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

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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 1, 1901.

IT CANNOT BE "IGNORED."

The anti-Mormon paper, published in this city, is not content with its wilful distortion of the remarks made by Apostle Brigham Young, at the Carthage State conference, but continues its misrepresentations with additional malice and sneering invectives. There is nothing in the language attributed to the speaker, even as reported in the Tribune, which warrants the deduction drawn by that paper, that he would accept a bribe under any circumstances. Both by false headlines and by libelous cartoons, the Tribune has purposely misstated the gentleman when it persists in lampooning and vilifying.

After his third effort in that direction, it now asks, "Would it not be more charitable to ignore the matter?" If that is the proper view of the case, why does the anti-Mormon prevaricator continue its abuse? If it has not the common decency to apologize for its own wrong, why does it not act upon its own suggestion? We do "ignore" a great deal of its vilification, but this is no flagrant case of intentional perversion of a speaker's language, that we feel it our duty to expose it.

The Tribune headed its first statement, "Apostle Brigham Young tells how he could be bribed to vote for man to office." The report which was under that head did not state that he said he could be bribed at all. The cartoon complained of, pictured him on one side as declining a bribe, and on the other as taking it, in the form of a bag of money with the prophet's signature. It was a vile strike on Apostle Young and President Snow. It was not humor. It was an intentional insult. A defamatory publication with patent malice. It was criminal libel. It was not justified by anything the Apostle said or was reported to have said. Here is the Tribune's own report of his words:

"If a man offered me a bribe to vote for him, I should at once decide not to vote for him, and would not do so unless commanded by the Prophet of God, who stands at the head of the church."

The Logan Journal, which gives an extended account of the proceedings of the conference and of the remarks of the speakers, thus reports the Apostle's statement on this subject:

"No community on earth presents such a solid front to the enemy as does that of the Latter-day Saints. I love the Gospel and it regulates my life. It governs my business, my politics and in everything else is my guide and mentor. I want you to understand I will not vote for corrupt men in any place. I would rather vote for an upright Gentile than a corrupt Latter-day Saint."

"If a man offered me a bribe I should think a screw was loose somewhere, and I would not vote for him under any consideration unless directed to do so by the Prophet of God. Now I am not advising you what to do, I am just telling you what I would do."

After communicating with the clerk of the conference, we obtained the following from the official report of the proceedings: Apostle Young remarked that:

"Among the last things President Woodruff said to the speaker was to vote for good men, and put honest men in office. For one I would do that as a part of my religion. Our lives and all we have depend upon the observance of the commandments of God."

We further interrogated our Logan correspondent who was present at the services, and he replied that the speaker said:

"I would not vote for a dishonest man for money. I would not vote for him unless counseled to do so by the Prophet of God; and that he would never do."

These reports from different sources vary a little in phrasing, but they convey the same idea and a similar impression. We find no fault with either of them. The blame is attached to the Tribune headlines and lying cartoon in the Tribune. Nothing was said, according to either report, that justified the statement that the speaker would accept a bribe for his vote or for anything else. There is no use in trying to dodge this issue.

It is a common trick with the Tribune to put in its headlines something altogether foreign to the body of the article over which they appear. It deceives hasty readers. They pay attention to the falsehood thus conveyed, and do not stop to read the accompanying matter which would expose the untruth placed in big capitals. No doubt the paper that indulges in that kind of deception would like this matter ignored, but it will not be allowed to crawl out of the hole it has gone into by that or any other sort of a subterfuge.

MORE MISSIONARIES, THEY SAY.

Dr. Paden, it seems, is of the opinion that more "missionaries" is one of the crying needs of Utah. That, from a secular point of view, is no doubt true. But it is also true that unless "missionaries" are imbued with the right spirit, no number of them can do any good here, any more than elsewhere.

Missionaries who come to a country, steeped in prejudices, full of animosity and not over scrupulous as to their methods of procedure, as long as they can succeed in keeping themselves in public view and their friends at a reasonably high water mark, only make a nuisance of themselves wherever they go.

