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for publication should be addressed to the
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SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 1, 1900.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The seventeenth semi-annual conference
of the Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter-day Saints will commence on
Friday, October 6, at 10 a. m. in the
Tabernacle in this city.

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, October 7, 1900, 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,
KARL G. MAESER,
General Superintendent of Sunday
Schools.

HORACE S. ENGLISH,
General Secretary.

PRIZES FOR NATIVE PRODUCTS.

Tomorrow the annual fair, under the
auspices of the Deseret Agricultural
and Manufacturing Society, will be
opened in the Exposition building on
the Tenth Ward Square. It is expected
to outclass any previous exhibition
of the products and manufactures of
Utah.

The purpose of the fair, as provided
for by statute, is to stimulate indus-
trial pursuits among the people of this
State, and therefore the society is au-
thorized to distribute prizes and award
premiums for the best specimens ex-
hibited. The special branches of in-
dustry to be thus promoted are defined
as stock-breeding, agriculture, horti-
culture, mining, manufactures and
the domestic arts.

It has been decided, so we are in-
formed, by official legal authority that
only native products are entitled to
compete for premiums. Therefore im-
ported articles and animals cannot be
entered for prizes. This is thought by
some people to be exclusive. They argue
that it does not encourage the im-
provement of live stock in the State.
And very uncomplimentary language is
used in denouncing the law.

We do not think these objections are
well grounded. If the finest blooded
animals that can be purchased in for-
eign countries are to be put in competi-
tion with our native stock, it is not
very likely that any others will take
a prize. The purpose of the annual
fair is to promote improvement in this
State. Therefore some good reason
appears why the premiums are to be
limited to native products.

This does not have the effect of de-
termining the importation of the best an-
imals procurable for breeding purposes.
Stock raised in the State from such
sources can be entered for premiums.
The purchaser has his encouragement
in breeding the improved kinds, instead
of herds and inferior specimens. The
very purpose of the law is to stimulate
people here to produce the best horses,
cattle, sheep, fruit, grain, flowers
and manufactures that can be brought
forth within the State.

To make the fair a mere matter of
competition between foreign products
would defeat the main object in view.
Animals, seeds, trees, plants and any-
thing desirable may be imported to im-
prove our native growth, to introduce
new varieties, to diffuse fresh life into
that which we have, but everything en-
tered for premiums must and ought to
be actually produced here, in order that
the beneficial effects desired may be
secured.

If pure blooded stock from abroad is
to be the chief feature of the stock de-
partment of the fair, then foreign fruits,
manufactures and specimens of the
world's art and skill must, on the same
rule, be put in competition with Utah
products of similar kind. But if the
latter should be of native production, so
should the former. Utah State funds
should be used for Utah State purposes
and to promote home industries. There-
fore, the prizes offered are for native
goods of all the kinds exhibited.

This is not a national or inter-
national exposition. It is entirely
by a State affair. It is for the
exhibition of Utah, green and
Utah bred products. The best of them
are to receive the awards. The enter-
prise that imports any animal or re-
ceives for home improvement, receives its
reward when the native product there-
from shows excellence.

The law is all right as far as it goes.

It needs amending so as to enlarge the
scope of the society, so that it may have
bigger grounds and all the facilities
needed, because of the growth of all our
native industries and more money to
further the good cause for which the
D. A. & M. Society was organized and
incorporated.

We hope the fair of 1900 will prove
fully successful, even if the premiums
are limited to exhibitions of home pro-
ducts. And that when the Legislature
assembles, the present law will be so
amended as to permit of those improve-
ments which the directors of the society
have in mind. It is an old established
Institution, as its name denotes, and
it should receive all the encouragement
that is possible to bestow upon so
worthy a cause.

STRIKERS AND SOBRIETY.

The fact that thousands of the strik-
ing miners, when the pledge to abstain
from intoxicants during the trouble, is
a notable feature of the present contest
in the anthracite coal region, between
labor and capital. If this becomes gen-
eral and if the pledge is kept, there
will be no disorders. These are gen-
erally due to the influence of the nation.
When the workmen are sober, they
will not indulge in riots. It will
be easier to reach an agreement with
sober men than with those who obtain
their inspiration at saloons. There will
be less danger of making political cap-
ital of an orderly crowd, than of a mob
possessed of the evil spirit of drink.

The offer of an increase of ten per
cent in the wages has now been made,
and it is hoped it will be accepted by
the men. If so, the strike would be
ended. But even if the laborers do not
accept this offer, it forms a basis for
further negotiations, and may lead to
the proposition of some acceptable
terms. The offer to arbitrate is itself a
victory for the miners.

