

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets Salt Lake City, Utah

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES	
One Year	\$3.00
Six Months	1.50
Three Months	.75
One Month	.25
One Week	.08
Sunday edition, per year	2.00
Semi-Weekly	2.00

104-106 Times Building, New York City. In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.  
Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 25, 1901.

## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Officers and Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:

Dear Brethren and Sisters—Agreeable with the decision of the Council of Apostles at their regular meeting Thursday, Oct. 17, we hereby call a general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to be held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday, the 19th of November, next, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of voting upon the Church authorities.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## THE ORGANIZATION COMPLETE.

The Latter-day Saints feel satisfied and appreciative over the prompt action taken by the general authorities of the Church, in filling the vacancies which have recently occurred in the presiding councils. The organization established by divine revelation and commandment for the accomplishment of the great latter-day work, is the admiration of all persons who become acquainted with its details, and view its wonderful symmetry, the close relation of its various parts, their special adaptability for the purposes in view, their unity with each other and the force and power which move the whole body forward without a jar. There is in it no place for schism, when the design is carried out and the spirit which actuates it is permitted to hold sway.

The reorganization of the First Presidency, which was effected as soon as it was practicable, caused vacancies in other quorums which have now been filled. All these movements have been occasioned more surprise because of their swiftness. But we are living in fast times. These are the latter days. God has declared that He will "cut His work short in righteousness." All the forces which have been developed in nature and the energies exhibited in industry and art seem to be impelled forward with swift momentum. We have to adapt ourselves to the trend of events or be passed by or trampled upon in the quick march of His strenuous age. When there is no need for delay, to wait is to lose place and power in the accomplishment of that which is to be achieved.

There is a universal concurrence in the decisions of the authorities and in the selection of the officers to stand at the head of the Church. We believe this will also be experienced in the choice of Elder Hyrum M. Smith to fill the vacancy in the Council of the Twelve Apostles, also in the appointment of Elder Orrin P. Miller as one of the Presiding Elders, to fill the place formerly occupied by Bishop John R. Winder, and in the nomination of Elder Hyrum Goff to the Presidency of the Jordan Stake of Zion. Brief sketches of these brethren have been published in the Deseret "News." From personal acquaintance with them, we can say that they will receive our hearty support, and we feel certain that this will be the general sentiment concerning them. They are each fitted for the place assigned. They will have the confidence, faith and prayers of the people. They are men of ability, energy and experience, and will doubtless devote themselves to the work of the stations to which they have been called.

All the councils of the Church being now filled and in thorough working order, we may expect the entire body to continue without hindrance in the work of the last dispensation. If every quorum in the Priesthood and every member of the Church would take pattern from the presiding councils, and exhibit the same energy and devotion as may be found in their example, what a splendid manifestation there would be of the power of God in earthly vessels! How close would be the union of the workers in the flesh and those that are behind the veil! And what peace and joy, and spiritual light and strength would permeate the whole body of the Church! Zion would arise and shine, and soon the glory of the Lord would be seen upon her, and her power and dominion would extend to the uttermost parts of the earth. Let us all do our part in the program of the last days, and we will surely receive our reward and be crowned with the glory that is to be revealed.

## INDEPENDENT BUT NOT DUMB.

An independent public journal, taking no side in partisan politics, is not necessarily of the neutral gender. Neither is it required to be dumb on any question of principle or policy affecting the general welfare. It is free to criticize the acts of public officials, whatever may be their party affiliations. It is not to be muzzle by any clique or faction. The Deseret News has had occasion to both praise and blame officials in their public capacity, without the slightest regard to the effect produced upon extreme partisans on either side. It expects to act and speak freely on public questions and policies, no matter who may be pleased

or offended. At the same time it does not intend to favor or find fault with any person or project on party grounds. It will be noticed that when the "News" comments a proposition, or a piece of work, by an officer or body of one political party, extreme partisans of the opposing body are worked up into a fit of anger, and charge the "News" with being partisan. If fault is found, no matter how well deserved, the party to which the official or officials thus criticised belong, feels that it is attacked and raises a protest accordingly. A little calm reflection would dissipate these absurd notions, and an impartial investigation of our utterances would show clearly that this paper has taken an unbiased course and devoted itself to the public interest, regardless of any party consideration.

