

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

Office of First Temple and Last Temple Streets Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor

Ezra C. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES

Per Year	10.00
Per Month	0.85
Per Week	0.25
Per Day	0.05
Per Issue	0.05

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE

P. A. Craig, 41 Times Building

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE

P. A. Craig, 87 Washington St.

SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE

C. S. King-Sheridan &amp; Co., 409 Examiner Bldg.

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 21, 1900.

## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The seventieth semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Friday, October 5, at 10 a. m. in the Tabernacle in this city.

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

## FAST DAY.

Inasmuch as one of the sessions of our forthcoming General Conference will be held on Sunday, the 7th prox., which is our general fast day, the next fast day services will be held on the last Sunday of the present month instead of the first Sunday of next month.

LORENZO SNOW.

## THE POINT AT ISSUE.

The gentlemen representing the new railway project, met with an enthusiastic reception at the City and County building last evening, and their propositions were loudly applauded by the solid business men who were present. There was no opposition there, and we have heard of none elsewhere in this city, to the advent of the road from Los Angeles. Nor is there any, we believe, to the request for depot grounds and franchises, which are necessary to making Salt Lake the terminus of the line.

The single point of difference appears to be on the granting of Pioneer Square for depot purposes. The sentimental side of this question, while it cuts some figure, is not a formidable obstacle in the way. Of course we would all like to preserve that historic spot for the purposes designed in its dedication as a public park forever. There are memories that cling to the block which are in some minds, of a sacred character. But in this utilitarian age they do not weigh heavily against big material advantages. And that is not the turning point in the controversy.

The real dispute is as to the power of the City Council to turn over that piece of public property to a private corporation, for that or any other private purpose. This must be squarely met before anything definite is done in regard to it.

Supposing the council now in office possesses the power, under its charter or any State statute, to undo the act of that body in 1893. Granting that one city council may, by ordinance, dedicate a square for a specified public use forever, and the next city council may take it back by ordinance or resolution, or "vocate" it, to use the legal term, and devote it to another public purpose, does it follow that either or any city council can lawfully give it away, for a private purpose to an individual or a company? That is the question to be solved.

There are eminent lawyers who maintain that such an exercise of authority is ultra vires. It is not improbable that if the city council shall attempt to make the grant desired, an injunction would be sued out and the question be carried to the courts. The gentlemen who seem to have set their hearts on Pioneer Square, say they are willing to accept the grant and take chances as to what may follow, or words to that effect. Of course they would have to do that in any event, but they feel fully assured that they would be able to maintain their right and title to the property.

The Deseret News, in calling attention to this point, does not wish to be understood as opposing the proposition to comply with the wishes of the railway company in all essential respects. The demand for depot grounds and franchises is reasonable. It should receive encouragement and support. We all want the road. Its promoters ask for nothing unless it is completed by the time that it is to be agreed upon. That is all right.

But there are many of our citizens who believe that some other arrangement can be made as to depot grounds than that now contemplated, which will avoid any complications, legal or otherwise, and secure ample accommodations for the purpose in view, and also make it easier for the company to obtain its rights of way and land and facilities for shops and switches and other necessary adjuncts to the mere space for a depot. This matter should be viewed from every standpoint and nothing be done in too big a hurry. It should be understood that the acquisition of one block of ground means much more, which will be of moment to people occupying adjacent premises.

The "News" is emphatically in favor of the road, and also of granting all that is really necessary for its terminus in this city. The gentlemen managing the affairs of the road, may rest

assured that they will receive the support of the leading business men, and also of the large majority of the people of this city and State. And the "News" simply desires that all that is done in the premises shall be in the real interest of the road, compatible with the public interest and in conformity to law, which will give permanence to all contracts and agreements that may be consummated.

## "MORMONISM" NOT MOHAMMEDANISM.

"The administration should go slow in its condemnation of 'Mormonism,' so long as it keeps the Sultan of the Sultans on its pay-roll, and provides for the maintenance of his harem," says the Sacramento Bee.

Our contemporaries should go slow in drawing comparisons where there are no points of resemblance whatever, lest they injure their own logic beyond repair. There is nothing in "Mormonism" that justifies anyone in branding it as Mohammedanism. There never was. Celestial marriage, as formerly taught by the "Mormons," was, both in principle and practice, as different from Mohammedan polygamy, as is heaven from earth.

"Mormonism" is not polygamy. It existed before the principle of plural marriage was given to the Prophet Joseph. It lives and flourishes now, although the rules founded on that principle have for years been abrogated. There was at one time an erroneous impression that "Mormonism" would go if one of its peculiarities were abandoned, but the reports from the missionary fields should convince all the world of the error of this supposition. "Mormonism" is a message from God to man. It is not affected by non-essentials any more than are the contents of a letter by the color and texture of the paper upon which it may be written.