As previously stated in these columns,
the miners ask an increase of 20 per
cent, and they do so under the plea
that the necessities of life have risen
more than that. They claim that four
in the region has risen 27 per cent;
sugar 40 per cent; oil 25 per cent, and
coal from 62 to 150 per cent. Under
the circumstances they do not consider
the demand for a rise in wages of from 10
to 20 per cent excessive.

It is claimed that the miner who works
below the surface, always at the risk of
his life, is paid 50 cents for breaking out
a ton of coal. Of this he pays his
help 20 cents for loading the car. The
landlord above ground, who actually
does nothing, receives a royalty of 50
cents or as much as two workmen.
Then comes the operator. When he
brings the coal to the surface it is
worth \$2.30 a ton. When it is trans-
ported to tide water, it costs \$4, and
when it is unloaded in the cellar it is
worth \$5. That is to say, of the \$5 a ton
of coal is worth in the market, the man
that takes it out of the bowels of the
earth, gets 30 cents. The rest goes
to the transportation companies
and loaders. Against this division of
profit, the miner revolts.

If this representation is but approxi-
mately correct, it is evident that the
condition is anomalous. Whether a
strike can correct it is doubtful. Arbitra-
tion might ameliorate the matter
somewhat, but the radical cure, if one
is sought, must go deeper. Labor will
never be independent until it, with
united effort, is able to control its own
resources of brain and muscle. A truly
United Order, in which equality, brother-
hood and justice are the fundamental
principles of business, is the only remedy
for the grievances of which the
sons of toil all over the world are com-
mencing to become conscious. But it
seems to us, that the application of
such a remedy must not be looked for
except at the hands of the great Physi-
cian. It is possible only when human
beings are more generally prepared to
obey the commands of God.

HEREDITY AND BACTERIA.

For many years it has been the cus-
tom of some scientists to ascribe nearly
all the ailments of human nature to
heredity and the microbes. It now
seems that a reaction has set in. At
the recent medical congress in Paris a
medical authority warned the younger
members of the fraternity from the
danger of regarding every sickness as
the result of bacterial influence. And
this with appeal as good common sense
at least to most laymen. Why should
not the complicated machinery of the
human body be in danger of getting out
of order? Why should it not show the
marks of wear and tear, even if it were
running in a place absolutely free from
bacteria?

As heredity as a source of moral
disease, it is now recognized that en-
vironment has more to do with that,
than heredity. In other words, even
one who may have inherited evil propen-
sities can become better by proper moral
influence and training. It is believed
that a great majority of criminals
can be saved by proper environ-
ment.

This, too, sounds reasonable. That
every human being is influenced by the
moral character of his ancestors is
true, but it follows that they all have
both good and evil influences as their
heritage. Which of the two are to be
dominant depends entirely on the in-
dividual himself, and on their en-
vironment. They are free to choose the
course they will follow. Proper educa-
tion can check the inherited evil propen-
sities and strengthen the good. Were
it not so, there could be no free agency,
no accountability. Man would be mere
machinery, for whose merits, or de-
merits, the Maker alone could be held
responsible.

One who has studied this subject
thoroughly, the superintendent of the
Illinois State reformatory, recently said
in a public address:

"I have no hesitation in asserting that
at least 90 per cent of all young men and
boys who have committed crimes, if
taken charge of in time and subjected
to proper treatment, will become good
citizens. Ninety per cent of the young
convicts of Illinois would not become
criminals with proper surroundings,
proper companions and proper attention."

The matter is of great importance. It
should receive the intelligent attention
of parents and all interested in educa-
tion. The sins and crimes generally
charged to progenitors, may with more
justice be set down to the account of

ignorance, neglect, indifference and
wrong methods of training under which
so many children grow up and become
morally deformed.

RUSSIA IN CHINA.

The latest advices from China are to
the effect that Russia, following the
lead of the United States, has ordered
her troops withdrawn from Peking, with
the exception of 2,000 men who will be
left to represent the interests of the
Russian government there. The order of
withdrawal seems to have been some-
what of a surprise to the military com-
manders of the other powers. In all
probability these will receive similar
orders. The impression this general
withdrawal will make on the Chinese
masses, it is thought, will be that the
foreigners are retreating, and if so the
negotiations for peace will necessarily
be delayed. The Chinese authorities
will without doubt again make a bold
stand. When they realize thoroughly
that the European concert is a fiction,
they will play one power against an-
other with a degree of success.

It is now quite generally conceded
that the efforts to massacre the Chinese
Christians and to murder the foreign
legations were made under the sanc-
tion of the ruling queen, and that she is,
in the last instance, responsible for the
present condition. This being known, it
would seem that the powers, before
leaving Peking, should have agreed on
her deposition and on the establishment
of a ruler in whom the world could
place some confidence for the future.
How negotiations can be entered into
with any of her representatives is not
clear.