The Salt Lake public has been considerably exercised over the non-enforcement of certain city ordinances. A movement was inaugurated, some time ago, to require the executive department of the municipality to perform its duty in this matter. The promoters of this endeavor were not partisans; they were of different shades of political belief. The Deseret News voiced plainly their united sentiments. An attempt is now made to attach partisan significance to the utterances of this paper on this vital subject. We have made no reference to any party or its policy in connection with the latter.

Cannot those rabid partisans who try to make it appear that our remarks affect their political party see that they are only doing damage to it? They are smiting it in the face and giving it a black eye themselves. Is it partisan to ask for the enforcement of laws that have been on the statute books for many years, and that no one seriously thinks can be repealed? Is it not fatuous as well as silly, to meet facts that are patent and arguments that are irrefutable, with the stupid assertion that they reflect on a political party? Cannot the weak minds and feeble pens that take up such a warfare perceive that they are only doing damage to their own cause?

The public need only to read what the "News" has said in regard to the respective powers and duties of the executive and legislative departments of our city government, to discover that we have touched simply on a matter of plain principle, and explained that what is of moment to every citizen, without the slightest allusion to any party or its policy or its professions. If hot-headed partisans and rash writers, so blinded with one-sided zeal that they cannot distinguish between straight reasoning and political bias, rush forward and distort our remarks on a simple question of fact and truth, into a reflection upon themselves or their party, they alone will be responsible for the effects of their folly upon the general public. Meanwhile, we rest in the assurance that our position is correct, because it can only be assailed by such inopportune and illogical assumptions as those that are indulged in by our maligners.

## COST OF STRIKES.

According to a contributor to the World's Work, the strikes that have occurred from Jan. 1, 1901, to June 20, 1901, cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000. During these thirteen years there were in this country 14,390 strikes in 68,167 establishments. The industries most affected were the building trades, in which 26,800 establishments were involved; then the following in order: Coal and coke, tobacco, food preparations, metals and metallic goods, transportation, stone quarrying and cutting, boots and shoes. All these industries, it will be observed, are those to which internal conflicts are most natural. For instance, in a piece of work in which the building trades are concerned—a house—it seems almost foreordained that from the sensitive and jealous relations between union and non-union plasterers, plumbers, carpenters, bricklayers and stonecutters trouble should arise. Not less than sixty per cent of all the strikes that occurred were ordered by organizations, yet these organizations paid only about one-third of the entire loss in dollars. Of the total loss of \$25,000,000 caused by strikes and lockouts, two-thirds was borne by the men and one-third by the employers.

Only forty-four per cent of the strikes resulted in victory for the strikers, while the rest were, either total failures for them, or drawn battles. Where success followed, the question was generally of increased wages or shorter hours, but the strikes very seldom resulted in any advantages for labor unions.

These figures and estimates are exceedingly instructive. They suggest the question whether the increase in wages obtained throughout the period of thirteen years, is equal to the enormous cost at which it was secured. There should be a better way of securing just recognition for labor, than by methods that cost more than a good-sized war, and are sure to engender bitterness between two classes of society that are mutually dependent upon one another and between which there should always be the best understanding.

## ENGLAND'S CALL TO ARMS.

The London dispatch stating that, through a blunder, the fact has leaked out that the British war office contemplates the possibility of having to call upon every available man to report for active military service, is decidedly startling. If it is true, a storm must be brewing, for which the government considers it best to be prepared in time. Orders of that kind are not sent out except when justified by circumstances.

The extraordinary measure may possibly be an indication of the seriousness of the South African situation. The extension of martial law throughout the entire Cape Colony may have the effect of driving a large part of the hitherto loyal Dutch over to the insurgents. A new situation confronts the British, and it is not a far-fetched supposition that the government deems it necessary to be prepared for any emergency that may arise. The strength of the Dutch element in the colony, if added to the forces already

in the field, should not be underrated. It would be folly to do so. But the order may also have been issued, with regard to European conditions. The war preparations of Great Britain have for a long time been made on a larger scale than called for by the Boer war. Vast sums have been voted by Parliament for modern rifles, ammunition, cannon, horses, forts, dockyards, etc., until the country is, perhaps, better equipped for defense than it has been for many years. What particular conditions have necessitated such preparations is, of course, not known except to the initiated.

