication
are Indian legends, and religious myths.
The character of the early redmen is
thus given:
"It was in such simplicity as that
the red man dwelt, attended by his
gods and spirits, loved by his women,
honored by his friends, and he was
stern in courage, just in his dealings,
reverential to the dead and had come to
be the aboriginal of the Western con-
tinent."

The feuds and wars of the Indians
are also interestingly treated. The
story of the death of Custer, for in-
stance, is magnificently presented. The
causes which led up to the Wounded
Knee outbreak are also analyzed. Sit-
ting Bull comes in for much attention,
with that famous quotation from his
lips:
"Indians! There are no Indians left
now but me."

Among the illustrations may be men-
tioned Black Hawk, Sitting Bull, In-
dian games, the Indian gambling im-
plements, pipes, drums, game traps, wa-
mum, weapons, canoes, the ghost dance
pictures, eating utensils, Red Cloud,
Sitting Bull, the Nez Perce monument,
the battle ground at Mankato, Custer's
battle ground, Rain-in-the-Face, and a
reproduction of Leutze's painting,
"Westward the Course of Empire Takes
its Way."

Anything connected with the aborig-
ines of this continent is of absorbing in-
terest. The Indians are still one of the
great ethnologic puzzles, except for the
light shed on their ancient history by
the wonderful volume, presented to the
world in this age, through the instru-
mentality of Joseph, the Prophet. All
the facts about that people must be
gathered, before students can commence
to form any idea, independent of this
sacred volume, as to the origin of that
interesting race. On the facts, con-
clusions must be founded. In the mean-
time, it is interesting to observe the as-
sertions first quoted here, that ethnolo-
gists are beginning to agree, that the
Indians came from Asia, and that they
are of one common origin. This is a
direct confirmation of the Book of Mor-
mon, and a testimony to the divine
power by which it was translated into a
modern language.

CHINESE DIPLOMACY.

The oriental mind may be moving
slowly, and sometimes puts the pa-
tience of every western diplomat to
severe tests, but when a conclusion is
arrived at, it is generally a masterpiece
of subtlety. A new instance of this
is the reply of the Chinese government to
the demands of Russia regarding Man-
churia. Russia's diplomacy has a reputa-
tion for smoothness, but China is, if
anything, still more slippery.

China, in effect, says that it would

afford no exquisite pleasure to make a
present to Russia of the province of
Manchuria, or anything else in view,
but she is situated at present that
she needs the friendship of all the
world, and as the rest of the world
objects to the transfer, she is under the
painful necessity of withholding the
gift desired. The inference is that Rus-
sia must settle the Manchurian ques-
tion with her European friends, and not
with China.

This reply virtually disarms all the
powers for the time being. Great Brit-
ain and Germany have previously made
known their intentions, that if Russia
and China enter into a private agree-
ment, they will govern themselves ac-
cordingly. That is, they, too, will se-
cure some special privileges, by some
means or other. They have undoubtedly
been looking to the signing of the
Russian treaty by China, as the signal
for a forward move. Now, China re-
fuses to give the signal. What new
excuse can be found for carrying out
the policy of annexation, which seems
to have been on the program from the
beginning?

Russia, of course, will remain in
Manchuria with or without the consent
of China, and no European power is in
a position to expel her, even if it were
thought desirable to do so. Other pow-
ers will occupy other parts of the Man-
churian empire in the same way. It is
without precedent for one country to
occupy a part of another without war
and without treaty, and trouble is an-
ticipated from the fact that no one is
bound to respect the title obtained suc-
cessfully. But when several of the
leading powers do the same thing, there
will be no trouble about it. When all
are in the same boat the best they can
do is to pull together. And that is what
they appear to be doing—for the great-
est international outrage history
records.

LEPERS, MORAL, AND OTHERS.

Somebody has conceived the idea
of making the leper settlement Molokai,
on the Hawaiian Islands, a self-govern-
ing community. There are about 900
persons of both sexes in this terrible
abode of disease and death. They are
under the supervision of a board of
health, and the proposition now is to
give the lepers themselves the power
to elect a mayor, aldermen, justice of
the peace, and other officers, neces-
sary to a self-regulated community. They
would still be under the direction of
the board of health, but this body
would, under that arrangement, be re-
lieved of some duties and responsibil-
ities that may be performed just as well
by the representatives of the people.

