

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 23, 1903.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-fourth semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, will commence on Sunday, Oct. 4, 1903, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. A general attendance of the officers and members of the Church is invited and desired.

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

CHANGE OF FAST DAY.

The last Sunday of this month, Sept. 27, will be observed as fastday in the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, on account of the General Conference occurring on the first Sunday of October.

ANGUS M. CANNON, JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, CHARLES W. PENROSE, Stake Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The general conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will be held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday evening, October 4th, at 7:30 o'clock, and the attendance of all officers and teachers is desired. A general invitation is extended to all Sunday school workers and Saints to be present.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, GEORGE REYNOLDS, JOS. M. TANNER, General Superintendency.

RELIEF SOCIETY CONFERENCE.

The general semi-annual conference of the Relief Society will be held in the Salt Lake assembly hall in this city, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1903, meetings commencing at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. It is desired that each stake organization should be represented by the president or an authorized representative. There will be an officers' meeting in the evening in the same building at 7 p. m. sharp.

BATHSHEBA W. SMITH, President. ANNIE TAYLOR HYDE, First Counselor. IDA SMOOT DUSENBERRY, Second Counselor.

REVIVING DEAD ISSUES.

"Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man, whosoever thou art that judgest; for wherein thou judgest another thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things—Rom. II, 1."

We are reminded of that saying of Paul the Apostle, by the resolution introduced on Monday in the regular meeting of the Ministerial association of this city, as follows:

"Resolved, That it be the sense of this Ministerial association that the time has come for the election of an out-and-out Gentile, mayor and city council, the majority of the members of which will not be tools in the hands of the Mormon hierarchy."

Full consideration of the resolution was postponed until next Monday when it was made the special order, and prominent members have stated that it will doubtless be passed as it reflects the views of a majority of that body. Particulars of the deception that was practiced to keep the resolution from the Deseret News until after it appeared in the non-Mormon papers, have already been published. We need say little about it, as the character of the association, its work of misrepresentation, its secret machinations and its violent sentiments have become pretty well known to the Utah public, and are to a large extent appreciated at their worth.

It is notorious that most of the preachers of the sects in this State have spent much of their time in denouncing what they call "the Mormon hierarchy" for using political influence. Largely through their misrepresentations the current belief is that the leaders of the "Mormon" Church direct, if not dictate, how the members shall vote and whom they shall support for public office. The story is utterly false. No proof is offered to substantiate it. But it is repeated so often that it obtains credence, and denials as well as calls for evidence appear to be equally in vain.

But now come these religious ministers, who have so unjustly judged the "Mormon" leaders for engaging in politics, and openly announce their political scheme for the purpose of influencing their several flocks, and of arousing anti-Mormon hostility in the general public. What they have been doing all along in more or less secrecy they now avow openly, which of course is preferable and less cowardly, but in doing so, as Paul says, they condemn themselves. If it was so terrible a

thing for "Mormon" Elders to engage in politics, how is the act sanctified by its clothing in Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, or other clerical garb? In passing judgment on "Mormon" ministers, they verily condemn themselves, for they do the same things that they accuse others of practicing.

Suppose a body of "Mormon" ecclesiasts were to assemble and resolve that the time had come for an out-and-out "Mormon" city government to be elected, one that would not be the tool of anti-Mormon preachers and politicians. Would not a howl go up which would reverberate through these everlasting hills and sound an alarm through all the land? Would not every non-Mormon journal in the mountains raise a vehement protest, and their cries be echoed and re-echoed in every State of the Union? But who has seen a word of objection to the interference in local politics by these "Christian" (?) ministers, who now attempt to re-open the old strife and set citizens against each other on religious grounds?

We do not believe that the rational and conservative citizens are in favor of reviving the bitter feelings of the past, which would certainly be engendered by an organized effort like that which these professional preachers contemplate. In the first place it is wrong per se. In the second place we do not think the majority of our fellow citizens are more willing to be dominated by a sectarian clergy than by a so-called "Mormon hierarchy." It is wrong to engage in a political battle on purely religious ground. A man's fitness for public office should not be gauged by his religious opinions. That is contrary to the genius of American institutions and obnoxious to civil as well as religious liberty. It cannot be too strongly denounced. The best people in this State, of all shades of opinion, whether members of any sect or not, have declared themselves opposed to such warfare and pleased at the rapid extinction of former antagonisms. The present attempt to rekindle the flames of hate from the dead embers of the past is, in our view, not only infamous but making a waste of energy.

