

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 1, 1901.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-first Annual Conference
of the Church of Jesus Christ of Lat-
ter-day Saints will convene in the
Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday,
April 5, at 10 a. 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 VOTE FOR A SHARE.

A co-operative institution in Iron
county has been projected, in which the
promoters desire to make the shares of
the value of \$25 each, with the provision
that no one person shall hold more than
\$500 of the capital stock, and that no
shareholder shall have more than one
vote at any meeting of the company. The
Deseret News is requested to say
whether this can be done legally, if
these provisions are made in the by-
laws.

A co-operative company, or partner-
ship, or association of persons may be
formed in the manner desired, and by-
laws may be adopted according to the
wishes of the partners in the company.
But if they wish to have the benefit of
the law of the State in reference to
corporations, they will have to organize
under its provisions and limitations. They
cannot avail themselves of the limited
liability protection unless they incor-
porate, but each shareholder will be
liable for the debts of the company. Also
assessments could be levied on
individual shareholders for liabilities
incurred by the company. But under
the incorporation laws those liabilities
would not occur.

If the company incorporates under
the laws of the State, the by-laws may
provide for the limitation of stock to be
held by one person, in any number
determined upon. But every share-
holder will be entitled to one vote for
each share held by him or her. The
statute provides:

"At all meetings each shareholder
shall be entitled to one vote for each
share of stock which he or she may
have in his or her own right, or held
by him or her in trust for others, and
such votes may be given in person or
by an authorized agent, or by proxy."
—Sec. 335, Revised Statutes of Utah,
1898.

We presume our friends in Iron coun-
ty want to organize under the laws of
the State as to corporations. They had
better do so if they want the protec-
tion afforded by those laws. And com-
mon justice, as well as the provision we
have quoted, would demand that each
share of capital stock should involve
the right to a vote as to its disposition,
and the regulation of all the affairs
of the corporation of which it is a
financial interest. A by-law in con-
flict with the State law would be in-
valid.

THE WEATHER.

The month of March, which came in
"like a lamb," made its exit, not only
as a lamb, but as a den of lions. The
last day was icy, though the sun at
times attempted to give the wind a
more zephyr-like touch, and it ended
with a snow storm, "the heaviest of the
season," to us a not altogether too
bold metaphor.

The first day of April found the val-
ley covered with several inches of pure,
glistening snow. It is to be hoped this
has come in time to melt so that streets
and roads can dry before Conference,
for the mutual benefit of both visitors
and residents.

Complaints have come from various
parts of the country of the severity of
the March weather. There have been a
cyclone in Alabama, a tornado in Michi-
gan, snow blockades in Nebraska and
Colorado, and cloudbursts, hailstorms,
gales, floods, hurricanes, etc., in other
parts. The farmers in this region,
however, do not complain of the snow
that covers the hills and fills the hol-
lows up in the mountains. It
tells them to look forward with
hope for an abundant harvest.

According to reports, there can be

no danger of a shortage of water for
irrigation this summer. Some anxiety
was felt the first part of the winter,
lest the previous shortage of snow
should not be made good, but that anx-
iety is long past all over Utah, we be-
lieve.

Some damage by floods may be looked
forward to during the hot season. The
people in localities afflicted with flood
should look to the creeks and ditches
in time, removing obstructions and
strengthening dams where necessary. If
this is neglected, much loss of property
may ensue, and that needlessly. An
ounce of prevention is both better and
cheaper than the cure which has to be
undertaken when prevention is neglect-
ed.

THIS COUNTRY'S GREAT FUTURE.

The United States is, after all, a
thinly settled country, capable of sus-
taining many times the number of its
present population. Mr. O. P. Austin,
chief of the bureau of statistics, in a
very interesting paper in the April
Forum, shows that if this country were
as densely occupied as Belgium, it
would have 1,776,000,000 inhabitants.
Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Swit-
zerland, France and even Spain, Portu-
gal, Greece and Turkey have more peo-
ple to the square mile than the United
States. There is, then, no ground for
the fear sometimes expressed, that
there is no room here for much increase.
The United States should be capable of
giving homes to the entire population of
the world and yet have no more than
500 people to the square mile, less than
the present proportion in Belgium.