It is also hoped that giving the af-
flicted colony self-government will per-
haps result in a more thorough absorp-
tion of the lepers in the islands, and
thereby hasten the final extinction of
the disease there. If all those suffer-
ing from that malady are brought to-
gether in one place, and marriages pro-
hibited, the disease should die out with
the victims, provided there is no sup-
ply from the outside.

This suggests to an eastern con-
temporary the question whether it
would not be possible to adopt the same
plan to the treatment of moral lepers,
those afflicted with incurable crime or
vice. Might these be segregated upon
islands by themselves and allowed the
boon of unrestricted home rule? The
suggestion is thrown out for sociologi-
cal experts to work upon, and it is not
much more far-fetched than some that
have been following with pre-mat-
teriousness.

Why not? It is a matter of record
that some of the respectable people of
former penal colonies are the descend-
ants of criminals once deported from
the confines of their birth. The ap-
ple sometimes falls quite a long way
off from the tree, and children do not
always inherit the traits of their
fathers. It is not impossible that an
isolation upon under humane regula-
tions would work moral wonders.

Certain it is that the system now in
vogue is defective somewhere. Under
it crime not only does not decrease,
but it is steadily increasing. It does
not have the effect aimed at. Stati-
sticians tell us that during two years,
10,000 murders were committed in the
United States. That is nearly twice
as many lives sacrificed at home, by
knife, gun or poison, as in the long
military operations in the Philippines.
And among the victims were a governor
of a State, a State attorney general,
many officers of the law, and a number
of women and children. Besides, lynch-
ings are becoming terribly numerous.

Thefts and acts of dishonesty are
multiplying on every hand, and even
the sense of right and wrong is becom-
ing blunted. With all these facts be-
fore us, it is impossible to say that the
administration of justice needs no im-
provement. Possibly new methods are
needed. Some are calling out for more
severe punishments. They are
regarding with loving glances the in-
struments of torture which a more gen-
eral application, laid away as utterly use-
less. Possibly they are looking in the
wrong direction. Deportation and iso-
lation, under human regulations may
be the remedies yet to be applied to a
terrible moral disease of the nations of
the earth. At least, it would not be a
bad idea to make some experiments for
the guidance of those who are making
crime and its treatment a subject of
earnest study.

Salt Lake Stake Priesthood meeting
this evening in the Assembly Hall at
SEVEN o'clock.

Col. John S. Mosby says that the
"red scout" is just at its birth. It's
been a long time a-borning.

This is a good Friday. And a very
good Friday it is because there are sun
and warmth and good promise of spring.

Even if Russia should withdraw from
the Pekin concert it would hardly
make it more discordant than it is now.

Mr. George Phillips of Chicago does
not pretend to be Old King Cole, but
he is entitled to be called the king of
corn.

King Edward has thirty-two doctors.
He should make the number thirty-
three. There is luck in odd numbers.

Lieut. Royer, at Manila, has been
charged with misappropriating a very
large amount of government bacon. It

seems from this that the desire for
"pork" follows the flag.

Quida's latest volume is called
"Streptolust." She can never hope to
write anything so interesting as Dryas-
toid did.

Aguinado has not been invited to
visit America. He has simply been
asked to make himself at home in Mala-
canan palace.

President Hadley of Yale favors the
foundation of a university trust. He
seems to think the people may trust
the universities.

Russia's attitude in Manchuria seems
to be, "What are you going to do about
it?" And the indications are that the
powers will do nothing.

Boston is threatened with a milk
famine. If it becomes at all serious
she can draw on her rich stores of human
kindness resources to help her over her
difficulty.

Colorado is now coming to the front
as an oil producer. From the leading
silver producing State she became the
leading gold producing State. Is it her
destiny to become the leading oil pro-
ducing State?

The German fortifications at Pekin
are regarded as excessive by the min-
isters of the powers. Is the oriental
Strasbourg to be an impertin in im-
perio?