A missionary should be full of zeal for the honor and glory of the Master; he should respect and love the people to whom he addresses himself; he should be disinterested, not expecting his reward in this life; he should be a peace-maker, and not ready to join any movement for strife and contention that agitators may stir up; he should love truth more than his own life, and refuse falsehood, even when indulged in by his own political friends.

If our eastern friends have an army of such missionaries, send them along. There is room for them in Utah, though the state is morally and, in the first rank of the states, but the missionaries without the true missionary spirit can do less here than in other places. Where the light of the sun shines in splendor, artificial lights make but a sorry impression. To the absurd rigidness of Utah clergymen and teachers have taken upon many public questions is due much of their failure in the past, though they would like to place the blame on the perversity of the people.

OUT OF TIME AND PLACE.

The Logan Journal has stepped out of its way to champion a gentleman who makes no advocate to plead his cause, and to find fault with the Deseret News without occasion. In the Journal of April 30, the leading editorial takes up a matter that made some stir in this city on April 18. This is now rather stale news, to begin with. Discussion over it has been dead for many days in Salt Lake, and might as well have been buried for all time.

If our Logan contemporary will go back to the file of the Tribune of April 18, it will find the origin of the complaint, and then by reading what the Deseret News really said on the subject on April 20, it will find that both its championship and its attack are out of place as well as out of time, and that its effort has been entirely misplaced.

As to the "bad taste" imputed to the "News," we will leave the readers of the Journal to decide which paper has displayed the most "arrogant egotism and folly," particularly after the discovery that the "News" made no attempt to "set up its judgment in a matter pertaining to music." We are of the opinion that "going off half cocked," to use a popular expression, is not half as foolish as firing a full blast at an imaginary object ten or a dozen days after the real bird has taken its flight.

The Journal has simply stirred up a defunct dispute without understanding its origin or merits, and without knowing what it is assailing, in its mistaken chivalry and erroneous imputations. A little discretion is often better than too much valor.

THE NEWS FROM MANILA.

When Aguinaldo surrendered, it was freely predicted that the rebellion in the Philippines would soon collapse, and that prediction seems to have been verified by the subsequent reports from the seat of trouble. The latest news from Manila is to the effect that a number of prominent insurgents have surrendered, and that there is virtually but one more chief in the field, whom our officers are anxious to catch, and as to him, it is not believed he can be taken alive, on account of the many crimes he has committed.

With the leaders of the rebellion surrendering, the establishment of peace and orderly conditions will proceed rapidly. The Filipinos, as they become acquainted with American sentiments and methods, will readily fall into line. Some of them already now express their choice of American officers in preference even to natives. Thus the Army and Navy Journal copies a letter from a native who commends the action of the people of two provinces, that petitioned for American office holders.

It seems said that having risen against Spain on account of the abuses, wrongs and privations of bad Spanish rule, and having been deceived by false promises of freedom and independence, they are now committed with impunity to some of our fellow countrymen who today exercise public functions should not even the worst Spaniard do it. If our countrymen continue conducting themselves in such an infamous manner, we will petition—yes, the crushed masses, exploited and robbed—that Americans shall hold the offices, to the last municipal judge and the lowest position of the municipality. I did not address myself to the Filipino press, because it is a political partisan for the mutual benefit of the Filipinos, and wishes for the sake of patriotism to keep silence and suffer indignities or robberies and abuses which the functionaries, who are natives of the country, may desire to commit. To the general masses it matters nothing the nationality, race or color of those who command, as has been demonstrated by the inhabitants of Tayabas and Romblon, that which is of importance is that those who govern be they even Solos, govern with zeal, with rectitude and with honor.

This sentiment may not yet be general, but it will be, as the moral and intellectual superiority of the Americans becomes generally known. It is by actual experience that the Filipinos must learn that Americans are not Spaniards.