The deposition of the reigning house
would not have been impracticable.
Millions of the Chinese people are ac-
tually looking for the advent of a new
dynasty at this time. The office of ruler
they consider divine, and they surround
the person who holds it with a certain
gloria; but they also expect God to de-
pose those who make themselves unworthy
of holding the exalted office, and the fact of deposition
they always look upon as evidence of
divine interference, even if it is accom-
plished by revolution and assassination.
With this philosophy, a change in the
government would not have caused
much of a commotion among the masses
of the people. These will continue to
give their allegiance to the sacred of-
fice, that is to the "son of heaven,"
no matter who holds it.

With the present government contin-
ued in power, there is no guarantee
that the anti-foreign fanaticism will
not again break out, as soon as it may
be thought safe to put another match
to the powder magazine.

Europe has had several object les-
sons in Turkey of the danger of not
settling international troubles in ac-
cordance with the demands of equity
and justice. They have seen that
palliative do not cure a "sick man,"
and that agreements dictated by mu-
tual jealousy may cost wars and
bloodshed. It now looks as if the
powers were about to commit in China
the blunders for which their Turkish
policy has become famous. The con-
cert is broken. No power can deal
with the Chinese problem singlehanded.
Were they united, for the good
of mankind, they might have accom-
plished something. Each power act-
ing for itself, the sum total is likely
to be a colossal blunder. The early
withdrawal of the American forces
from the scene of trouble must under
the circumstances be regarded with
satisfaction.

LOOKING TOWARD MARS.

A curious story is being printed to the
effect that a German, Herr Gaswinid,
is constructing a conveyance by which
he hopes to be able to make a quick
trip of 47,000,000 miles to the planet
Mars. It is best, at present, to regard
the project only as the wild flight of an
unbridled imagination, if it is not a
newspaper fake pure and simple. Still,
scientists have for years regarded com-
munication with other worlds as among
the future possibilities. They have held
that it should not be any more impos-
sible at some future time to cross the
intervening space between the planets
than it once was to cross the Atlantic,
which is now an every-day occurrence.

It is remarkable, too, that the dreams
of the French writer of scientific fic-
tion, Jules Verne, as to a submarine
voyage and a trip around the world in
eighty days, have proved to be true
prophecies. Both have been fulfilled.

Times may be good or times may be
bad, but no one can deny that wages
are high.

The international alliance in China
seems each day to be more and more
of a misalliance.

It may be that "none but the brave
deserve the fair," but the fair deserves
the patronage of all.

There is always one most pleasing
feature about a right lively campaign:
everybody feels so greatly encouraged.

At the Paris exposition the United
States took more prizes than any other
country. She is doing the same thing
over in the Orient.

It is said that in the oriental em-
pire Japan occupies a position on the
fence. She is doing picket duty,
apparently.

Speakers of either party do not seem
to be paying much attention to the
proposed constitutional amendments, but
to be continually tinkering with the
State Constitution.

Judge Seaman, in the United States
district court at Milwaukee, denied the
petition of the Chicago board of trade
asking for an injunction against sev-
eral bucket-shops, restraining them
from using the board's quotations. By
this decision bucket-shops are not out-
side the pale of the law.

Some of the coal companies in the
anthracite regions have posted notices
to a ten per cent increase in wages.
Some of the officers of the strikers are
urging the men not to accept it unless
it is accompanied by a recognition of
the union. The employees inaugurated
the strike for the purpose of securing
an advance in wages. If that demand

has been complied with, it would seem
to be folly to impose other conditions
before a settlement can be had.

The amount of business done through
the money order department of the
postoffice shows a great increase for
1900 over 1899. The people use this
system for the transmission of money
more and more each year, and each
year they desire more and more that
their postal facilities shall be increased.
They are still lacking one great fea-
ture of postal facilities—and that is the
parcel post. That it will come in
time is scarcely to be doubted; what
is wanted now is the hastening of that
time.

Every citizen, be he Democrat, Rep-
ublican, Populist, Non-Partisan or
Chronic Kicker, should see to it that he
is registered this year. There will be
an entirely new registration list, and
it will be the duty of the voter to go
to the registrar and get his name prop-
erly on the list. There will be no
house-to-house visit, the law providing
otherwise. Let all citizens, male and
female, entitled to vote, see to it that
they are registered. They have no
more important duty to perform this
year.

THE LOOTING IN CHINA.

Baltimore Herald.

The story that has come from China
about the looting of Tien Tsin, Peking,
and the intervening country will induce
many people to pause and ask if what
we profess to be a civilized nation, and
what we profess to be a Christian na-
tion, is a reality or only a clever
piece of veneering concealing the bar-
barism beneath. It is gratifying to
know that there is nothing in the Peking
news to indicate that the Americans
are taking part in this monstrous
carnival. General Chaffee is reported
to have explained, on having witnessed
a particularly cruel act, "This is not
war—it is brutal murder!"