## WHY NOT ARBITRATE?

We have previously, in these columns, noted the measures taken by the government of New Zealand, to prevent disturbing conflicts between laborers and employers of labor. That colony was frequently the scene of such troubles, until in 1894, the industrial arbitration act was passed, as a remedy against the evil. It is claimed that this act, as later revised and amended, has not only put an end to strikes, but also fostered industry and trade.

Under this act employers and employees form their own unions or societies. Whenever a question arises which the representatives of these unions fail to settle, it is referred to a board of conciliation, and finally, if necessary, brought before a court of arbitration for settlement. Every trade or industrial union is required to comply with the legal regulations concerning all corporate bodies. When this is done they are registered by the state and empowered to act in cases of dispute, penalties being imposed on the union, with liability on the individual members, in case of violation of any of the provisions of the act.

There are six boards of conciliation, the members being elected by the unions, half by the employers and half by the workmen. These members select an impartial chairman. Disputes may be brought before this body by individuals or by unions. If the decision is unsatisfactory, the case may be appealed to the arbitration court, which is composed of three members, one of whom is nominated by the councils of the workmen's unions, one by the councils of the employers' associations and the third is a judge of the supreme court nominated by the governor. The finding of this court is absolute and it has full powers for the enforcement of its decision, which must be given in the plainest language within one month from the first sitting in the case.

It is claimed that since that act went into effect, the boards of conciliation have been kept quite busy, but there have been no strikes with all the evils that follow in the wake of the labor disputes.

As a general rule new settlements have all to learn from the long established states and communities, but sometimes the case is reversed, and the younger becomes the teacher of the older. In the matter of arbitration New Zealand has certainly given the world a pointer, which should be valuable. One of the rules is, that while a case is pending no workman can leave his employment, and no employer can lockout the laborer, so as to influence the decision one way or the other. Were this rule adopted in this country, the anthracite miners would be working as at present as usual. There would be no excuse for adding to the price of coal, as has been done already in several places. The public would not be made to pay for disputes in which they have no direct interest. Arbitration would be better for all parties. It would be cheaper too than a fight to a finish.

## BATTLES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

It has been repeatedly predicted that the insurgent activity in the island of Luzon would be kept up sporadically until after the election in this country, and the latest advice from the seat of trouble seem to give color to this supposition. A Manila dispatch, dated Sept. 19, states that there has been recently some fighting in different provinces, with small bodies of insurgents. As usually, they were scattered to the four winds by the few American troops that were available for attack, and again assumed the role of amigors. Only in one place, where rains had flooded the country, the rebels to the number of 800 were in a position to make a somewhat stubborn resistance.

Some more lives have been sacrificed on the altar of war in those islands, but it need not be said that such efforts at making it appear that the insurrection is still formidable, are futile. They can have no bearing on the general course of events. They will not greatly influence the policy of the American Republic.

This policy is embodied in the instructions to the Philippine commission. According to these, some of the offices are at first to be held by Americans, but

these are to be succeeded by natives as soon as practically. The government in its broad outlines is to be modeled after that of the United States. Municipal governments are to be established, and a central administration is to have charge of general affairs. Freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press are to be established. Private property is to be protected, and the privilege of public and speedy trial is to be guaranteed to all. The natives will not as yet be permitted to carry arms, nor is jury trial to be instituted at the present time. The measures the commission will find it necessary to adopt must, it is further stipulated, "conform to Filipino customs, habits and even prejudices, to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indisputable requisites of just and effective government."

According to this policy, the Philippines are assured a measure of self-government more liberal than they could obtain under their own insurgent leaders, who cannot be presumed to have much experience in popular government. When the work of the commission materializes, and the benefits of it appear to the people, in the form of good roads, good schools, the security of private property, low taxation, impartial justice in the administration of law, and general prosperity, there will be but little danger of any rising against the constituted authorities. When the people find out that they are not to be abandoned to the tender mercies of the chiefs that terrorized them under the weak Spanish administration, they will naturally stand by their liberators and protectors.

The duty of the military will be to put down such sporadic outbreaks of lawlessness as that which recently has rendered some parts of Luzon unsafe, just as soldiers in every civilized country are employed against bands of disturbers of the public peace, but in the meantime the work of the commission will be carried on, laying the solid foundations of future peace and unity.