The author argues that by properly
developing its resources, and exchange-
ing its products for foodstuffs from
other countries, the United States
would probably be able to sustain more
than 1,000 people to the square mile.
Barbadoes, in the British West Indies,
has 1,100 to the square mile. England
and Germany, on a combined area less
than that of Texas, sustain a popula-
tion greater than that of the entire
United States and twenty-five times as
great as that which Texas now sup-
ports. With a great railway system
stretching from Patagonia to Alaska,
and connecting across Bering Strait
with an Asiatic railway system; with
wireless telegraphy enabling instan-
taneous communication from city to
city, and telephones so developed that
man may speak from continent to con-
tinent; with the art of ocean naviga-
tion much more highly developed, and
perhaps the navigation of the air as
completely mastered as that of the
ocean is today, the United States, with
its power to interchange its products,
will be in touch with those of other
lands, and its power to sustain a popu-
lation of 500,000,000—yes, even a bil-
lion—will be greater than that by
which the prosperous nations of Eu-
rope sustain their present population.

Mr. Austin points out that we shall
not be required to produce within our
own boundaries, all the foodstuffs neces-
sary for the maintenance of the mil-
lions that will live in this country dur-
ing the century that has just com-
menced. Canada, Africa, and Australia
will be to us what this country now is
to the densely populated Europe. We
will draw upon them for food, and ex-
change with such products as our man-
ufacturing skill may produce.

The reasoning is entirely sound. Our
country is endowed with all the re-
sources needed to make it the greatest
and most powerful country in the
world, as well as the center of the
highest type of civilization. And this
seems to be its destiny, provided nothing
is permitted to interfere, to divert it
from the onward course set for it
when it was first launched upon the
voyage of independence.

America's history is most remarkable.
It was here that man first was intro-
duced by the Creator. At one time, its
inhabitants were numerous and pros-
perous. They traversed the oceans and
read the depths of the universe. It is
believed that traces of their civiliza-
tion are found in nearly all parts of
the world. But when they forgot the
Creator, or violated their covenants
with Him, they were swept from the
face of the earth, and the very country
was hid from the rest of the world, as
if it never had existed. Pride, class dis-
tinctions, strife, were the causes of dis-
aster. The entire civilization was over-
thrown, and only a few monuments are
now left to bear witness of a glory
that is past. We read of convulsions
in nature which sunk continents and
buried millions of people in the deep.
Such lessons are of importance to the
present generation. They should re-
mind us that only by following "the
paths of righteousness can nations ob-
tain stability and be assured of mat-
terial and spiritual progress.

THE CZAR'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A London dispatch conveys a report
from Kief according to which the czar
has again been the object of a murder-
ous attack, this time by an officer of his
own household. The Russian ruler, it
is said, has taken every precaution pos-
sible to secure himself against assas-
sination. He sleeps in a steel lined
chamber, and he changes about from
desk to desk while at work, nobody
knowing beforehand at what precise
spot he will sit down to read letters or
sign documents. His food is, of course,
also taken with all possible precaution.
But if, as it appears now, there are
regicides among his most trusted of-
ficers, his chances of escaping the terri-
ble fate of his lamented grandfather
Alexander are not worth much. No
wonder if he is nervous.

The guess has been ventured that
British intrigues are at work in Rus-
sia, fomenting trouble in order to com-
pel the czar's government to retreat
from Manchuria. But this is extremely
improbable. British policy does not
take that form. Besides, internal
troubles in European countries often
cause the governments to engage in
war as a sort of protection against
revolution. Russia would perhaps re-
solve a war, should the present turmoil
continue. The czar, at all events, would
apparently be as safe on the battlefield
as he is in his own palace.

It is much more probable that the
Russian emperor is being attacked by
the aristocracy of the country than by
people in foreign employ. Nicholas is

a man with modern culture and broad,
humane ideas. The real masters of the
country are of a different type. They
may have chosen the methods of the
assassin to frighten him into compli-
ance with their demands for Russian ex-
pansion. Russia will never become a
free country, until the power of the
nobility is broken, as it has been in
other countries. National liberty must
be built upon the power of the common
people, and not upon the privileges and
prerogatives of the few.

The present czar is hardly strong
enough to shift the foundations of the
government from the oligarchs to the
people, even if the latter were prepared
for such a change. But the Russian
autocrat that shall be able to accom-
plish this work, will establish his throne
securely. Of that there can be but lit-
tle doubt.

REVOLT IN TURKEY.

But for the events of grave import in
Eastern Asia, the status of "the sick
man at the Bosphorus" would attract
general attention. London advices
state that affairs in Turkey are rapid-
ly nearing a crisis. The finances are in
hopeless confusion. Government salar-
ies are in arrears. Millions of dollars
are due for war material, and the mili-
tary expenditures are on the increase.
Arab insurgents are said to have issued
a proclamation conferring upon the
brother of the sultan, Mohammed
Resha, the title of sultan under the
name of Mohammed V. In consequence
of this uprising, the patrols of Constani-
nople have been doubled. Both Mo-
hammedans and "Christians" are being
arrested every day, and numbers are
being deported to Asia Minor.

