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BALT LAKE CITY. - BEPT. 28, 1905

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The seventy-sixth semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Baints will commence on Friday, October 6th, 1905, at 10 a. m. In the Tobernsole at Salt Lake City. All the officers and members of the Church are invited and urged to be present during the sessions of the

JOSEPH E. SMITH. JOHN R. WINDER, ANTHON H. LUND. First Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE

The semi-annual conference of the Descret Sunday school union will be further, that there was no evidence in held in the Tabernacle Sunday evenficers, teachers and pupils are request- | deed used any influence whatever to ined to be present, and the public is cordially invited.

JOSEPH P. SMITH. CEORGE REYNOLDS. JOSEPH M. TANNER. General Superintendency,

A JUST JUDGMENT.

It will be remembered by readers of the Deseret News who followed the reports furnished by the Associated Press during the investigation before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, that an attempt was made to show that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Baints assumed to regulate land affairs, and to interfore with the functions of the civil courts and of the land department. The scheme ulterly failed as vier County, Utah, to testify concern-

Leavitt, some years ago acquired by being, no matter what were his relipurchase a squatter's right to a tract | glous views or standing of land through which runs the Sevier the Church to which Miss Birdsall belonged, to see that he had justice.

He entered a complaint in the Bishop's court of the Mouree Ward, in the Bevier Stake, charging Miss Birdsall with unsetherstianlike conduct, in refusing to carry out the arrangement been guilty of an-Christlanifle conduct

Miss Birdsall demurred to the decito the First Presidency, pressing her cause most vigorously, but the Bighop's decision was uniformly sustained, feated antagonist and she was notified that on refusing to comply therewith she would be disfellowshipped from the Church. Still persisting to her resistance, being strongly influenced, as clearly appears, by her father, she was excommunicated on June 19, 1903, but her situation eleter. Cora Birdsall was thereupon has recently been given out.

Birdsall was taken to the State mental hell," so the fruits of it are, morally

ier legal representative brought suit the District court named above, askng that the deed referred to be declared vold, that his daughter recover the land and that Mr. Leavitt be required to acount to the court and the plaintiff for the rents, issues and profits of the proprty while in his possession and pay the osts of suit. The grounds on which he gult was entered were that Cora Birdsall was at the time of executing he feed wholly incompetent and lineaactinted to care for herself or the roperty. That the defendant, knowing er condition, fraudulently took advantage of her incapacity, that she was cranged in consequence of the defenlant having caused her to be disfellowhipped from the "Mormon" Church, that undue influence had been used by the defendant, and that she was uncontotous of her act and unable to give easonable consent thereto.

The case having been duly heard and argued. Judge Chidester rendered hislecision on September 25, 1905, finding for the defendant. The court reviewed he whole case from the beginning, relating the controversy in the Church ourts, going over the testimony of wittesses, showing that Miss Birdsall vas perfectly same and competent to execute the deed at the time when it was formulated, that no "undue in buence" had been used by the defendant or the Elders or any one with the exception of her father, Isaac Birdsail. who, the judge said, had evidently stood in the way preventing Cora from leeding the land to Mr. Leavitt and working to get a deed from her for ome of the rest of the land to himself. It appeared that this endeavor sucpeded, and that a day or two after ora had conveyed the land to Mr. Leaill, her father and mother obtained a god from Cora which they still held. The court cited the testimony of a

number of witnesses showing that Cora was perfectly competent to make mt the deed, that Mr. Leavitt had accepted less than the amount of land n which he had a claim and had paid the money agreed upon, and that there was not the slightest proof that Mr. Leavitt himself took any part in what was claffined as "undue influence," And the case to show that the Elders who ing, Oct. 8, 1905, at 7.20 o'clock. Of- visited Cora on the day she signed the duce her to do so, but simply administered to her and assisted her in carrying out her own voluntary desires. As to the action of the Church the court ruled that

"All churches, orders and fraternal organizations have a right to discipline heir members, and when any member of such church organization does any act that is unbecoming and against the regulation and bylaws of their order or church they have a right to handle such persons, so far as their fellowship in such order or church is concerned.