## NO INTEREST IN IT.

The New York Evening Post has this to say about the question of initiative and referendum, which is one of the topics of the day:

"The cry for the initiative and referendum has been raised again this year, and there seems still to be a good many people who believe that a large part of our ills could be cured by their introduction. The advocates of the change, however, always fail in explaining why they should expect voters to take an earnest interest in the referendum as a regular thing when they pay very little attention to the institution as a special thing. At the recent election in Maine there was submitted an amendment to the Constitution establishing the office of state auditor. There had been considerable discussion of the question, and a good deal of opposition in the farming towns, because it was feared that another expensive department would be saddled upon the state, to do the work which the governor's council is employed to do in auditing state bills. The proposition was defeated, but the significant thing is that very little attention was paid to the subject. Cumberland county is probably a fair illustration: out of 18,000 men who voted for governor, only 3,336 had interest enough in the auditor question to mark their ballots either way. If the average man will not improve the opportunity of the referendum when it comes rarely, it is difficult to see why he should be expected to bother himself about the matter when a host of questions are submitted to him."

## AFRAID OF CIVILIZATION.

Prof. Charles E. Beecher, the successor of Prof. Marsh of the paleontological department of Yale, has made a study of the Mogul Indians of Arizona, and his impressions of this peculiar people are, that they in some respects are far above the level of the white race. He fears that should they become the victims of a certain kind of missionary zeal, they would be worse off than they are now. The professor is quoted as follows:

"The Mogul Indians are a remarkable people. They are entirely self-supporting. They are absolutely moral; in fact, their moral standard is as high as that of any religious community in the United States. They have lived there for thousands of years, and I sincerely hope they will never be contaminated by white civilization. It would only succeed in reducing them to a low moral standard, and they would become lazy and criminal. They know nothing of alcoholic liquors, and are strictly temperate and very thrifty. Their religion is a very complicated one, but is best suited to their mode of living. Should civilization, attack them, they would undoubtedly become subjects for missionaries, and after their conversion would come to a deplorable state."

Such an expression of opinion by a close observer should have weight with the directors of missionary enterprise. Their emissaries too often go out to destroy instead of to build up.

The Rough Riders were not very rough, after all.

The face of "Governor for a day" is ended; ring down the curtain.

Hello! What's this? A big telephone trust in process of formation.

Down in Pennsylvania there is no carrying of coals to Newcastle.

In the gubernatorial hippodrome, which was the trick mule and which the clown?

President McKinley may take the stump. But the burning question is: Who will take the cake?

We are asked the difference between an acting and a performing Governor. We must decline to answer.

Li Hung Chang is very nearly in a position to repeat with marked emphasis Cardinal Wolsey's famous soliloquy.

The fate of Jim Howard, of Goebel murder fame, depends on a mistake. Better that than to depend on a rope.

Universal equality reigns throughout the world today—in the length of night and day; and that is about the only place where it does reign.

The New York World talks about "our ugly cities." This talk may have reference to Gotham and Chicago, but it does not refer to Salt Lake.

The work of the Humane society is to be commended and encouraged, but there are people—good, honest, intelligent people—who do not believe it is

humane to enforce compulsory vaccination.

The turbine boat Cobra, built by the Armstrongs, has attained a speed of 45.5 miles an hour. This means almost instant death to any war vessel the Cobra may strike.

"The money that I have inherited is an encumbrance to me," says young Anson Phelps Stokes, curate of St. Paul's Episcopal church of New Haven. The young man should find no great difficulty in ridding himself of this incumbrance.

Mr. Treves, the great surgeon, in his lecture to the students of the London hospital, is reported to have said that "genius was some form of neurosis, an untubercled nervous disease." And this explains why so many persons suffering from some form of neurosis think they are geniuses.

It seems that Emperor William is determined to carry out the scheme outlined in his note to the powers regarding punishing the originators of the outrages against foreigners in China. Should he begin carrying out such a policy, the other powers refusing to join him, he would find it a most difficult task, one that might result in complications now unlooked for. But he is a very strong and seemingly erratic personality, and is utterly fearless of consequences. The Chinese situation daily becomes more interesting than the unfolding of an Arabian Nights tale.

Galveston is to be rebuilt, and it is said will be much more substantially built so that there shall never be a repetition of the late awful disaster. It is a good and a brave resolution, and no doubt will be carried out so far as human power is able. But no city can be so strongly built as to defy the forces of nature when they arise in their fury and are abroad in the land on a mission of destruction. The substantial and handsome buildings of Louisville went down before the winds of heaven as readily as the fraillest frame house in the outskirts of Galveston. Earthquakes, the rushing of winds and the mighty waters teach us "how weak and frail a thing is man."

## THE ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

Springfield Republican.