Gov. Deltrich, although elected United
States senator, will continue to hold his
office as governor. He will also sign
his own certificate of election as sena-
tor. He may be called the Poohbah
of Nebraska.

Mr. Kruger says that the English
government, telegram and press, in de-
scribing their successes in South Afri-
ca make every inch an ell. Of course
he means ell English and not ell Flem-
ish.

It is said that one of the features of
the St. Louis exposition will be an artifi-
cial volcano in eruption. That would
not be nearly so interesting as a gen-
uine Texas oil "gusher." Give the peo-
ple the real thing or nothing.

The Saturday Review, the great Eng-
lish anti-American paper, rejoices be-
cause of a seeming estrangement be-
tween the United States and Venezuela,
but is particularly bitter over the Mon-
roe doctrine. It is really too bad, but the
Dear Review will have to stand and
look at that old doctrine, and see it
grow stronger and stronger.

The Philadelphia Times thinks that
we ought to have some means of re-
warding acts of conspicuous gallantry
in the military and naval service, some-
thing akin to the Victoria Cross, which
would carry substantial recognition.
Brevet rank has been bestowed with
such prodigality, especially in the vol-
unteer service, that it has ceased to be
a sufficient distinction. Of the brevet
rank in America it may be said what
Mark Twain said of the cross of the
Legion of Honor in France—few es-
cape it.

A local writer who displays frequent
evidences of dotalage, is fond of making
personal allusions when he utters filial
in argument. They are usually without
the least foundation in fact, but his en-
joyment of the fictions is gauged by
the grossness of their untruth. He has
been particularly bitter against the
members of the Legislature, and the
Ogden Standard "wonders if he tried
his old dodge of borrowing money of
the boys," and falling "feels sore" and
"that is what hurts him." The rumor
that he started this morning about the
editor of this paper, has no more truth
in it than the report that the borrowing
scheme was trying to pay his honest
debts.

THE AGUINALDO PUZZLE.

New York Tribune.
It would be a mistake to treat Agui-
naldo too seriously. He is not to be
magnified into a hero or a martyr, ei-
ther by his friends, who would like to do
so, or by the government against which
he has warred and which now is to deal
with him for his crimes. At the same
time his offenses have been too great
to be overlooked, and his potentiality
for at least petty law-breaking is too
great for him to be treated with in-
difference.

New York Herald.

The restless little Philippine general
might be better occupied in helping to
build up an administrative system than
in some less desirable field of activity
and more advantageously placed in a
post in public view than in the obscur-
ity of untrammeled private life.

New York Journal.

Let him be brought across the con-
tinent and allowed to see the power, the
sense of right and wrong is becom-
ing blunted. With all these facts be-
fore us, it is impossible to say that the
administration of justice needs no im-
provement. Possibly new methods are
needed. Some are calling out for more
severe punishments. They are
regarding with loving glances the in-
struments of torture which a more gen-
eral application, laid away as utterly use-
less. Possibly they are looking in the
wrong direction. Deportation and iso-
lation, under human regulations may
be the remedies yet to be applied to a
terrible moral disease of the nations of
the earth. At least, it would not be a
bad idea to make some experiments for
the guidance of those who are making
crime and its treatment a subject of
earnest study.

Philadelphia Record.
He has cost us dear in life and treas-
ure, but in dealing with him the gallant
men who are following the flag must
not sully it by any failure of magnani-
mity. He is not the captured foe who has
defied it. It is one thing to break the
heathen and quite another to maintain
our reputation at the front of Christen-
dom.

New York Times.

Aguinado has given us such a deal of
trouble that now that we have him in
hand no sane person who is not a pub-
lic enemy would venture to suggest that
we should make any disposition of his
person which would not or ever leave
him free to seize opportunities to do fur-
ther mischief.

Philadelphia Press.

Any power but England and the
United States would execute him in a
few hours. Our policy in the Philip-
pines has avoided execution, re-
leased prisoners, inflicted no punish-
ment save for crime, and kept in con-
finement only the captured foe who has
defied it. It is one thing to break the
heathen and quite another to maintain
our reputation at the front of Christen-
dom.