In a general way, it is apparent that there is much unrest throughout Europe. The Triple Alliance, always regarded as a guarantee of peace, seems to be in the process of dissolution. Austria and Italy claim that all the advantages of that arrangement are secured by Germany, while the burdens fall heavily on them. Both Germany and Austria are struggling with internal troubles, that seriously menace their progress and prosperity, while Italy is loaded with debt to the limit. The socialist and revolutionary parties seem to be in ascendance in the management of that country's affairs. In Spain and Portugal the people are dissatisfied. Revolution is almost boiling over in the Balkan states. Russia is known to be agitated by revolutionists as never before. In one word, there is commotion everywhere in the Old World.

The precaution taken by the British government, as stated in the dispatch, is best explained after a review of both the South African situation and the general conditions in Europe. For very often wars grow out of such conditions, in spite of the efforts of governments to conjure the demons of strife. To be thoroughly prepared for war is sometimes the only means of preserving the peace.

## CO-OPERATION IN BELGIUM.

Reports from Belgium show wonderful progress of the co-operative movement for industrial and commercial purposes. Last year no less than 251 co-operative societies were formed, making a total in Belgium of 1,800 such societies of all classes.

Complete statistics are not published, but it is estimated that the various organizations have a total membership of 200,000. That would mean about a million consumers, or about a seventh part of the entire population of Belgium, interested in co-operation.

The Rochdale system is the most general in that country. Its chief feature is that it sells the goods handled at prevalent prices and then distributes the profits realized among the members, at regular intervals. In this way the consumers virtually save some money every day, without noticing it, and receive the benefits of these savings regularly.

Most of these societies have started from very modest beginnings. Some workmen come together and, commencing by depositing a few cents each in a common treasury. When they have saved up a hundred dollars, they are ready to start with a bakery, or a grocery, and then to develop other enterprises according to capital and opportunity.

Admiral Schley's is a long story well told.

Pat Crowe continues to be among the submerged tenth.

The burning of negroes has become so common a thing that the supply of stakes must be running short.

The secrets of the British war office seem to be as insecure as postage stamps in the Chicago postoffice.

California has plenty of prunes this year. What is now wanted is a supply of unsophisticated boarders to consume them.

A Texas woman has gone over the Niagara Falls in a barrel. This proves that the feat can be done and that all the fools are not dead.

The predicted snowstorm has not arrived, but it will be here in abundance at no distant day. A little patience is all that is necessary now.

Just now the politicians are fawning at the feet of the bicyclists. In the past pedestrians have, most unwillingly and painfully, been sprawling at their feet.

Congress is to be importuned to create a permanent census bureau. What is the use of one? Even now one census is not completed before another is begun, which makes them perpetual if not permanent.

President Roosevelt can now write L. L. D. after his name. L. L. D.'s, like fortune's favors and office-seekers, come after a man has achieved fame and made a niche for himself in history's hall of fame.

To the engineer of the train that brought him from New Haven to Washington, President Roosevelt said he desired very much to ride on the engine. Of course he wanted to ride on the pilot, he being the pilot of the ship of state.

Lost, stolen or strayed, one severe October snow-storm. Supposed to have gone or been taken off into the high peaks of the Wasatch. The finder, if in this State, will be handsomely rewarded on application to the Weather Bureau, Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Roosevelt, it is said, dresses on three hundred dollars a year. If that is so it shows her to be a very sensible woman in a matter where women are too frequently apt to go to extremes. Economy and good common sense usually go together.

The whole nation has been wrought up to a high pitch of excitement over the capture by Bulgarian brigands of Miss Stone, but that crime, bad as it is, is insignificant compared with the burning at the stake of a negro at Baltimore, La., yesterday. Will the indignation of the nation rise to fever heat over this outrage against humanity and civilization?

Without wishing to step upon the bunions or tender feet of any party or candidate, at the risk of being taken to task for reflecting upon one or the

other, we advise our friends to vote at the approaching municipal election for good, true and fit men for public office, and to look upon these as the foremost considerations. If that is partisan, which party does it support or condemn?

Citizens who have been duly registered before, and have not moved from their precincts since registration, need not be registered again for the coming city election. But if they have not been registered heretofore, or have shifted their residence since they were registered, they had better go to the registration office in their own district on Tuesday next, and make sure that they are eligible to vote on the 5th of November.