The complaints made are probably but too true. For centuries the Filipinos have been given the impression that officers were held merely for the purpose of robbery. Officers as agents of the people were unknown in that country. The abuses committed by native office holders are but a natural consequence of previous training. They indicate what might have been expected, had the insurrection proved successful.

As for Aguinaldo, he seems to be taking a consistent course. He is studying the English language and American government. He confesses that he is now ignorant of the true situation in the islands, although formerly he has sent out a profusion of manifestos, telling his followers all about the sinister designs of the Americans. He disclaims any participation in engagements against the conquerors, and that is probably true, as from the first he must have anticipated the final outcome of the rebellion, if he is anywhere near as intelligent as he is reported to be. When he, too, shall have become thoroughly convinced that the American invasion was a godsend to his people, he will become useful in the building up of a free government under the stars and stripes, and he seems to have grasped the possibilities before him in this direction.

The work in the Philippines is progressing all right. When Americans and natives can labor hand in hand for the benefit of the country, the world will be given a beautiful demonstration of the power of American civilization, to transform chaos into order, and to elevate people to the highest level. And the object lesson will be all the more striking when contrasted with the signal failure of Spanish rule for centuries.

COST OF WARS.

There has been much talk lately of the enormous expenses incurred by the United States on account of the military operations in South Africa. For that reason the Chicago Tribune draws a comparison between the cost of that war and the cost of other great campaigns, and finds that so far it is comparatively insignificant.

The great struggle between the North and South in this country cost one side 6,200 million dollars, and the other side, 2,000 million dollars more, without counting the sums paid in pensions after the war. That is the most expensive war in record. The Franco-Prussian war cost the combatants 2,500 million dollars, and the Crimean war cost 1,700 million dollars.

These figures prove that Great Britain, so far, has paid out less than one-tenth of what the war of rebellion cost the United States, but to the 700 million dollars paid by Great Britain should be added the enormous financial loss of the Boers, and when that is done, it will be found that this war, considering the numerical strength of the contending forces and the size of the armies engaged, is the most costly affair of the kind ever indulged in. The fact is that this war was more and more expensive with every new improvement of the engines of destruction. In time it will seem impossible to make war on account of the heavy cost it will entail. It now costs over \$800 to fire a single shot from one of the largest guns, and the equipment of ships and soldiers is proportionally more expensive than ever.

An interesting point in this connection is, that the civilized world now owes 30,000 million dollars for the war operations of the past. How much easier would be the burdens of life, if this enormous debt were wiped out, and the energies of mankind could be devoted to the pursuits of the works of peace! No wonder that the best men in all ages have been looking forward to a time, when the engines of destruction should be turned into implements of production; reason must some day prevail and bring about that much desirable change.

As it is, the world not only carries the burden of past conflicts but pays vast sums merely for the purpose of maintaining peace. Europe's "peace" costs the people something like \$3,000,000 every day. And most of this comes out of the scanty earnings of working men who have a hard struggle for the necessities of life. Coming generations, when society is reconstructed on the lines of equity and justice, will read with amazement about the barbarous conditions of the present world, and the ignorance that suffered nations to be held in subjection to the insatiable Moloch of militarism.

SICK ON SUNDAYS.

The following bit of exquisite sarcasm is by a writer in the Christian Intelligence, who evidently finds it difficult to explain why so many people absent themselves from Sunday meetings, though they always are on hand for amusements and social gatherings. He says:

"Many people are seemingly well during the week, but afflicted with all manner of ailments when Sunday comes around, and on Monday they are all well again. I really dread the approach of the Lord's day, for with the day there come to many of my flock colds, sick headaches, pain in the side and nausea, while numbers complain of 'that tired feeling.' Sunday before last I spent really an anxious day, for they happened to be absent from the services quite a number, for the best reason, 'a rushing in' in the head, a touch of catarrh, cramps, toothache, hardness of hearing, catarrh, torpid liver, inflammation of the membranes, lamago and, worse than all, 'that tired feeling.' Then, what greatly distressed me the next day was that Henry Van Blarcom had issued invitations to an 'at home' for that evening, and the fear well high party, analyzed me that but few would respond, seeing many of her invited guests had been absent from the Sabbath services. Imagine then, if you can, my profound surprise to see on that Monday evening so wholly unexpected, so general and complete a response, and when I made inquiry concerning the Sabbath ailments only two were able to recall what had really been the matter with them the day before."