Cleveland Leader.

The apparently authentic stories of
atrocities committed by the Russian
troops along the valley of the Pei-Ho
river in China are not calculated to
convince the world at large that the
mission of all the allies is one of civiliza-
tion and humanity.

Washington Post.

Going into the Chinese empire to re-
dress wrongs inflicted on the diplomatic
representatives, missionaries, and other
citizens, of Christian countries, the
troops of the allies, however, and
some of those troops, have supple-
mented a good example of soldierly
duty by crimes that shock the soul of
civilized humanity. It is the duty of
the allies to suppress the lawless
conduct of the troops, and to restore
the rule of law and order.

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF THE PHIL-
IPPINES.

London Saturday Review.

The conduct of the American troops
appears to be rapidly degenerating into
the lawlessness of the Chinese and
semi-savage warriors. In one case we
saw an officer instructing an out-
post to fire a volley every half hour
until a second and larger party of
military commands ever issued. When
Albino was taken the outpost fired on
every one who tried to enter the town.
The commanding officer told the natives
that "there were no amigues." It is
not surprising after this to learn that
"the people show no trustworthiness
and are not to be trusted." American
schemes for their benefit.

Berlin Vossische Zeitung.

No doubt there is a party of amigues
in the Philippines who would like to
give the Americans a trial, if only to
restore quiet; but this party has no
influence. The Americans, therefore,
turn to a second and larger party, the
nationalists. These, who are distinct
from the uncompromising patriots pre-
tend to come to terms with the Ameri-
cans, but really they are only a party
of the captors' heart. The terms to which
they subscribe, at the point of Ameri-
can bayonets, are not accepted by the
people at large. The cause finds nothing
pleasant in American rule, and they
gather fresh hope from the Chinese
troubles.

Correspondent of the Outlook.

The Moros, or Malays, are very war-
like, and are Mohammedans, believing
that they can die fighting a Christian,
they will go to the seventh
heaven, so that all the time the Spaniards
were in occupation murders were
frequent and since they have really
established. When the Americans ar-
rived they found the barracks were
not sufficient, so they had to turn the
church into quarters for the men.
The church and playing cards upon
the altar, and reported to the Sultan,
whereupon the latter issued a declaration
to his subjects not to kill Ameri-
cans, as it was no use, because they
were not Christians!

St. Petersburg Zeitung.

The persistence of guerrilla warfare
in the Philippines is more encouraging
than surprising. It proves that the
power as well as the disposition to an-
noy are still very strong, while Ameri-
can methods have not so far been very
concoctatory, and the maintenance of
the war footing is very costly and de-
structive.

Cuba seems to be quite enough as yet, since some form
of municipal independence is permitted
there.

Why not try something
of the same sort on the Philippines? The
answer would of course be that the
United States has bought and paid for the
Philippines, while it never owned Cuba
or intended to do so; but that is ob-
viously not an adequate explanation.
The idea is to turn the Philippines as
an imperial possession is what makes
observers skeptical when there is any
talk of making Cuba fully independent
at some early date.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Woman's Home Companion for
October opens with an article by the
Countess Magri, formerly Mrs. Tom
Thumb, entitled "The recollections of a
Maid." In this she tells of the travels
of her husband as a museum at-
traction, makes known how he became
to be called General Tom Thumb, and
dwells upon her audience with Queen
Victoria and her meetings with Gen-
erals Grant and Scott and with President
Lincoln. Robert Grant in "Heroes and
Heroines" gently chides upon the
change of our ideal of a hero from thirty
years ago, when the ideal was an im-
provisatore, Emerson-loving young
man, to the present, when he is a man
of action of the Roosevelt type. Lil-
lian Bell appears with the first of a
series of travel articles. Three short
stories, "The Captives," "The Prison-
ers," and "The Captives," are by
Francis Lynde's novel, "The Plu-
crats," comprise the fiction in the num-
ber. The Crowell & Kirkpatrick Co.,
Springfield, Ohio.

In the October Forum Senator J. P.
Deliver discusses "The Paramount Is-
sue of the Campaigns." Rev. C. W.
Currier sets forth his reasons "Why
Cuba Should Be Independent." "Is a
Timber Famine Imminent?" is the
question put by Henry Garnett, chief
geographer of the U. S. geological sur-
vey; J. S. Crawford has something to
say on "The Lesson of the Maine Kit-
chen at Paris." The Fortune of Chi-

na and of the Missionaries" is ably dis-
cussed by Charles Denby; Prof. Rudolf
Eucken writes about "The Philosophy
of Frederick Froebel." "Imperial and
Colonial Preferential Trade" is the sub-
ject of an article