Let it be understood that we have no fears for the result, if the anti-Mormon standard piously proposed by the pretended agents of the Prince of Peace should be raised in the municipal election and carried through the State. We could predict the consequences. We will, however, forbear. They are not pleasant to contemplate, but as sure as the sun shines and the shadows fall, they would not all be light for the soldiers of strife and all shade for the Saints. Think it over, men and women of sense, and take our advice: Nip the shoot springing from the root of bitterness while "in the bud," lest it blossom forth into calamities that will be worse than death. Believe what we may, let us dwell together in peace and permit no man's faith or unbelief to be a barrier to his civil liberty!

AMERICANIZING MEXICO.

What is called the "Americanization" of Mexico is said to be progressing rapidly. That is to say, capitalists of the United States are said to have invested about \$500,000,000 in that republic in the last ten years. Why that is called the "Americanization of Mexico" is not quite clear. But whatever name is given to the process, the fact must be of immense benefit to the republic.

As a writer in the current number of the World's Work expresses himself, the 13,000,000 people of our sister republic are growing a thousand years in as many weeks. American capital is invested in railroads, in mines, smelters, sugar refineries, packing houses, tanneries, mills, waterworks, etc. All this means work at comparatively good wages, and the advancement of the people. It means that serfdom must go, and that labor must be free. In this sense, the investment of American money is "Americanization." And in that sense of the word, several countries are being "Americanized." Freedom and prosperity are going hand in hand. Where one is admitted, the other comes. The exclusion of one is the exclusion of both.

TWO SIDES TO CANAL.

There are two sides to every question, and the refusal of Colombia to accept the canal treaty has another side than that generally looked at in this country. The other side is vividly painted by the San Francisco News-Letter, as follows:

"Suppose Great Britain desired to connect her Pacific and Atlantic oceans' shipping by a railway from New York to San Francisco, and asked the United States for the right of way for the road and perpetual sovereignty over not only the railway proper, but over a strip of country five miles wide on either side of the tracks, with the right to build barracks and quarter her soldiers—that is to say, to ask the United States for a strip of country 10 miles wide from ocean to ocean that would become as much a part of England's possessions as any of her colonies—would this country grant such a right? Well, that is exactly the situation in Colombia. The United States asks for a strip of land 10 miles wide from sea to sea, with absolute sovereignty over it. The Colombian government is willing to grant the right of way for a canal, and a strip of land five miles wide on either side of it, but refuses to relinquish her sovereignty. But that country does propose to give sufficient guarantees that under her sovereignty the United States shall have all needed protection of the canal and its interests. Colombia does not relish the idea of having a line of camps to accommodate foreign soldiers, across her domain, nor would the United States relish such a condition of things."

Well, that is undoubtedly as some of the Colombians regard the matter, but it should not be forgotten that with many of them it seems to be more a question of cash than principle. For a sufficient number of American dollars they are willing to part with territory.

But the comparison is, besides, somewhat lame, as comparisons often are. If any more railroads from New York to San Francisco were needed, this country would build one. The contingency of Great Britain desiring to construct such a line cannot arise, as long as the United States can supply all the transportation across her continent, that is needed, or will be needed. But if this country were unable to

do so; if the commercial interests of the world demanded another trans-continental line, and if Great Britain proposed to undertake that enterprise, then she would be entitled to control over certain territory on each side of the line, for the protection of her investment, and this would be especially the case, were this country liable to revolutions that might result in change of government, and repudiation of obligations entered into.

This is exactly the Panama case. The world needs a canal across the isthmus. Colombia is too poor to build it. This country will do so, provided the investment is properly protected. Colombia cannot refuse the guarantees asked for, without laying itself open to the charge of obstructing the progress of civilization, and taking a place among the powers that lag behind the general procession. Colombia should either build that canal herself, and take all the chances, or permit another country to do so, and give the necessary concessions. That is one side of the canal question.