Generally, when the Turk shows signs
of attacks of the malady that seems to
have become chronic with him, the
European powers flock to the sick
chamber and apply such remedies as
seem necessary, but at the present time,
the powers are so busily engaged in
other quarters, as to have little time
left. The Turk is therefore left to him-
self to a large extent. What the out-
come will be time alone can tell. But
it is certain that the various storm cen-
ters of the world show that distur-
bances are brewing that may become de-
vastating cyclones. It is not impos-
sible that Russian diplomacy has a
hand in the present rising of the Turk-
ish patriotic party. A revolution in the
sultan's dominions would be very un-
welcome to the European powers, while
eastern Asia claims so much of their
attention and their military resources.

The new century has opened decid-
edly cloudy on the political horizon. But
the clouds, instead of dissolving, appear
to be gathering in darker and more
threatening groups. The atmosphere
may not become entirely clear again
until the thunderbolts of heaven have
been poured out upon the nations of
the earth, and that shall have come to
pass which the most clear-sighted
statesmen for many years have pre-
dicted.

MANNA IN INDIA.

The London Chronicle tells of a mod-
ern miracle, connected with the famine
in India, which is worthy of notice. It
is stated that providential food was
supplied to some, as wonderful as that
which was given the children of Israel
in the desert. The Chronicle's account
says:

"A remarkable incident is officially
reported from the central provinces of
India in connection with the famine.
The bamboos in various districts were
found to be yielding 'manna' of a kind
and quality hitherto unknown to the
natives, who have been finding it a
valuable help to them in their famished
condition. Samples have been analyzed
by the government reporter on econom-
ic products with an unexpected result.
Mr. Hooper finds it to be composed of
saccharose almost identical with cane
sugar, the ingredients being—sugar,
95.63; water, 2.46; ash, .36; and glucose,
.75. Neither expert officials nor natives
ever before heard of this product com-
ing from the bamboo, and it is not sur-
prising that this opportune yield of
'manna' is regarded, under the circum-
stances, as an act of Providence."

March, true to tradition, went out
like a lion.

When you read that bear story, re-
member it is published April 1.

This is April 1, but we do not hear
anything about that \$5,000,000 fake.

Agualdo is to be treated just as a
rebel prisoner. Pahav! That takes all
the starch out of his romance and hero-
ism.

Czar Nicholas is almost on the verge
of collapse from nervous prostration.
If he would take off his crown perhaps
his head would be easier.

It is said that Ohio is to have the
finest gerrymander of any State in the
Union. She will if she sets out to, for
Ohio knows just how to do it.

So Funston is to be a brigadier-gen-
eral of the regular army. It is a just
reward for distinguished services, and
he merits it in every sense of the term.

An old song says, "Spring would be
but gloomy weather if we had nothing
else but spring." It would be if it were
all like the first April day in the
twentieth century.

In the distribution of presidential
plums to army men Utah is not for-
gotten. George F. Downey gets a ma-
jority, and Frank A. Grant, George H.
Penrose and C. E. Stanton get captain-
cies. Gentlemen, we congratulate you.
May you go up higher.

Only the other day "Uncle" John
Millens, aged 79 years, and "Aunt"
Nancy Downey, aged 77, of Shawan-
gunk, N. Y., eloped, drove fourteen
miles and got married. It is probable
that they will never live to regret their
youthful escape.

Really if the country had known how
thoroughly bad and utterly unfit for
self-government the Cubans are, ac-
cording to reports constantly coming
from the island, would we have gone
to war to liberate them? One thing
alone about Cuba seems certain, and
this is, there was either an immense
amount of ante-bellum misinformation,
or there is an immense amount of post-
bellum misinformation. The truth
about the Cubans seems almost im-
possible of attainment.

The other day in Omaha, Dr. George
L. Miller entertained Gen. Fitzhugh

Lee. This will be pleasant news to the
people of Utah, for some months ago
the doctor's health was so poor that he
had to retire to a sanitarium for a
while. This entertainment means that
he is out again and in good health. He
has been one of the steadfast friends of
Utah and her people since the early fifties,
and his great and warm interest
in her has never once abated, and it
has always been most keenly appreci-
ated. George L. Miller of Omaha has
always been a man among men.