For a May walk the day was ideal.

Just now Wyoming is gushing over its newly discovered gushers.

The more oil that is discovered the more agitated become the financial waters.

There is neither war nor rumors of war in Utah, yet the Governor announces an engagement.

What shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world and put it in a Fort Douglas safe?

Priesthood meeting of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, on Friday, May 3, in the Assembly Hall, at SEVEN P. M.

They may be firing no cannons in Wall Street, but they are making a boom that is heard round the world.

An extensive nihilist plot is alleged to have been discovered in Russian Poland. Where plot is it, Russia's or the nihilists'?

The President is just reeling the speeches off. But this is not to be wondered at, seeing that the administration is on wheels.

Having been in Washington, seen the President and studied American institutions, will the Cuban delegates on their return to Havana take to the Wood?

The state department will inform Venezuela that Minister Loomis's conduct meets with its full approval. And further, Venezuela is to be warned. In other words, Venezuela must not set "ray."

Mr. Cudahy of Omaha refuses to make any deal or compromise with the villains who kidnapped his son. In taking this stand he will have the sympathy and support of the American people, and should have it, for he does them a high service.

Dr. Morrison, the London Times correspondent in Peking, thinks that Gen. von Waldersee's punitive expeditions are doing more harm than good. This has long been the common opinion of people. The sooner the foreign troops are withdrawn from China the better it will be for everybody.

Colorado has restored capital punishment. This has undoubtedly been done because of the burning of the negro at Victor last winter. But it is very very doubtful if the crime at Victor would have been avoided even had there been capital punishment in the state. A mob bent on lynching knows no law and very soon becomes the maddest beast in all creation.

Queer must have been the sensations of that Walla Walla man who returned home and found that he had been officially declared dead and buried. Even the usual laudatory inscription on the headstone could hardly have compensated him for the shock to his feelings. It took twenty years for Rip Van Winkle to be forgotten. It took just two years for Mortimer Montpetit to be forgotten. But then this age is so much more "rapid" than was that in which dear old Rip lived.

In the April number of Truth's Reflex, published at Kansas City, Mo., the announcement is made that that missionary publication now is no more. For over two years it has been in the field, a witness for truth and righteousness, and it has performed a good work. We regret to see it leave the journalistic field, though undoubtedly this has been determined upon after mature consideration of all the circumstances. As will be remembered, the Southern Star, which was published at Chattanooga, Tenn., has also retired, after a well performed mission.

Once again it is said that the insurrection in the Philippines is practically over, and this time it appears to be so, though one can hardly yet determine whether or not it is like the boy's old cry of wolf. Be that as it may, it now looks as though the great question would now be, what it was under Spanish rule, that of the friars and their holdings. In the past this was the cause of very much trouble and may again be so. How to handle the question is a great problem and it may have to be done through the Catholic church. It appears that Archbishop Ireland is representing the Vatican in the matter, but as what he has done or expects to do is still practically unknown, it is entirely too soon to pass judgment on it.

CHICAGO AS A SEAPORT.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Last winter four steamers were built on the lakes for the Northwestern Steamship Co. to form a regular freight line between Chicago and Liverpool. The first of the four, the Northwestern, has now started from Chicago for the voyage to Liverpool with a cargo of meats, lard, oil, cake, hay, machinery and black walnut lumber. The second of the fleet, the Northman, is scheduled to leave next Monday, and the other two will follow as soon as they can get ready and loaded. It is expected the steamer will use them steadily during the six months of navigation on the Great Lakes. The Northwestern vessel which first passes through these canals will also be used for carrying Englishmen and Germans to look at when it enters Hamburg, Liverpool or London.