The members, however, are under no legal obligations to obey such regulations or decision of their respective orders or church organization, and if they do so voluntarily, the fact that they did it by reason of such adjudi-cation of such order, could not, I take be considered undue influence

The conclusion of this case should far as any real proof was concerned, be satisfactory to all persons who have regard for justice, fairness and the validity of contracts written or verbal. ing a case of dispute between his It muy be considered that the Bishop's daughter and a non-"Mormon" resi- court departed somewhat from the usdent of that county, which was decided | nal course of entertaining a complaint by Church tribunals. The matter in from a non-number of the Church controversy has at length been decided against a member thereof, but it is eviin the District court of the Sixth Judi- dent that the purpose was to censure cial district of Utah. The particulars a member who had been guilty of un-Christianlike conduct, in refusing to A non-"Mormon" named James E. recognize the just rights of a human

The attempts to bring trouble upor river. He made some improvements the Church for the action taken was inupon it, besides cultivating it or a por- spired by the same spirit that sought tion of it. Isase Birdsall entered a to deprive Mr. Leavitt of his property claim to a quarter section which in, and to violate a fair agreement. The cluded the Leavitt acres. This entry | Church refused to fellowship a memwas afterwards relinquished in favor of | ber who would take the course pursued his daughter, Cora Birdsall, an unmar- by Cora Birdsall, and by doing so ried woman of proper age to make an | stood for equity, honesty and right, and | entry, and she filed upon it under the did not in any degree infringe upon the homestead law. An understanding was authority of the courts or of any deentered into between Mr. Leavitt and partment of the national government. Miss Birdsall as to his rights, and what That the District court of the Sixth was to be done after she had perfected | Judicial district of the State of Utah her little. However, through the influ- has supported in principle the decision ence of her father she refused to act rendered by the Church courts in a up to the agreement, and as Mr. Leavitt matter of equity and fair dealing, is could not prefer his claim through the highly gratifying, but only that which land office or the courts, he appealed to might have been expected from a competent and just tribunal.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

By the terms of the new treaty between Great Britain and Japan, Russia made between them. In that complaint is effectively barred from further aghe claimed sixty acres of meadow and gressive movements in the direction of pasture land, for which he had paid | Eastern Asia, and India. Any hostile out money and which he had fenced demonstration against the interests of and improved, and being deprived or either Japan, or Great Britain, would the use of the land, after baving occu- call out the armed forces of both ispled it, he was damaged to the amount | land empires, for the agreement he of \$500. The case was entertained, a tween the two new is that if either natrial was had, Miss Birdsall making no | tion finds itself involved in a war of objection to the proceedings, and after defense, the other will come to its asboth sides had been heard, a decision sistance. Russis afone will not risk i was rendered that Corn Birdsall had war with the combined forces of the two mightlest powers of the Old World. in the premises, and it is she should So there will be no Russian expansion turn over to Mr. Leavitt the land in at the expense of the countries belongdispute, he to pay her the sum of \$100. ing to, or claimed by, the ailles, either is possessions or as spheres of insion and took as appeal to the High fluence. By the alliance with Great Council of Sevier Stake, and afterwards | Britain, Japan has gained all that could have been secured by imposing more

hundlisting peace terms upon her de But the limitations thus placed upo Rossian ambitions in Asia makes that country more dangerous for the tranuntility of Europe. For, Russia, as lone as she remains an autocracy, governed in her foreign policy by Romanoff traditions and ideals, must ein at expan preyed very much upon her mind and sion in some direction, and this will affected her health. She sent for the necessarily follow the lines of least re-Elders, who administered to her, and sistance. Russia driven back from the she became somewhat better and signi. Pacific may turn feward the Atlantic fled her with to be restored to the with more energy than formerly. The Church and to comply with the decision | unrost in the Balkan states and the rendered against her. She thereupon disturbances in the southern districts executed a warranty deed, conveying of Russia may also furnish an excusa forty acres of the land to James E. for interference in that region, par Leavitt, who paid the \$100 in each, the | ticularly if some secret understanding transaction being made through her exists between Germany and Russia, as