Tagal leader sees the hopelessness of
the struggle. As self-government under
the flag grows every one will hope that
Aguinaldo may in due season, when
peace and order have come, like many
an ex-confederate, rise to high public
place and prove useful in his day and
generation.

New York Sun.

But having got Aguinado, what shall
we now do with him? Of course, noth-
ing saving of vindictiveness will in-
fluence the method of dealing with the
Filipino chief, though we cannot forget
the indication of character he afforded
in surrendering to the Spaniards for a
large pecuniary recompense and then
returning to stir up renewed insurrec-
tion against them, and we must be
warned by it in our dealing with him.
It is possible, however, that by the use
of sagacious measures Aguinado may
be made a potent means of permanent
pacification.

Philadelphia North American.

There is no warrant for holding Agui-
naldo a traitor, for he never owed or ac-
knowledged allegiance to the United
States, and never admitted Spain's right
to sell him for \$250,000 on the spot. Ac-
cording to his view of the matter, a
view shared by not a few Americans,
he was an ally of the United States in a
war against Spain until the alliance
was broken by the American military
travelling after the American end had
been achieved. It is not probable that
Aguinaldo will be hanged, either as a
traitor or a chief of bandits, but he
may be transported to our new penal
colony of Guam as "an incendiary per-
son and a menace to the military au-
thority of the United States."

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Ceo. D. Pyper, Manager.

TONIGHT.

One Night Only.
CHAS. H. YALE'S
Kaleidoscopic Mechanical Spectacular
surprise.

THE Evil Eye

Or the Many Merry Mishaps of Nid
and the Weird Wonderful Wander-
ings of Nod.

Management of the Author, Sidney R.
Ellis.

With all its Wealth of Novelty and
Sumptuous Surroundings.

GREAT CAST, INCLUDING
Charles A. Loder, Mayme Mayo, Tom-
my Elliott and the Bros. Horani, the
Famous Phases Troupe, the Wonderful
Electric Ballet.

All the Marvelous Features and Nov-
elties which have made this play and
productions.

Regular Prices.

NEXT ATTRACTION:
SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH.

Afternoon and Evening and Monday
and Tuesday, April 8th and 9th.

SALT LAKE OPERA CO.

In Von Supple's Opera.

Fatinitza.

Chorus of 40, orchestra of 13.

Note—The ticket settings in Act
2 are from G. T. Jousens & Co., 25 East
First South street, Salt Lake City.

Reduced prices, 25c, 35c 50c and 75c.
Seats now ready.

NEW GRAND THEATRE.

M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

TONIGHT.

Tomorrow Matinee
and
Tomorrow Night.

HARRY WARD'S Magnificent MINSTRELS.

America's Largest, Grandest and Best
Minstrel organization.

40-CELEBRATED ARTISTS—40
SPECIAL FEATUERS.

America's Minstrel Monarch,
FRED RUSSELL,
Professor Mason's Solo Band,
GRAND NOONDAY PARADE.

Conference, visitors should avail
themselves of the opportunity to visit
the

Salt Lake Sanitarium

Finest and largest bathing institution
in the west.

Pools, plunges and tubs, all 25 cents.
Costs nothing to visit and is one of
the wonders of Zion.

EASTER GIFTS.

Some little thing to give to a
friend as an Easter remem-
brance.

That's the question just now.
Nothing new and nothing half
so much appreciated as a bottle
of nice perfume.

We've all the good kinds here
that are made.

Put up in handsome bottles.
Some in dainty little boxes.
And they don't cost very
much.

Plenty of other things too for
Easter gifts.

Pocket Books, Memorandum
Books, Card Cases.
A full line of toilet articles
with sterling silver mountings.

Z.C.M.I. Glove Special

DURING THE FIRST WEEK IN APRIL WE
OFFER THIS GLOVE BARGAIN:

Ladies' 2-Clasp Street Gloves,

Warranted Real Kid, Newest Paris Point Embroidery,
all colors and sizes, regular price \$1.50, this week only

\$1.25

Newest Styles and Best Grades
Ladies' Gloves, just in at

Z. C. M. I.

T. C. WEBBER, Superintendent.