For the steamers of the Northwestern line to be the first to enter these ports flying the American flag, and owned solely by Americans.

Chicago Record-Herald.

But Chicago is destined in course of time to be something more than a lake port; that is, she will load cargoes into ocean carriers in Chicago river and harbor. In fact regular communication between this city and the principal European ports is to be established during the coming season of navigation as a forerunner of the great ocean tonnage that is some day to be featured of this port. The steamer Northwestern, which left Rush street bridge yesterday afternoon, will be the first American steamer to go from Chicago to Europe direct. It will discharge a grain cargo at Buffalo and lighten up to twelve feet so as to pass the Welland and other Canadian canals and the shallows of the St. Lawrence river, loading full depth again with a cargo at Montreal.

Chicago News.

With the actual opening of this new branch of commercial activity, however, the people of Chicago will find new reasons for promoting every enterprise looking to increased waterway facilities, the improvement of the Chicago river and the completion of a great navigable waterway which shall make Chicago as easily approachable through the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river through Lake Michigan. It is not merely a visionary suggestion that the time may come when Chicago as a great inland seaport will be sending ships across the seas, not only through the lake system, but by gulf and canal direct to Asia, Australia and all Pacific ports.

THAT DIVORCE DECISION.

Philadelphia Press.

The federal supreme court holds for a "matrimonial domicile." Once created this case can not be changed by removing the residence of one partner. Both must unite in a change of "matrimonial domicile." Even where, as in one case before the supreme court in

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this decision, a wife married in New York and later resided in Kentucky was forced by her husband's misconduct to return to her old home, the supreme court holds that the court in Kentucky retains jurisdiction and can divorce them, though here Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Peckham, while admitting the general rule, insist that the husband's misconduct enabled the wife rightly to resume her domicile in her father's house. The decision of the federal supreme court on these cases, coming as it does after a series of decisions in our state appellate courts, may be taken to establish as "settled law" that a husband or wife can not, for purposes of divorce, change his or her domicile alone.

New York Herald.

The federal supreme court does not deny the right of one state to dissolve the marriage tie on easier terms and conditions than another. There is no doubt, however, that the law as thus laid down makes valid western divorce less easy and more uncertain than it has hitherto been popularly assumed to be. The obvious and the only effective remedy for this deplorable condition of affairs is, as the Herald has often pointed out, a uniform system of marriage and divorce in place of the forty-five state laws, many of them loose and conflicting, that now prevail.

Baltimore American.

Congress has long been importuned to act in the premises, and the agitation to induce the several states, in the absence of federal legislation, to enact uniform divorce laws is incessant. All such efforts have been futile, and the number of persons who are divorced in one state, and, in the eyes of the law of another, still married, is constantly increasing. These decisions by the supreme court are, therefore, opportune.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Young Woman's Journal for May opens with a brief sketch by Prof. Evan Stephens, of Veroli, "Education of the Blind," an illustrated article by Sara Whalen. It is very entertaining. Prof. Willard Dore contributes a short story, "Her Service," and Mrs. R. E. Little writes about Sir Walter Scott. Prof. J. H. Paul continues his interesting discussion of "Philosophy of the Beautiful," and then follows contributions on various subjects by Augustus W. Grant, Martha Susan A. Tammage, Phillips C. Sara Holston and others. There are also "Lessons in Cooking," by Leah Dunford Widmore and some hints on household topics. There are a couple of pages of editorials, a "page for officers of the Y. L. N. M. I. A., "Book of Mormon Lessons," etc., etc. It is a most excellent number.—Salt Lake City.

Among the subjects treated on in the May number of The American Mother is "The Advantages of Children's Parties," and what kinds are best suited to the welfare of the little ones. Most parents will like to see what is said on this topic.—Ann Arbor, Mich.

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