The effects of war upon nations are On the 5rd day of August, 1905, Miss generally speaking, bad. As 'war is hospital at Prove for treatment, having | considered, poisonous. But it must been pronounced insane. Her father as I be admitted, that by the late war with ! Komura, says they expect a cordial re-

among the nations, which she could any event they are assured of a warn not, under present conditions, have acquired by excelling in any of the arts. of peace. It is deplorable that this should be so, but It is a fact, nevertheless. Through successful war, heathen Japan, as the term is, has beome the ally, and partner in politics. of Christian Great Britain. This is a remarkable partnership. We hope Great Britain will be able to influence her ally in the interest of humane civilization and peace.

AS THE KING SEES IT.

King Oscar, it appears, still refuses o permit any of his sons to occupy the Norwegian throne. But he does so on personal grounds, ignoring the considerations of statesmanship. To a French reporter he said recently: "Personally I am persuaded that none of my sons or grandsons will be King of Norway. Neither the Queen nor myself desires to be separated from any of our children. If one of my family occupied the throne of Norway he would be reproached with acting, not as king of that country, but as my son."

The King, in this interview, maniested Intense feeling toward the Norvegians, particularly because they and, as he expressed himself, sought to throw on him responsibilities which rested on them entirely, and because they had endeavored to make foreign nations believe he had rendered the rupture inevitable by declaring that it was impossible for him to form a Norwegian ministry when Hagerup re-

No one can blame the deposed king for expressing himself strongly concerning the recent events, but the time has come now for conciliation and energetic work for the upbuilding of the material interests of the peninsula. In former ages, strife and wars brought both countries to the verge of ruin Both countries were depopulated, and yet unable to feed the few who tilled the ground, or cast their nets in the sea. The union was designed to be a

permanent remedy for this evil, and its purpose was fulfilled, as is evidenced by the wonderful prosperity enjoyed by both countries. Self-interest demands the continuation of the policy that found its expression in the union, even though this is dissolved for ever. Some time, when the dust of the battle has settled and the range of vision become clear, both Norwegians and Swedes will realize this and go hand in hand without bitterness.

TO BECOME ONE.

Word comes from Panama about a plan for the amalgamation of that litle republic and Costa Rica. Report has it that the minister of foreign affairs of Panama is about to visit the capital of Costa Rica and propose the annexation of Panama by the somewhat bigger neighbor.

It is claimed that the proposition is favorably regarded in Costa Ricu. It is thought the arrangement would be advantageous to both countries. It would give to Costa Rica the beneof more territory, and to Panam he benefits of the government, hygenregulations, and educational system of the neighbor. To the canal enterorise the amalgamation would certain y be advantageous, because it would materially reduce the chances of insurrections and war. President Roosevelt is said to be in favor of the scheme. He believes, we are told, that a great Central American republic, comparable with the Argentine in one direction and Mexico in the other, is needed for the development of this hemisphere. He would be glad to see Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia united as Central American republic, because the size of a country has, in his opinon, so much to do with the patriotic impulses of its people. Many internal complications would be aworded, he thinks, by such a combination, to say nothing of the settlement of boundary disputes, which are frequent occasions

for controversy. The plan is only in its preliminary stage, and the report may be sent out perely as a feeler to ascertain the publie sentiment. In this country encouragement should be given to any plan that has the consolidation of national nterests for its aim. The Central American republics are too small to exercise any influence worth mentioning. If they all were united, they ould command more respect and, undoubtedly enjoy greater prosperity.

It isn't far from Weir to weary.

Official recognition of Norway by the powers is in order.

There is a good deal of "hot air" in this talk about cheaper gas.