The news comes from Manila that
great frauds have been discovered in
the commissary department. Their
extent is not at present known, but
they seem to be extensive. Whatever
they are they should, and no doubt will
be thoroughly investigated and the
guilty parties severely punished. The
frauds themselves are a grave crime.
But in the present case there is some-
thing more than the mere crime in-
volved. The United States is in the
Philippines as a civilizing and humaniz-
ing agent, and such doings on the part
of its agents as these frauds cannot
fail to have a very bad effect on his
people over whom we are ruling, but it
enables other nations that envy and
dislike us to jeer and laugh at us and
in a measure hold us up to scorn. All
this can have but one effect—to retard
the work we are endeavoring to do
there and to shake the none too solid
faith of the natives in our intentions
and protestations. "Let no guilty man
escape."

When the name of John C. Fremont
is mentioned it brings back many mem-
ories. It is the same with the name of
his wife, the daughter of Col. Tom
Benton. Now they are all brought
back. The Boston Herald says it is
brought to mind that Mrs. Fremont
is yet living by the fact that she is ur-
ging a claim against the United States
government for lands taken from her
in California. These lands were appro-
priated as far back as 1863 for military
purposes. They had cost her more than
\$50,000, to say nothing of interest since,
and she has never been paid for them.
Gen. Miles, when he was in California,
examined into the subject, and pro-
nounced her right to restitution to be
unquestionable. Mrs. Fremont is now
living with her daughter at Los Ange-
les. There has been delay in the settle-
ment of the case through the lack of
concurrent action in Congress and the
court of claims, though the war depart-
ment appears to have favored Mrs. Fre-
mont. There should be sentiment
enough in the country to support a just
claim for this once celebrated woman,
whose name was in the nature of an in-
spiration in one of the memorable polit-
ical campaigns of the nation's history.

AGAINST THE BELL COMPANY.

The following comments on what is
believed to be one of the most im-
portant patent decisions rendered by
the United States circuit court at Bos-
ton appear in The Literary Digest:

The Western Electrician.
If the claims of the American Bell
Telephone company regarding this patent
had been sustained, it would have
given that company or its successors
the absolute monopoly of all forms of
telephone-transmitters now in com-
mercial use. Some form of transmitter
is absolutely essential to the carrying
on of the telephone business. By con-
trolling, therefore, this essential detail
of telephonic apparatus, the American
Telephone company would have been
put in complete control of the telephone
business of the country, as it is now
carried on. When it is considered that
throughout the United States there have
grown up, in the seven years since the
expiration of the fundamental tele-
phone patent, the growth of tele-
phone business has far exceeded all its
growth prior to that time. There is hardly
a farming community in the country
which has not its system of private
lines.

Electricity.
Now the field is open to any company
that may desire to use the microphone.
There is no doubt that the decision of
Judge Brown in the American Bell
Telephone company will take the case to
the United States Supreme
Court, but independent telephone com-
pany officials feel so confident that
Judge Brown's decision will find its
upheld, that they intend proceeding at
once to build new lines. The decision further-
more cannot help but strengthen the in-
dependent movement, as capital that has
heretofore been withheld from invest-
ment in telephone enterprises, owing
to the uncertainty of the validity of the
Bell patent, will now unquestion-
ably be forthcoming.

Engineering News.
The recent decision against the Bell
telephone patent is giving rise to
numerous predictions that the telephone
business will now be open to free com-
petition. The prophets who venture
such remarks overlook the fact that
the telephone business is a natural
monopoly anyway, even more so than
the telegraph business, and not at all
a proper field for competition. Of
course, it is true that the patents of
the Bell company were originally of
great aid to it in securing control of
the business. Their annulment at the
present time, however, while it might
stimulate competition in the manufac-
ture and sale of instruments, could do
nothing to foster competition in the
business of furnishing telephone com-
munication.

The American Machinist.
The improbability that the Bell Tele-
phone company will be materially af-
fected by the late decision is shown by
the fact that the resulting break in its
stock—"American Telephone and Tele-
graph," as it is now designated—was
comparatively small and quotations
have since recovered in part. It is
charged, indeed, that the company
holds both sides of the case. The legal
tactics which have successfully been
pursued to keep this patent alive show
the way that it is possible to give a
patent a much longer life than the sev-
enteen years nominally allowed by
law.

The Journal of Commerce.
It would be almost impossible to
frame a more tremendous indictment of
the patent office than the decision of
Judge Brown. The history of the Bell
transmitter patent proves that the
patent office should be abolished or
radically reformed.