Blinder Miller's case is grist for the labor unions.

There is too much haze for real nice Indian summer.

There is no news from Panama. This doesn't mean that it is good news.

The Panama canal treaty is dead. Carry the news to Senator Morgan.

The Home Telephone is silently laying its wires. It will talk after awhile.

The last rose of summer is gone but there are still some fine autumn specimens.

An Alaskan judge has decided that a dog is a chattel. It is more often a nuisance.

To Colombia it might be said, as the boys used to say in humble peg, "Route hog, or die."

Walking Delegate Sam Parks objects to walking out of the Bridge Workers' convention.

If a man doesn't come up to his opportunities the opportunities will not come up to him.

It looks as though Peter of Serbia, who was born in conspiracy, would go down in conspiracy.

The more Dr. Harper delves in Asia Minor the more Mr. Rockefeller will have to "dig" in Cleveland.

Secretary Shaw will participate in the Kentucky campaign. He draws the line at participating in the Kentucky feud.

Richard Watson Gilder refused to run for alderman in New York. If he runs at all he will make a "Century" run.

In constructing a new cabinet, Premier Balfour will necessarily be the architect of his own fortune, perhaps of his misfortune.

The Washington theatrical season has opened with two new plays. Later on, in November, Congress will open with some new grand stand plays.

As her suzerain, Turkey is willing to assist Bulgaria in restoring and maintaining order. In other words, put the wolf in charge of the sheepfold.

War between Turkey and Bulgaria is expected at almost any time. But there is comfort in the thought that it is always the unexpected that happens.

To J. H. Rees has been let the contract for constructing the road from Fort Douglas to the head of South Temple street. The question of who would get the contract has become Rees adjudicata.

A Chicago scientist claims to be able to color diamonds any color, or to un-color them, by the use of the X-ray. The discovery is not for the benefit of the many poor but for that of the few rich.

Cole Younger, ex-bandit, is charged by the management of a wild west show with which he has been traveling, with embezzling six thousand dollars. Even if guilty Cole has but added a dash of realism to the show.

Professor Theodor Mommsen, who will be eighty-six very soon, has just published an essay, which shows that he is continuing his contributions to ancient Roman history with undiminished mental vigor. The essay deals with the Roman antiquities excavated at Baalbec. In this case when the age is in the wit is not out.

According to Success the "Looping of the Loop" is not quite as new a sport as some have thought. A French journal ascribes its invention to M. Clavie, of Havre. At first the car that did the "looping" bore nothing but bags of sand, but soon a passenger made the venture, and, in 1859, the sport was a prominent feature of the performance at the Paris Hippodrome. Apparently, however, it was reserved for this country to throw the sport open to the public, as was done at Coney Island, and, later, to produce a performer daring enough to make the trip on a bicycle. In spite of this long record, the feasibility of the loop trip with a car running on rails was denied several years ago in a technical journal, on the ground that the necessary initial speed could not be obtained.

According to Public Opinion Mr. J. K. Gore presented tables to the recent congress of actuaries showing that since 1871 deaths from heart disease have increased from 7.95 per ten thousand and in the cities of America to 12.72; apoplexy has risen from 2.41 per ten thousand to 5.82; liver troubles have decreased from 3.14 per ten thousand to 2.61; paralysis has slightly decreased, while cancer has increased from 2.44 per ten thousand to 5.56. Sudden deaths have increased from .91 per ten thousand deaths to 1.70 in 1900. Deaths from bronchitis are about stationary, as compared with 1871 typhoid fever has been reduced from 4.50 per ten thousand to 2.85, and phthisis from 22.49 to 19.16. Deaths from pneumonia have shown the heaviest increase—22.46 as compared with 14.60 thirty years ago.