Evidently the strike has a just cause, far above the average of such industrial outbreaks. But the fact alone that the men were willing to arbitrate, while the corporations, in aggravating arrogance, ignored the organized labor appeal for arbitration, places the employers distinctly on the defensive in this trouble.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The coal strike, which is ordered to begin today, gives promise of being not only one of the most extensive strikes in the history of labor difficulties in this country, but the most peaceable. It is evident that the sympathy of the entire country is with the strikers, and this sympathy is given because the strikers are in the right, and because the leaders have had the sagacity to so clearly place the issues before the people that the public sense of justice can be brought to bear on their favor. To this end they have had the wisdom to make an offer of arbitration, which the mine owners have refused, so that there remains no course open except ignominious surrender or a strike. The operators announce their purpose to make no attempt to introduce new men, and there is little doubt that they will soon be compelled to yield.

Boston Transcript.

The refusal of the Pennsylvania coal operators to recognize the nine-miners' organization or to submit the matters in controversy to arbitration will be disappointing to the general public. If the demands of the workers are as reasonable as the companies represent them to be, the latter should have no fear of the result of arbitration. One of the presidents of a large company declares that it would bankrupt many of the companies to yield to the miners' demands. If this is true, the decision of an arbitration tribunal would certainly be in their favor. Their aversion to arbitration seems inconsistent with their expressed confidence in the justice of their position and weakness in their case before the public. The employer who declines to recognize the organization of his employees and rejects an appeal to arbitration assumes a heavy responsibility.

Boston Herald.

The strike in the anthracite coal regions is going to be particularly hard on the miners who must look to their organization for their support while they are out of work. The treasury of the United Mine Workers of America, according to the last report of its financial secretary, is in no condition to support a strike of any magnitude or duration. Its membership on the 1st of August was only 89,000, scattering through the coal fields of the United States, which is less than 15 per cent of the total coal workers of the country. Of this membership only 67 per cent paid the July assessment of twenty-five cents, and the balance belonging to the order would be exhausted by a single payment to the anthracite coal workers of fifty cents a piece. This suggests that the strike cannot be a very long one.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Two incidents which occurred upon the inauguration of the great strike in the anthracite coal regions should be most seriously considered by the officials of the miners' unions. One of these was the conduct of a gang of boys who, upon quitting work, stoned the building in which they had been employed and broke all the windows, the other was the riot precipitated by certain strikers who attempted to coerce nonstriking employees. If these acts prefigure what is to occur in the future, then the miners must expect to have public indignation turned against them and to find themselves passing more and more swiftly from legitimate to criminal methods.

Butte Intermountain.

The entire number of men employed is 142,450. The most startling and suggestive feature of the above figures, however, is the showing that the average amount paid per month is only \$20 for men and boys together. We do not know the proportion of men to boys, but the fact that human beings are working for such a miserable pittance is almost beyond conception. No wonder the coal miners have no public sympathy in this strike. No wonder they are denounced.

New York World.

The miners have precisely as much right to organize as their employers have to combine, and they have an equal right to choose their own committees. To the stipulation that the committee shall be of their own employees, the Philadelphia Inquirer replies that the men have found by bitter experience that to present grievances to a committee composed of employers and blacklisted. The time to arbitrate is now!

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Ladies' Two-Clasp O. S. Gloves in all colors and sizes will be on Sale this Week for

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A Carol of Scenery!

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True! Beautiful! Exciting!

NOTE—Mr. Hal Reid, Miss Bertha Belle Westbrook and Mr. John T. Sullivan and a splendid company will positively appear.

Seats on sale Friday. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

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Box office opens this morning at 10 o'clock.

Next Attraction:

Three nights and Saturday matinee, commencing Thursday, September 27th.

RAILLOW BROS. MINSTRELS.

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now will surely lead to a more serious one if not checked in time.

Better stop it at once.

For sure's your born "a stitch in time will save nine."

We make a cough cure called syrup of White Pine with Tamar and Tan.

It's an old and tried remedy,

and it's a good one too.

We've seen many a slight cough cured in a day.

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The price is 50 cents the bottle.

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Where the Cars Stop. McCormick's Bldg.

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If ill you are and well you'd be, And your stomach is the fault, Take Ripans Tablets properly, They soon will call a halt; Continue them with judgment, then, Soon you'll be sound and well again.

10 for 5 cents at drug stores

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY,  
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## Boys' &amp; Children's Clothing

We will put on sale 1000 Suits, Overcoats and Reefers

At \$2.75.

Regular Price \$3.00 to \$6.00; Ages 3 to 15.

Also 1000 Suits, Overcoats and Reefers

At \$1.50.

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Don't miss this chance of fitting your Boys out for Winter with something good at a very low price.

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SALT LAKE CITY.