Engineering News.
Our contemporary is placing the
blame in the wrong place. The patent
office authorities are helpless against
such delays in the issuance of patents
as occurred in the Berliner case. They
can only execute the laws as they find

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.

them. In the very latest report of
Commissioner Duell, Congress is urged
to amend the patent laws so that appli-
cants shall be obliged to use due dili-
gence in putting their papers in shape
for final action. What is needed is such
radical reform in congressional proce-
dure as to enable it to enact legisla-
tion of public importance. Reforms in
a thousand directions are hopeless till
this is accomplished.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the April number of Frank Les-
lie's Popular Monthly appears an ac-
count of the inauguration of England's
new king, written by his special corre-
spondent, Mr. Curtis Brown, and illus-
trated with sketches drawn by a clever
artist, especially to accompany the ar-
ticle. Another article deals with a
curious Chicago controversy. Years ago
Lake Front. The sand washing against
it became the nucleus of a new and
valuable territory. The ship's captain
claimed it by right of discovery. The
shore owners said it belonged to them.
There has been trouble ever since. Chas.
G. D. Roberts contributes one of his
famous animal stories, and A. T. Quil-
ler-Gough a capital story of adventure,
touched with humor, "Bettina's Easter
Stock," by Marion Hill, is a story of
children, as pretty and sympathetic
as it can be, while Arthur Colton's "The
Musidora Sonnet," is the clever story
of an unparalleled social situation.
Leslie's Series of Patriotic Stories is
continued. "Personalities" accompanied
by some very unusual portraits is an
other attraction.—New York.

The World's Work closes its first vol-
ume with the April number. The fea-
ture of this month's number is an ar-
ticle about Andrew Carnegie. Among
the general articles are a story of "The
Kiss of the Russian Jew" by Hutchins
Happgood; a dramatic account with
well-taken pictures of "A Sea Captain's
Day's Work" by Maximilian Foster;
short illustrative articles on the new
"Solar Motor" and the Telephone News-
paper of Budapest; the second of Sid-
ney Brook's series on "The Political
Status of Europe," this time considering
Italy; "Our Primitives and the Orient"
how the new trade is coming to the
"Great West"—by William R. Lighton;
a short treatise of the "Relation of
Education to Production" by Charles
W. Dabney, Ph. D.; and two articles
on "English and American Trade," one
by T. Sharper Knowlson, the other by
Chalmers Roberts, therefore giving both
the English and the American view.
Especially notable are the full-page
portraits this month.—New York.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager.
BEGINS TONIGHT.
For an Engagement of 4 Nights
MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
NOTE THE CHANGE OF TIME:
Evenings 8 O'clock. Matinees 2 O'clock.

Notable Engagement of
BLANCHE WALSH
The most
gorgeous
production
known to the
stage.
As Josephine, in the Imperial Spectacle
MORE THAN QUEEN,
Emile Bergerat's Dramatic Story of the
Romance of Napoleon and Josephine.

NEXT ATTRACTION:
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Everybody wants to be first. That is, every-
body who is anybody. You do, anyway. And
we want you to get there, too. We want you
to hold your head up and take a new interest
in life. We want your chest to swell high with
pride and your heart beat fast with pleasure.
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Come and get one and the world will be at
your feet.
Cleveland Chainless \$75.00
Cleveland Light Roadster 40.00

Also Day Wheels, \$25.00 to \$35.00.

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Is your home insured? If not the Home
Fire Insurance Company of Utah will give you
safe protection to the amount of \$1,000, for
about ONE CENT A DAY. Now is the danger
time. "Insure today; tomorrow may be too late."
Inquire of Heber J. Grant & Co., General
Agents, Nos. 20 to 26 S. Main Street, Salt Lake
City.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

One thing we want to make clear to
you—
When we say a garment is worth so
much—
We mean as compared with what
other stores would charge for the same
garment.
Garments are worth here just what
we charge for them—no more, no less.
So when we say these \$12.00 suits are
worth \$15.00, we mean that most any
other store would charge you that much
for them.
And we'll let you be the judge yourself.
You can take one and compare it and
fabric for fabric, lining for lining, every little point for
every little point, if they are not as good as most of the
\$15.00 suits offered elsewhere, bring the suit back and get
your money.
We've one suit in particular in mind—
This black chevrot suit for men—has just a faint sus-
picion of a one-thread white stripe in it—\$12.00.

ONE PRICE **J. P. GARDNER,**
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