At his Yale reception, President Roosevelt, at President Hadley's suggestion, omitted the usual handshaking. The shooting of President McKinley at Buffalo undoubtedly called forth the suggestion, and it will most likely be done away with at all public receptions in future. It is a custom that has existed in no other land, and has been tolerated in our own because it was thought to be a distinctive mark of democracy and the theory of the equality of all men. At Yale it probably received its death blow.

According to the published figures the increase in the world's sugar production this year over the previous year amounts to 1,177,342 tons. The gain in cane sugar is estimated at 625,000 tons, and in beet sugar at 554,000. As to the cane sugar, the largest gain is reported from Cuba, where the crop is said to be more than double that of last year. Louisiana is also credited with an increase of more than 100 per cent. Porto Rico has about tripled her production. The beet sugar crop of Europe is reported to amount to 5,069,000 tons, as compared with 5,518,000 tons last year. The beet sugar production of this country is estimated at 76,539 tons, which is said to be a gain over last year of 4,115 tons.

Sir William Mackworth Young, lieutenant governor of the Punjab, made a speech when installing the new maharajah of Patiala, in which he admitted that the training and education of the natives chiefs of India have not thus far been crowned with success. It is a frank confession and doubtless true. The Indian civilization is one of the oldest civilizations in the world, and its theories and practices are fundamentally different from those of Christian nations, and the ideas of the latter cannot be successfully substituted in their place in one or two generations. The European education and training given Indian chiefs, so far as radically affecting their ways of life and theories of government, are very superficial, and must necessarily be so. India is ruled by British force, whether acting through natives or foreigners, and not by British ideas manifesting themselves voluntarily through European educated Indians. The civilization of thousands of years does not give way to a new civilization in a century or two.

## YALE'S BI-CENTENNIAL.

Yale has a right to plume itself on the fact that the universities of the world which could bring together such a cosmopolitan and representative group of men of learning and so many such actually possessed of great power in the world's affairs are exceedingly few in number. The prestige and influence of Yale have been the result of its steady growth for two centuries. It is one of the few institutions in this country which have the age necessary to give it the traditions and atmosphere of university life. It is probably fair to say that together with Harvard it occupies a place apart among American institutions of learning, not so much because of its capable faculty and its brilliant record, as because of the length of time during which it has been at the forefront of American universities.

## Springfield Republican.

One of the happy thoughts that the Yale bicentennial celebration this week suggests is that Yale's good works, while already 200 years in making, are only just begun. Two hundred years in the life of this great American university are hardly more than infancy and adolescence, for its future shall extend through countless generations. Universities should outlast forms of government and in their imperishable records recite the unending achievements of science and mark the rise and fall of philosophies and religions. It is toward the future, limitless, that Yale faces with a promise of usefulness to the nation and to civilization which her fruitful past and her vigorous maturity doubly guarantee.

## SANTOS DUMONT'S AIR-SHIP.

Chicago News. Speculation upon the possibility of constructing an airship which could "cross the Atlantic from Havre to New York," as M. Santos-Dumont predicts may be done, is obviously premature at this time. But the stronger and larger balloons which are to be made upon Santos-Dumont's model will be watched with keen interest. Taking the recent performance in Paris as proof that an airship can be made to ascend, descend and follow a given direction at the will of the navigator, the problem of practical detail in the way of making a truly practicable aerial vessel have yet to be solved. Even should it be impossible to make the airship of practical commercial utility, the possibilities of its use in time of war are by no means to be ignored.

## Chicago Record-Herald.

A cylinder of air that is big enough to lift any sort of steering apparatus, together with the weight of one man, must be of such great bulk as to preclude all possibility of successful navigation of the air under unpropitious conditions. Even the slight breeze encountered by Santos-Dumont in his experiments at Paris had a perceptible effect upon his balloon. If the contest had taken place in Chicago or anywhere in the vicinity of Lake Michigan it would not have been possible to hold the machine to any fixed course. A machine that is light enough to rise and float is light enough to be buffeted about in perilous fashion by the most ordinary wind in spite of its diminutive steering and propelling apparatus.

## New York World.

This matter of light velocity is important. Air is the aeronaut's element; his ship must be "wind-worthy." Apparently the "Brazilian Yankee" can drive against a wind up to 15 or 20 miles an hour, which is above the average force. He has mastered fair-weather breezes in a steady brisk wind or a squall, such as sometimes comes suddenly on a fair day, he would be helpless. But even with this limitation, what a victory the plucky sky-skinner has won! Whether the Aero club admits it or not! The balloon has greater

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