Great Britain and Japan are making almond and not goo-goo eyes at each

Secretary Shaw's presidential cam-

paign is apt to be more amusing than The Kaiser really thinks he sees a

yellow peril." His linele Edward What wenderful vision a campaign develops. Already all three parties see

Some of the life insurance companies require other treatment than "first ald

The Anglo-Japanese agreement is a better guarantee of peace in the Orient than the treaty of Portsmouth fiself.

further notice. The Panama canal Is losed until a great deal further notice. If federal control of life insurance wers no more effective than it has been

over the Beef trust, it would not be a

The Suez canal has been closed until

howling success. Though the evidence seems to show that these insurance magnates serve two masters, they do not in reality.

They just serve themselves. Mr. Kaneko, speaking for Baron

Russia, Japan has obtained a standing ception when they reach Japan. In

"Go forward. You owe it to yourself. you owe it to your party, and mor than all you owe it to your country, writes Mr. Bryan to the President. Now will be go forward and be good?

Reveral hundred representative me of Cleveland have called upon M. Rockefeller and assured him of then high regard and esteem. Here is a case where a profit does have bonor in his

"Mrs. Schoff says the Mormon auhorities have condemned Henator F. J. Cannon to death. But what for? and how does she know it? Mrs. Schoff is president of the national mothers' congress, and on her way back from an investigating sojourn in Salt Lake City, she said that among other sensational things to an audience of women at Denver," says the Springfield Republican. The lady was talking through her hat, which was not even on straight.

Comment in St. Petershurg on the Anglo-Japanese treaty is characterized is "alarming." That is very natural. To England or Japan there can be but one menace in East Asia, and that is Russia. If the treaty is honestly lived up to it simply means the paralyzation of all Russian efforts towards the Indian or the Chinese frontier. It may work out unintended good to Russia by compelling her to concentrate her energies upon her internal growth instead of dissipating them in a costly and exhausting expansion. But if the agreement amounts to no more than did the celebrated Franco-Russian entents then it will have comparatively little influence upon developments in the Ori-

TREES AND PYRAMIDS.

Popular Science Monthly. Tradition has it that Napoleon en-couraged his soldiers before the battle of the Pyramids with the picturesque of the Pyramids with the picturesque phrase "Forty centuries look down up-on you," and yet the span of a single sequeia about equals what to the bib-lical chronologies of Napoleon seemed the limit of time. Many of those still vigorous and growing trees sprouted about the time that Christ was born at Bethlehem in Judea. Most of those still standing had commenced to grow at least before the fall of Rome. We can count the annual layers in the wood of those which have been au down, and calculate with considerable accuracy their age and varying rapid-

COLOR TONE OF CITIES.

ity of growth.

New York Evening Mail. Seen from a beight and a distance, comewhat as the birds see them, cities somewhat as the birds see them, cities have their own distinctive colors, as a Washington writer sets forth. From that vantage London "gives the impression of blue-gray dotted with creamy spots, and divided by a deep blue band, which is nothing less than the historic Thames." The general aspect of Paris is "decidedly a soiled cream." Budapest has an emerald green character, "It is an exquisitely cream." Budapest has an emerald green character, "It is an exquisitely picturesque gem set in a sea of harmonizing tones of which it is the center." New York is "a maroon, dotted with cream and bine," while Washington, which this writer naturally deems first of all cities, is "a waving mass of deep green."

THE RUINATION OF SELF-BELP.

New York Evening Post, One of the evils of corporate money in politics is that it kills the spirit of self-help. The parties are pauperized. The rank and file will not give their \$2 and \$5 contributions, as in the Lincoln and \$5 contributions, as in the Lincoln days. What do the great corporations exist for, is the tacit question, if not to put the party in funds, without troubling the individual member? It is like the demoralization of the Baptist Church by the gifts of J. D. Rockefeller. The statistics show that the average benevolence of the denomination is much lower than before the meth od of "Til see your \$100,000 and doubl od of These your \$100,000 and double it." So the thumping contributions of corporations have changed the party attitude from that of every man giv-ing what he can, to every man getting ut of the campaign treasury as much

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