ABOUT UNIONISM. San Francisco Call. During the investigation of the case of Miller, the bekblinder foreman in the

government printing office at Washington, it was discovered that the oath of the labor unions, represented in the government employ, forswears their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and that the members regarded their national allegiance as secondary. It was quite remarkable that at first they all determined to stand upon this paramount allegiance to the union, and the matter assumed an aspect so serious that an order was issued for them all to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, the same as other government employes. Of course this means that they must abjure allegiance to their unions if they desire to work for the government. But the union oath remains upon the far larger number who are not in government employ, and represents a revolutionary issue that must attract attention.

Kansas City Star. If there should be a clash between the Catholic church and the International Typographical union over the printers' oath the outcome would be watched with general interest. While no statistics are available it is believed that few Kansas City printers are members of the Catholic church. But in other cities the number may be much larger. So if the clergy generally adhere to the principles laid down by Father Lillis of Kansas City and Bishop Scannell of Omaha, the conflict might assume large proportions.

New York Evening Post.

A correspondent recently took us to task for suggesting that unions which profess to be paramount to the state should be "outlawed." That word was, of course, used figuratively by us. As if, however, to confirm that view of the case, neither the word nor the deed has seemed too harsh for the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in dealing with Sam Parks' union of housemiths. That body, so far as organized labor is concerned, is now literally "outlawed." The reasons presented by President Buchanan of the International for annulling the housemiths' charter are that the local organization has gone on strike without due notice and without recourse to arbitration.

New York World.

Suits were begun on Saturday last in the Connecticut courts by a firm of Danbury hat manufacturers against Samuel Gompers and many other national officers of certain labor organizations to recover damages stated at \$240,000 and alleged to have been sustained in consequence of a boycott declared against the firm's goods. These suits, which are brought under the Sherman anti-trust law, raise some of the questions in this country. In England the highest judicial tribunal some time since decided that the boycott was unlawful, and in the famous Taft Vale decision heavy damages were awarded against the Railway Servants' union for losses suffered by the railway at the hands of its striking employees.

Chicago News.

Trades unions are so useful and so necessary to the laboring people that they can survive a great many mistakes by their officials. They do not grow strong by these mistakes, however. If now some of them think that the city must sacrifice its own interests in order to feed their grudges it is time for them to be disillusioned at whatever cost.

New York Evening Post.

It cannot be said too often that unionism in practice (if not in theory, rests on a peculiar cruel and inflexible theory of caste. Those who work with their hands are to be aligned according to their several employments. The world is to be divided sharply into unionists and non-unionists. If the latter happen to be laborers they are to be prevented from working, and thus starved into the unions or out of this work-a-day world. If the non-unionists be capitalists, large or small, they are to be treated as enemies. Not to put too fine a face upon it the object of the campaign against capital is spoliation. Long ago unionism cast away the uninspiring ideal of a fair or a living wage; today the demands of walking delegates know it. As at the height of the medieval guild system, the unions included all laborers, one might deplore their lack of democratic spirit, but might not contest their utility to the class. But the unionism as it is conducted only in favor of an oligarchy of each class. Readers of our special correspondence from Pittsburgh will recall that it is as difficult to get into certain unions as to get into a fashionable club; and quite as expensive. In the mill towns of New England, the case is the same.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The October Century is a "sportsman's number," containing, with much other matter, a group of articles on field sports relating to France, Great Britain and America. But there are other features of great interest. Three articles by officers of the United States government deal in a popular way with topics of solid interest. Gen. Greely writes of "The Signal Corps in War Time." Hon. W. R. Merriam, director of the last census, of "The Census of Foreign Countries," and Dr. L. O. Howard, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, gives the first full account of the recent experiments which determined the relation between yellow fever and the mosquito. An account by Alonzo Clark Robinson of "The Destruction of Philae" sets forth the damage apparently done to this historical ruin by the construction of the great Nile dam; there is an entertaining article on "The New Woman in Turkey," by Anna Bowman Dodd, and a budget of read-aloudable "Anecdotes of Le-schetzky," by his sister-in-law, the Countess Angela Potocka. The fiction includes "The Old Dragon," a "Pa Gladden" story by Elizabeth Cherry Waltz, and other items. In the editorial department are plain-spoken words concerning the increase of lynching and other unfortunate national tendencies, and a discussion of "The Cant About 'Hard Work.'"

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